



**IGF** Internet  
Governance  
Forum

**eNACSO** European NGO Alliance  
for Child Safety Online

GOVERNO FEDERAL  
**BRASIL**  
PÁTRIA EDUCADORA

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**Where  
is the  
child in  
all this?**

**Reflections on eNACSO's intervention at the  
10<sup>th</sup> Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 2015 meeting  
João Pessoa, Brazil  
10 -13 November 2015**



# Brazil, Paraíba and João Pessoa

A country of contrasts, with a population of around 200 million, Brazil is one of the largest economies in South America. Its language is Portuguese.



2015 was the second time the IGF came to Brazil, the first one being in Rio de Janeiro in 2007. In 2014 Sao Paulo had also been the venue for NetMundial, an important landmark in the history of the evolution of internet governance principles.

João Pessoa – the third oldest city in Brazil, founded in 1585 – is not the easiest place on Earth to get to – but well worth making the effort. The city sports 24 km of beaches. The state of Paraíba is at the most easterly point in the American continent, closest to Africa and Europe. Indian people – Tabajaras and Potiguaras – make up the majority population of the coastal territory of the state. The state capital João Pessoa is one of two large cities in the state, with a population of just under three-quarters of a million. As a Brazilian delegate from the South, Flavia, told eNACSO, 'Brazilians like to spend their holidays there because of its clear sea water and fresh air'. Nevertheless, Paraíba is one of the poorer states in Brazil; on the day we left Paraíba, the local media (*Correio da Paraíba*, 14 November 2015) reported a sharp increase in child labour in one year (2013-14) among 5-14 year-olds.

The conference venue was the state-of-the-art Poeta Ronaldo Cunha Lima Conference Centre, named after the former governor of Paraíba and political poet who died in 2012. Lunch – an amazing range of traditional and modern Brazilian culinary delights, such as the Pumpkin compote with coconut desert – was offered daily at the 19,000 sqm exhibition pavilion.

IGF networking opportunities were offered at the beach in front of the Tropical Tambaú hotel. Oh yes – the temperature was excellent, in the early 30s centigrade, with a lovely sea breeze.

Joao Pessoa was a perfect and generous host city: shuttle services to and from the airport, and daily to and from the conference centre, were offered free of charge.

**THANK YOU.**



# The IGF and its purpose

The second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Tunis in November 2005 requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to convene “a new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue – the IGF”.

The IGF Secretariat is based in the United Nations Offices at Geneva (UNOG). Since 2005 the UN has been convening the IGF meeting each year. The IGF is an open, inclusive and transparent forum for dialogue on public policy related to key elements of Internet governance.

Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society sets out the mandate for the IGF: to discuss the main public policy issues related to Internet governance, to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet. The IGF is intended to foster a common understanding of how to maximize the opportunities presented by the Internet and address the challenges that arise.

**While the IGF does not have a decision-making mandate, the discussions held during IGF meetings can contribute to shaping the international agenda and preparing the ground for negotiations and decision making in other internet governance entities.**

The IGF has particularly sought to encourage participation from developing countries as part of a broader process of capacity building. For more information, please visit [www.intgovforum.org](http://www.intgovforum.org)

## IGF 2015 in Brazil

The theme of the 2015 Forum was “**Evolution of Internet Governance: Empowering Sustainable Development**”.

Following a warm welcome at the Conference registration desks, newcomers were soon aware that they were now on UN territory, with its own security arrangements.

The following is a shortened version of the official event summary. Four thousand online participants from 116 developed and developing countries had the opportunity to engage directly with 2,400 on-site attendees. The gathering addressed both opportunities and challenges for the future of the internet under the sub-themes of Cybersecurity and Trust; Internet Economy; Inclusiveness and Diversity; Openness; Enhancing Multi-stakeholder Cooperation; Internet and Human Rights; Critical Internet Resources and Emerging Issues.

More than 150 thematic workshops were on offer, focusing on a diverse range of topics spanning from zero rating and network neutrality to freedom of expression online, cybersecurity and internet economy. Many workshops stressed the interrelation of human

rights and fundamental freedom, both online and offline, and how this related to the promotion of development.

