

CHILD PROTECTION & E-SAFETY

Aims

- Introduction to E-safety
- Risks – Myanmar
- Reports – CEOP, EUKidsOnline, Indonesia
- British Council response
- Organisational approaches – staff, training and children

E-safety highlights the need to educate staff, children and young people about the benefits, risks and responsibilities of using computers, laptops, tablets, and other electronic communications via mobile phones, games consoles, and wireless technology

How the British Council uses IT and Online Communication



Social Media



Exams



Education
and Society



Facebook



Teaching
Centres



English
Projects



Learning
Applications

	Commercial	Aggressive	Sexual	Values
Content (child as recipient)	Adverts Spam Sponsorship Personal Info	Violent/ hateful content	Pornographic or unwelcome sexual content	Bias Racist Misleading info
Contact (child as participant)	Tracking Harvesting personal info	Being bullied, harassed or stalked	Meeting strangers Being groomed	Self-harm Unwelcome persuasions
Conduct (child as actor)	Illegal downloading Hacking Gambling Financial scams Terrorism	Bullying or harassing another	Creating and uploading inappropriate material	Providing misleading info/advice

- Limited history of internet access and usage
- Difference in adult/child understanding
 - Technology
 - Internet risks
 - English
 - Firewalls
 - Games
- Increase in phones with internet access/3G/wifi
- Lack of formal governmental/legal structure to protect

CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection)

‘Live streaming of sexual abuse will increase...’ threat results from a juxtaposition of factors which includes

- extreme poverty,
- increasing penetration of high speed internet and
- poor local child protection response

CEOP Findings (Child Exploitation and Online Protection)

- Increased use of smart phones results in increased ‘self-generated indecent imagery’
- Difficulty of direct parental supervision
- Ease of images finding their way to open internet

CEOP - Transnational Abuse

- Thailand and Vietnam identified as ‘presenting favourable circumstances’
- South East Asia continues to be targeted
- Children working in sex industry (over 20% of international tourists had witnessed this in SE Asia)
- Increasingly observed in Thailand (young boys living on the street, migrant boys and child labourers particularly at risk)

2012 (UK EU Online Survey)

- 8 to 11 year olds do not know 12% of their SN 'friends' in the real world - around **11** 'friends' per child.
- 12 to 15 year olds do not know 25% of 'friends' (**72** per child)
- 25% of 8 to 11 year olds and a third of 12 to 15 year olds communicate with people online that they don't know in the real world.

2012 (UK EU Online Survey)

