# A Study on
# Online Child Sexual
# Exploitation in Nepal

## Research Report

## 2020

**Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN-Nepal)**

**Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal (GSIF Nepal)**

## A Study on Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Nepal
## July 2020

# Acknowledgement

The purpose of the study is to identify the risks and online harm including abuse faced by the children in Nepal. A study was conducted on the use of the internet by CWIN-Nepal in 2008 with the objective of finding out the accessibility of the internet and internet behaviour of the children. So, to study more on the risks and harm, identifying sexual abuse happening online and impact on the mental health of the online child sexual exploitation survivor CWIN-Nepal in partnership with Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal (GSIF-Nepal) conducted this research.

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Research Team
July 2020

**Acronyms**

| | |
|---|---|
| **CIB** | Central Investigation Bureau |
| **CSAM** | Child Sexual Abuse Material |
| **CSEM** | Child Sexual Exploitation Material |
| **CSO** | Civil Society Organisation |
| **CWIN** | Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre |
| **ECPAT** | ECPAT International |
| **FGD** | Focus Group Discussion |
| **INGO** | International Non-Governmental Organisation |
| **KII** | Key Informant Interview |
| **LGBTIQA** | Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual |
| **NCRC** | National Child Rights Council |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| **NTA** | Nepal Telecommunications Authority |
| **OCSE** | Online Child Sexual Exploitation |
| **OPSC** | Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography |
| **SECO** | Sexual Exploitation of Children Online |
| **SECTT** | Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism |

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# Major highlights

## Online Child Sexual Exploitation

- Boys are pressurised more compared to girls to develop and share self-generated sexualised materials (nude images, audio and videos) where Kathmandu, Dhanusa and Morang districts have the highest percentage with 24.53%.; 19.81% and 12.26% respectively.

- Boyfriend, girlfriend, peers, best friend and strangers were found to be the persons forcing the respondents to develop and forward nude images, audio and videos. However, there are also a few numbers of foreigners pressurising the respondents.

- The medium used to send such sexual materials in case of girlfriend, boyfriend, peers and best friend are social networking sites and email, whereas, in case of strangers and foreigners all four medium such as social networking sites, email, unknown link and the mobile phone was used.

- 63.36% males and 34.35% females asked others to pose live in front of the camera without any clothes on, the person they asked were peers, girlfriend/ boyfriend, relatives, best friends and also strangers.

- Out of total respondents, 137 (7. 99%) were asked to pose live in front of the camera without any clothes on by others. Among which 58 (62.04%) male respondents, 47 (34.31%) females, 2 (1.46%) LGBTIQA and 3 (2.19%) did not prefer to answer. The person who requested them to pose were peers, best friends, girlfriend/ boyfriend, relatives and few strangers, foreigners and caretakers.

- 457 respondents met strangers online and 163 out of 457 respondents were manipulated to meet in person by the strangers. Similarly, 154 respondents out of 163 who went to meet strangers in person experienced sexual exploitation.

- Out of total respondents, 340 (19.83%) respondents marked that they have faced unwanted online sexual exploitation. The number of male respondents facing online sexual exploitation is higher with 65.59% than that of female respondents that is 33.24%.

- The data was extracted according to the most marked options from the multiple choices, the data showed that the respondents feeling sad and angry are the highest by 174 (10.15%) and 159 (9.27%) respondents respectively. 58 (3.38%) respondents said they felt guilty and 38 (2.21%) were depressed.

- Out of 340 respondents, 48 (19.83%) of them skipped school due to the incident and only 15 of them sought for counselling. Similarly, 34 said the incident hampered their daily life, however, only 9 respondents went for counselling. Further, 34 respondents said they skipped school as well as their daily life got hampered due to the incident and only 15 respondents among them sought counselling.

- Among 340 (19.83%) respondents who faced online sexual exploitation, 233 respondents took one or other form of action. The respondents reported to family, friend or police, blocked the person, avoided messages and calls; stopped using the internet and changed SIM card and also created new account in social media.

- Out of total respondents only 1075 (62.71%) are aware of the punishment given to the online child sexual exploitation offender, where the percentage of both male and female exactly equal, that is 49.67% each.

- Out of total respondents, only 395 (23.04%) are aware of the compensation and services.

**Cyberbullying**

- Out of 253 (14.76%) respondents who faced cyberbullying, it is seen that 175 (10.21%) had faced cyberbullying even after the parents are aware of their internet behaviour.

- Out of 253 (14.76%) respondents, Bagmati Province (Kathmandu and Makwanpur) has the highest percentage of cyberbullying affected respondents with 27%. Likewise, the second highest is Province 2 (Dhanusha) with 18%. Gandaki Province (Kaski) and Province 5 (Banke) has the third-highest percentage by 13% each.

- Black mailing/threatening, pressurising to send indecent videos, sending inappropriate images/videos (sextortion) are outlined as the nature of cyberbullying.

**Online Behaviour**

- Out of the total (1,714) respondent 63.01% have a social networking account.

- The data shows that the respondents using the internet for 1-2 hours is the highest with 40.37% and only 0.76% respondents use the internet for more than 6 hours.

- Social networking sites, gaming and entertainment are the top most performed activities by the respondents, besides, the data revealed that majority of the respondents use internet 1-2 hours during weekdays, whereas during weekends, the increment in the hour of usage is observed in almost all the participants in the interval of 2-3, 4-5 and more than 5 hours.

- Out of total respondents, an impressive number of respondents that is 1488 (86.81%) are aware of the internet safety. And again, out of 1488 respondents, only 345 are fully aware, 703 partially aware, and 440 lack of awareness.

- Majority of the respondents accidentally watched explicit content on the internet; while other top reasons are due to interest, curiosity, peer pressure and addiction. Similarly, male respondents viewing sexual content are comparatively more than that of the females.

- 30.98% of 1,714 respondent have watched sexual content while using the Internet.

- Hacking of personal account, fake love relationship, unwanted contact with strangers, emotional mental pressure and stress, online bullying and addiction to gaming are perceived as the most possible risk while using the internet by the respondents.

**Internet Usage Modality**

- Seven respondents (0.41%) uses only public network, 1350 (78.76%) uses only private network and 160 (9.33%) respondents use both public and private network

- 1393 (81.27%) out of 1,714 respondents use the mobile phone the most to access the internet and 1025 (59.80%) respondents have their own personal smart mobile phone.

- 16.75% out of 1,714 respondents use both data package and ISP services. While 39.26% of the respondents use ISP and 20.77% uses data package.

**Major highlights**

*Chapter I*

# Introduction

## 1.1    Background

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic is a country in South Asia, Nepal is landlocked, and borders China in the north and India in the south, east and west. Nepal has a diverse geography, including fertile plains, subalpine forested hills, and eight of the world's ten tallest mountains, including Mount Everest, the highest point on Earth. Kathmandu is the capital and the largest city. Nepal is a multi-ethnic country with Nepali as the official language.[1] The current population of Nepal is 26,494,504 as of 2011 based on population census.[2]Nepal is a federal republic comprising 7 provinces. Each province is composed of 8 to 14 districts. The districts, in turn, comprise local units known as urban and rural municipalities.[3]

The population of Nepal based on the population census was 26,494,504 in 2011. According to the Nepal Telecommunication Authority MIS August 2019 report, out of the total population an estimated 14.52% had access to fixed broadband, an additional 52.71% were accessing the internet using their mobile data subscriptions; almost 15 million of them with 3G or better. The mobile voice telephony and the broadband market were dominated by two telecommunications companies, the state-owned Nepal Telecom (55%) and the private multinational company, Ncell (40%). Although there is a high disparity in penetration rate between the rural and urban areas, mobile service has reached 75 districts of the country covering 90% of land area, and broadband access is expected to reach 90% of the population by 2020.[4]

The internet is the platform for billions of websites around the globe. People can access a huge amount of information on the internet[5], that includes both useful and harmful contents. With the growing technology and modernisation, the internet is evolving day by day. Before, the use of the internet was limited, and very few people had access to it, whereas nowadays the mobile phone and internet facility are in the pam of every individual including adults, children and senior citizens. The access of internet is everywhere, there is no doubt that internet has made life easier of many, from connecting with people, communicating with the help of free calls, sharing and exchanging photographs and video clips, online shopping, online banking and many other things. But at the same time, with the easy access of the internet, the perpetrators are taking advantage of the technology and looking for opportunities to prey the innocent children online for sexual exploitation, child trafficking creating fake IDs, luring with gifts and money and so on. There is a growth in the volume of detected harmful behaviours affecting children with a technology element in it.

There has been an increase in child abuse materials circulating and detected on social media platforms, through a mobile phone or other types of portable devices. A growing number of children have also access to these new technologies. There is no specific law in Nepal that criminalizes creating sites with child abuse images; viewing, possessing, downloading, creating, uploading disseminating child abuse materials. A survey conducted by ECPAT (2017) in the sample, 15 per cent children were sexually abused online and when they were asked whether they knew about securing from such online sexual abuse, one-fourth of them do not know.[6]

1.  *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal*
2.  *National Population and Housing Census 2011 Report, Volume 1*
3.  *"नेपालको संविधान २०७२" [Constitution of Nepal 2015] (pdf). 20 September 2015. Archived (PDF) from the original on 8 August 2019. Retrieved 17th July 2020 – via Nepal Law Commission.*
4.  *Nepal Telecommunications Authority MIS Report Shrawan, 2076 (pdf) (Report). Nepal Telecommunications Authority. August 2019. Retrieved 17th July 2020.*
5.  *https://www.digitalunite.com/technology-guides/using-internet/connecting-internet/what-internet*
6   *ECPAT International. (2020)). ECPAT Country Overview: Nepal. Bangkok: ECPAT International*

**Introduction**

Within these past few years, a number of abuse cases have captured the limelight, mostly the report related to online offenders, grooming for sexual exploitation, live streaming, trafficking children, sextortion. The data of Child Helpline Nepal (1098) showed that a total of 43 cases has been registered in the Child Helpline Centre regarding online sexual abuses. Out of 43 registered cases, only 2 complaints were registered by boys and the rest of the cases were related to girls. At the same time, according to Nepal Police, Central Cyber Bureau, the statistics of 6 months from Shrawn to Poush, 2076 revealed that a total of 43 reports related to cyber-crime was registered. Similarly, the statistics of Nepal Police, Central Cyber Bureau of cyber-crime in the category of the social networking site, showed 172 reports registered from Chaitra 2076 to Baishak 2077 during the lockdown.

The study conducted by CWIN- Nepal on the use of the internet by children in 2008, revealed that out of the total children respondent (1430), 11 per cent of children admitted talking about sex online with strangers, 15.5 per cent reported having encountered a bad experience while meeting virtual friends in person for the first time. One can only imagine how much the risks have increased with the modernization of technology. Internet connect people globally, and with the wider network and user, perpetrators can easily target children from any part of the world.

Looking at the reporting of the online abuse, though there are incidents taking place, even in this research 340 respondents expressed that they have faced online exploitation, but very few of them have reported. Similarly, in the Child Helpline operated by CWIN-Nepal, only 43 cases of online sexual exploitation have been reported from 2017 to 2020. According to the Child Helpline data, the children who have faced online abuse are between 10 to 18 years, the cases of sexting, sextortion and grooming for a sexual purpose has been reported in the helpline. In some case, the children themselves report about the case, some children do not want their parents to know about the abuse, however, in some cases either parents or acquaintances on behalf of them report the incident in the Child Helpline.

CWIN-Nepal conducted the first-ever study on the Internet Behaviour of Nepali Children in 2008 and initiated a nationwide campaign for protecting children online. A drastic transformation has taken place since this study in the forms and patterns of internet use by children and the online harms they face. There is a growing concern over the online child sexual exploitation in Nepal as elsewhere. A much serious issue of online child sexual abuse must be addressed without delay.

Therefore, CWIN-Nepal conducted this research study on 'Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Nepal', to figure out the current situation, dispersal and pattern of possible risks and harm of online child sexual exploitation in all 7 provinces of Nepal. The research results will guide CWIN-Nepal's advocacy and campaign as well as provides a set of recommendations to concerned stakeholders to prevent and protect children from the risks of online sexual exploitation.

## 1.2   General objective

The general objective of the research is to identify the online sexual abuse faced by the children in Nepal

### 1.2.1   Specific objectives of the study

- To assess the internet behaviour of children aged between 9 -19 years
- To identify the possible risks related to online child sexual exploitation
- To assess the psychological impact on children due to online sexual exploitation
- To recommend relevant stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities to protect children from online child sexual exploitation.

*Chapter II*

# Literature Review

## 2.1    Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)

Many countries have conducted research on emerging issues regarding online child sexual exploitation. In the same way, different terminologies have been used accordingly. Similarly, the terminology used in this report is based on 'Terminology and Semantics: the terminology guidelines for the protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse' 2016, published by ECPAT. Likewise, in Nepal, the term 'Child Pornography' has been used in the Children's Act 2075. However, the above guideline of ECPAT 2016 states, the term 'child pornography' needs more clarification, as it has quite complex legal definition as a crime and the process engages production, distribution, and consumption which needs clearer criminal consequences at each stage of the chain.

Online child sexual exploitation includes all acts of a sexually exploitative nature carried out against a child that have, at some stage, a connection to the online environment. It includes any use of ICT that results in sexual exploitation or causes a child to be sexually exploited or that results in or causes images or other material documenting such sexual exploitation to be produced, bought, sold, possessed, distributed, or transmitted. This notion can thus 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 a webcam)

- identifying and/or grooming potential child victims online with a view to exploiting them sexually (whether the acts that follow are then carried out online or offline)

- the distribution, dissemination, importing, exporting, offering, selling, possession of, or knowingly obtaining access to child sexual exploitation material online (even if the sexual abuse that is depicted in the material was carried out offline)[7]

The ECPAT, Mauritius country overview report on the scale, scope and context of the sexual exploitation of children (June 2019) states, "Online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) can include child sexual abuse/exploitation material (CSAM/CSEM),[8] live streaming of child sexual abuse, online grooming of children for sexual purposes, sexual extortion of children and various CSAM/CSEM-related conducts (production, distribution, downloading).[9]

As per terminology guidelines for the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, self-generated sexual content / materials refer to content generated by children or adolescents under 18 years taking compromising pictures or videos of themselves. There are risks that any such content can be circulated online or offline to harm children or be used as a basis to extort favours.[10]

The distinction between child abuse images/materials and self-produced/youth generated sexualised materials is very important to understand. CSAM is not self-produced rather they depict a child being abused and either the abuser or a third party produced it, whereas self-produced sexualised materials are different and is a growing concern worldwide as they are seeing more of these "self-produced materials" being shared and disseminating online. This term covers different experiences of victimisation: some of these self-produced materials are resulting from manipulation/grooming from peers, boyfriends, strangers, foreigners, and so on and some of it is produced with consent and not manipulation (especially with adolescents) because they are in love with the boyfriend or the

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7.  ECPAT. (n.d.), *Issues we work on. Bangkok: ECPAT International.*

8.  *ECPAT prefers the terms 'child sexual exploitation material' or 'child sexual abuse material', but in a legal context still uses 'child pornography' in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines, 40.*

9.  ECPAT. (n.d.), *Issues we work on. Bangkok: ECPAT International.*

10. *http://luxembourgguidelines.org/english-version/page 43*

**Literature Review**

girlfriend and they are in this phase where they explore their sexuality. Of course, some of this is then used to extort one of the two portrayed when there is a breakup.

Furthermore, the word 'Paedophile' has also been used across the research report and during the survey. As there is a misconception in many countries that only paedophiles are child sex offenders, this research report tries to clarify that 'paedophile' is a psychiatric condition and all sex offenders are not paedophiles and all paedophiles are not sex offenders.

## 2.2    Types of Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)

ECPAT International has also published Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, 2016especially highlighting the common understanding of type of OCSE which includes sexting, live streaming of child sexual abuse, grooming (online/offline) for sexual purposes and sexual extortion. The elaboration below gives the idea about the types of OCSE.

**Sexting** has been defined as the "self-production of sexual images", or as the "exchange of sexual messages or images" and "the creating, sharing and forwarding of sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images through mobile phones and/or the internet". Sexting is a form of self-generated sexually explicit content, and the practice is "remarkably varied in terms of context, meaning, and intention".[11]

**Live streaming of child sexual abuse**, is often transmitted to viewers through "streaming" over the Internet. This means the data are transmitted instantaneously to the viewer, who can watch and engage while the abuse is occurring. Importantly for the viewer, streaming leaves no trace on the device, because no file is downloaded; when the streaming is stopped the child sexual abuse material is gone, unless the offender deliberately records it.This increases the perception of impunity of the offender, and creates specific challenges for post-event investigation, particularly relating to the recovery of evidence and the identification of victims and offenders. Live streaming may also be referred to as "on-demand child sexual abuse".[ibid]

**Grooming (online/offline) for sexual purposes,** In the context of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, "grooming" is the short name for the solicitation of children for sexual purposes. "Grooming/online grooming" 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 to facilitate either online or offline sexual contact with that person.223 Grooming is defined by major dictionaries as the act of "prepar[ing] or train[ing] (someone) for a particular purpose or activity", and in the specific context of child sexual exploitation and abuse as "(of a paedophile) prepare (a child) for a meeting, especially via an Internet chat room, with the intention of committing a sexual offence"224 or "the criminal activity of becoming friends with a child, especially over the internet, in order to try to persuade the child to have a sexual relationship. [ibid]

Sexual extortion, also called "sextortion", is the blackmailing of a person with the help of self-generated images of that person in order to extort sexual favours, 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). Often, the influence and manipulation typical of groomers over longer periods of time (sometimes several months) turns into a rapid escalation of threats, intimidation, and coercion once the person has been persuaded to send the first sexual images of her/himself.[ibid]

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*11. http://luxembourgguidelines.org/english-version/page 44*

## 2.3    Situation of Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Nepal

The Children's Act 2018 defines "Child Pornography as taking or reproducing moving or still photograph(s) of children that exhibit their sexual organs or by engaging them in fictitious sexual activities, displaying, or causing to display, children's obscene pictures by the means of newspapers, posters, print media, motion pictures or other communications media and the said term also refers to production, sale and distribution, import or export, collection or dissemination of such materials." As per 2019 Digital Nepal Framework, Nepal has undergone a rapid success in digital adoption. In 2018 there has been approximately 139.45% mobile cell phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in the country as per the latest data from International Telecommunications Union.[12] It was also observed that internet usages are highest in cities and urban areas mostly in Kathmandu Valley and Kaski.[13] Therefore, it is crucial to develop cyber security measures in order to protect citizens from cybercrime and to strengthen their digital skills so that they are made aware of the possible risks and harm that can affect them upon connecting to the Internet. Below are some data related to online sexual exploitation in context to children:

According to the Himalayan Times (the Nepal's daily newspaper) published on February, 2018, the children of urban areas are more prone to fell victims of online sexual abuse due to easy access to the internet and without any monitoring from the parents. The news also highlighted 17 incidents of online abuse reported through toll free helpline number in the fiscal 2016/17 and 830 complaints of cyber bullying at Central Investigation Bureau. The survey conducted in Kathmandu Valley in 2017, reveals that among the children having internet access, 20 per cent watch pornographic materials at least once and of the total school children using the internet 13.7 per cent are the victims of online sexual abuse and 57 per cent of such victims are girls.