**No doubt because of the intervention and impact made by eNACSO and other members of the Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety, the final press release stated: “One pressing issue was the online risks that children face.”** Privacy issues were also part of the discussions: it was stressed that agreements on the need for privacy, transparency and security issues had to complement and not compromise each other.

The importance of multistakeholder participation was a recurring theme throughout the week. Partnerships from all stakeholders including the private sector, government, and civil society were seen as key to the success of an enabling and secure internet that promotes development. Youth participation was stronger than it has been in several earlier IGFs. There was the development of an “IGF for Newbies” resource to help assimilate young people with the IGF and Internet governance issues.

The IGF made effective use of its bottom up, inclusive approach, gathering inputs from all stakeholders to identify obstacles, solutions and strategies to address pressing internet public policy issues. Insights from more than 40 national and regional IGF initiatives served as inputs into deliberations throughout the week. Ambassador José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho, Under-Secretary-General for the Environment, Energy, Science and Technology of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, said that the IGF could develop and produce “tangible contributions” and, thus, have more substantial impact on the evolution of the Internet, especially in terms of public policy. “This Forum gives an unambiguous message of the importance of the IGF and the legitimacy and relevance of its continuity”.

An interactive plenary main session on the World Summit on Information Society +10 (WSIS) consultations allowed participants to express their views on the future of the Internet within the framework of the ten-year review of the WSIS. This review of the WSIS will provide the opportunity to assess the outcomes of WSIS while reviewing progress made as well as the challenges ahead in the context of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ambassador Janis Mazeiks, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Latvia, and Ambassador Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates, co-facilitators of the upcoming WSIS+10 meeting, confirmed that a report on the consultations held at the IGF would act as an input into the high-level review of the UN General Assembly set to take place on 15-16 December 2015.

During the main session on Internet Economy and Sustainable Development, it was recommended that UN agencies such as UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) can feed IGF discussions into work towards synchronizing WSIS Action lines to individual Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This year’s ‘Policy Options for Connecting the Next Billion’ process produced a tangible and community driven, bottom-up IGF output. The compilation output document and the comprehensive collection of inputs and contributions to the process, available on the IGF website, was to be forwarded to UN agencies that will be encouraged to disseminate this

information as widely as possible to make public officials aware of the work.

Outputs from the 2015 Best Practice Forums (BPFs), available on the IGF website, were presented in dedicated sessions and in a main session. The subjects addressed were: Regulation and Mitigation of Unwanted Communications; Establishing and Supporting Computer Security Incident Response Teams; Developing Meaningful Multistakeholder Participation Mechanisms; Practices to Counter Online Abuse and Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls; Creating an Enabling Environment for Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) Adoption; and Enabling Environments to Establish Successful Internet Exchange Points (IXPs).

Participants in the Dynamic Coalitions session provided preliminary feedback on the coalitions' output documents, both verbally from the floor and via idea ratings sheets. It was agreed that discussions on these documents would continue. There was agreement among the DCs that there would be merit in increasing collaboration among the coalitions to develop common procedures.

The Main Session on the NETmundial Statement and the Evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem will produce a document describing, with examples, the evolution of the Internet governance, at national, regional and international levels with regard to the principles for Internet governance that have been defined by the NETmundial Statement, the NETmundial roadmap, as well as areas for possible improvements.

The entire IGF 2015 was webcast (recordings remain available on the IGF2015 website) and interactive online participation enriched sessions throughout the week, allowing many participants from the developing world to participate with those present in João Pessoa. Real-time transcription helped augment the overall participatory experience for delegates in the meeting rooms and following around the globe. Thousands of interested individuals followed the proceedings on Twitter, using hashtag #IGF2015.

## **The future of the IGF?**

The United Nations General Assembly had agreed in December 2010 to extend the IGF's mandate for another five years. In December 2015 the General Assembly was to assess the progress of the IGF within the overall WSIS review. At the time of writing this report, the date of the IGF2016 meeting had not been announced but Mexico has confirmed its intention to host the event.

During the event, there was anxiety and uncertainty concerning the IGF's future and whether the UN would continue to sustain it. Post-event, the official verdict by the UN was: "Consensus at the 10th IGF underscored the contribution of Information Communications Technologies (ICTs) and the Internet to the achievement of the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 9 of the agenda sets an ambitious target to 'significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020'."