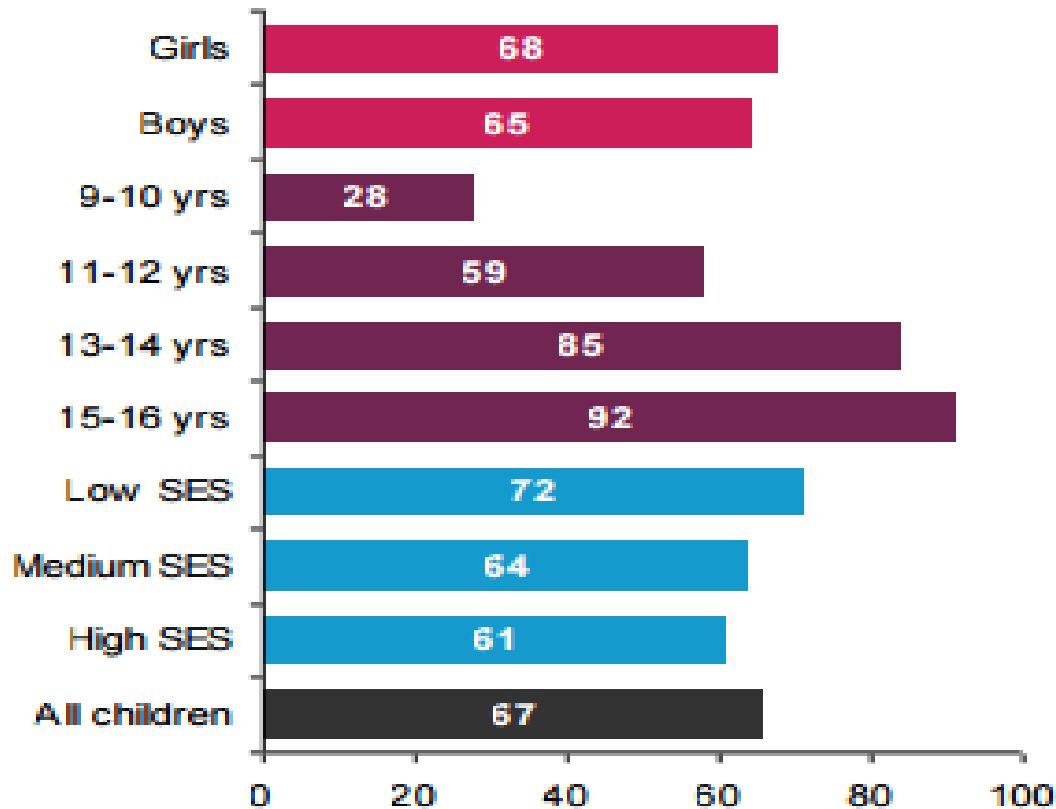
Top activities

- using the internet for schoolwork (92%),
 - playing games (83%),
 - watching video clips (75%) and
 - social networking (71%)
-
- 39% 9-16 year old internet users have looked for new friends on the internet,
 - 32% have added contacts they don't know face-to-face, and
 - 11% have sent an image of themselves to someone they have not met face to face.

2012 (UK EU Online Survey)

- 55% of 11-16 year old internet users say they find it easier to be themselves online
- 49% talk about different things online than offline
- 29% talk about more private things online than when present with other people face to face.

Figure 9: Children who have a profile on a social networking site

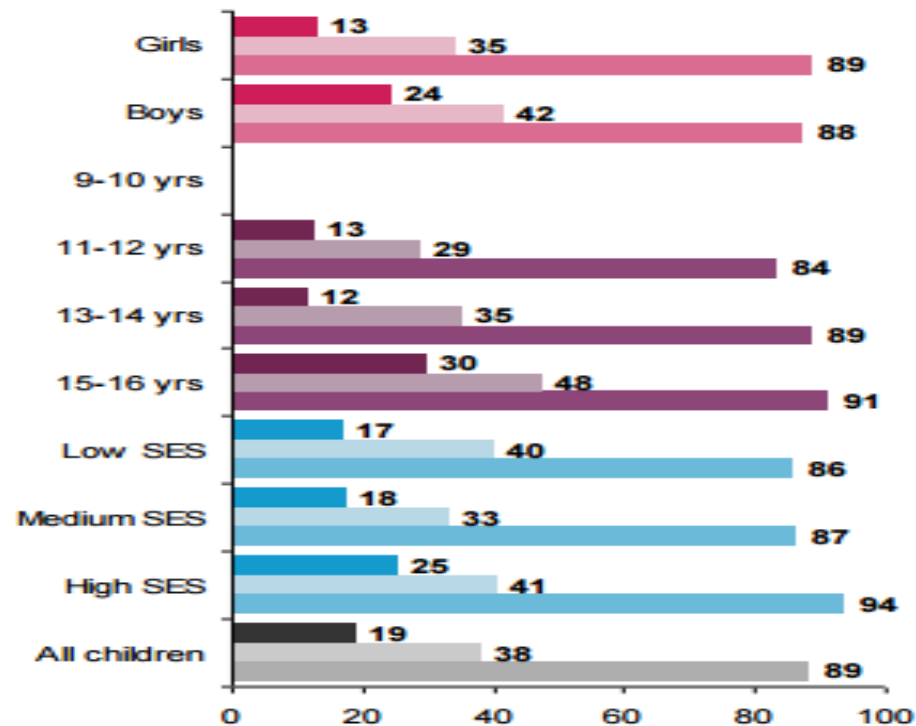


QC313: Do you have your OWN profile on a social networking site that you currently use, or not?