According to Child Helpline Nepal 1098, a total of 38 cases of online sexual abuse have been registered in Child Helpline 1098. Out of 38 registered cases, only 2 complaints were registered by boys and the rest of the cases were related to the girls.

The ECPAT Luxembourg and Voice of Children, Nepal (2017) study among the 452 children aged 5 to 12 years in Kathmandu valley revealed that nearly 80 percent children used mobile and laptop for using the internet. In the sample, 15 percent children were sexually abused online.[14]

As per Internet Safety and risks of new technologies on children in Nepal published by ECPAT Luxembourg (2017), out of Sample size 5011 children surveyed, almost half (49%) were not aware that one could possibly cause harm to others through the use of the internet. 56.6% did not know the law mentioned about protection and justice for victims of sexual abuse through the internet. Furthermore, in this study, 15.7% respondents have received pornographic and vulgar messages or photo. Among them, 59.1% were boys and 40.9% were girls.

The briefing paper published by ECPAT International (January 2020) states that "Despite recent digital development and data suggesting that Nepalese children are indeed vulnerable to online sexual exploitation, relevant legislation on the topic is lacking. Aside from older clauses prohibiting "producing or selling obscene books, pamphlets",[15] the Penal Code doesn't have specific provisions defining and criminalising child sexual abuse material or any other form of online child sexual exploitation. Similarly, the definition of child sexual abuse material provided by the Child Act 2018,[16] falls just short of the OPSC standards as it only includes visual materials."

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11.  *http://luxembourgguidelines.org/english-version/page 44*
12.  *International Communications Union (ITU). (2109, December) Mobile cellular-subscription)*
13.  *Pandey, Regmi (2018,January) Changing connectivity and renewed priorities: Status and challenges facing Nepali internet)*
14.  *ECPAT Luxemburg and Voice of Children. (2017). Assessing and understanding the risk: sexual exploitation of children online in Nepal.*
15.  *The National Penal Code 2017, Section 121.*
16.  *The Act Relating to children 2018. Section 2(m)*

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## 2.4    Policies related to offences against the online child sexual exploitation

Nepal Law commission, The Act Relating to Children, 2075 (2018) under chapter 8 Offences against the Child includes, a) to cause, show, produce and display child pornography, obscene picture, audio-visual recording or other material of similar kind, (b) to distribute, store actual or fabricated obscene picture or audio-visual material of the child, (c) to advise, lure, force or threaten a child for sexual activity,(d) to touch, kiss, hold sensitive parts of the child's body vice versa or body of another person, (e) to use, or cause the child for stimulating sexual gratification, providing sexual services, sexual abuse and prostitution or other sexual work. According to this Act, a person who is convicted of child sexual abuse will be considered to have committed a criminal offence involving immorality and the imposable punishment on the offender would be of rape. so, it reveals that the particular penalty for online child sexual exploitation according to the severity and nature has not been inscribed in the act.[17]

Similarly, the act 2075(2018) describes, the consequence for obscene or sexual conduct by a person who is serving in any public or private organisation according to the prevailing law and severity and type of the offence will be terminated, and shall not be considered eligible involving direct contact with the child or to be appointed in such organisation for up to ten years.[18]

Nepal's Penal Code prohibits "producing or selling of obscene books, pamphlets" and includes "circulating through electronic media which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest or makes characterless." It also criminalises importing, exporting or holding obscene items with the intent to sell or distribute those items. The punishment is a sentence not exceeding a year of imprisonment or a fine not exceeding NPR 10000.

A punishment of term not exceeding three years of imprisonment or a fine not exceeding NPR 30000 is specified by the Penal Code for showing any pornographic materials without consent. Though it does not specifically target children, this law can protect children from being exposed to pornographic materials.

Section 66 (2) (c) of the Children's Act 2018 criminalises 'showing' to children, material, both motion pictures and audio-visual material classified as adult only as an act of violence against the child. It warrants a punishment of imprisonment not exceeding a year and a fine up to NPR 50,000. Furthermore, Section 66(3) (a) considers "show or cause to show, obscene pictures, audio-visual recordings or other such materials or display, or cause to display, expressions or gestures that reflect obscene or sexual conduct or behaviour or display, or cause to display, child pornography" as an act of child sexual abuse.  Section 66(3) (b) further criminalizes the distribution, storage or use of such material, including when fictitious." These acts effect a punishment of imprisonment of up to three years and a fine of up to NPR 75,000. Section 66 (3) (d) prohibits the "use of children in production of obscene acts and materials" and provides of punishment with a fine of up to NPR 80,000.

## 2.5    Psychological aspect of Online Sexual Exploitation of Children

Research has typically found that sexual abuse is on average more harmful the longer its duration, as well as when there is force, threats or sadism (Bulik, Prescott, & Kendler, 2001; Kordich Hall, Mathews, & Pearce, 1998; Steel, Sanna, Hammond, Whipple, & Cross, 2004). It is likely that these dimensions remain as important to impact when the abuse is online.

Hanson (2017) draws  the findings of these studies with the wider research on sexual abuse and

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17.   http://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/archives/20890
18.   http://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/archives/20886

online sexual abuse to suggest that digital technology dimensions to sexual abuse (such as the permanence and reach of abuse images, and the 'participation' dynamics) can act to compound the silencing of victims and to trigger or increase their feelings of self-blame, shame, betrayal and fear. In turn, these difficulties can lead to self-harm and depression.[19]

Hamilton-Giachritsis et al from their research "How young people are affected by sexual abuse and how professionals respond to it" have claimed that these children have experienced: self-blame, flashbacks or intrusive thoughts, depression and low self-esteem, nightmares and trouble sleeping, anxiety and panic attacks, self-harm, problems at school, such as difficulty keeping up with work or behavioural problems, negative feelings about males, felt bad about oneself and felt worthless, low self-esteem,  frequent or spontaneous crying,  difficulties keeping up with school work, eating disorder or eating difficulties, social withdrawal, behavioural problems at school, difficulties sleeping, along with some psychological effects such as: fear of sexual images being shared online or being viewed in the future; being filmed led some young people to feel uncomfortable around cameras, young people who had been in constant contact with the person who abused them via digital technology could become very fatigued – this was especially the case if they were in contact at night time. Some of the young people interviewed felt that the initial abuse had made them more vulnerable to further abuse by sexualising them, leading them to drink heavily or take risks or reducing their sense of self-worth and confidence. A high proportion of young people blamed themselves for the abuse. Thisappeared to be triggered or made worse by unsupportive approaches from school, peers and family.[20]

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19. *Hanson, E. (2017b). Promising therapeutic approaches for children, young people and their families following online sexual abuse. In J. Brown (Ed.), Online risk to children: Impact, Protection and Prevention, pp. 123–142. London: Wiley.*
20. *How young people are affected by sexual abuse and how professionals respond to it, Authors: Dr Catherine Hamilton-Giachritsis, Dr Elly Hanson, Dr Helen Whittle and Professor AnthonyBeech, Published: 2017*

*Chapter III*

# Study Approach and Methodology

## 3.1   Study approach

As the research focused on studying the knowledge, practices, beliefs, risks and impact associated with the online child sexual exploitation, both the quantitative and qualitative approach were implemented for data collection. The quantitative data was collected after the sample designing through the self-administered anonymous questionnaire, whereas the quantitative data was collected through Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), Key Informant Interview (KII) and Orientation. Besides, the qualitative data focused on the knowledge of the respondents on OCSE, perceptions of the participants, current situations, their reaction to any incidents or the steps they will take in case of emergency and the impact of online child sexual exploitation. The quantitative data helped in comparing quantitative data, identifying the common problems, similar and distinct attitude and behaviour of the research respondents and participants of FGDs and orientation. The research was conducted using structured questionnaires, desk review, orientation and consultation meetings with Child Helpline Nepal staffs, FGDs, KII with target groups and stakeholders. Additionally, both online and in-person FGD was conducted, online FGD was conducted during the COVID-19 lockdown period, it included the participants from Province 1 (Morang), Province 5 (Banke) and Sudurpaschi province (Kailali) Whereas, in person FGD was conducted in Kathamndu, Makwanpur and Kaski. Further, CWIN representatives also gave a brief orientation on OCSE to the respondents and adolescent group during the data collection.
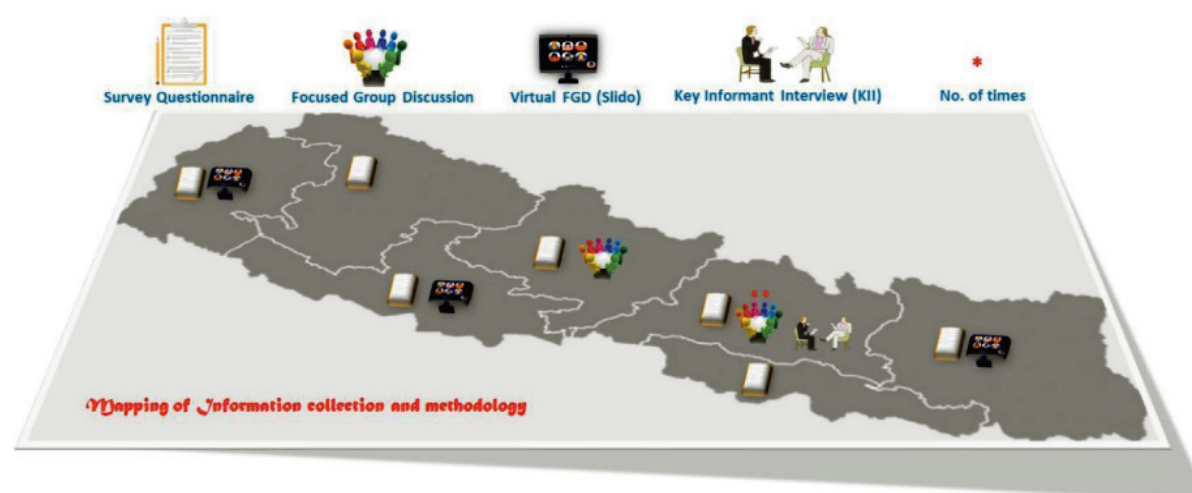


*Figure 1 Mapping of the information collection and methodology*

## 3.2   Methodology and tools

### 3.2.1   Sample Design

Stratified sample design was used to generate a number of respondents, and then the lottery method to select the schools, the respondents were the students of Government and Private school from grade 8-12, children at the care home and adolescent group in Morang, Dhanusa, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Kaski, Banke, Surkhet and Kailali. The number of respondents was 1,714 and the age group of respondents were 9-19 years. The total number of respondents was 1,714 from 7 provinces of Nepal, 4 schools from each province where 2 schools (Government and Private) from an urban area and 2 schools (Government and Private) from the rural area were selected. The table showing the details of the research area, the type of the institution and number of respondents can be found in Annex 1.

### 3.2.2   Desk Review

The desk review was a crucial part of the research, the information gathered from various sources such as websites, e-newspaper, ECPAT International, previous reports published by CWIN on the use of the internet has contributed to this research, especially in getting useful information on the current situation of OCSE in Nepal. Similarly, the materials have helped in designing the questionnaire.

### 3.2.3   Quantitative data collection

The data was collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared after the desk review. Once the questions were set, the pre-test was done to adolescent groups, students of the elite school which helped in the modification of the questions, especially to identify the clarity of the questions, understanding of the meaning of the questions, suggestions to add or remove questions and to check the sequence of the questions. Further, after the modification, the questionnaire was also translated in the Nepali language.

The hard copy of the self-administered questionnaire was distributed among students in various schools, child care homes and the adolescent group comprised of 36 questions. Further, the questions were designed in 12 sections according to the theme of the questions, starting from the general background, accessibility of gadgets, knowledge, behaviour, the impact of OCSE to the information about the perpetrator and reporting. The research questionnaire can be found in Annex 2.

### 3.2.4   Pre-testing the questionnaires

The pre-testing of the question was done with the girl adolescent network group, few students from elite school, which helped in the modification of the questions, arranging the sequence of the questions and the questionnaire completion time, which has indeed helped to pre-identify the total time to conduct research in each school. It showed that the filling up of questionnaire vary according to the type of schools, for example in government school the students usually take much time than in private school, also based on the interest or the level of understanding of OCSE.

### 3.2.5   Orientation to the Enumerators

The lead enumerators were the staffs of Child-Helpline Nepal, the orientation was provided to the Child Helpline staffs from Morang, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Kaski, Banke and Kailali. The main agenda was to discuss the OCSE research questionnaire and to strengthen the capacity of the child helpline staffs to protect children online. Firstly, all the participants were explained about the sample designing and content of the research questionnaire. Secondly, the participants exchanged knowledge and information about the current situation of online sexual exploitation in all 7 provinces. The team then sat together and reviewed the questionnaire, which helped in refining and producing more useful question for the research. Similarly, the team discussed the strategies to conduct the research and assigning volunteers for the data collection.

### 3.2.6   Focus Group Discussion

A total of 6 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in 5 provinces. Two FGDs in Bagmati Province (Kathmandu and Makwanpur), and one each in other provinces, that is Province 1 (Morang), Gandaki Province (Kaski), Province 5 (Banke) and Sudurpaschim Province (Kailali). The main purpose of the FGD was to get the qualitative data from the participants on OCSE and to compare the information with the quantitative data. A set of guiding questions were developed and used during the FGD to operate the discussion. Similarly, a total of 6 FGDs were attended by 47 children and adolescent participants in total. The participants were from the adolescent network, school-going students and dropouts. The guiding questions discussed during FGD can be found in Annex 3 and the list of participants in Annex 4.

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### 3.2.7    Web-based application tool for Focus Group Discussion

The questionnaire was then organised in the Web-based application called SLIDO. The questionnaire once filled and submitted in this SLIDO tool is automatically saved in the cloud system. As it is a tool that allows the participants to ask questions anonymously online, it helps to ease the inhibition in the participants and sets the comfortable environment to express the feelings and comments. The online FGD was the first attempt made during the lockdown by CWIN in Sudurpaschim Province (Kailali), Province 1 (Morang) and Province 5 (Banke), it was a success as the participants expressed that they found it very convenient and a useful tool for distance group discussion. Besides, the participants felt the anonymous online discussion very convenient and comfortable.

### 3.2.8    Key Informant Interview

The inclusivity approach was used while conducting key informant interview (KII). Total 6 KIIs were taken for this research. The KII included lawyer, school principal, parent, child and adolescent psychiatrist, child helpline staff, a representative from ECPAT International and a member from a child adolescent network. The questions were designed to get quantitative data on the situation, impact and recommendation on OCSE. The answers of the key informant complimented in understanding the current situation of OCSE and to compare the KII information with qualitative data. The list of questions can be found in Annex 5

### 3.2.9    Data Management and Analysis

After the collection of completed questionnaires from 7 provinces, the coding was done for the data entry. The sheet was prepared in SPSS (computer software). The data entry supervisors and volunteers were assigned to enter the completed questionnaire into a database. Similarly, the data collected from FGDs and KII were analysed manually using a thematic approach. The analysis of FGD and KII were used to complement the quantitative survey findings.

### 3.2.10 Scope and Coverage

The main purpose of the research is to collect data from 7 provinces of Nepal. The study focuses on knowledge, awareness, internet behaviour, risks, identifying online abuse harm done to children, and psychological impact in the children from 9 to 19 years of age group. The respondents are especially school going, children at child care home and children engaged in the adolescent network. The study will be helpful in providing recommendation on the prevention and protection of OCSE.

### 3.2.11 Limitation of the Research

The budget constraint has been one of the major issues while conducting the research. Similarly, the limitation of time during the data collection was another challenge, as it is based on a self-administered questionnaire. Likewise, the survey was also taken in a classroom with 40 students, which created disturbance and side talks. Besides, due to the length of the questionnaire, the distraction was observed among children while filling up the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was designed bilingually including both Nepali and English languages to make it easier for the students of government and public schools to understand it properly. Similarly, a definition of terminologies was also provided in the questionnaire to make the respondents easy to understand the meanings of specific terminologies. While conducting the survey, the orientation was also given to the respondents, however, firstly, being an adolescent group, the seriousness was not seen in many students and secondly, even though the instructions were provided, the meaning of the definitions and questionnaire might differ according to the individual's perception.

Besides, due to the limitation of checking all the questionnaire during the data collection, there were few questionnaires which were incomplete and has to be counted as invalid. Furthermore, though the research was conducted in 7 provinces, we could only reach in one district from each province.

*Chapter IV*

# Findings and analysis

## 4.1    General Background

This section contains the general background of the respondents. The total number of respondents

are 1,714 including male, female and LGBTIQA. The data below includes the age group, educational background and grade of the respondent. Also, the distribution of respondents according to the province.

### 4.1.1    Distribution of respondents as per age group

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to age and sex

| Age Group | Female | LGBTIQA | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9- 12 Years | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 1.11% |
| 13- 15 Years | 370 | 3 | 286 | 4 | 663 | 38.68% |
| 16- 18 Years | 399 | 1 | 471 | 7 | 878 | 51.23% |
| 19 Years (Adolescents) | 37 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 88 | 5.13% |
| Prefer not to answer | 33 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 66 | 3.85% |
| Grand Total | 851 | 6 | 835 | 22 | 1,714 | 100% |
| % | 49.65% | 0.35% | 48.72% | 1.28% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The given table demonstrates the distribution of respondents according to the age and sex. Out of total respondents, 49.65% are female, 48.72% are male and 0.35% LGBTIQA. Further, the table also shows that the respondents in the age group of 13-15 years are 38.68% and 16-18 years are 51.23% which is comparatively more than other age groups.

### 4.1.2    Distribution of respondents according to province

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to Province

| Province | District | Female | LGBTIQA | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province No. 1 | Morang | 127 | 2 | 87 | 8 | 224 | 13.07% |
| Province No. 2 | Dhanusha | 36 | 0 | 77 | 5 | 118 | 6.88% |
| Bagmati Province | Kathmandu | 178 | 2 | 203 | 0 | 383 | 22.35% |
| | Makwanpur | 122 | 2 | 104 | 1 | 229 | 13.36% |
| Gandaki Province | Kaski | 116 | 0 | 107 | 1 | 224 | 13.07% |
| Province No. 5 | Banke | 58 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 110 | 6.42% |
| Karnali Province | Surkhet | 91 | 0 | 115 | 6 | 212 | 12.37% |
| Sudurpaschin Province | Kailali | 123 | 0 | 90 | 1 | 214 | 12.49% |
| Grand Total | | 851 | 6 | 835 | 22 | 1,714 | 100% |
| % | | 49.65% | 0.35% | 48.72% | 1.28% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table shows the distribution of respondents according to the province. The percentage of respondents in Province 1 (Morang) is 13.07%, Province 2 (Janakpur) is 6.88%, Bagmati Pradesh (Kathmandu) is 22.35% and (Makwanpur) is 13.36%, Gandaki Pradesh (Kaski) is 13.07%, Province 5 (Banke) is 6.42%, Karnali Pradesh is 12.37% and Sudurpaschim Pradesh is 12.49%. According to the data, the percentage of the respondents in the Bagamati Pradesh is slightly is higher than in another provinces.

