No. 6 Child Online Protection through Multistakeholder Engagement

Workshop Format. Please click here for a description of available Workshop Session Formats.

Roundtable

Duration of proposed workshop

90 minutes

IGF 2015 subtheme that this workshop falls under

Cybersecurity and Trust

Description

In the context of child safety on the internet, multi-stakeholder cooperation is a necessity. Internet developments are increasingly reaching rural areas, including internet access in schools and homes, making it easier for children to access a wide variety of content. If development of the internet is not accompanied by structured, continuous and measurable e-literacy education programs, then a wide range of problems are created and children are left vulnerable. E-literacy is often overlooked, because it is believed to develop automatically amongst users in parallel with the development of internet infrastructure and internet use. The idea of "meaningful access" is not realized, in part because the internet is used for things that are not always productive. Children are also exposed to content that may be harmful their future. This discussion is to share experiences about how online child protection can be driven using a multi-stakeholder approach, through e-literacy programs that are aligned with the development of internet infrastructure.

- Name, stakeholder group, and organizational affiliation of workshop proposal co-organizer(s)

- Barata, Mariam F, Mrs (Directorate General Secretary, Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Technology - kominfo.go.id)
- Carr, John, Mr (Senior Expert Advisor, ECPAT International - ecpat.net)
- Richardson, Janice, Mrs (Ambassador, Developing Internet Safe Community Foundation, Dubai - discfoundation.com)
Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#safety, #rights, #child #eliteracy, #netsafe

Description of the plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will ask each speaker one question and allow them to share his/her vision and experiences. We will encourage speakers to engage with the participant, on-site or remotely. We plan to allow sufficient of time for participant and remote interaction.

- Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of the participants in the proposed workshop

  - Name: Janice Richardson, Ambassador DISC Foundation
  - Stakeholder group: CSO
  - Organization: Developing Internet Safe Community (DISC) Foundation (discfoundation.com)
  - Describe why this speaker has been selected: DISC is a registered NGO comprises of a team of global experts on child online protection. was very active in a number of IGFs. Janice has been very active in the IGF since 2007 and coordinated Insafe network for more than a decade (2004-2014). Janice also enthusiastically initiated and promotes Safer Internet Day, celebrated yearly worldwide in well over 100 countries, including in Indonesia.
  - Have you contacted the speaker? Yes.
  - Note after the session: Representative from DISC Foundation changed to Mr M. Mustafa Saidalavi (CEO of DISC Foundation)

  - Name: Mariam F Barata, Secretary General of ICT Application Directorate, MCIT Indonesia
  - Stakeholder group: Government
  - Organization: Ministry of Communication and IT – Indonesia (kominfo.go.id)
  - Describe why this speaker has been selected: Indonesia has Electronic Information and Transaction (EIT) Act to govern information, transaction and expression on the Internet. As a Secretary General, Mariam is able to give comprehensive perspective of MCIT policies to ensure child online safety. She is also one of the Indonesian ICT Volunteers initiators, that serves communities.
  - Have you contacted the speaker? Yes.
  - Note after the session: (no changed)

  - Name: Patrick Ryan, Strategy and Operation (Access) Principle, Google

Child Online Protection through Multistakeholder Engagement
- Stakeholder group: Business
- Organization: Google (www.google.com)
- Describe why this speaker has been selected: Besides expanding online user-generated content and regular services, Google has also begun to give attention to internet access services. Patrick is also active in several IGFs and has previously handled public policy issues. Since Google aggressively develops its business and (user generated) content online, then we can learn how Google maintains children safe and secure while online.
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes.
- Note after the session: Representative from Google changed to Mr Marco Pancini (European Senior Policy Counsel Google)

- Name: John Carr, Senior Technical Adviser
- Stakeholder group: CSO
- Organization: ECPAT (ecpat.net)
- Describe why this speaker has been selected: ECPAT is a non-governmental organization and a global network of civil society organizations exclusively dedicated to ending the commercial sexual exploitation of children. John quite often invited to share his vision and concern about child online safety on several IGF workshops.
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
- Note after the session: (no changed)

- Name: M. Yamin
- Stakeholder group: Technical Community
- Organization: Nawala Nusantara Foundation (nawala.id)
- Describe why this speaker has been selected: DNS Nawala, provided by Yayasan (Foundation) Nawala Nusantara, serves Indonesian family, school and community with local-context online filtering. Yamin also co-initiator of the Indonesia Child Online Protection (ID-COP), a multi-stakeholder hub focuses on protecting children on the Internet.
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes.
- Note after the session: (canceled his participation, did not go to the IGF 2015)

- Name of in-person Moderator(s)
  Shita Laksmi (Hivos Southeast Asia)

- Name of Remote Moderator(s)
  Irene Poetranto (Citizen Lab of Toronto University)

- Name of Rapporteur(s)
  Sherly Haristya (NTU University of Singapore)

- Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation
  For remote participation, we will provide a proportional interaction
slot. We will also encourage communities throughout Indonesia to set up a remote group hub with their own moderator, to facilitate direct interaction with the session. Communities involved such as Indonesia CSOs Network for Internet Governance (ID-CONFIG), Indonesia ICT Volunteers (Relawan TIK) and Indonesia Child Online Protection (ID-COP).

Background paper

Agenda

Internet expanded aggressively into homes in rural areas and gadgets used by children. Children access a variety of online content more easily, meanwhile e-literacy advocacy is often overlooked, thus they become more vulnerable! This workshop is to share experiences among the participants, including you, on how the child online protection should and can be done by a multi-stakeholder approach.