Base: All children who use the internet.

Figure 12: Nature of children's online contacts (11+)

% Met on the internet, no other connection
 % Met on the internet, friends/family of people you know
 % First met in person face-to-face



QC310: I'd like you to tell me the types of people you have had contact with when doing each of these things. Response options: people who you first met in person face-to-face; people who you first met on the internet, but who are friends or family of other people you know in person; people who you first met on the internet, but who have no other connection to your life outside of the internet. *(Multiple responses allowed)*

Base: All children aged 11-16 who use internet and have given at least one valid response about the nature of their online contacts.

Table 15: Child has seen potentially harmful user-generated content in past 12 months (age 11+)

%	Age				All
	11-13 years		14-16 years		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Hate messages that attack certain groups or individuals	7	9	18	19	13
Ways to be very thin (such as being anorexic or bulimic)	1	7	5	19	8
Talk about or share their experiences of taking drugs	2	4	12	11	8
Ways of physically harming or hurting themselves	3	5	7	8	6
Ways of committing suicide	0	2	3	4	2
Has seen such material at all on any websites	8	16	21	32	19

QC142: In the past 12 months, have you seen websites where people discuss...?

Base: All children aged 11-16 who use the internet.

- Overall, 19% of UK 11-16 year olds have seen one or more type of potentially harmful user-generated content, rising to 32% of 14-16 year old girls. The overall UK percentage is about the same as the percentage across Europe, where the average is 21%.**

- 41% lie about their age
- 25% (approx) interact online with people they don't know in real life
- 50% shared school contact details
- 24.5% have shared phone number and address
- 22.3% have shared personal photos
- 17.9% have shared information about their families

Source: Challenges to Child Online Protection – Indonesia, Gati Gayatri, Ministry of CIT (presented at 2015 regional conference in Kuala Lumpur)

- Access to inappropriate material
(intentional/unintentional)
- Cyber-bullying
- Sharing personal information
 - Personal/easily identifiable information
 - (including 'sexting')
- Trafficking/grooming (paying for SIM cards)
- Adults posing as children on social media

Risk Assessment: Process



**Policies and
Procedures**



**Infrastructure
and
Technology**



**Education
and Training**



**Standards
and
Inspection**

Consultation and Analysis of British Council Operations

Risk Assessment: Process

Internal Consultation

- Questionnaire
- Country visits
- Dialogue with key staff

Online Safety Review Tools

- Online Compass E-safety Review
- KSC Social Media Guidance
- 360 degree Safe Structure Audit

Training and Conferences

- CEOP Ambassador Course
- Inside the Mind of a Child Sex Offender
- How Sex offenders Use the Internet
- NSPCC KCS Online Safety E-learning