### 4.1.3  Distribution of respondents according to educational background

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to the educational background and sex

| Education Background | Female | LGBTIQ | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School Going | 844 | 6 | 833 | 17 | 1700 | 99.18% |
| School Not Going | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0.23% |
| Drop Out | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0.23% |
| Not Responded | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0.35% |
| Grand Total | 851 | 6 | 835 | 22 | 1,714 | 100% |
| % | 49.65% | 0.35% | 48.72% | 1.28% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table shows the distribution of respondents according to the sex and the educational background. It illustrates that majority of the respondents attend school that is 99.18% and 0.23 % are drop outs and the same percentage are not going to school.

**Accessibility and the use of Gadgets and the internet**

This section comprises questions related to the electronic devices and the internet facility that are available or used by the respondents in their day to day life. The questions also tried to identify the use of social networking sites, networks, devices and internet services by the respondents. Similarly, it also contains the data of the respondent's online activities and the frequency of using it.

### 4.1.4  Distribution of respondents having social networking account

Pie Chart 1: Distribution of respondents as per age and having social networking account.

Source: Field Survey, 2019



*Source: Field Survey, 2019*
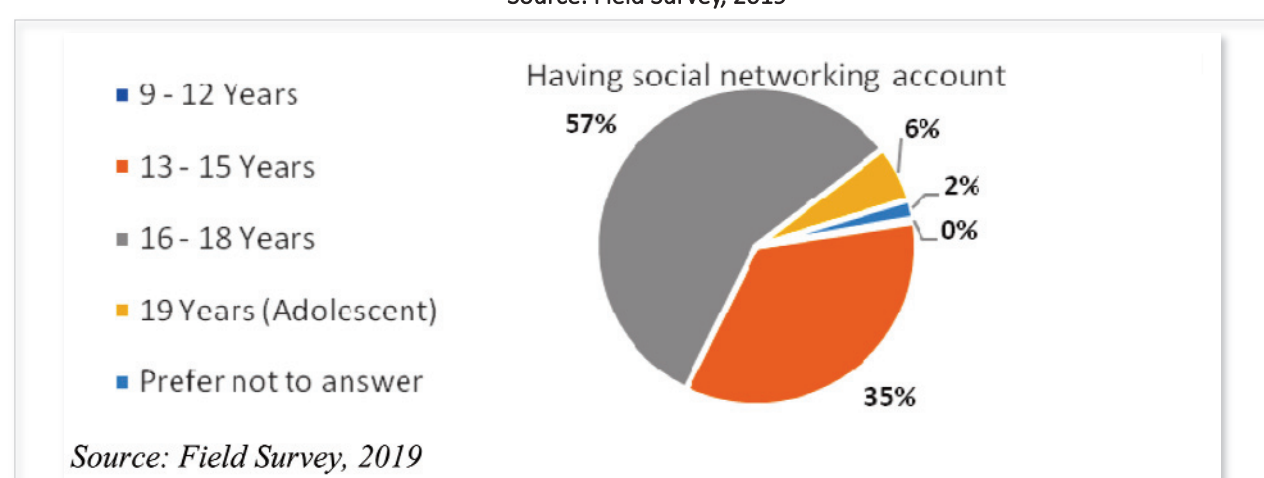
The chart displays the distribution of respondents having a social networking account and age. Out of the total respondent, 63.01% have social a networking account. Further, out of 63.01%, the respondent from age 16 to 18 years have the highest social networking account that is 57%, and the second highest is 35% which is the respondents between the age of 13 to 15 years.

Similarly, the key informant interview also revealed the problem of using the internet is seen in the students of grade 8,9 and 10.

### 4.1.5   Distribution of respondents as per the frequency of using the internet

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to the frequency of using the internet

| Frequency of using the internet | Users | % |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one hour a day | 608 | 35.47% |
| 1- 2 hours a day | 692 | 40.37% |
| 3- 4 hours a day | 165 | 9.63% |
| 5- 6 hours a day | 39 | 2.28% |
| More than 6 hours a day | 13 | 0.76% |
| Do not prefer to answer | 197 | 11.49% |
| Grand Total | 1,714 | 100.00% |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The given table shows the frequency of respondents using the internet. The data shows that the respondents using the internet for 1-2 hours is the highest with 40.37% and only 0.76% respondents use the internet more than 6 hours.

### 4.1.6   Distribution of respondents using the type of network

Venn Diagram 1: Distribution of respondents using the type of network
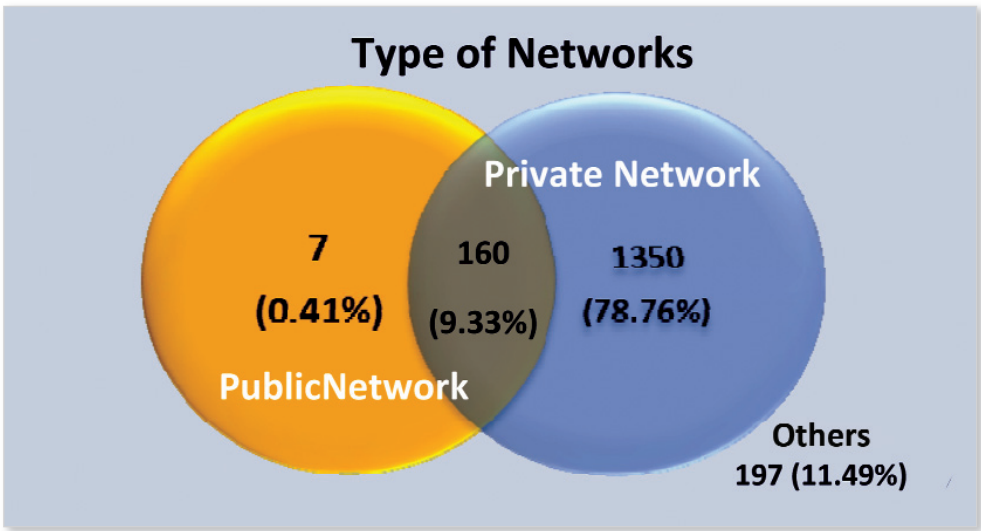


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram shows the type of internet networks used by the respondents in various locations. In the questionnaire the respondents were given choices of the place where they usually use the internet. The above diagram is prepared after grouping the options where Public Network refers to

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a cybercafe and Free Wi-Fi in public places and Private Network refers to home, school, relative's house, friend's house and neighbour's house.

The above data illustrates that out of total respondents that is 1,714, only 7 respondents (0.41%) use public network, 1350 (78.76%) uses private network and 160 (9.33%) respondents use both public and private network.

### 4.1.7   Distribution of respondents according to the device used to access the Internet

Bar Diagram 1: Distribution of respondents according to the device used to access the Internet
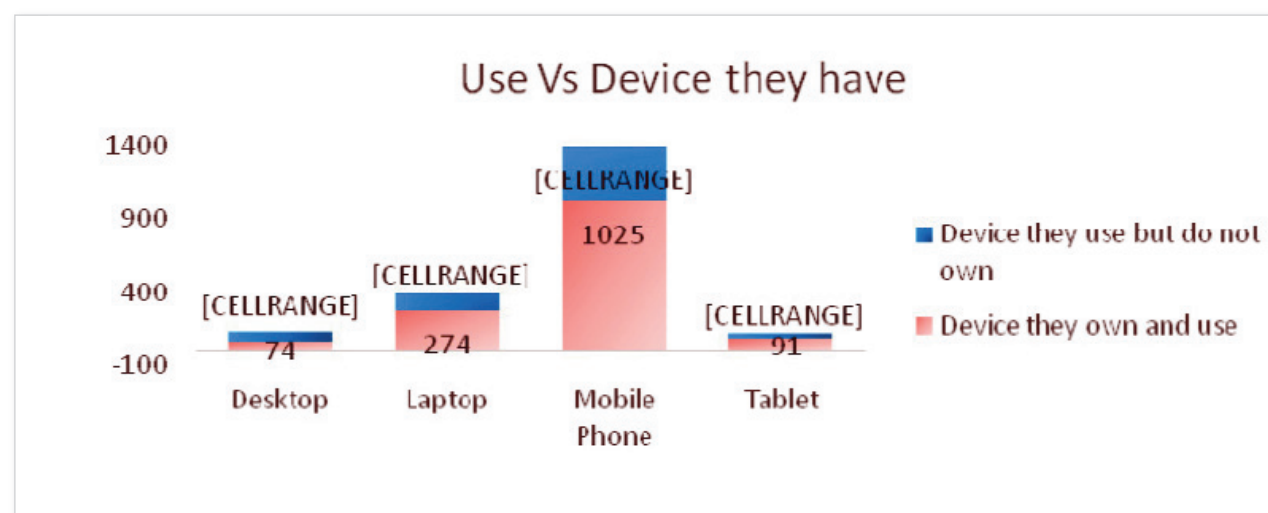


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram illustrates that 1,393 out of 1,714 respondents use a mobile phone the most to access the internet and 1,025 out of 1,393 respondents have their own personal smart mobile phone.  Whereas the use of desktops, laptops and tablets are comparatively low. Similarly, it is seen that most of the respondents use a personal device to access the internet.

### 4.1.8   Distribution of respondents according to the use of Internet service

Venn Diagram 2: Distribution of respondents according to the use of Internet service
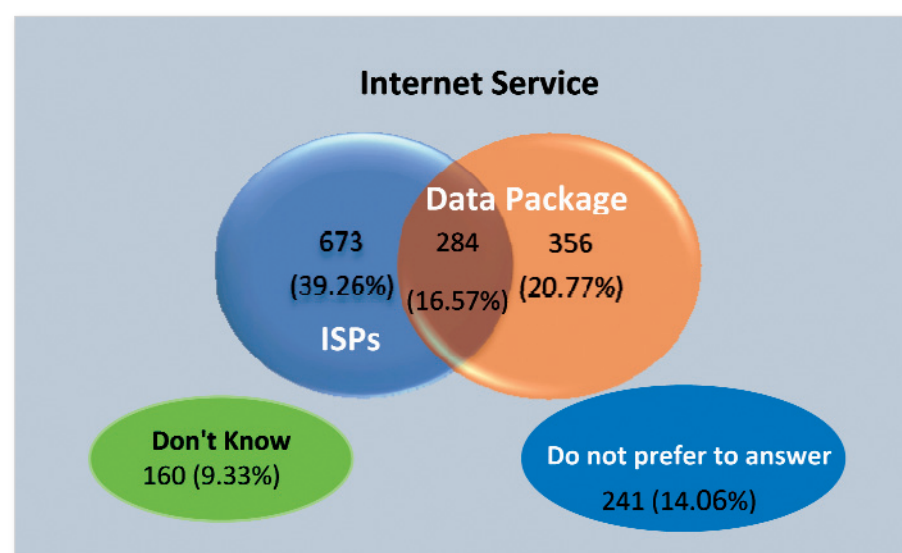


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram shows that, 16.57% out of 1,714 respondents use both data package and ISP services. While 39.26% of the respondents use ISP and 20.77% uses data package.

### 4.1.9   Distribution of respondents as per the usage of ISPs and data service providers

Pie Chart 2: Distribution of respondents as per the usage of ISPs and data service providers
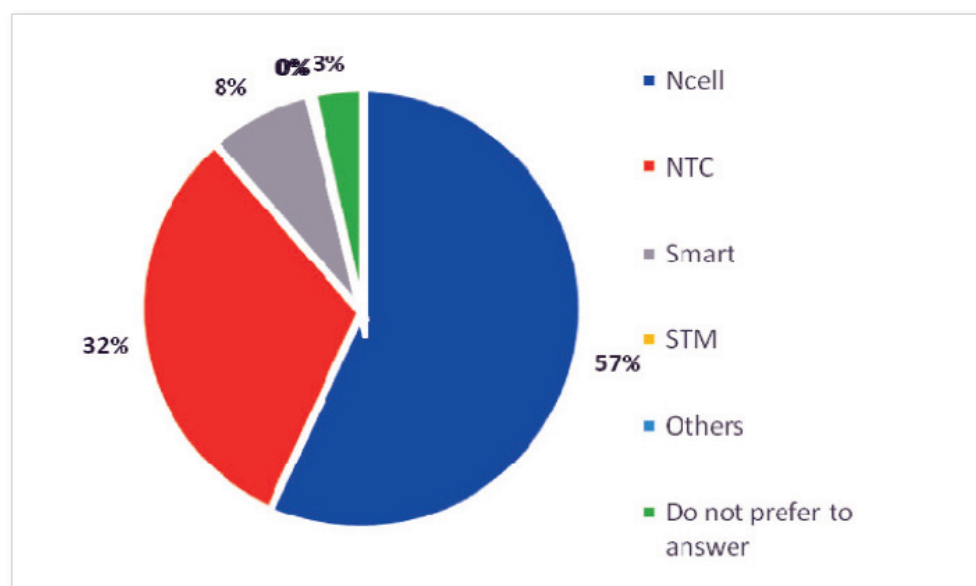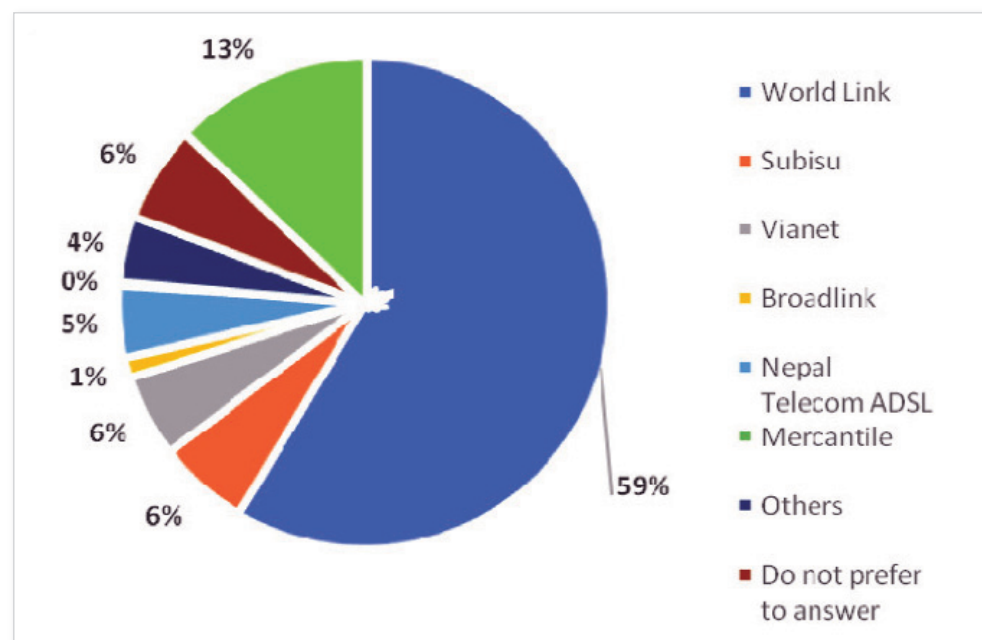




*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above pie charts illustrate the distribution of respondents as per the usage of ISPs and data service provider. It is seen that, Worldlink (internet service) and Ncell (data package service) are the most used internet services by the respondents by 59% and 57% respectively.

### 4.1.10 Distribution of respondents according to the most performed online activities

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to the most performed online activities

| Online Activity | Users | Users |
|---|---|---|
| Social Networking (Site/Chat) | 526 | 30.69% |
| Do not prefer to answer | 384 | 22.40% |
| Gaming | 313 | 18.26% |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Entertainment Videos (YouTube/Netflix/Vimeo) | 304 | 17.74% |
| Information/Research | 78 | 4.55% |
| News | 73 | 4.26% |
| Mobile Apps | 22 | 1.28% |
| Email | 8 | 0.47% |
| Others | 6 | 0.35% |
| Grand Total | 1,714 | 100.00% |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table shows the most performed online activities by the respondents. Out of total 1,714 respondents, 30.69% use social networking site the most, followed by gaming (18.26%) and entertainment videos (17.74%). Similarly, the data illustrates that the respondents are more inclined towards online activities which pose possible harms for children to be sexually exploited. Similarly, the below pie chart shows the comparison of the usage of the internet during weekdays and weekends of the most performed activities by the respondents.

Likewise, the discussion with the key informants revealed that children have been found playing addictive games such as PubG, etc. which might have negative effects in physical and mental health of children. One of the key informants in the interview mentioned, "now-a-days most of the children are engaged in online gaming so, predators are using that space as they chat and talk in that space so exploiters are using that space to abuse online."

### 4.1.11  Distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of social networking site in weekdays and weekends

Pie Chart 3: Distribution of respondents as per hour of usage of social networking site in weekdays &weekends
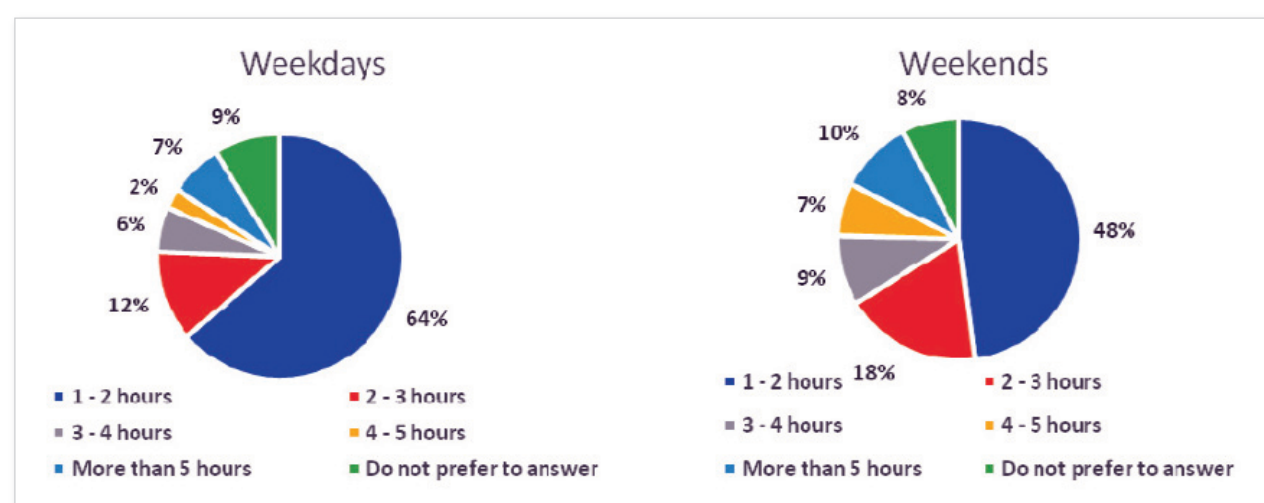


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above pie chart shows the distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of the social networking site in weekdays and weekends. Where weekdays refer to Monday to Friday and weekends refer to Saturday and Sunday.

The second pie chart illustrates that, during weekdays the percentage of the respondents using the internet for 1-2 hours is 64% whereas it is only 48% on weekends. However, the usage of social networking site is increased during weekends than in weekdays by 6%, 3%,5% and 3% that is in the interval of 2-3,3-4, 4-5 and more than 5 hours respectively.