## eNACSO at IGF2015

The eNACSO delegation consisted of **John Carr**, eNACSO advisor who had attended all but one of the previous IGFs; and IGF newcomers **Dr Ute Navidi**, eNACSO advisor, and **Barbara D'Ippolito** representing the eNACSO Secretariat based in Rome, Italy.



The main idea was for eNACSO to raise the visibility of children's voices and issues and advocate for their needs and interests.

The team had made a preliminary choice of which sessions to attend and had prepared for these, though of necessity there had to be a degree of flexibility to accommodate emerging issues. It was an event offering many opportunities to showcase the eNACSO network, to listen to feedback and to learn about

Altogether, the team sent **48 Tweets** from #IGF2015 and handed out 200 publicity leaflets.



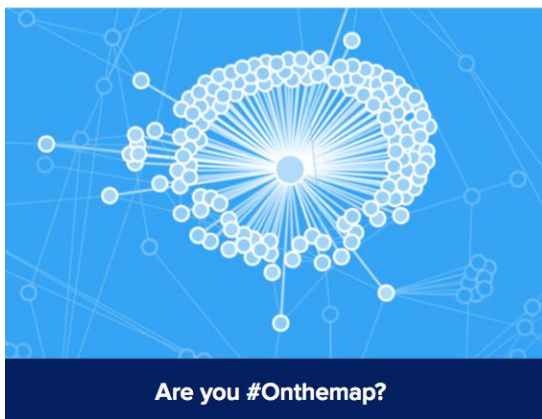
This Report about eNACSO's intervention at the IGF2015 is selective and covers the team's key activities, reflections and learning; it is not aimed to be a comprehensive report about the whole event for which readers may wish to consult the IGF website at <http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/>

# DAY ZERO

**Monday 9 November 2015**

Day Zero hosted a number of informal events before the official start of the IGF 2015 on 10 November. The eNACSO team attended three sessions in the morning:

## NETMundial Initiative



This open meeting of the NETMundial Initiative inaugural Coordination Council aimed to further the discussion about the activities of the Initiative, whose mission is to provide a platform that helps catalyse practical cooperation between all stakeholders in order to address Internet issues and advance the implementation of the NETMundial Principles and Roadmap.

The Initiative currently has three sponsors, the World Economic Forum, ICANN, and Brazil which renewed their support for another decade.

The session brought together members of the Council to discuss challenges, opportunities, and potential areas of collaboration with the broader IGF community. These efforts aimed to strengthen the multi-stakeholder model by providing stakeholders with practical tools that increase information and knowledge-sharing. The session invited the 'global Internet community' to contribute proposals or ideas for distributed Internet governance.

Presenters demonstrated a number of projects which included 'factors for proposal facilitation', and presented a variety of potential modes of engagement which included the use of the platform on which diverse actors can find project partners and establish collaborative relationships.

The eNACSO delegate reminded participants that NetMundial principles and pillars do not mention children, and asked a question reiterating the research showing that around 1 in 3 internet users globally are children, relating to 'where is the child in all this?'. One of the presenters, Stefaan Verhulst of The GovLab, responded. He suggested various ways eNACSO could contribute (also one of his slides):

- Are you on the map yet? Check and contribute
- Follow @netmundialmap
- Become a partner organisation
- Become a user and deepen our usecases (e.g. research)
- Share your technical expertise

- Promote the map - also put it onto eNACSO's website
- Help us make the map sustainable (+fundraise)

Specifically he invited eNACSO to submit information to NetMundial to improve the platform – it could be a platform for children's organisations worldwide. 'It is a platform – bring your issues here.'

Eileen Donahoe, Director of Global Affairs at Human Rights Watch, who chaired the session reinforced eNACSO's point. 'This was a question about children's actual participation!'