Research and Analysis

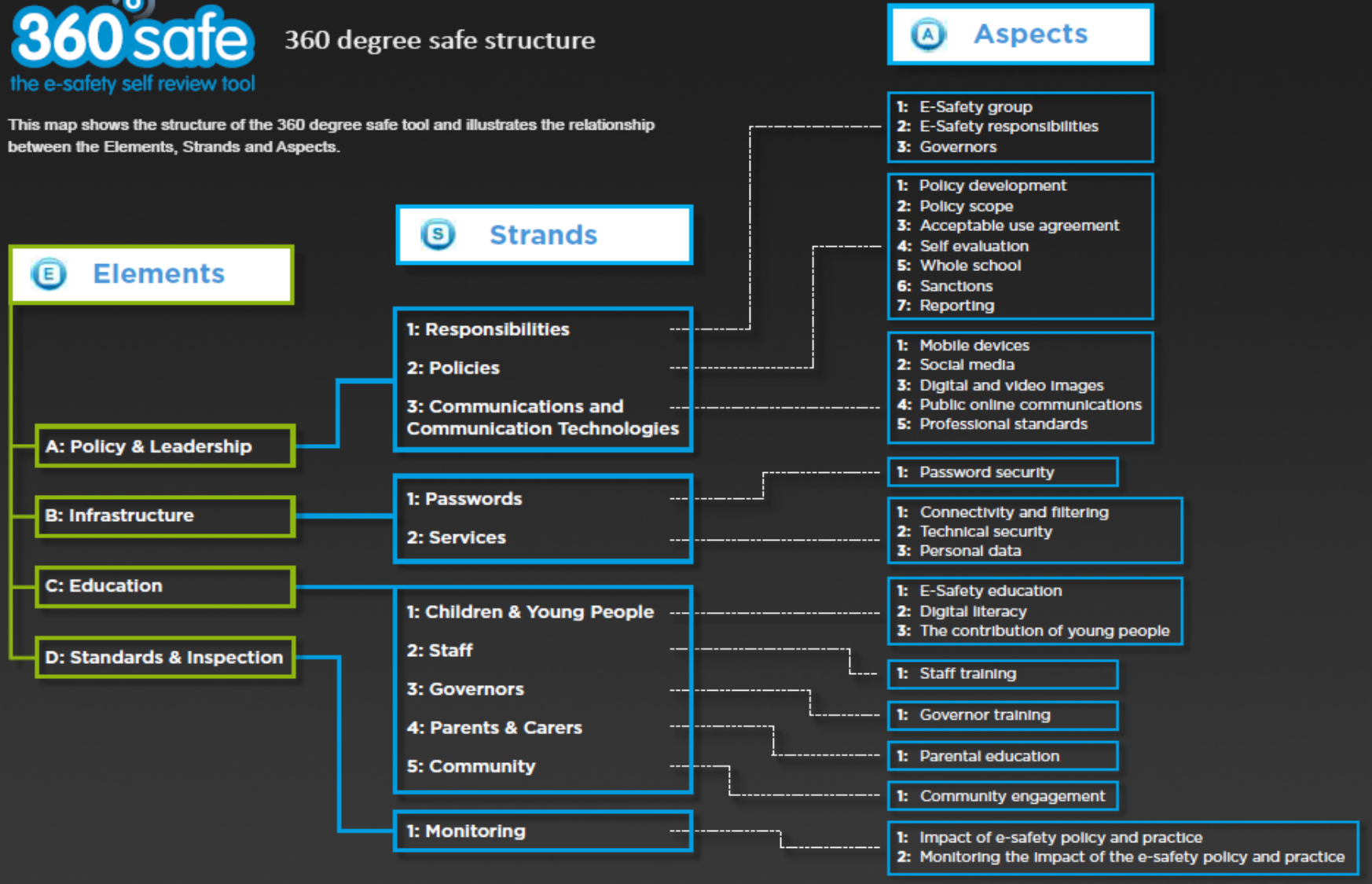
- British Council child protection incidents
- Becta Safeguarding Children in a Virtual World
- South West Learning Grid Resources
- UK Safer Internet Centre Resources

360safe

360 degree safe structure

the e-safety self review tool

This map shows the structure of the 360 degree safe tool and illustrates the relationship between the Elements, Strands and Aspects.



Mediation

- Parents
 - Active
 - Restrictive
 - Monitoring
 - Technical
- Teachers
- Peers
- Other

Top Tips for Staff

- ✓ **Supervision** – Ensure children are always supervised when using the internet and they are aware of acceptable and unacceptable use of online communications and technology
- ✓ **Check Content** - Check the appropriateness of online content and surrounding content that you are intending to use with children before exposing it to them
- ✓ **Safe Search** - Check the search engine results for any tasks where you are directing children to use the internet. Children may not have filtering at home and therefore recommend that they utilise the search provider’s “Safe Search” setting
- ✓ **Professional Conduct** – Ensure you have the most stringent privacy settings on your personal social media accounts check the search engine results first

Top Tips for Children

Don't post any personal information online

Keep your privacy settings as high as possible

Think carefully before posting pictures or videos of yourself. Once you've put a picture online, it's not just yours anymore

Never give out your passwords

Don't meet up with people you've met online. Speak to your parent or carer about people suggesting you do

If you see something online that makes you feel unsafe or worried: leave the website, and tell a trusted adult immediately

Remember that not everyone online is who they say they are

Think carefully about what you say before you post something online

Don't befriend people you don't know



E-SAFETY PRODUCT & SERVICES



E-SAFETY RESOURCES



E-SAFETY TRAINING TEAM



E-SAFETY LIVE



PROFESSIONALS HELPLINE



UK SAFER INTERNET CENTRE



Do you work with children and young people?