### 4.1.12 Distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of gaming in weekdays and weekends

Pie Chart 4: Distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of gaming in weekdays and weekends
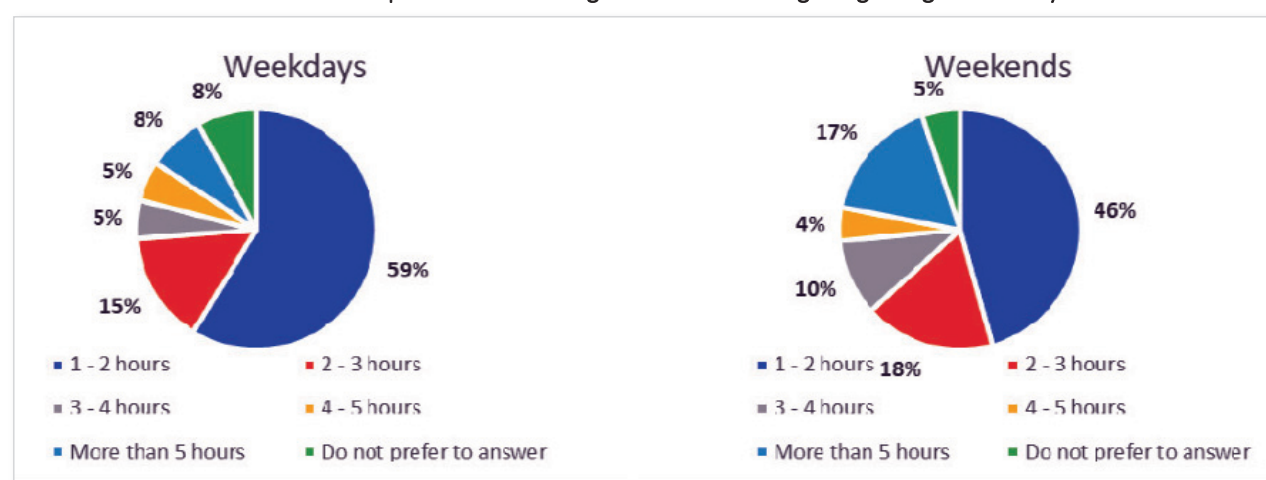


Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above pie chart shows the distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of gaming site in weekdays and weekends. Where weekdays refer to Monday to Friday and weekends refer to Saturday and Sunday.

The corresponding pie chart illustrates that, during weekdays the percentage of respondent using the internet for 1-2 hours is 59% whereas it is only 46% in weekends. However, the usage of gaming is increased during weekends than in weekdays by 3%, 5% and 9% that is in the interval of 2-3,3-4 and more than 5 hours respectively.

### 4.1.13 Distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of entertainment on weekdays and weekends

Pie Chart 5: Distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of entertainment on weekdays and weekends
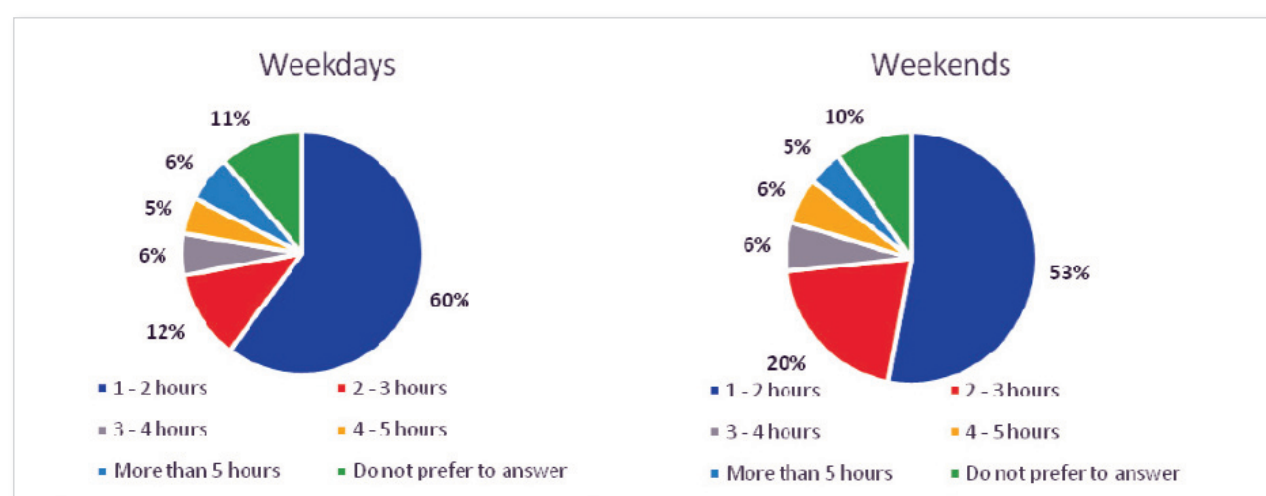


Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above pie chart shows the distribution of respondents according to the hour of usage of entertainment in weekdays and weekends. where weekdays refer to Monday to Friday and weekends refer to Saturday and Sunday.

The next pie chart illustrates that during weekdays the percentage of respondents using the internet for 1-2 hours is 60% whereas it is only 53% on weekends. However, the usage of gaming is increased only by 8% in the interval of 2-3 during weekends than in weekdays.

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From the above figures on the most performed online activities by the respondents, it can be inferred that the respondents use social networking and gaming activities more during the weekends than on weekdays, and only a small change in the percentage is observed in the hour of usage of entertainment.

## 4.2  Knowledge about the Internet safety

This section aims to identify the knowledge of the respondents on using the internet considering safety measures. It consists of awareness and perception of the respondents about internet safety.

### 4.2.1  Distribution of awareness of the respondent about the internet safety

Pie Chart 6: Distribution of Awareness of the respondent about the internet safety
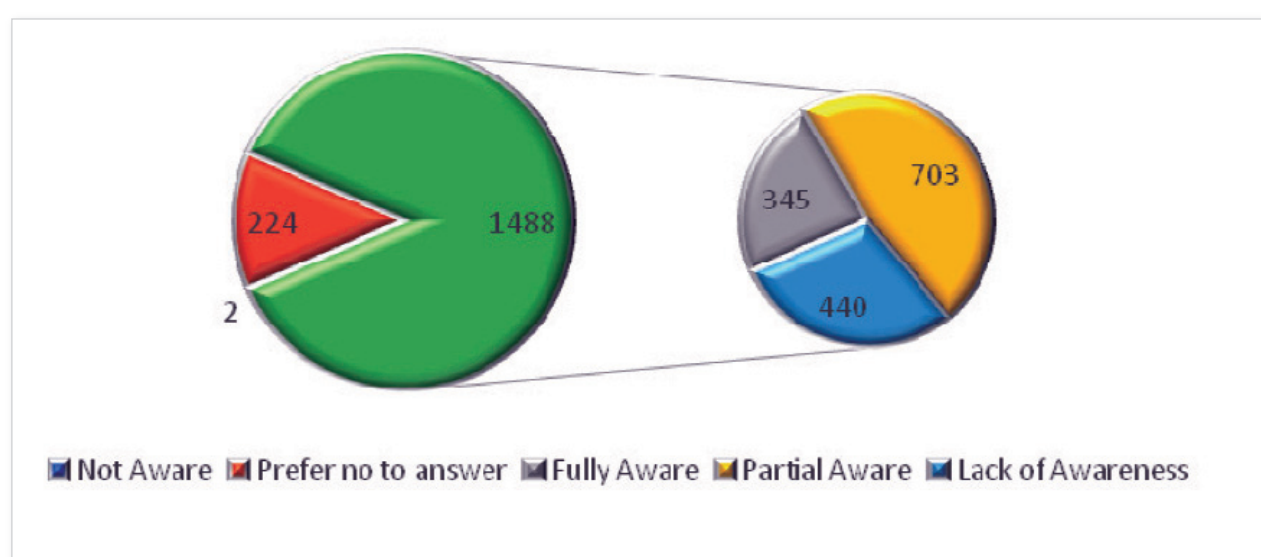


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram shows the awareness of the respondents about internet safety. In the questionnaire, the respondents were given the options to tick mark on multiple statements on the internet safety they are aware of. The above diagram is prepared after grouping the multiple answers, where the respondents marking on all 6 options represents 'Fully aware', the respondents marking on Below 6 or Equals to 3 represents 'Partially Aware' and the respondents marking on Below 3 represents 'Lack of Awareness'.

In the given diagram, out of total respondents that is 1,714, an impressive number of respondents that is 1488 are seen to be aware of internet safety. And again, out of 1488 respondents, only 345 are fully aware, 703 partially aware, and 440 lack of awareness. The detailed table can be found in Annex 6.

### 4.2.2  Distribution of respondents as per perception of the respondent on Internet safety statements

The above diagram demonstrates the perception of the respondents on the internet safety statements. The diagram is extracted after analysing the choices marked by the respondents. It shows that a significant number of respondents that is 83% and 77% are aware of keeping the password, email address and email address secure respectively. At the same time, the respondents who marked as aware about the statement 'Think before you use a public Wi-Fi', 'Sharing your nude or semi-nude images online can result in sexual exploitation' and 'Being in contact with strangers seeking sexual benefit can result in sexual abuse' are 58%, 56% and 49% respectively.

**Bar Diagram 2: Perception of the respondent on Internet safety statements**
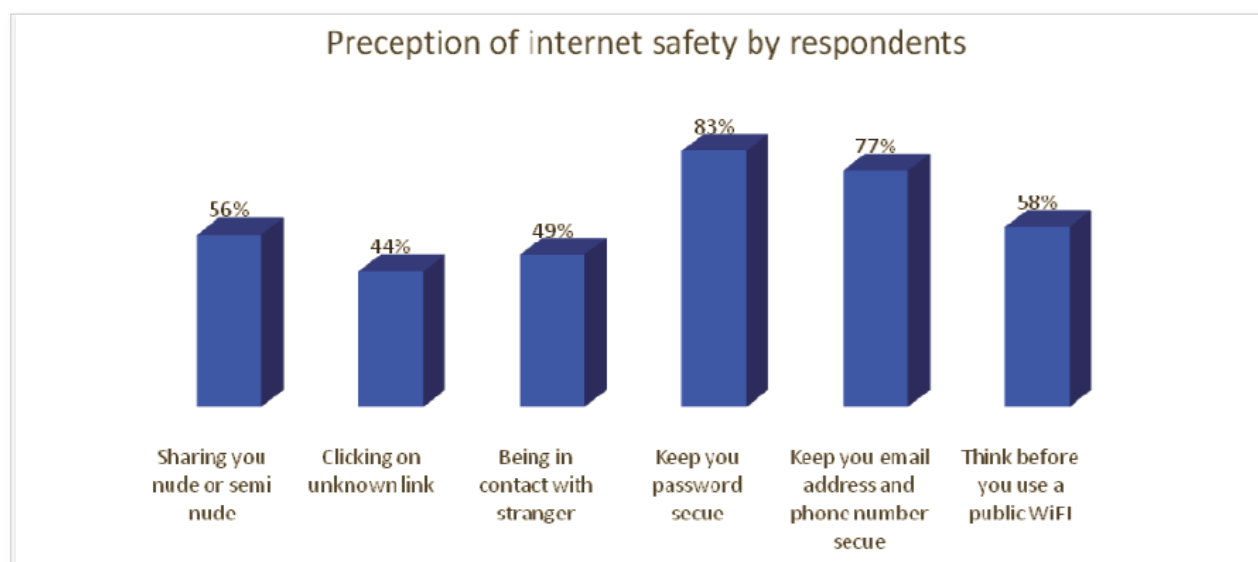


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

## 4.3  Personal/institutional rules for using the Internet

As the parents play a significant role in the children's lives, it is also important that they are proactively monitoring the behaviour pattern of their children in the physical as well as the virtual world. This set of questions consisted of the rules set by the family members on using the internet.

### 4.3.1  Distribution according to the knowledge on Internet safety, behaviour of respondents and boundaries set by the parents

Pie Chart 7: Distribution according to the knowledge on the Internet safety, behaviour of respondents and boundaries set by the parents
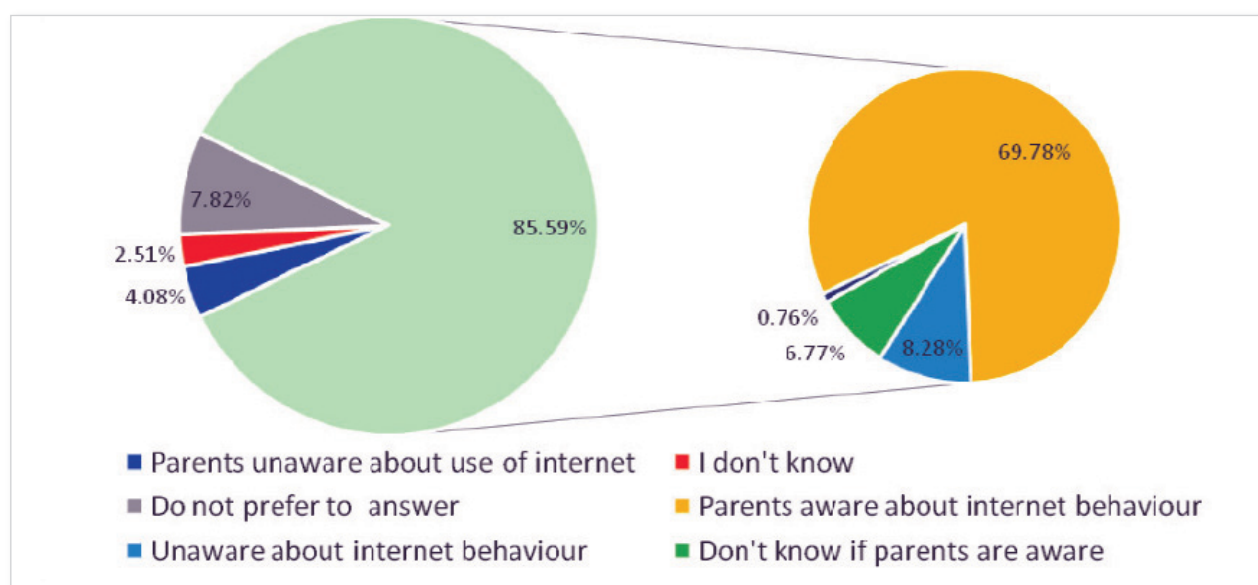


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram shows the respondents answering, if their parents/ guardians know that they use the internet and if yes, are the parents aware of their internet behaviour. Out of total respondents that is 1,714, a remarkable number of respondents 85.59% answered that their parents/ guardians know that they use the internet. Similarly, again out of 85.59% respondents who said yes, 69.78% answered that their parents are also aware of their internet behaviour and 8.28% said their parents are unaware and 6.77% said they do not know if their parents are aware.

### 4.3.2 Distribution of respondents according to the boundaries set by the parents while using the internet

Bar Diagram 3: Distribution according to the boundaries set by the parents while using the internet
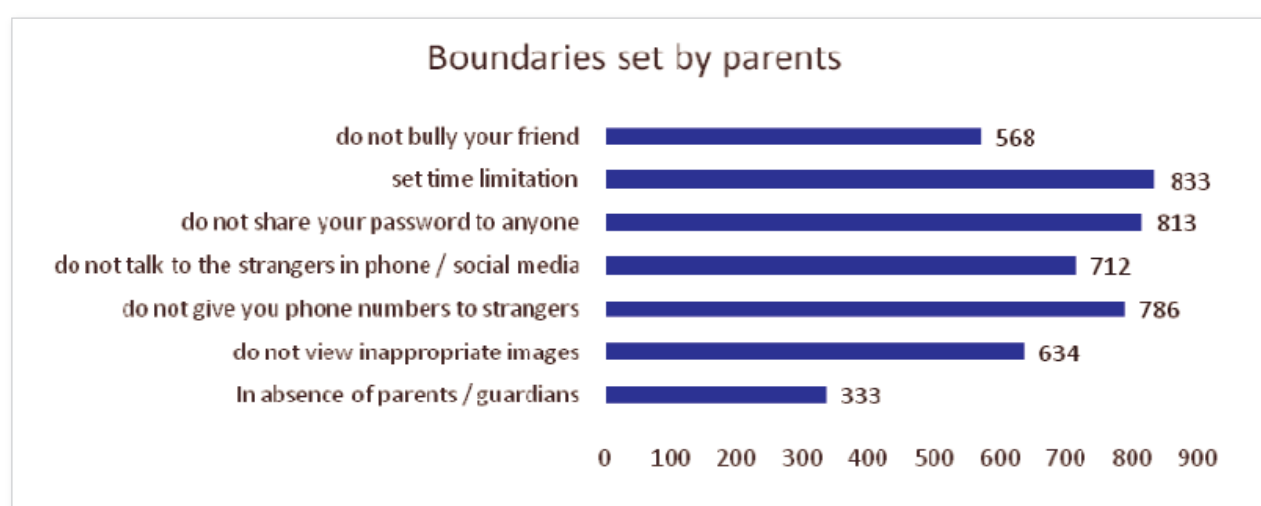


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram determines the boundaries set by the respondent's parents on using the internet. The diagram is extracted after analysing the choices marked by the respondents. It shows that the most common boundary set by the parents is time limitation(833) followed by telling not to share a password to anyone (813. Similarly, it also shows that a significant number of parents that is 786, have set boundaries of not giving phone numbers to strangers followed by 712 who tell children not to talk to strangers on the phone or social media. Only 333 respondents replied that they are restricted to use the internet in the absence of their parents.

## 4.4  Cyber bullying

Using various platforms on the Internet or a cell phone to harass another person with text message, pictures and videos containing any nude, semi-nude or sexual materials is known as cyber bullying. It also contains virtual harassments such as body shaming, name-calling, spreading rumours about people, use of abusive language, use of bad sign/symbol and blackmailing/threatening.

This section focuses on respondents' awareness of cyber bullying, their incident of cyber bullying and the nature of cyber bullying faced. Besides, the data was also compared with the parent's awareness of internet behaviour with the respondents who had faced cyber bullying.