### **Should education 3.0 and children be part of Internet governance?**

eNACSO and ECPAT International expert adviser John Carr was a platform speaker at this event, introducing the paper he co-authored 'One in Three: Internet Governance and Children's Rights'. He spoke alongside Divina Frau-Meigs of the Sorbonne Nouvelle University in Paris, on 'Education 3.0 and Internet Governance: a new global alliance for children and young people's sustainable digital development'. Carr's paper drew on diverse research resources to reveal that one in three of all Internet users worldwide are under the age of 18. In the developing world this rises to around one in two of all users. The panel made 10 important recommendations for discussion, one of which was to 'create the position of UN Special Rapporteur on education 3.0 for children and young people's sustainable digital development'. Both papers were published by the Global Commission on Internet Governance (GCIG) although the latter document was not available at the meeting itself.

### **Gender and the Internet**

Gender is an integral aspect of internet governance. The workshop organised by the Dynamic Coalition on Gender and Internet Governance discussed gender issues, concerns and ways to strengthen this aspect of internet governance and how technology is being used to perpetuate violence against women and girls.

Access to the Internet is very important for women and girls to be able to gain information which may not be available to them otherwise. This will also facilitate them to achieve full realisation of their rights, especially in case of those from marginalised communities. While great strides have been made to improve connectivity and Internet access around the world, resulting in increased opportunities for advancing rights and interests of different sections in society, increased access has also resulted in the use of technology to perpetrate acts of abuse and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

Online VAWG can, among other things, limit women's ability to take advantage of the opportunities that ICTs provide for the full realisation of women's human rights, often violate

women's human rights, and reaffirm and reproduce gender stereotypes. Online VAWG is aggravated by various obstacles that prevent women from exercising their right to access justice in both online and offline environments, including a lack of effective remedies to address online violations experienced by women, and obstacles faced in collecting evidence relating to online VAWG.

There is a tendency to normalize online VAWG, particularly on social media platforms: addressing online VAWG requires cooperation and input from a multitude of stakeholders (private sector, civil society advocates, governments, universities, users, etc). Moreover online anonymity is particularly important in this context for the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

A global monitoring survey conducted by APC in 2013 found that:

- 51% of sexual rights advocates had received violent messages, threats or comments while working online;
- 34% mentioned that they faced intimidation online;
- 45% of respondents indicated serious concerns that their private information online can be accessed without their knowledge or consent.

Moreover although girls and women are often more likely to experience certain forms of online VAWG, particularly with respect of their bodily development and sexuality, most literacy programmes and research into child online protection is not gender-specific.

Two potential solutions were suggested.

Public sector initiatives need to address the underlying causes that contribute to and enable online VAWG. Without addressing the root problems, public sector initiatives tend to adopt merely reactive stances to incidents of online VAWG.

- Governments and the public sector tend to favour legislative instruments, which often take a lot of time to be developed and adopted. Ways in which online abuse of women also evolve and change, often reduce the efficacy of such legislative responses.
- Some countries tend to utilise existing legal frameworks rather than creating new laws specifically for new technologies. The public sector needs to consider flexible and potentially informal measures for responding to online VAWG.
- Creating specialised, fast-track courts or specialised agencies quicker and more cost-effective (especially in comparison to ordinary courts)
- Exploring legal relationship with Internet intermediaries and the level of obligations public sector can realistically impose on intermediaries.

Several digital safety education and resources were mentioned.

- Take back the tech [www.takebackthetech.net/about](http://www.takebackthetech.net/about)

The campaign was launched in 2006 with the aim of encouraging the use of any ICT platform to promote activism against gender-based violence. It plans various campaigns throughout

the year, with the biggest being 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (25 November to 10 December each year).

➤ HarassMap [www.harassmap.org/en/](http://www.harassmap.org/en/)

Used in Egypt with the aim of preventing sexual harassment both through online and mobile reporting and mapping and through media campaigns. Crowdsourced maps are used to illustrate the scale of the problem and to raise awareness about the problem of sexual harassment.

➤ Stop Online Abuse [www.stoponlineabuse.org.uk](http://www.stoponlineabuse.org.uk)

Launched in the UK in June 2015 to provide information, legal and practical advice to victims of online harassment, revenge porn, hate speech, sexual harassment and blackmail. The site is aimed at women, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people after a research found that they were most affected by the extreme cases of online abuse.