Flyer/poster of the workshop session: http://schd.ws/hosted_files/igf2015/6a/COP%20IGF2015%20POSTER.jpg

Key Issues raised (1 sentence per issue):

- multistakeholder collaborative is the only way to manage child online protection comprehensively.

- multistakeholder arrangements can be incorporated into national policy development process of the child online protection.

- international treaty is needed to protect child online, but immediate multistakeholder efforts is more important.

- it is necessary to empower children to be able to use the technology, so they may learn to avoid bad things.

- to protect child online, school curriculum must be developed with the active involvement of children, teachers and parents.

Please describe the discussions that took place during the workshop session (3 paragraphs):

There was a discussion of whether the issue of child online protection should be pursued at the international level. Some participants viewed this as an international problem; hence there is a need for international treaty to address it. In relation to that, there was a suggestion to discuss child exploitation in larger
framework of child rights. These views were based on the fact that there is a lack of international treaty to protect child rights.

The other side of the recommendation is to do any practical multistakeholder efforts that can be done immediately instead of waiting for any international treaty to address it. Progress in the field of child safety can be made and is already proven to be coming from an open multistakeholder dialogue.

In this respect, multistakeholder arrangements can be incorporated into national policy development process. The government might establish a consultative working group on child online safety and this group will later provide advice to the government about the ways of protecting children from online risks. Besides working on the policy level, it is also important to develop a three dimensional school curriculum that includes the protection of children, teachers and parents.

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If there were presentations during the workshop session, please provide a 1-paragraph summary for each presentation:

Barata, Mariam F, Mrs.:

A video on child online protection through multistakeholder engagement in Indonesia (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v69tM0qysns) was screened before the presentation. Indonesia government has done multistakeholder engagement through three approaches to handle the child online protection issue, namely through legal, cultural and technical frameworks. Indonesia also continuously conducts various activities such as capacity building, workshop and training and educational awareness. With the example from Indonesia, it shows that the responsibilities of safeguarding child online protection should be shared among multistakeholder.


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Saidalavi, M. Mustafa, Mr.:

Emirates Safer Internet Society is a non-profit organization in child online protection based in United Arab Emirates. It delivers assistance in regard to national and collaboration coordination, care and services, technical measures, law enforcement agency capacity building and legal framework enhancement. This organization was established in the urgent needs of tackling various threats to children on the Internet such as sex predators, cyber-bullying, access to inappropriate content and contact, abusive
materials, terrorism, cyber-scams and child self-generated content. There are also various secondary types of threats, namely invasion of privacy, identity theft, overspending, addictions, oversharin
g of information and losing control. It was highlighted that multistakeholder and multidisciplinary approach is needed to manage child online protection issues.


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Carr, John, Mr.:

There are needs to provide Internet access to children and then to empower them on using that technology. The roles of Non-Governmental Organizations are crucial in ensuring parents, teachers and schools are up to speed on the technology development so that children and their selves can obtain the maximum possible positive impact from the Internet. There are no other alternatives besides multi stakeholder and multidisciplinary approach to solve some of the problems related to child online protection. This is because of the complexities that emerge as a result of the interplay between the characteristic of the technology itself, jurisdictional issues, and other challenges. It is beyond the capacity of individual or groups of states alone to deal with it.

Mr Carr’s presentation material: (not provided by the speaker)

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Pancini, Marco, Mr.:

The importance of dialogue with different sectors in handling child online protection issues in order to make progress in the field of child safety cannot be undermined. Besides that, there are a lot of educational tools as well as digital skills that need to be developed. Related to that, it is necessary for addressing the role of civil society organizations to educate stakeholders in different jurisdiction or countries. It was noted that private sector should go beyond what they have achieved today in order to make a similar technical solution that can be useful and applied to other industry players.

Mr Pancini’s presentation material: (not provided by the speaker)
Please describe any participant suggestions regarding the way forward/ potential next steps/ key takeaways (3 paragraphs):

From the discussion, there were resonating points that child online protection is an essential issue faced by the world these days. The best ways of handling that issue is to equip children to be able to avoid getting into bad situations in the first place and also, more importantly, to enable and empower them to use the technology. In the context of multistakeholder, its arrangements might be incorporated into the policy development process.

Besides that, business sector can also play another role by developing open tools that can minimize online child abusive content and civil society can take part in empowering the society. Child online protection is like a war. The war can be defeated if all related concerned actors realize that none of individual players have all the answers in their pocket, and so an open dialogue and cooperation is needed.

Moreover, other means such as educational tools, digital skills and online help lines can also be developed and used to empower children in dealing with the online world. It was also raised in the discussion on how to be proactively identifying any online threats to children and at the same time addressing the concerns for mass surveillance and privacy protection.

Documentation:

- Schedule online: http://igf2015.sched.org/event/4biu/ws-6-child-online-protection-through-multistakeholder-engagement
- Full video documentation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gd44GESpHRA
- Photos:
Estimate the overall number of the participants present at the session:

Around 80 persons

Estimate the overall number of women present at the session:

About half of the participants were women

To what extent did the session discuss gender equality and/or women’s empowerment?

It was not seen as related to the session’s theme and was not raised

If the session addressed issues related to gender equality and/or women’s empowerment, please provide a brief summary of the discussion:

[none]