### 4.4.1 Distribution of respondents according to the knowledge on cyber bullying and actual cyber bullying faced

Bar Diagram 4: Distribution of respondents according to the knowledge on cyber bullying and actual cyber bullying faced
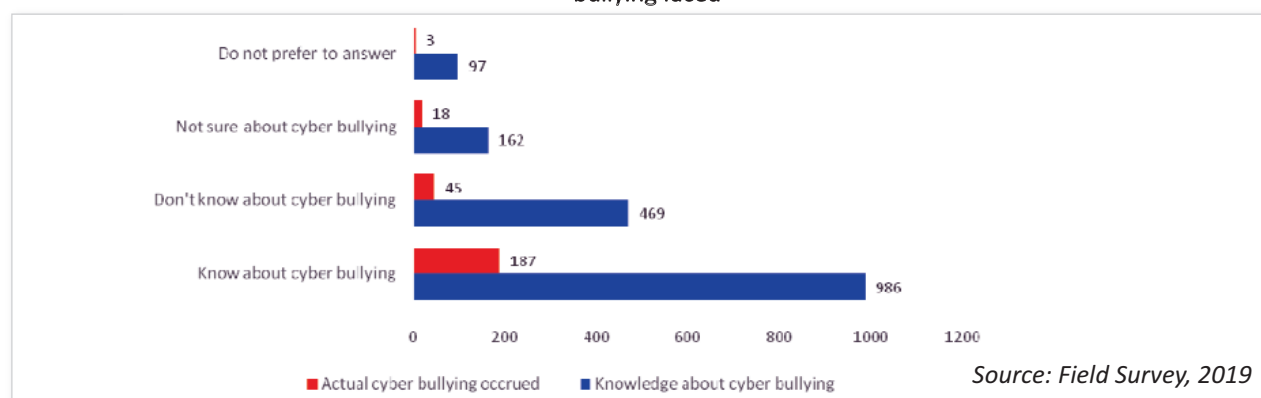


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram shows that out of total respondents 1,714, the actual respondents who faced cyber bullying are 253. Further, out of total respondents, it is seen that 986 respondents know about cyber bully but 187 respondents out of 986 have faced cyber bullying. Likewise, the respondent who said they do not know about cyber bullying are 469, however, 45 of them have actually faced cyber bullying. Besides, 18 and 3 respondents who are not sure and don't know about cyber bullying respectively have unknowingly faced cyber bullying.

### 4.4.2   Distribution of respondents according to provincial wise cyber bullying

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to provincial wise cyber bullying

| Province | District | No. of respondents | Affected by cyber bullying | % affected by cyber bullying |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province 1 | Morang | 224 | 24 | 8.91% |
| Province 2 | Dhanusha | 118 | 25 | 17.64% |
| Bagmati Province | Kathmandu | 383 | 62 | 13.48% |
| | Makwanpur | 229 | 38 | 13.81% |
| Gandaki Province | Kaski | 224 | 36 | 13.38% |
| Province 5 | Banke | 110 | 17 | 12.86% |
| Karnali Province | Surkhet | 212 | 25 | 9.81% |
| Sudur Paschim Province | Kailali | 214 | 26 | 10.11% |
| **Total** | | **1,714** | **253** | **14.76%** |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above data demonstrates the distribution of respondents according to the provincial wise cyber bullying. Out of total respondents, 14.76% are affected by cyber bullying. Similarly, viewing the scenario according to provincial wise, Bagmati has the highest percentage of respondents affected by cyber bullying (27.29%) in which 13.81% in Makwanpur and 13.48% in Kathmandu. The second highest is Province 2 by 17.64% and Gandaki province by 13.38%. Province 5 is almost close to Gandaki province with 12.86%

### 4.4.3   Distribution of respondents affected by cyber bullying in percentage according to province

Pie Chart 8: Distribution of respondents affected by cyber bullying in percentage according to province
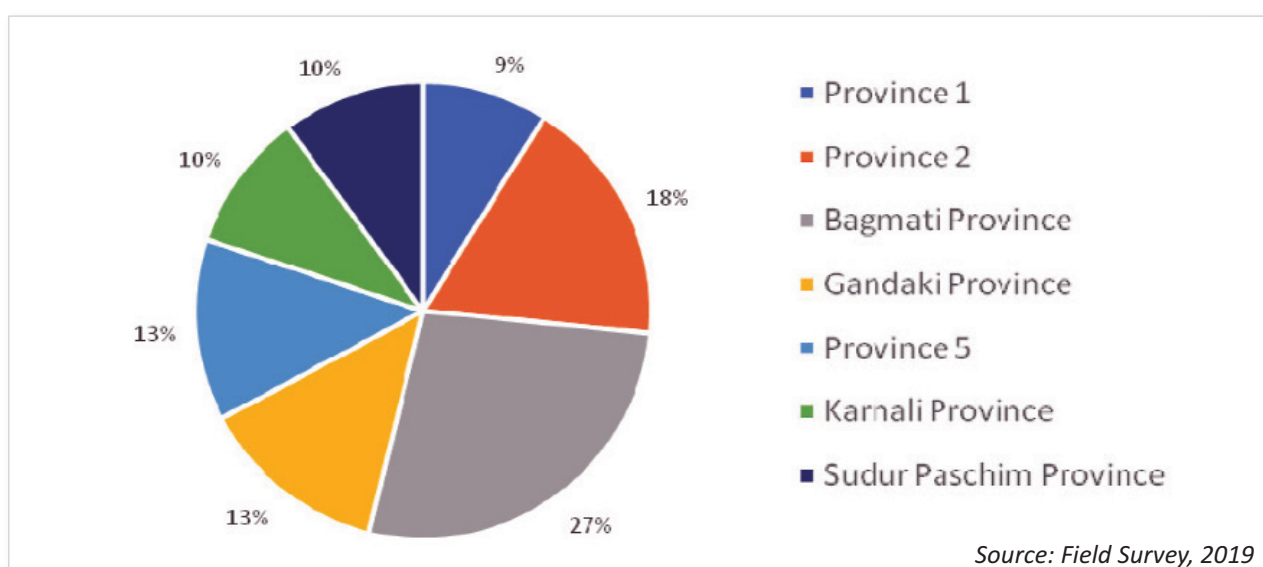


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above pie chart illustrates the distribution of respondents affected by cyber bullying according to the province. Out of 253 affected respondents, Bagmati Province (Kathmandu and Makwanpur) has the highest percentage with 27%. Likewise, the second highest percentage is from Province 2 (Dhanusha) with 18%. Gandaki Province (Kaski) and Province 5 (Banke) has the third highest and similar percentage of 13%.

### 4.4.4   Distribution of respondents according to nature of cyber bullying

**Bar Diagram 5: Respondent's vote on the nature of cyber bullying**
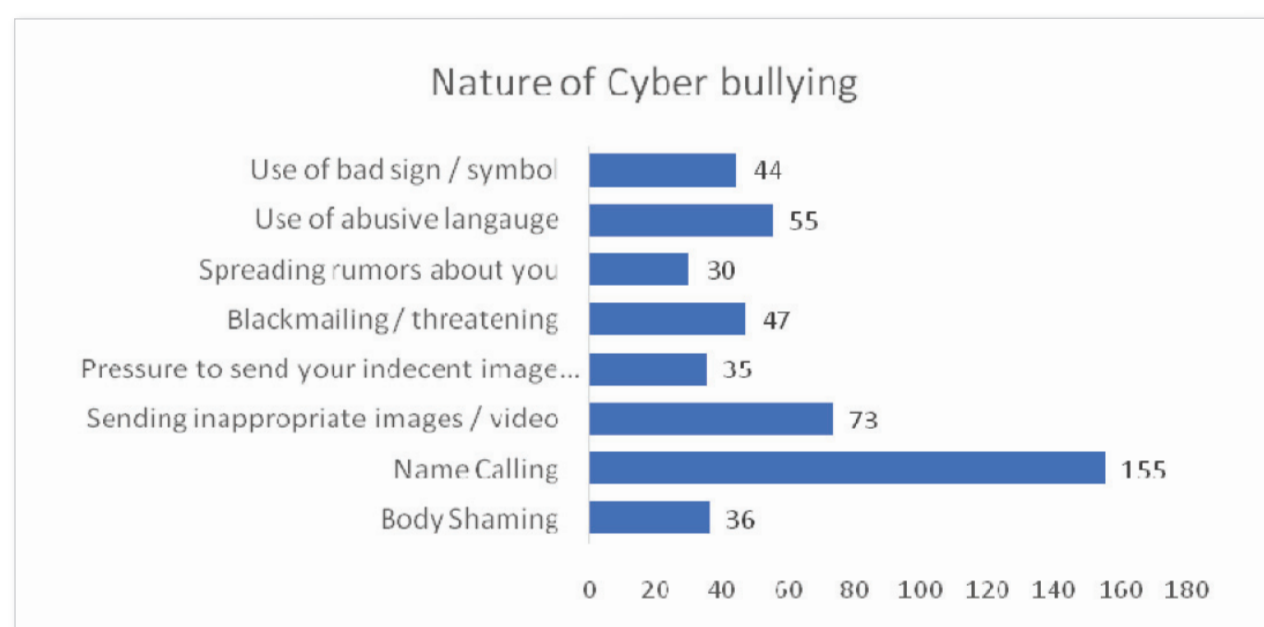
The data above shows the respondent's vote on the nature of cyber bullying. The data is extracted after analysing the choices marked by the respondents. The most chosen option for cyber bullying with 155 respondents is 'name calling', the second highest is sending inappropriate images/video with 73 respondents and third highest is the use of abusive language. whereas, the remarkable number of respondents that is 47 of them have selected blackmailing/ threatening as the nature of cyber bullying.

The key informant revealed that children have learnt to manipulate pictures using photoshop by merging it with a nude picture and sharing it among friends. Similarly, another informant shared the case of a girl whose picture was photoshopped by a male friend in a pornographic picture and circulated in social media, that made the girl feel bad and depressed leading to attempting suicide.

## 4.5   Access to the sexual content in the Internet

This section consists of data on the respondent's access to or viewing sexually explicit and age inappropriate contents and online materials containing sexual images such as nudity, semi-nudity, images and videos of sexual activities, pornography, and so on.

### 4.5.1   Distribution of respondents who have seen sexual content according to the age group

Pie Chart 9: Distribution of respondents who have seen sexual content according to the age group
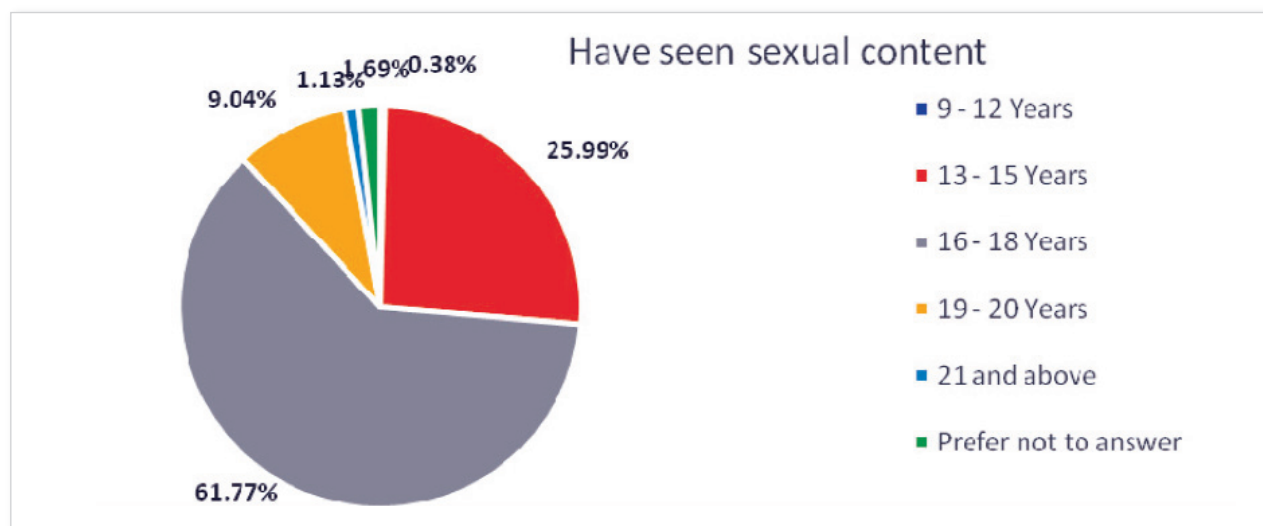


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

30.98% of 1,714 respondents have watched sexual contents while using the internet. After converting the number of respondents who have viewed sexual content into 100%, the highest number watching explicit contents are from the age group of 16-18 years by 61.77% and the second highest is the age group of 13-15 years by 25.99% and 19-20 years by 9.04%

### 4.5.2   Distribution of respondents according to the sex and reason for viewing the sexual content in the internet

Bar Diagram 6: Distribution of respondents according to the sex and reason for viewing the sexual content in the internet
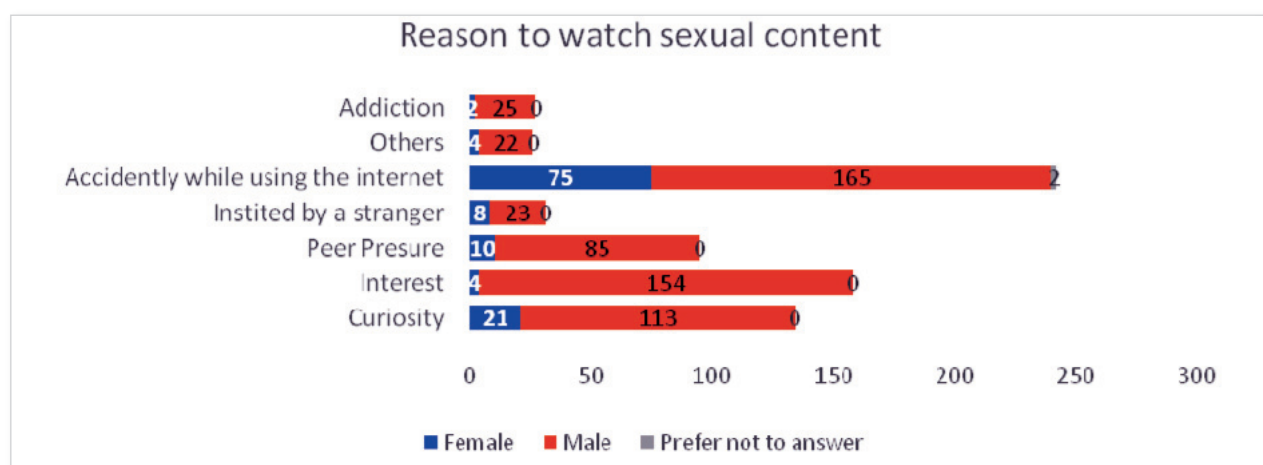


Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to the frequency and reason for viewing the sexual content in the internet

| Frequency | Curiosity | Interest | Peer Pressure | Addiction | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Once | 35 | 37 | 25 | 4 | 101 | 24.40% |
| Two to four times | 63 | 67 | 52 | 7 | 189 | 45.65% |
| Frequently | 33 | 49 | 15 | 13 | 110 | 26.57% |
| Prefer not to answer | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 3.38% |
| Total | 134 | 158 | 95 | 27 | 414 | 100.00% |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above diagram shows the reason for viewing sexual content on the internet according to sex. Most of the respondents accidentally watched explicit content using the internet, while interest, curiosity, peer pressure and addiction seem to be top reasons to watch explicit content on the internet. Similarly, male respondents compared to female respondents are more inclined in viewing sexual content. Furthermore, respondents who had viewed sexual content two to four times are highest by 45.65% and the second highest is respondents watching frequently by 26.57%

Further, while interacting, the key informant also informed that the sexual content materials are easily available in the internet which can be simply viewed by the children, and at the same time viewing age-inappropriate sexually explicit contents in such an early age affects their understanding of sex and sexuality which can affect their relationships and a possible chance of getting addicted to such materials also affecting their studies.

## 4.6    Possible Risks of Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)

OCSE is a term that encompasses a wide range of crimes committed by perpetrators/predators using the internet or information and communications technology to exploit children sexually. This section focuses on the possible risks for the children while using the internet.

### 4.6.1   Distribution according to the perception of respondents on the most possible risk of OCSE

Bar Diagram 7: The perception of respondents on the most possible risk of OCSE
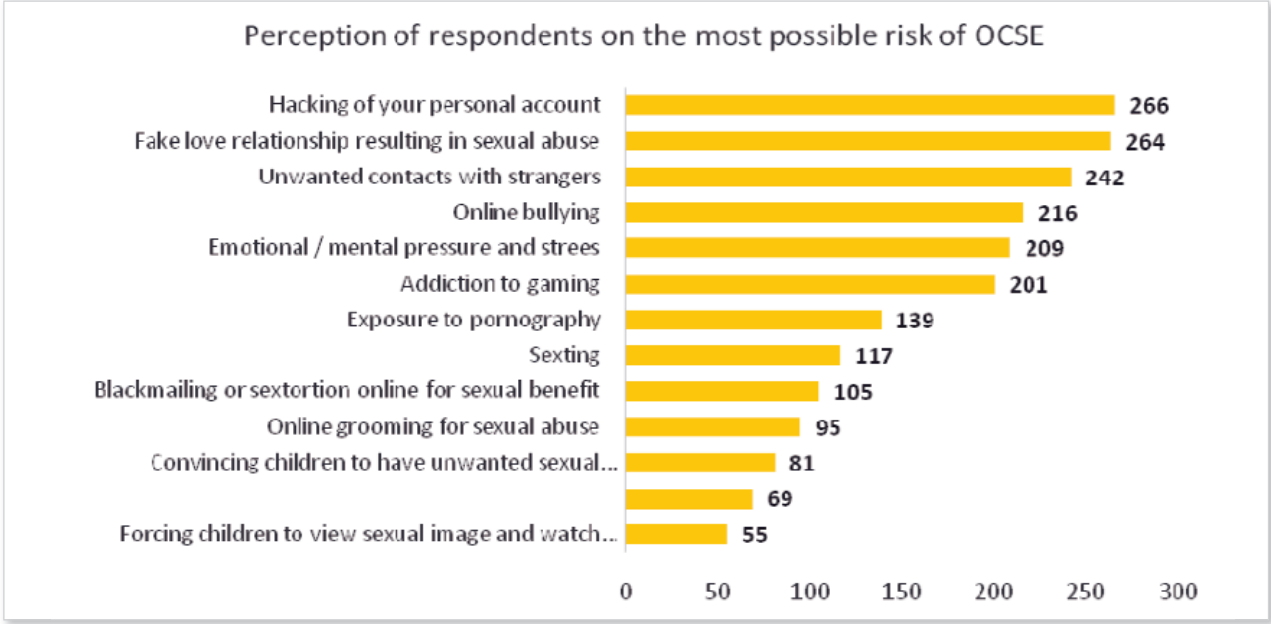


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above chart shows the perception of the respondents on the possible risk using the internet, the highest number of responses recorded is 266 and the lowest being 55. Hacking of personal account, fake love relationship, unwanted contact with strangers, emotional mental pressure and stress, online bullying and addiction to gaming is perceived as the most possible risk while using the internet by the respondents. whereas online grooming for sexual abuse, convincing children to have sexual contact, strangers forcing children to view sexual images and videos, produce and share sexual images and videos online are perceived as least possible risks. While, exposure to pornography, sexting, blackmailing or sextortion are perceived as moderate risks. The data reveals that the respondents are unaware of the gravity of risks as the scores on the options related to sexual exploitation are comparatively low.

Further, while interacting, the key informant also informed that the sexual content materials are easily available on the internet which can be simply viewed by the children, and at the same time viewing age-inappropriate sexually explicit contents in such an early age affects their understanding of sex and sexuality which can affect their relationships and a possible chance of getting addicted to such materials also affecting their studies.