## Privacy in the Digital Age

Jointly organized by FGV Law School in Rio de Janeiro, Council of Europe, Government of Brazil, German Institute for International and Security Affairs, this workshop addressed various national approaches to the often controversial areas of privacy and surveillance. Given some countries' histories, they are particularly sensitive to issues of privacy. The example of Germany was cited, where Article 10 of the German Constitution forbids any interference in communication, with some exceptions. Spain and Brazil were mentioned as not having a data protection framework. The example of google vs Spain was referred to where economic interests clashed with fundamental human rights. The latter, it was stated, 'must always have priority'.

## Evening pastime



Away from the conference centre and walking by the seafront in the warm, evening breeze, we were attracted by intriguing, rhythmic sounds. We found a group of people practising Capoeira close to Tambau Arts and Crafts Mall. Capoeira is a Brazilian martial art

form combined with dance which has been given a special protected status by UNESCO.

# DAY ONE

**Tuesday 10 November 2015**

Each day was a 'big day' for the eNACSO team. In the morning of Day One – the official start of the IGF programme – it attended the session held by the Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety, and in the afternoon the official Opening session.

## Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety



*Photo: Interesting gender (im-)balance*

Chairing the panel session was Marie-Laure Lemineur (middle), ECPAT International, a network of NGO's based in Thailand dedicated to combatting sexual exploitation of children. The other Panel members were John Carr (right) representing eNACSO, the European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online; Katia Dantas (second from right), policy director for Latin America for International Center for Missing and Exploited Children; Susie Hargreaves, CEO of the Internet Watch Foundation (left), and Carolyn Nguyen (second from left), the director of technology policy for Microsoft.

'Our whole focus is on children's welfare.' The discussion elaborated on databases as a tool to combat sexual exploitation online.

### Dynamic Coalitions

The concept of Dynamic Coalitions, and a number of coalitions, were established as a result of the first IGF meeting in 2006 in Athens. These coalitions are informal, issue-specific groups comprising members of various stakeholder groups. Most Dynamic Coalitions allow collaboration of anyone interested in contributing to their discussions.

## About the Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety

More and more children and young people globally are becoming digital citizens, accessing the internet to learn, communicate and play. While the internet can be a wonderfully positive tool for them, it also exposes them to risks, and therefore need to be addressed at global, regional and national levels to ensure all children can benefit safely from the opportunities that internet and associated technologies can bring.

Whether the aim is to protect children from potentially harmful content, conduct or contact or to disrupt the production and distribution of child sexual abuse images and videos as well as other forms of sexual abuse and exploitation through the misuse of technologies, these challenges transcend borders and require the involvement of all relevant stakeholders across sectors to address them adequately.

Given the number of internet users who are below the age of majority worldwide, the members of the Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety believe in the importance of advocating for and positioning these issues within the agenda of the internet Governance Forum by providing an open platform for discussion ensuring dialogue among representatives from children's organisations, government, industry, academia and other civil society groups, including those made up of young people themselves. This is reflected by the wide variety of its members and through concrete outcomes which were inputted by a large number of the DC members such as the UNICEF-ITU Industry guidelines for COP.

For an example of the DC's work, please see the Report on the 2014 Dynamic Coalition meeting at <http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/documents/dynamic-coalitions/dynamic-coalitions-on-child-safety/253-dc-on-child-online-safety-report-of-the-igf-2014-meeting/file>

### eNACSO attended workshop No. 188 – **How communities restore trust in the digital environment.**

One of the speakers was Andrus Ansip, Vice President of the European Commission for the Digital Single Market, who spoke about the European situation. (For a full transcript of presentations and discussion please see <http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/187-igf-2015/transcripts-igf-2015/2881-2015-11-10-ws-118-how-communities-restore-trust-in-the-digital-environment-workshop-room-4-finished> )

There was some reluctance by workshop participants to ask Mr Ansip a question, so eNACSO's was the first one.

"I represent a European network of children's NGOs. And my question is: Where is the child in this? Children represent a great proportion of internet users. But very little is discussed about . . . how they can build trust in the Internet that's often used to abuse them. Where are the children in all this is my question?"