New for 2015 - The Thinkuknow Toolkit

We've released the Thinkuknow Toolkit, a new downloadable set of lesson plans for education practitioners to use with young people aged 11+.

The Toolkit helps you transform the Thinkuknow website from a reference tool into an interactive resource.

With clear practitioner guidance and engaging photocopiable learning materials, each activity gets young people thinking and talking about key issues related to sex, relationships and the internet, delivers safety messages, and encourages them to return to the website in their own time.

Topics include sexting, webcam, using social networks, inappropriate content and chatting with strangers online.

You can download the Thinkuknow Toolkit now! You'll find it under the Key Stage 3/4 tab in the **Resources** section.

	15 learning activities using the Thinkuknow website. Download it here!	11-13 14+
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Keeping children safe online and protecting them from sexual abuse and exploitation

CEOP's Thinkuknow programme provides a range of free educational resources - films, lesson plans, presentations, practitioner guidance, games and posters - to professionals working with children and young people. Through the use of our educational materials you can help to empower and protect young people from the harm of sexual abuse and exploitation, both online and off.

To access these resources you will need to **register** on the site.

Keeping Children Safe Online e-learning course		NSPCC  Cruelty to children must stop. FULL STOP.
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Guidance to schools and other organisations

CEOP provides training and education resources for practitioners to use with children and young people to increase their understanding of online safety. There are two ways to access CEOP's resources:

- **Registration on the Thinkuknow website** – this provides access to a range of education resources for 5-16 year olds
- **Attendance on CEOP training** – this provides access to additional materials.

You must follow your own safeguarding procedures if an individual comes into your organisation to deliver Thinkuknow materials to children and young people. This should include asking for a DBS/CRB check.

Working at your own pace, you'll learn about :

- how children use the internet and technology
- the risks they face from other people - both other children and adult offenders
- behaviour by children that exposes them to greater risks online
- what to do if children experience issues such as cyber bullying or grooming
- how to make organisations safer places for children to go online
- how to conduct an e-safety audit and create an acceptable use policy for your organisation.

How the online course works

Each section takes about 30-45 minutes to complete, followed by five questions. At the end of each section you'll be given a full explanation of the correct and incorrect answers.

The course includes:

- teaching pages
- film clips
- audio recordings
- reflective tasks
- interactive learning activities and quizzes

Once you've successfully completed this course you can download a personalised certificate of achievement.

kidSMART

I work with kids

I have kids

Contact

KidSMART



Which age group do you work with?



SIGN UP for our e-bulletin here

I work with...

Foundation Stage and
Key Stage 1 kids (3 - 7)



Read the story of Smartie the Penguin and find out what to do if something happens online and you need help

I work with...

Key Stage 2 kids (8 - 11)



Learn the SMART rules with Kara, Winston and the SMART Crew

*Key Stage labels are a guideline. Resources from either section can be used in Primary schools depending on your pupils' abilities and levels of understanding.

Contact details and web links

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Web Links

Thinkuknow – www.thinkuknow.co.uk

NSPCC training – www.nspcc.org.uk/what-you-can-do/get-expert-training/keeping-children-safe-online-course/

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) ceop.police.uk

Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2013)

http://ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/CEOP_TACSEA2013_240613%20FINAL.pdf

South West Grid for Learning – www.swgfl.org.uk/products-services/Online-Safety-Services

Kidsmart – www.kidsmart.org.uk

EU Kids Online - Risks and safety for children on the internet: the UK report (2010)

[http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/EU%20Kids%20II%20\(2009-11\)/National%20reports/UKReport.pdf](http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/EU%20Kids%20II%20(2009-11)/National%20reports/UKReport.pdf)