However, one of the potential risks such as fake love relationship resulting in sexual abuse is outlined as the second-highest risk by the respondents. To justify this data, we can also compare the opinions made by the key informants in the interview that predators and boyfriends persuaded girls to produce self-generated sexualised materials in a fake promise of marriage. Similarly, one of the informants also presented a case, where the perpetrator groomed the child online and she also eloped with him, after some time, the perpetrator left the child, which was a traumatic experience for her. Similarly, the below case study of a 15-year-old girl shows the bigger picture of people preying children to fulfil their sexual desires.

| Case Study 1: |
| --- |
| *A 15-year-old girl Sumi (name changed) has a family of four including her father, mother and one brother. The parents have been working in a factory to support the family. Her family currently lives in Kathmandu and the girl is studying in class 10 at a local school. According to the girl, she got acquainted with a 24 years old man near her rented house, they fell in love with each other.*<br><br>*After that, the person created a Facebook ID in the girl's name saying that he loves her, and the conversation started between them. In the meantime, the man went to Dubai, after leaving, he repeatedly asked for a nude photo of the child. At first, she did not agree, but after, luring her saying that he will marry her, the girl finally kept sending her nude picture for 7 months. He also told her to stay naked in front of the web camera and do sexual activities, but the girl refused. He started blackmailing her and when she did not agree, he posted her nude pictures on Facebook from her own ID.*<br><br>*Sumi came to know about this incident after her friends informed her about it. When she contacted the man, he abused her saying, "I could not sleep all night, you made me suffer" and abusive comments on her physical features. So, she removed her mobile phone SIM card and changed her Facebook ID, and after telling the school teacher, she came in contact with child helpline and applied for the necessary legal help.*<br><br>*Intervention*<br><br>*The girl has received Psychological counselling services and a case has been registered in the Crime Investigation Division of Police department in Kathmandu for legal assistance through the Child Helpline. The ID was immediately blocked after it was verified that a nude photo of her was posted during the criminal investigation, along with a document proving that she was a minor.*<br><br>*As the defendant in this case is abroad, he will be arrested after his arrival in Nepal and the legal case will be prosecuted under the section 45 of Electronic Transactions Act 2063, which carries a fine of one lakh or five years imprisonment or both. Legal assistance and follow-up are ongoing. - 19th June 2019* |

## 4.7    Self-generated sexualised materials

Self-generated sexualised materials refer to content generated by children or adolescents under 18 years taking compromising pictures or videos of themselves. There are risks that any such content can be circulated online or offline to harm children or be used as a basis to extort favours.

**Findings and analysis**

This section consists of the data on the individuals pressurising, developing and forwarding sexual contents to the respondents. Besides, this section also attempts to identify the requests made by the respondents to perform sexual acts online to others.

### 4.7.1 Distribution of respondents according to the age and pressurised to develop and forward sexualised audio/videos materials

Table 8: Distribution of respondents according to the age and pressurised to develop and forwardsexualised audio/videos materials

| Age Group | Pressurized to develop and forward nude images, audio and videos | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
| 9- 12 Years | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.94% |
| 13- 15 Years | 13 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 24.53% |
| 16- 18 Years | 20 | 43 | 0 | 63 | 59.43% |
| 19- 20 Years | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 9.43% |
| Prefer not to answer | 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 5.66% |
| Grand Total | 36 | 68 | 2 | 106 | 100% |
| % | 33.96% | 64.15% | 1.89% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table illustrates the number of respondents pressurised to develop and forward sexualised audio/video materials. The number of respondents pressurised are 106.The highest number of respondents are 59.43% from 16-18 years of age group and the second highest is 24.53% respondents from the age group of 13-15 years. Further, if we look at the data according to the sex, the number of males is more than females. The male respondents from 16-18 years who marked as pressurised are double the number of females.

### 4.7.2 Distribution of respondents according to the provincial wise and pressurised to develop and forward sexualised audio/video materials (audio and

Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to the provincial wise and pressurised to develop and forward sexualised materials (audio and videos)

| Province | District | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Morang | 2 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 12.26% |
| 2 | Dhanusa | 8 | 12 | 1 | 21 | 19.81% |
| Bagmati Province | Kathmandu | 9 | 17 | 0 | 26 | 24.53% |
| | Makwanpur | 4 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 11.32% |
| Gandaki Province | Kaski | 3 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 10.38% |
| 5 | Banke | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.89% |
| Karnali Province | Surkhet | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 10.38% |
| Sudurpaschim Province | Kailali | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 9.43% |
| Grand Total | | 36 | 68 | 2 | 106 | 100% |
| % | | 33.96% | 64.15% | 1.89% | 100% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table illustrates the distribution of respondents pressurised to develop and forward sexualised materials (audio and videos) Out of 106 respondents, Kathmandu, Dhanusa and Morang has the highest number with 24.53%. 19.81% and 12.26%. Besides, Makwanpur is almost close to Morang with 11.32%. It shows that, pressurising to develop and forward such sexualised materials are prevalent in Province 1, 2 and Bagmati Province.

### 5.7.3 Distribution of persons forcing the respondents to develop and forward sexualised materials (audio and videos)

Bar Diagram 8: Distribution of person forcing the respondents to develop and forward sexualised materials (audio and videos)
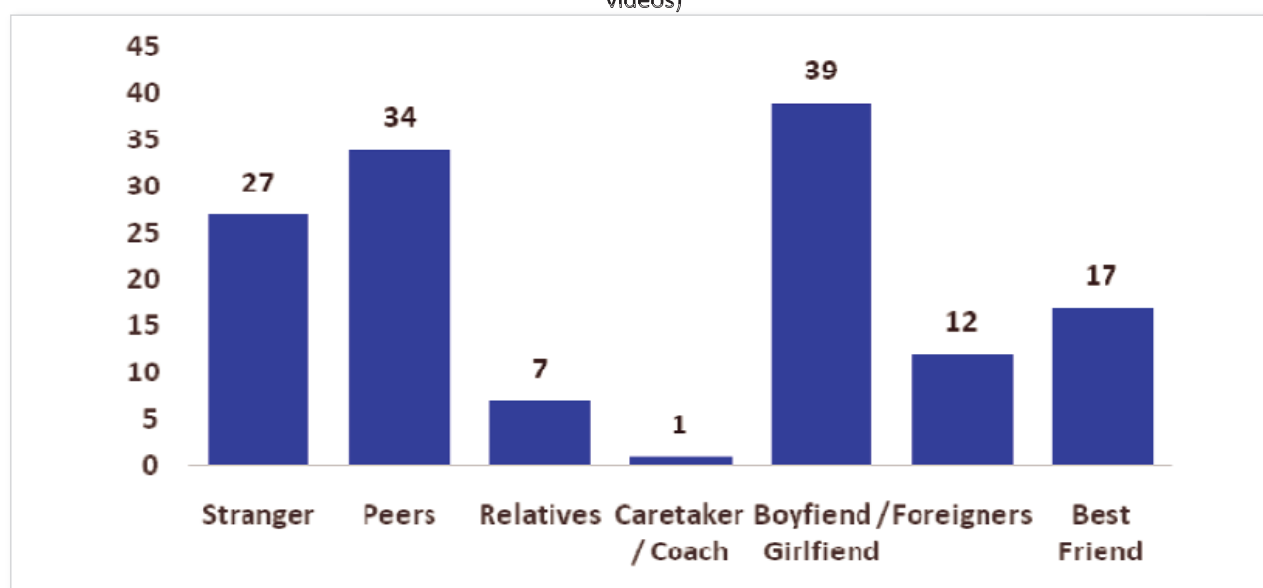


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram shows the persons forcing the respondents to develop and forward nude images and sexualised audio/video materials. The answers were of multiple choice. The most common option they have selected is boyfriend, girlfriend and peers. The other most selected options are strangers, best friend and foreigners. Similarly, the medium used to send such sexual materials in case of girlfriend, boyfriend, peers and best friend are social networking sites and emails, whereas, in case of strangers and foreigners all four medium such as social networking sites, email, unknown link and phone were seen to be used.

### 4.7.4 Distribution according to the pressures made by others to the respondents to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on

Table 10: Distribution according to the pressures by others to the respondents to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on

| Age Group | Female | LGBTIQ | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9- 12 Years | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.73% |
| 13- 15 Years | 16 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 36 | 26.28% |
| 16- 18 Years | 26 | 0 | 52 | 1 | 79 | 57.66% |
| 19 Years (Adolescent) | 2 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 10.95% |
| Prefer not to answer | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4.38% |
| Grand Total | 47 | 2 | 85 | 3 | 137 | 100% |
| % | 34.31% | 1.46% | 62.04% | 2.19% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above data illustrates the number of respondents who were pressurised to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on. 137 respondents were pressurised to perform such act. It is seen that; male respondents received more pressures to perform such acts than the females. 85 male respondents revealed of such pressures, which is double the number of females. Similarly, 2 respondents from LGBTIQA are also pressurised by others to perform such acts.

### 4.7.5   Distribution according to the person pressurising the respondents to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on

Bar Diagram 9: Distribution according to the person requesting the respondents to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on
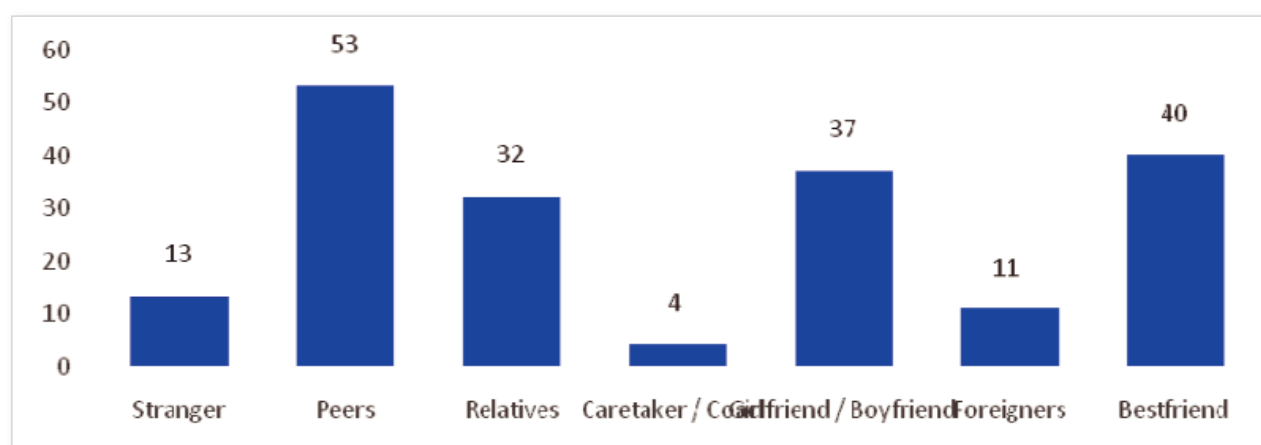


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram reveals the person requesting the respondents to pose live in front of the camera without any clothes on. The answers were in multiple-choice format and the respondents could mark as many options as they want. The most common option selected is that of the 'peers'. The other most selected options are the best friend, girlfriend/ boyfriend and relatives. Similarly, the medium used to send such sexual materials are social networking sites, email, unknow link and unknown phone. Whereas, strangers and foreigners have also requested the respondents to perform such acts.

### 4.7.6   Distribution according to the sex and age of respondents asking others to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on

Table 11: Distribution according to the sex and age of respondents asking others to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on

| Age Group | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9- 12 Years | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.76% |
| 13- 15 Years | 15 | 22 | 0 | 37 | 28.24% |
| 16- 18 Years | 23 | 48 | 1 | 72 | 54.96% |
| 19 Years (Adolescent) | 2 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 10.69% |
| Prefer not to answer | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5.34% |
| Grand Total | 45 | 83 | 3 | 131 | 100% |
| % | 34.35% | 63.36% | 2.29% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table shows the data of respondents asking other people to pose live in front of the camera without any clothes on. 131 respondents asked others to do such acts. It shows that, male respondents asking others are comparatively high with 63.36% and is double the number of females.

### 4.7.7 Distribution according to the person whom the respondents asked to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on

Bar Diagram 10: Distribution according to the person whom the respondents asked to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on
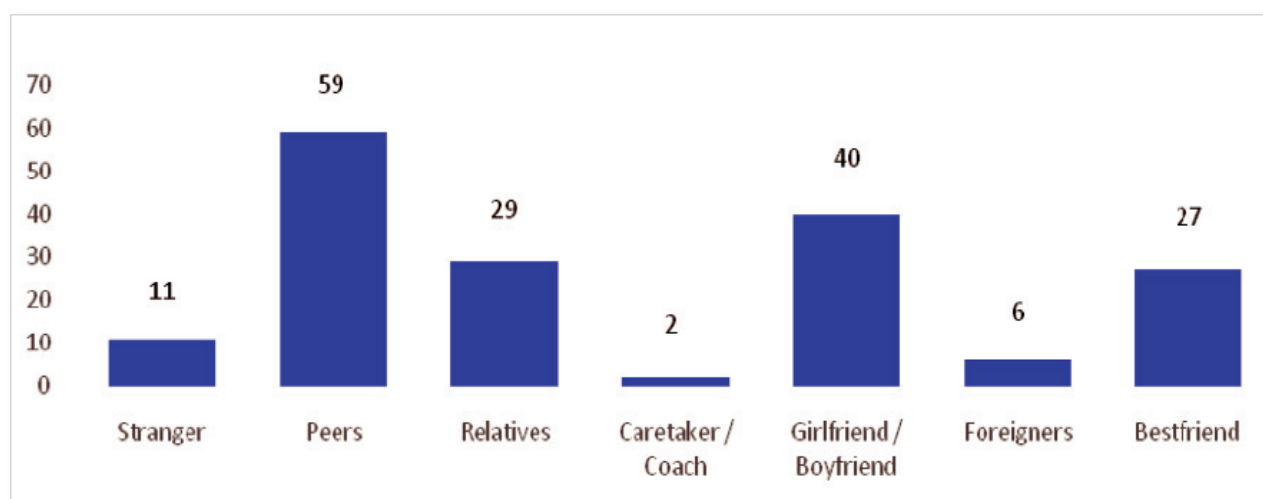


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram shows the respondents forcing other persons to pose live in front of camera without any clothes on. The answers were in multiple choice format. The most common option they have selected is the boyfriend, girlfriend and peers. The other most selected options are relatives and best friend. Similarly, the medium used to send such sexual materials are social networking sites, email, unknow link and unknown phone. The data shows that few respondents have also asked strangers and foreigners to perform such acts.

## 4.8 Knowledge about the terminologies (Grooming, Sexting, Sextortion, Live-streaming, Paedophile)

This section tries to assess the knowledge of the respondents on the terminologies of OCSE such as grooming for sexual purpose, sexting, sextortion, live streaming, and podophile.

### 4.8.1 Distribution of respondents according to the knowledge of respondents on the terminologies

Pie Chart 10: Distribution of respondents according to the knowledge of respondents on the terminologies



*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

**Findings and analysis**

**Findings and analysis**
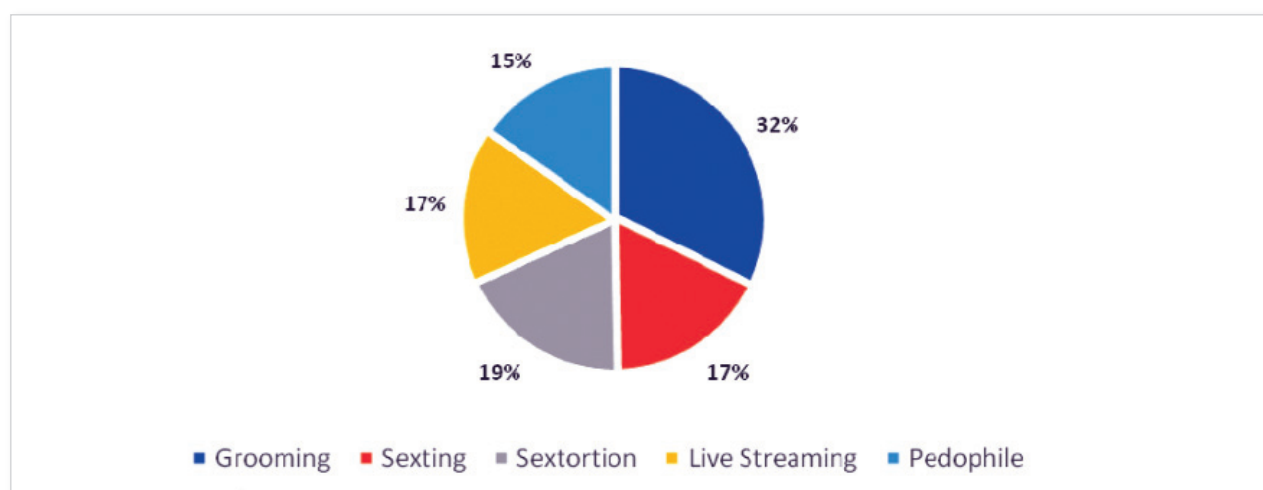
The above pie chart shows the knowledge of respondents on the terminologies (Grooming, Sexting, Sextortion, Live streaming, Paedophile). Out of 1,714 respondents, only 848 are aware of the terminologies. Similarly, the most familiar term marked by the respondents is 'Grooming' whereas, 'Paedophile' is the least marked. The necessity of educating the respondents about these terminologies in the context of online sexual abuse is seen through this data.

Further, according to one of the key informants, some of the risks of using social media are children adding strangers in their friends' list, which might also result in grooming for a sexual purpose. For example, a perpetrator might ask for video chatting, stressing on exposing private body parts. In case, if the children become intimate to the perpetrator, they try to lure the children with gifts and favours. Similarly, the predators might ask children to meet in person, which might lead to kidnapping and sexual abuse and children might even end up being trafficked.

Likewise, grooming for a sexual purpose, sexting, sextortion is observed as the most common type of online exploitation faced by the children in Nepal. The below case was reported to Child Helpline Nepal 1098 in March 2019 in connection to the online child exploitation faced by a 12 years old girl.

| Case 2: |
|---|
| *A 12-year-old Shivani (name changed) has a family of four. Her father is a businessman, the mother is a housewife and her brother is pursuing a Bachelor's degree in IT in the first year. The girl was studying in Grade IX at a local boarding school. In the month of March 2019, she received a friend request in her newly opened Facebook account from an unknown guy. They started chatting on a Facebook Messenger and after a while, he told her he wanted to marry her. He would take the girl to different places during the school holidays and when he did, the girl would lie to her family saying she is going at her friend's place. One day, he took the girl to his acquaintance's empty room and had physical relationship promising her that he will marry her. Again, after one month, he took her to a hotel had a physical relationship with her, this time the man also took nude pictures of her. Such activity continued for several days. When she was alone at her house, the man started requesting her to come online on a video call and blackmailed her to send pictures of her private parts if she denied. Out of fear she did send such pictures to him. However, due to Shivani's school exams, she stopped staying in touch with him on Facebook, and because of that, he forwarded her semi-nude photo in her father's messenger. He also threatened to post her nude photos and videos in social media, if she was not allowed to contact him through phone and Facebook.*<br><br>*Due to the incident, the girl started developing mental health issues such as weeping all day and staying in isolation. The parents took her to a psychiatrist. After inquiring, the doctor referred the case to the Child Helpline 1098. After identifying the situation, Child Helpline submitted the appeal at the Nepal Cybercrime Bureau.*<br><br>*Intervention*<br><br>*Furthermore, Shivani's mother submitted an application to the Child Helpline for emergency shelter to protect Shivani from the family and community. A case of rape was registered at the Cybercrime Bureau of Nepal Police and a letter of necessary legal assistance and protection was received from the police. Following this, the girl was placed under the care of the Child Helpline's emergency shelter where she received all necessary support including medical services, psychiatric and family counselling services.*<br><br>*The perpetrator was found guilty of online abuse and rape of the girl, and the decision on how many years to imprison him is yet to be decided, as the court procedures have been halted due to the lockdown.*<br><br>*The girl is now recovering. She wants to continue her studies under the protection of CWIN Nepal as she fears that she may face stigma and victim shaming from the community if she returns home immediately. Considering the condition and expectations of the girl child, there is a continuous plan to keep the girl child under CWIN's care and protection. -19th June 2020* |

## 4.9    Direct contact with strangers through online medium

This section consists of the questions on meeting the strangers online as well as resulting in contacting, communicating, encountering and the overall experience throughout the period of contact.