Mr Ansip replied (slightly edited due to transcript errors) "At first, our children. We have to pay more attention to our children in education and digital skills. Digital is our future. It's not correct to talk about digital economy and non-digital economy anymore, for the

economies that's digital already. 70% of value added is created not in ICT sector, but in traditional sectors. So digital is really everywhere already. And there is a lack of digital skills . . . So, coding has to be part of curricula and in schools. . . We have this kind of initiatives like coding week in the European Union, but much more is needed. Already children have to understand that coding is not boring. It can be fun. So many of young people created some kind of new games and it was real fun." He added that we have to be able to react more quickly concerning illegal content on the internet. "Right now I'm talking about child pornography, for example. We don't have to tolerate this kind of content in open internet. So what else about children? I think all Internet is for children and also retired people. There are some specificities which has to deal especially with children, but when we are developing safe Internet, then we have to think on all those age groups."

## Opening session

The afternoon official opening plenary session took place inside a heavily air-conditioned auditorium. You can watch the whole session (3.5 hours) here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNxOtdXuT44&nohtml5=False>

The opening ceremony was addressed by Lenni Montiel, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; André Figueiredo, Minister of Communications, Ministry of Communications of Brazil; and Ricardo Coutinho, Governor of the State of Paraíba, Brazil. Dilma Rousseff, President of Brazil, had sent a video message.

The subsequent opening session heard from 20 platform speakers, representing stakeholder groups. For a transcript of their contributions, please see

<http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/187-igf-2015/transcripts-igf-2015/2836-2015-11-10-opening-session-main-meeting-hall>

In all these, children were mentioned just six times, namely by Lenni Montiel who delivered a message on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, and by Ricardo Coutinho, who said that the State of Paraíba is "the Brazilian state that most acquired computers for students in the public school network, proportionally. We have implemented the teaching of robotics in public schools, middle schools."

The others who mentioned children were: Ellen Blackler, from the Walt Disney Company; Fadi Chehade, CEO of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN; Hasanul Haq Inu, Minister of Information, Ministry of Information of Bangladesh; and Jean-Paul Philippot, President of the European Broadcasting Union.

Despite these valuable mentions of children, the lack of visibility of children is especially remarkable given the aim of Connecting the Next Billion to the internet; making the internet more inclusive; and in the light of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's statement that "Less than two months ago, world leaders adopted the visionary 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Our challenge now is to implement this blueprint for a better future.

Information and communication technologies and the Internet can empower this global undertaking".

# DAY TWO

**Wednesday 11 November 2015**

On Day Two, the eNACSO team split up to attend and speak at different meetings, and came together again in late afternoon for a pre-arranged meeting with European Members of Parliament.

John Carr was a speaker at Workshop 6 Child Online Protection through Multistakeholder Engagement

The discussion, organised by the Directorate General Secretary, Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Technology, aimed 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.

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. 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.

## **No grey areas – against sexual exploitation of children**

The workshop, organised under the IGF sub-theme of Internet and Human rights, was introduced by Jutta Croll from the German Centre for Child Protection on the Internet. This was followed by a panel of speakers, each of whom made a short statement. Whilst legislation internationally has made it harder to find child sexual abuse imagery (CSAI) on the internet, However, children can be sexualised and treated as sexual objects in many different ways, i.e. there is content which does not cross the lines drawn by law but is still exploitative

and deeply disturbing. These are the so-called 'grey areas of (legal) sexual exploitation of children. Perpetrators' search strategies are to be researched by bringing together technical knowledge and analytical research expertise on the one hand, and the victims' and perpetrators' perspectives on the other. Counter-measures including the use of artificial intelligence were discussed, in addition to a strategy of combating CSAI by enhanced intelligence of commercial transactions and cash flows (currently, access to CSAI is paid for by perpetrators in the following ways: around 50% through money transfers, 30% via credit cards, and 20% through online money).

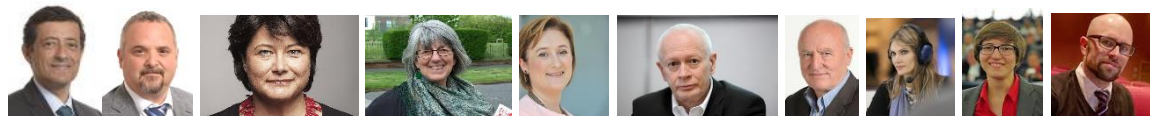


A Communiqué condemning all forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse 'No grey areas on the internet' issued on 30 October 2015 in Berlin, signed by an initial 34 organisations including eNACSO and ECPAT International, was presented. It declares and demands a policy of zero tolerance, and sets out a 10-point programme of joint action.

