

Child Safety on the Internet

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Introduction



Raising awareness of child safety issues on the internet and arming Hosting Providers, Registrars, ISPs, and ESPs with the tools and processes to protect children.

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Objectives

Broaden awareness of what CSAM is and its impacts to any person or business that encounters or transmits CSAM, in order to help protect children.

Arm you with tools and processes to help protect children on the internet.

Why Talk About CSAM?

Moral obligations to protect children

Limit victim exposure

Reporting requirements

What is CSAM?

CSAM stands for Child Sexual Abuse Material and is it is important to distinguish from Child Pornography

- Child Pornography is still used in legal definitions and is used to charge perpetrators. U.S. Federal Law defines child pornography as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor- meaning any person less than 18 years old.
- Referring to abuse material as pornography trivializes the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and does not convey the spectrum of types of abuse material or abuse supporting activities, such as grooming and trafficking.

What Platforms Contribute?

Email and Online Forums

Messaging and Social Media Apps

Websites and Dark Web

Peer-to-Peer (P2P) File Sharing Networks

Current Events and Statistics



Jeffrey Epstein and Ghislaine Maxwell

Reports of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) online
have increased 15,000% over the last 15 years

Current Events and Statistics



200 million children are sexually abused every year

1 in 7 runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children likely became victims of sex trafficking

1 in 10 children are victims

1 in 4 are boys

3 in 4 are girls

Organizations Leading the Charge



DCAC (<https://dcac.org/>)

- Dallas Children's Advocacy Center (And, Dallas Crimes Against Children Conference) provides practical and interactive instruction to those fighting crimes against children and helping children heal. Conference available to international audience.

Law Enforcement Agencies: FBI (<https://www.fbi.gov/>),
ICAC (<https://www.icactaskforce.org/>)

- Reports go to them from NCMEC/ICMEC and provide investigation support.

Organizations Leading the Charge



NCMEC/ICMEC (<https://www.missingkids.org/home>,
<https://www.icmec.org/>)

- Clearinghouse and comprehensive reporting center for all issues related to the prevention of and recovery from child victimization.

TECHCO (<https://www.technologycoalition.org/>)

- International organization of tech industry leaders who are represented by individuals who specialize in online child safety issues and can provide guidance for teams.

Organizations Leading the Charge



THORN (<https://www.thorn.org/>)

- International anti-human trafficking organization which builds technology to defend children from sexual abuse.

What Should You Do?

Don't view or transmit without contacting your abuse desk for instruction.

Know how to contact your abuse desk or team that handles review of CSAM content. This may be Trust and Safety, Legal, Content Complaints, or Intellectual Property.

What Should You Do?



Seek help after accidental exposure, refer to your company's wellness policy, seek out your Employee Assistance Program, or speak to a qualified therapist.

Know how to report to NCMEC/ICMEC

<https://www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline>

What Should Abuse Managers Do?



Reach out to M3AAWG Committees and organizations leading the charge for guidance, support, and tools.

Understand your risk for both purposeful and accidental exposure.

Know your company's wellness policy and where to direct employees for help. If you do not have one, lead your organization towards building one.

What Should Abuse Managers Do?



Know your legal obligations for your organization and in your area. Many Electronic Service Providers have obligations to report upon knowledge or awareness of the content.

Have policies on viewing, transmission, remediation, reporting, and data retention.

Advocate for anti-abuse measures in your platform and new products.

Call to Action

Evaluate your platform for how it can be abused.

- Consider what service is being provided and what types of content are available (images, video, messaging).

Identify what you can view and or access.

- Consider visible content, server content, logs, etc.

Call to Action

Identify team members who will investigate CSAM.

- It is not recommended to have investigators who are not fully informed on CSAM or unwilling to review the content.
- Consider having a process to inform and vet potential investigators.

Call to Action

Setup policies and procedures for remediation and reporting to NCMEC.

- Consider removing content and or suspension processes.
- Consider manual reporting versus using NCMECs API.

Provide basic wellness assistance

- Not just for investigators and not just for CSAM
- Considers hours, vacation time, and day-to-day work habits
- Counselors (Group and Individual)

Call to Action



Engage with lawmakers on Privacy and Policing Child Safety

Engage with Companies and Organizations Combatting CSAM

Be Informed, Be Vigilant

Resources

<https://doac.org/>

<https://www.fbi.gov/>

<https://www.icactaskforce.org/>

<https://www.missingkids.org/home>

<https://www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline>

<https://www.thorn.org>

<https://www.technologycoalition.org/>

CONTACT US

For additional questions, please email:

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