### 4.9.1    Distribution of respondents according to the strangers met online, forced or convinced to meet in person and physically met the strangers in person

Flow Chart 1: Distribution of respondents according to the strangers met online, forced or convinced to meet in person and physically met the strangers in person
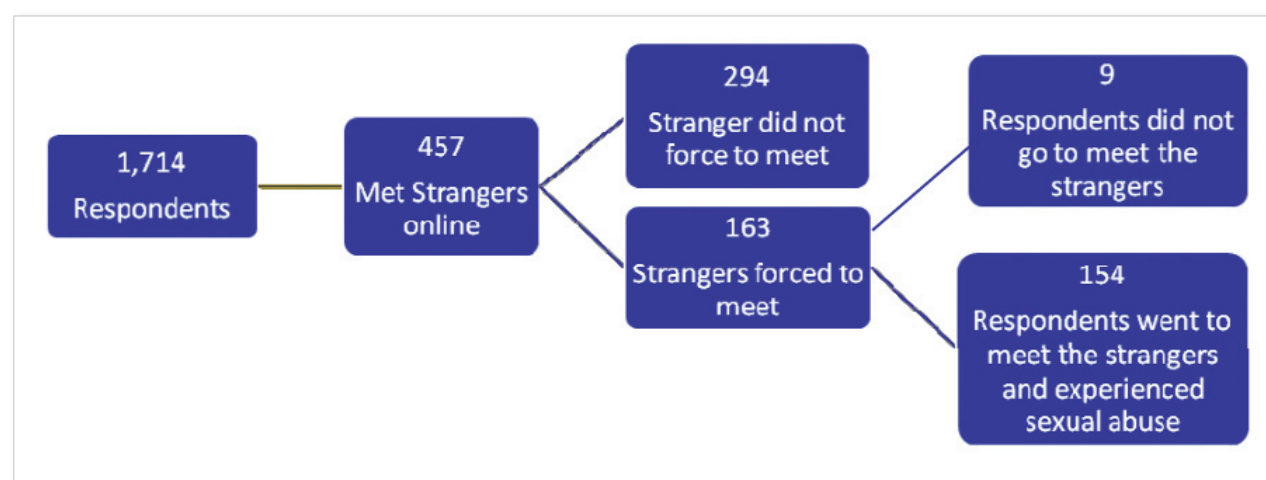
The above flow-chart illustrates the respondents according to the strangers met online, forced or convinced by the strangers to meet them in person and met the strangers in person. It is revealed that out of total, 457 respondents met strangers online and only 163 out of 457 respondents were forced to meet in person by the strangers. Similarly, 154 respondents out of 163 went to meet strangers in person and had experience of sexual exploitation.

### 4.9.2    Distribution according to the initial experience of the respondents after meeting the strangers in person post online conversation

Bar Diagram 11: Distribution according to the initial experience of the respondents after meeting the strangers in person post online conversation
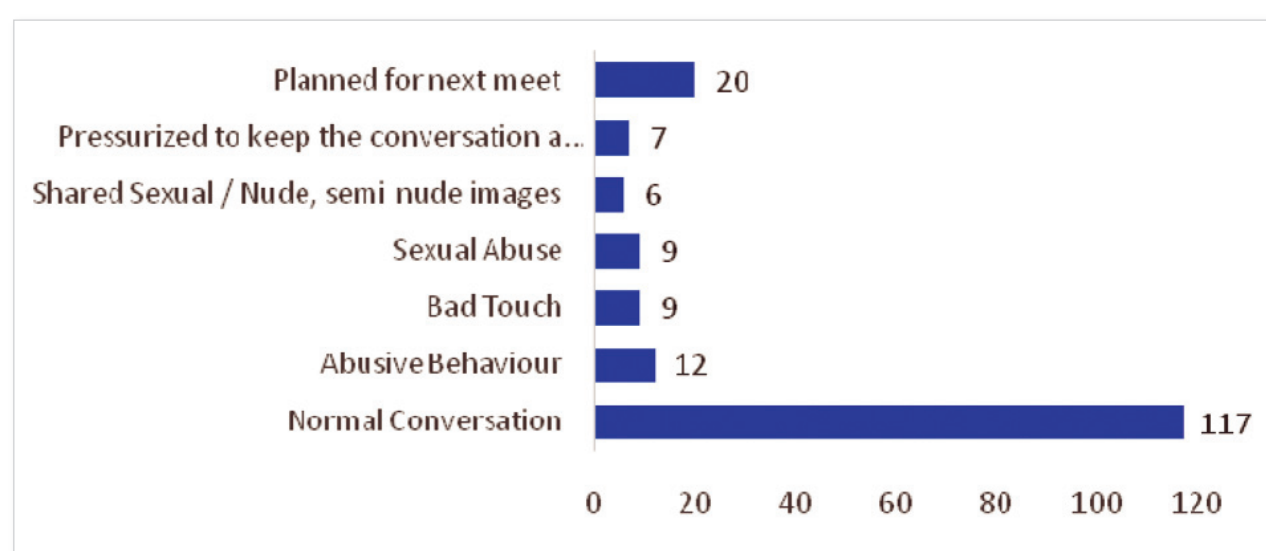
The above bar diagram shows the first experience of respondents meeting the strangers in person after an online conversation. The answers were in multiple-choice format. According to the data, most of the respondents had normal conversation whereas, 20 of the respondents also planned for a physical meeting. Similarly, 12 respondents experienced abusive behaviour from the strangers, some of the respondents also faced sexual abuse and bad touch. Besides, the strangers pressurised some respondents to keep the conversation a secret and some shared sexual, nude, semi-nude images with the respondents. The data affirms that the respondents have faced sexual abuse when they went to meet the strangers.

### 4.9.3 Distribution of respondents meeting strangers in person after online conversation

Pie Chart 11: Distribution of respondents meeting stranger in person after online conversation
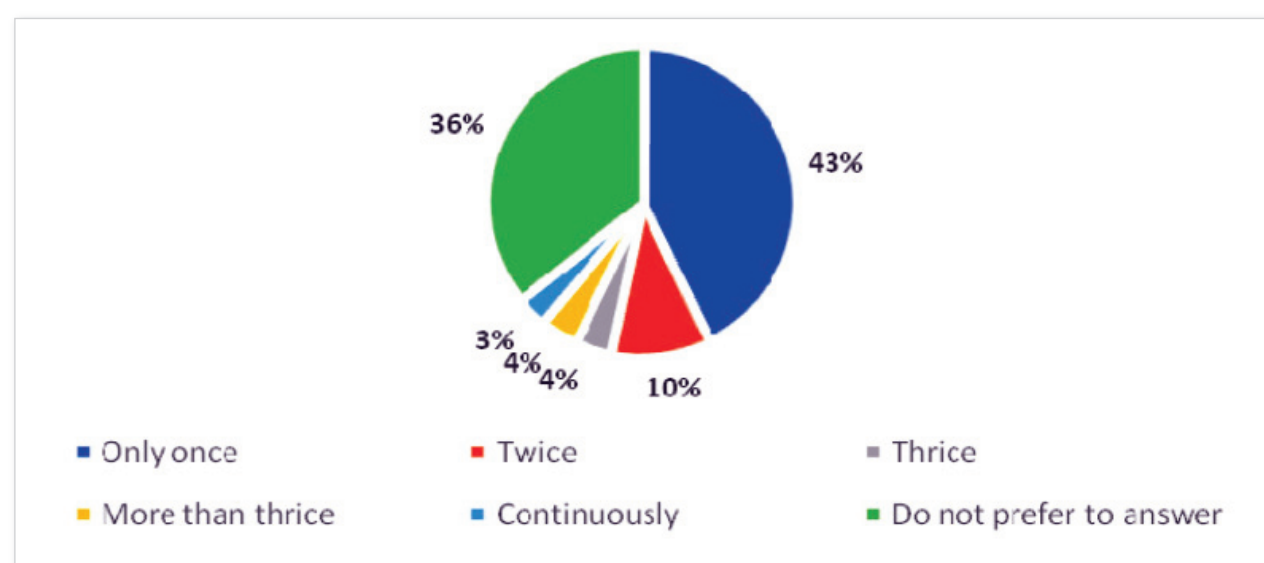


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above pie chart shows the frequency of the respondents meeting the stranger in person after having an online conversation. Out of 154 respondents who went to meet the strangers, 43% went to meet only once, 10% replied that they went to meet the strangers twice, respondents meeting strangers thrice and more than thrice are 4% each, whereas 3% continuously went to meet the strangers and 36% respondents preferred not to answer. Here we can assume that either the strangers might have threatened them to keep it a secret or the abuse has affected them even more due to which they do not want to reveal it.

## 4.10  Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)

This section highlights the impact of online sexual exploitation in the respondents. Similarly, the data also shows the number of respondents seeking counselling after the incident of OCSE.

### 4.10.1 Distribution of respondents according to the unwanted online sexual exploitation faced

Table 12: Distribution of respondents according to the unwanted online sexual exploitation faced

| Age Group | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9- 12 Years | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.59% |
| 13- 15 Years | 45 | 70 | 0 | 115 | 33.82% |

| 16- 18 Years | 59 | 130 | 2 | 191 | 56.18% |
| 19 Years (Adolescent) | 5 | 14 | 1 | 20 | 5.88% |
| Prefer not to answer | 3 | 12 | 1 | 16 | 4.71% |
| Grand Total | 113 | 223 | 4 | 340 | 100.00% |
| % | 33.24% | 65.59% | 1.18% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above data shows the numbers of respondents who faced online sexual exploitation. Out of total respondents, 340 reported that they have faced unwanted online sexual exploitation. The number of male respondents facing online sexual exploitation is higher with 65.59% than that of female, that is 33.24%.

### 4.10.2 Distribution according to the reaction of the respondents due to the unwanted online sexual exploitation

Pie Chart 12: Distribution according to the reaction of the respondents due to the unwanted online sexual exploitation
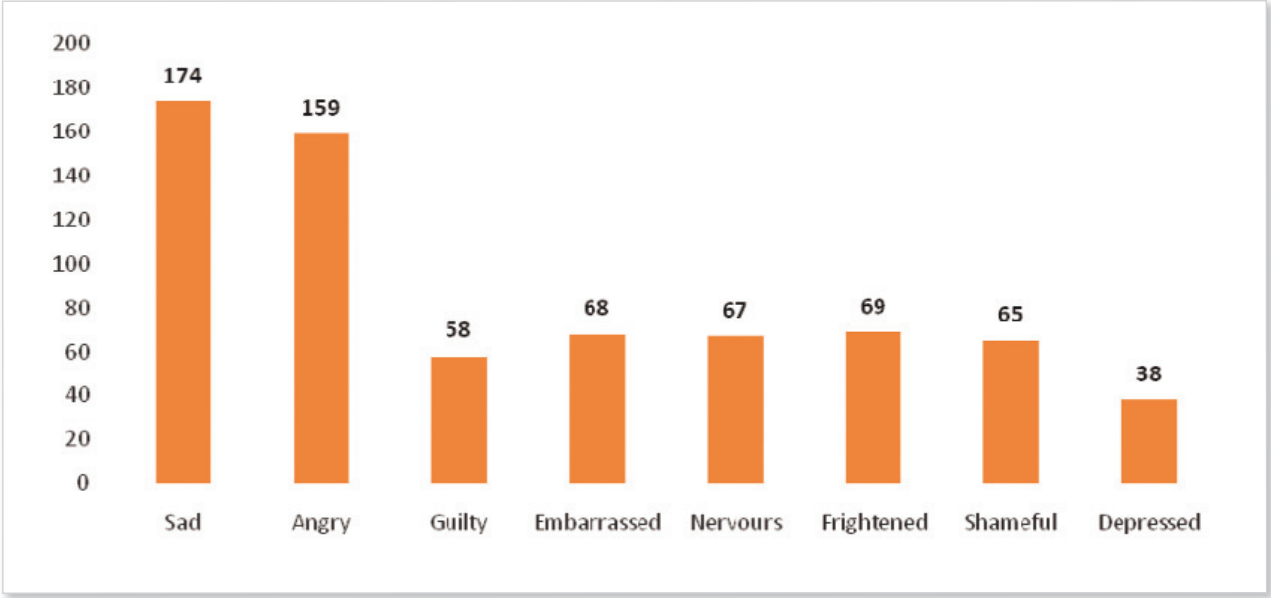


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram illustrates the reactions of the respondents due to the incident of unwanted online sexual exploitation. As the answers were in a multiple-choice format, the data is extracted according to the most marked options. According to the data, the respondents feeling sad and angry are the most expressed feelings by 174 and 159 respondents respectively. 58 respondents said they felt guilty and 38 said they became depressed. Whereas, the respondents feeling shameful, nervous, embarrassed and frightened are in a similar range with 65, 67,68 and 69 respectively.

Findings and analysis

### 4.10.3  Distribution of respondents taking counselling according to districts

Pie Chart 13: Distribution of respondents taking counselling according to districts
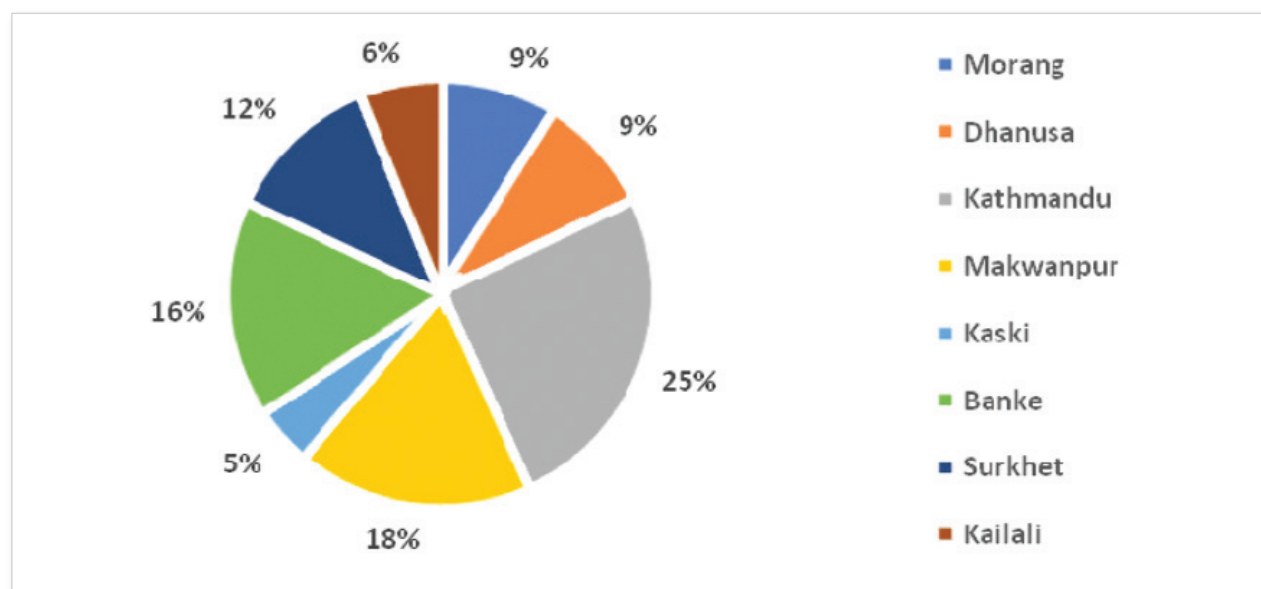


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The pie chart above shows the distribution of respondents seeking counselling according to the district. Out of 67 respondents, the highest percentage of taking counselling are in Kathmandu with 25% and Makwanpur with 18%. Similarly, the third highest is Banke by 16% and forth is Surkhet by 12%.

### 4.10.4  Distribution of respondents according to skipped school, incident hampered daily life and sought counselling due to the online sexual exploitation

Venn Diagram 3: Distribution of respondents according to skipped school, incident hampered daily life and sought counselling due to the unwanted sexual exploitation
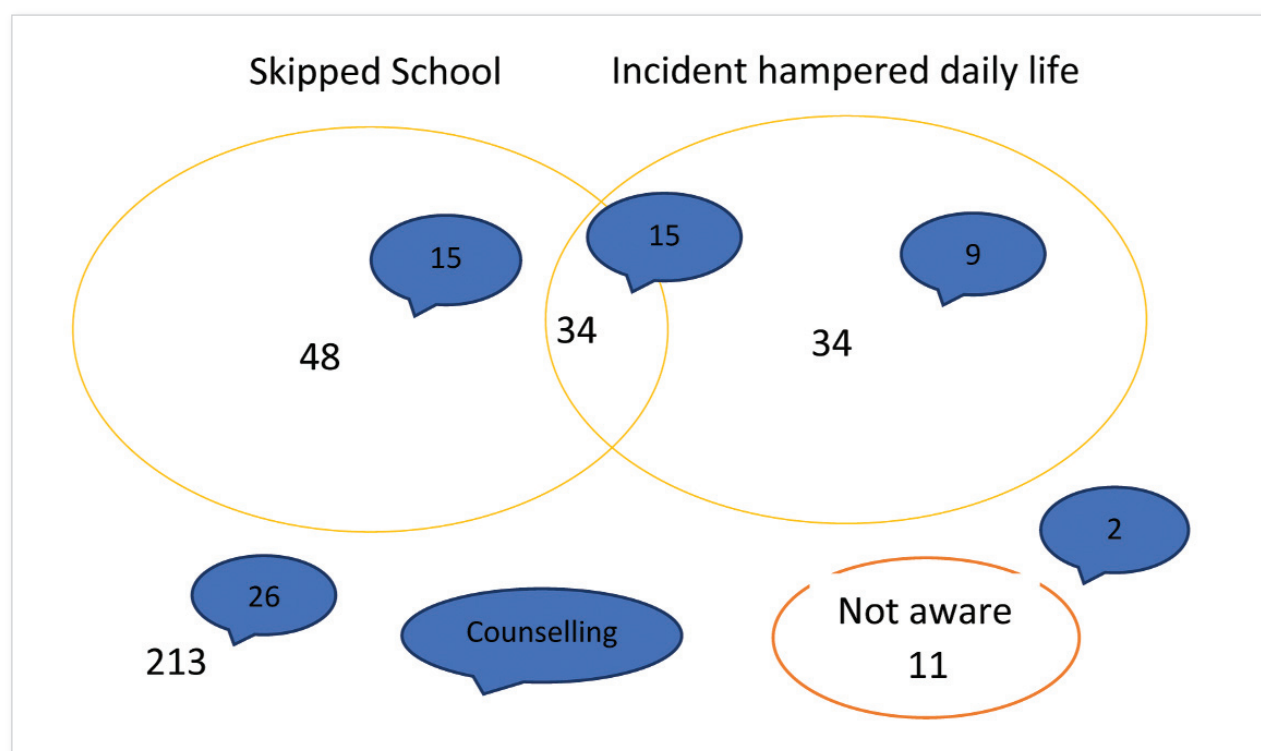


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The data shows the distribution of respondents according to skipping school, incident hampering daily life and seeking counselling due to the unwanted sexual exploitation. Out of 340 respondents, 48 of them skipped school due to the incident and only 15 of them sought for counselling. Similarly, 34 said the incident hampered their daily lives, however, only 9 respondents went for counselling. Further, 34 respondents said they skipped school as well as hampered their daily life due to the incident and only 15 respondents among them sought for counselling. Besides, 11 respondents are not aware if they had skipped school or their daily life got hampered due to unwanted sexual exploitation, however, 2 respondents had sought for counselling. Whereas 213 respondents did not skip school or the incident hampered their daily life, but 26 out of 213 sought for counselling after the incident.