You can watch the workshop on  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ex1SGHaCeds&nohtml5=False>

## eNACSO meets MEPs

On the invitation by the European Parliament (EP), eNACSO met with Members of the European Parliament (EP) representing various EP Committees, namely on industry, research and energy; on culture and education; on legal affairs; on civil liberties, justice and home affairs; and on science and technology options assessment. They were part of the Mission to the UN-convened 10th meeting of the Internet Governance Forum. The meeting took place 16.00-16.45h in Bilateral Room n°3.



*From left to right:*

**ZORRINHO Carlos** (S&D), Portugal who chaired the meeting

**BORRELLI David** (EFDD) Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy – Italy

**VERHEYEN Sabine** (EPP) – European People's Party – CDU - Germany

**WARD Julie** (S&D) – Labour – UK

**COMODINI-CACHIA Therese** (EPP) – Christian Democrat – Malta. (She had attended the workshop with John Carr earlier that day).

**BONI Michal** (EPP) – Christian Democrat - Poland

**WEIDENHOLZER Josef** (S&D) – Austria (He arrived towards the end of the meeting but wanted to show his support.)

**KAILI Eva** (S&D) – Greece

**REDA, Julia** – German Pirate Party, Vice President of The Greens/European Free Alliance

**Björnemalm, Mattias** – The Greens / European Free Alliance (Advisor for Internet policy, The Greens, European Parliament) who had also attended eNACSO's networking session at ICT2015 in October 2015 in Lisbon, sent his apologies; he was speaking at the same time on a conference panel

The meeting was organised and serviced by European Parliament staff/meeting coordinators: Hugo Cordova, Kristiina Milt. The eNACSO delegation consisted of John Carr, Ute Navidi, and Barbara D'Ippolito.

The meeting began with a brief introduction of each participant: MEPs explained their vision/position about online child rights. The visibility and the valuable work that eNACSO is carrying on was commended and recognised by each MEP. In particular, Sabine Verheyen said she had been following eNACSO's successes. She was keen to ensure refugee children should be supported and protected with regard to internet issues.

eNACSO provided a brief profile, and spoke about the following points:

- The difference between the European networks eNACSO, INHOPE, INSAFE
- Launch of the policy paper "When free isn't"
- Digital Single Market

- Request to put eNACSO on the InterGroup meeting agenda
- ICANN
- Funding

In relation to the last point, eNACSO underlined that its EU funding would end in summer 2016.

Some MEPs (in particular Sabine Verheyen and Julia Ward) were fully aware that EU Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) was poised to drop some essential safer internet actions. They were concerned about the allocation areas for CEF budget which would mean no further support for eNACSO. Whilst there was an indicative budget of €16.2m for Safer Internet, it was dedicated only to support national Safer Internet Centres.

Julia Ward mentioned that she was working with some children and young people's delegations both to the UK Parliament and at EP. She invited eNACSO to these events the following week, and thought she would be best placed to get the policy paper tabled at the InterGroup. She suggested eNACSO to increase its profile by writing/publishing articles regarding the benefits of Europe for a networks such as eNACSO. She urged eNACSO network members to lobby their European Council members and national governments. Other EU level groups/committees were mentioned but nobody was very hopeful that they would/could support eNACSO financially.

On the following day, the European Commission published an IGF2015 Joint Declaration from European Commission Vice President Andrus Ansip and Members of the European Parliament, most of whom eNACSO had met, see <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/internet-governance-forum-2015-joint-declaration-european-commission-vice-president-andrus>

The fact that the word 'children' does not appear in this Declaration reflects the lack of attention paid to young internet users, and serves to illustrate the difficulties eNACSO is facing to ensure children are and remain on the European agenda.

# DAY THREE

Thursday 12 November 2015

## Youth Coalition on Internet Governance

eNACSO delegates were keen to learn from the 80+ young people who were participating in IGF 2015, including to explore potential collaborations. The IGF 2015 implemented one important innovation. The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGL.br) and Internet Society (ISOC) had launched the Youth at IGF initiative, which sought to strengthen the participation and leadership of young people during the event, by combining efforts to put together a program called Youth@IGF



The Youth Coalition on Internet Governance (YCIG – see [www.ycig.org](http://www.ycig.org)) was established to advocate for the voice of children, young people and young adults in Internet Governance debates. It devised some basic ABCs to make IGF meetings more understandable – see [www.igf-abc.info](http://www.igf-abc.info).

This session was however disappointing for eNACSO, as it was primarily about selecting a new Steering Committee. It would

be potentially useful to establish contact with YCIG for exchanging information and future collaboration.

Some youth delegates participated in several debates, asking questions and challenging presenters.



# DAY FOUR

**Friday 13 November 2015**

The final day of the conference provided opportunities to sample the materials and information at the many exhibition stalls. There were however also some discussions with the aim of encouraging future actions which eNACSO was keen to participate in.

## **IGF beyond 2015: extend mandate, strengthen institution**

This roundtable discussion focused on extending the IGF mandate. The workshop, introduced by 10 panelists, aimed to identify 'critical needs' that could strengthen and stabilize the IGF in its mission and suggest how all stakeholders can collaborate to address these needs.

One of the panelists, Lea Kaspar of Global Partners Digital, voiced the fear that the scope for civil society representation and for NGO influence was 'narrowing'. With a dearth of attention paid to children as internet users and contributors, this workshop presented one of the last chances to highlight the need for children's advocacy within the IGF. eNACSO pointed to the research discussed during the week – 'One in Three' (see above) – that children make up between a third and a half of internet users. Looking at the future of IGF without even mentioning children was a great omission and shortcoming. Following eNACSO's intervention, four people came up to find out more, including one from the International Chamber of Commerce who was very interested in the forthcoming eNACSO policy paper, a campaigner/blogger and IGF activist from Nepal, and one member of the youth coalition we had met the day before. A good measure of our impact came via a young Internet Society ambassadors who reconfirmed our discussion point, waving eNACSO's leaflet.

## **Progress of the GIPO tool - Open debate**

Cristina Monti, European Commission, introduced the Global Internet Policy Observatory (GIPO) which has a 'strong accent on automation', i.e. without the use of human intervention. The objective of GIPO is to provide technical tools that will make information on Internet policy and governance widely accessible for interested communities (countries, NGOs and interest groups, which may have been marginalised in Internet debates and decisions).

The main idea behind GIPO is to apply advanced technologies (data mining, semantic analysis and data visualisation) to data that is already available in order to overcome the problem of information overload and its fragmentation. Information comes from different countries in different languages, from different sources and in different forms. In this context the issue of multilingualism (inclusivity) as well as the form of presenting the information and

the way users interact with it (usability) is crucial. It is not only linked with the user interface, but also with the categorization and taxonomies, the semantic services, etc. The tool only collects open information, nothing that is password-protected.

This session on GIPO's usability and inclusivity as a platform and open forum was therefore of interest to eNACSO. The presenters focused on technological aspects (e.g. a beta version of the GIPO tool; GIPO as an information "engine" for other initiatives; and creating a "Federation roadmap" for online Observatories). Potential users and/or information providers were encouraged to fill in a survey on the website [giponet.org](http://giponet.org) with a direct link <http://bit.ly/1WMYtJX> to indicate an interest in cooperation with GIPO. A collaborative approach to GIPO is proposed, reaching out to different communities to get in their knowledge and input in terms of translating and shaping any cultural or technical issue regarding accessibility. Organisations including NGOs such as eNACSO could register as partners and authorised users and upload information. In testing mode at the time of the IGF2015, the time for the final release was stated as December 2016.

The issue for NGOs like eNACSO – and indeed other civil society organisations – is what resources GIPO have to help with capacity building. There is of course some benefit for groups to post material onto the site, but this is simply not enough. For example, it would be helpful for GIPO to support groups that want to use the observatory in raising funds to curate existing material or research and to publish new material. Even match-funding may not enable NGOs to participate as equals.



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**eNACSO** European NGO Alliance  
for Child Safety Online