## 4.11  Reporting, prevention and rehabilitation on Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)

This section focuses on the reporting, prevention and compensation on Online Child Sexual Exploitation. This section consists of the immediate steps taken, the incident reported to and the selection of medium for reporting by the respondents.

### 4.11.1 Distribution of respondents taking immediate steps to escape from online sexual exploitation

Bar Diagram 13: Distribution of respondents taking immediate steps to escape from online sexual exploitation
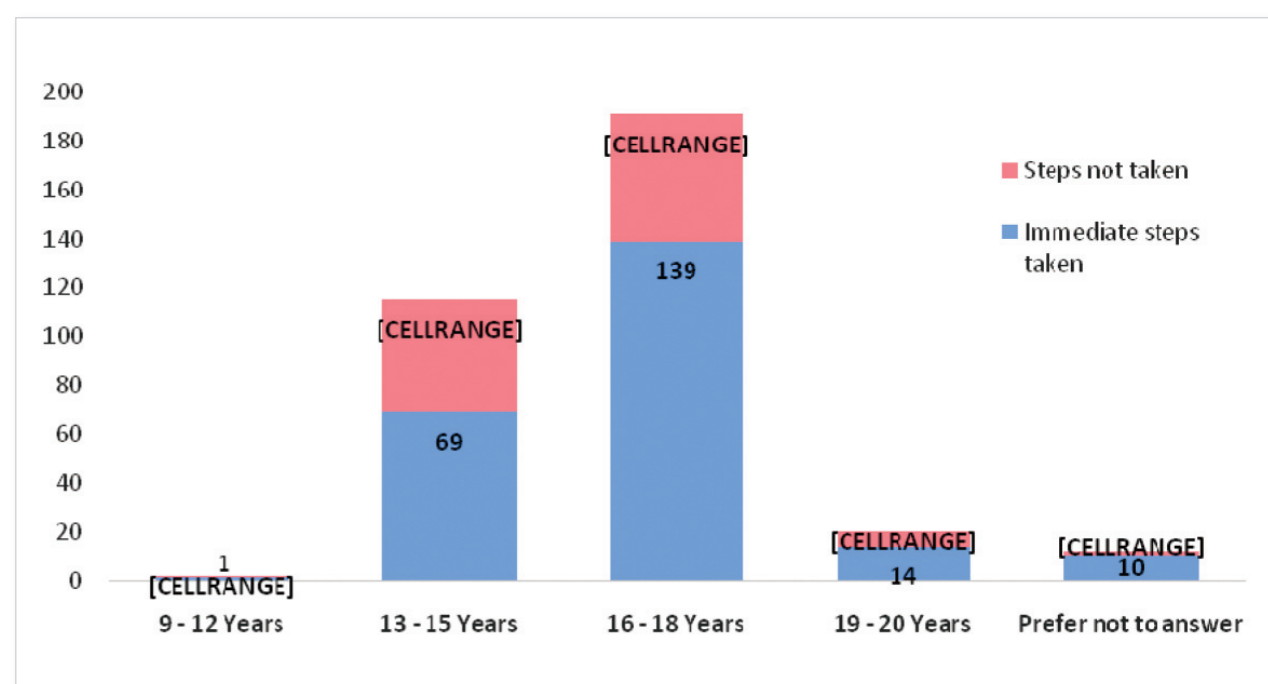


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The bar diagram above shows the number of respondents taking immediate steps after the incident of online sexual exploitation. Among 340 respondents who faced online sexual exploitation, 233 respondents took one or another step to deal with it. The respondents taking immediate steps are seen more than that of respondents not taking steps in all age group. However, ensuring the justice to the respondents who took immediate steps is important and reaching out and protecting those who did not take any step is equally important.

### 4.11.2 Distribution of respondents according to the immediate steps taken after the unwanted sexual exploitation

Bar Diagram 14: Distribution of respondents according to the immediate steps taken after the unwanted sexual exploitation
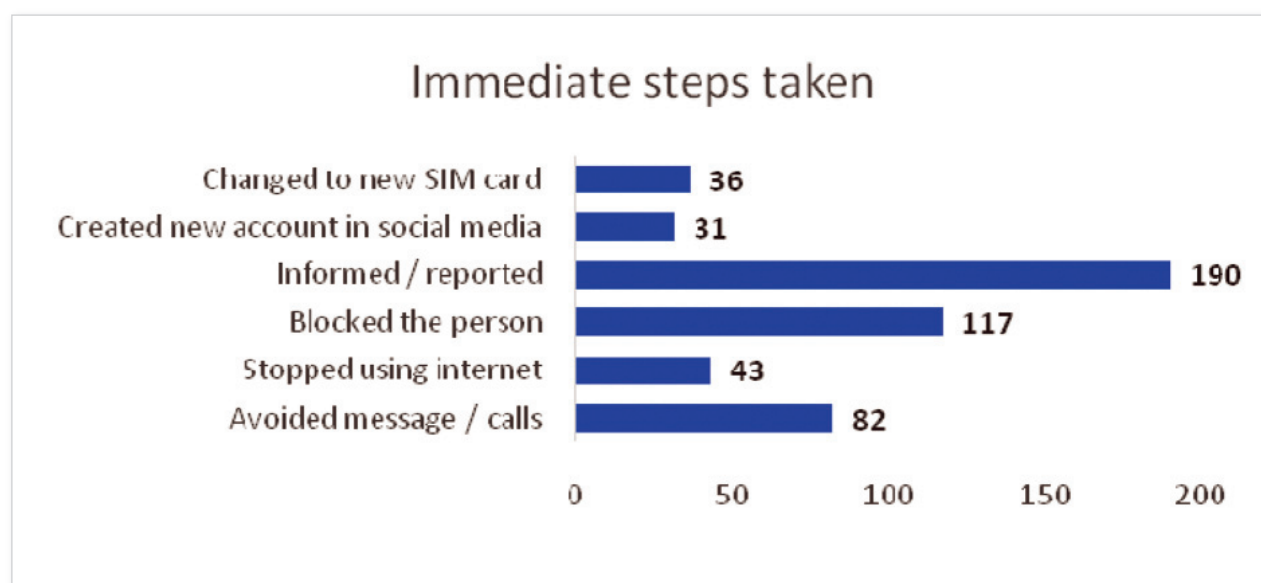


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram illustrates the immediate steps were taken by the respondents after the unwanted sexual exploitation. The answers were in multiple-choice format. According to the data, the highest chosen options by the respondents is 'Informed/ reported' and the second-highest is 'Blocked the person'. 82 of them said they avoided messages/ calls. Whereas 43 respondents replied they stopped using the internet, 36 replied they changed to a new SIM card and 31 created a new account in social media.

### 4.11.3 Distribution of respondents according to the incident of sexual exploitation reported

Bar Diagram 15: Distribution of respondents according to the incident of sexual exploitation reported
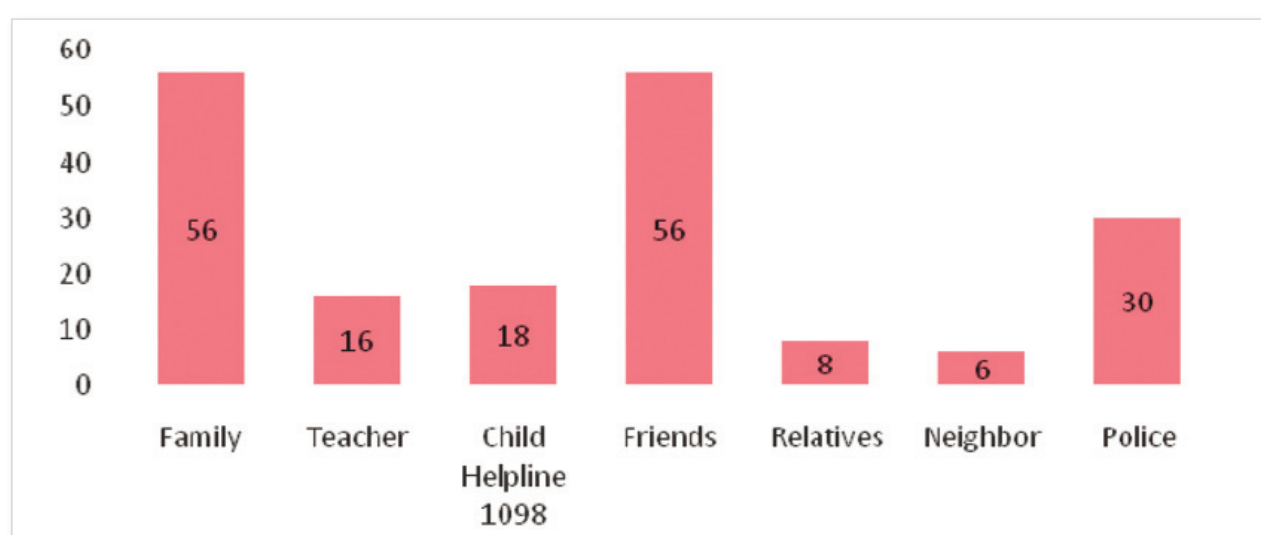


*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above bar diagram illustrates the distribution of respondents according to the people they chose to report about the incident of sexual exploitation. As the answers were a multiple choice, some of the respondents also chose more than one person. According to the data, most of the respondents chose friends and family

to report the incident. Besides, the second highest choice is the police and third is the Child Helpline Nepal '1098'.

### 4.11.4 Distribution of respondents as per the respondents to report the incident of sexual exploitation

Pie Chart 14: Distribution of respondents as per the respondents to report the incident of sexual exploitation
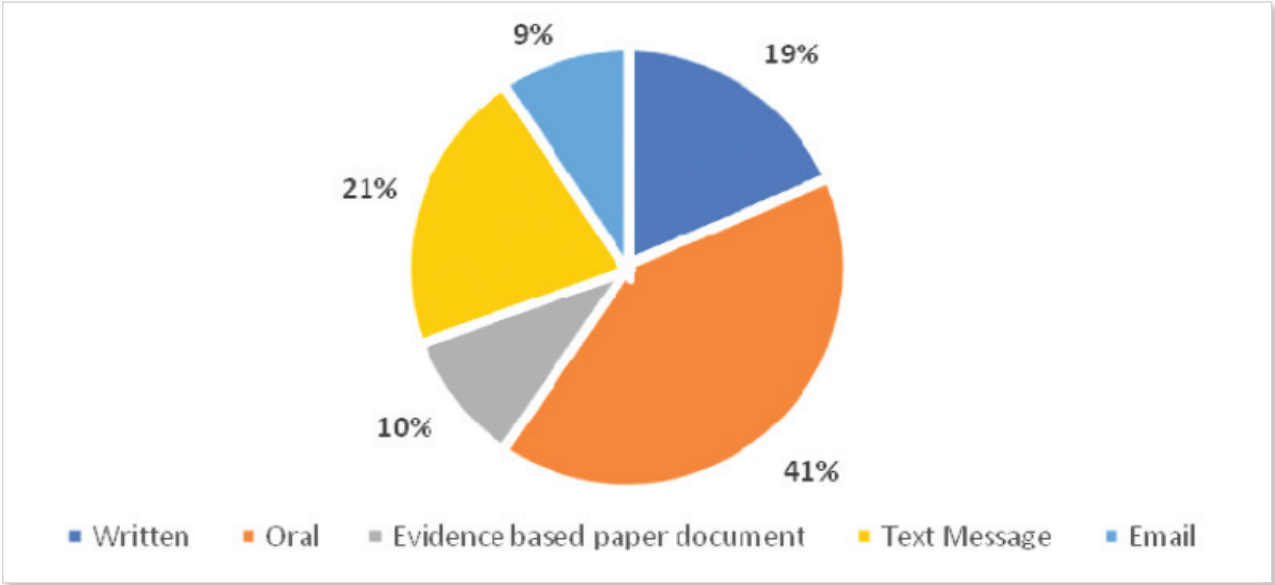
The above pie chart shows the medium used by the respondents to report the incident of sexual exploitation. As the answer was a multiple-choice option, some of the respondents also chose more than one person. Out of 152 respondents, 41% reported verbally, 21% through text message, 19% in a written form, 9% by email and only 10% through the evidence-based paper document.

Further, the awareness on reporting of OCSE case is very important. In the below case study shows the example of an 18 years old getting help with the help of reporting.

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**Case 3:**

*An 18-year-old Trishna (name changed) has a family of six including her father, mother, brother, sister-in-law and a niece. Her parents are engaged in agriculture while her brother has gone for foreign employment. The girl was staying in Kathmandu with her cousin brother and studying a Bachelor's degree at local college.*

*One day, Trishna received a friend request from a newly created Facebook ID with her own picture, she also received a message forcing her to accept the request and show her face in a video call but she ignored. He also blackmailed to post her pictures if she did not accept his request, but when she did not care about it, the person posted her picture in Facebook with the caption "I'm a very sexy girl".  Still, when the girl did not respond, he also sent abusive language in the messenger. With the help of her teacher, the incident was reported to Child Helpline '1098'.*

*Further, one of her female friend messaged Trishna saying 'Hi' assuming that it was Trishna in the same created ID. After that, the person replied saying, that he created this Facebook ID to insult her friend and will upload the video to 50 relatives and friends. The person also replied that he was doing this for sex, and told her to convey the message that he will pay Rs. 20,000/- and also delete the video if Trishna agrees his proposal. Furthermore, he also blackmailed Trishna's friend and kept asking her to come in a video call, otherwise, he will defame her. But, when she did not agree, he uploaded her picture tagging her account with the post, "I am a very sexy girl please contact me".*

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*Due to such harassment, both girls developed restlessness, fear, feeling like crying, headache etc. Both the girls were provided with counselling services, which helped them to come back to normal after a few sessions.*

*Intervention*

*The case was registered at the cyber bureau of Nepal police. The case was sent for investigation under organised crime to the Facebook company. But, due to their privacy policy, Facebook could not provide information about the user. However, the person stopped blackmailing and using the fake ID after the reporting was made to police. Both the girls have recovered, they are also in contact with CWIN Nepal. -19th June 2020*

### 4.11.5 Distribution of respondents according to the awareness on the punishment given to the offender of online child sexual exploitation

Table 13: Distribution of respondents according to the awareness on the punishment given to the offender of online child sexual exploitation

| Awareness on the punishment given to online child sexual exploitation offender | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9- 12 Years | 7 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 1.21% |
| 13- 15 Years | 245 | 183 | 1 | 429 | 39.91% |
| 16- 18 Years | 248 | 306 | 2 | 556 | 51.72% |
| 19- 20 Years | 21 | 29 | 0 | 50 | 4.65% |
| Prefer not to answer | 13 | 10 | 4 | 27 | 2.51% |
| Grand Total | 534 | 534 | 7 | 1075 | 100.00% |
| % | 49.67% | 49.67% | 0.65% | 100.00% | |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The above table demonstrates the respondent's awareness of the punishment for perpetrator committing online child sexual exploitation. Out of total respondents, only 1075 are aware of the punishment was given to the online child sexual exploitation offender, where percentage of both male and female exactly equal, that is 49.67% each.

### 4.11.6 Distribution of respondents according to the awareness on the compensation and services provided to the survivors

Table 14: Distribution of respondents according to the awareness on the compensation and services provided to the *survivors*

| Aware about the compensation and Services | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 - 12 Years | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1.52% |
| 13 - 15 Years | 94 | 56 | 1 | 151 | 38.23% |
| 16 - 18 Years | 92 | 107 | 3 | 202 | 51.14% |
| 19 - 20 Years | 11 | 9 | 0 | 20 | 5.06% |
| Prefer not to answer | 7 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 4.05% |
| Grand Total | 208 | 179 | 8 | 395 | 100% |
| % | 52.66% | 45.32% | 2.03% | 100.00% | 0.25% |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

The data above shows the distribution of respondents according to the awareness of compensation and services provided to the survivors. Out of total respondents only 395 (52.66% female and 45.32% male) are aware of the compensation and services available for survivors. It reveals that very few respondents know about the compensation provided to OCSE survivors. Below is the respondent's statement on awareness about the compensation and services provided to the OCSE survivors:

*"Counselling and rehab services are available"*

*"Criminal should pay compensation and laws should be stronger"*

*"Culprit must be brought to justice"*

*"Government provides a lot of facilities for victims"*

*"Giving compensation to the innocent and punishment to the guilty"*

*"The person should be jailed"*

*"They are legally punished and the victims are compensated"*

*"Victim should get justice based on legal provisions"*

*"We should keep children safe and reassure them and show them a way"*

**Findings and analysis**

*Chapter V*

# Psychological Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation

Sexual abuse of any child can have an array of mental health issues. Whether the abuse occurs in person or online, the psychological effects can be severe and long-lasting. Most of the children who have been victims of online sexual abuse may have been approached by the offender to meet in person or may have also been abused in person. While many instances of online abuse involve 'grooming', a process which involves establishing a trusted relationship by the offender with the child, in case of online abuse, it can occur through social media platforms. In many instances, the offender is a known person who has established a trusting relationship with the child's parents or guardians. During the grooming process, the offender isolates or alienates the child from the caregivers. So, when the offender makes online sexual advances, it becomes difficult for the child to disclose about the instances of abuse.

## i.  Thoughts and Emotions

Children who undergo abuse can have various self-incriminating thoughts and emotional instability. Many of these children have poor social support, may have attachment issues with the parents, issues about self-worth and poor self-image. The process of grooming and manipulation also results in these thoughts and feelings

### Disbelief from Caregivers

One of the thoughts associated with this difficulty is that of not being believed, and at instances when children do talk about it to the cares, they would express disbelief putting the child in a more helpless situation. This results in difficulties for the child to talk about the abuse with their caregivers.

### Confusion

The child might feel confused about what is happening and may not know if what is happening is good or bad, or if it is normal and whether everyone does this, or if it happens to every child. Also, due to the lack of understanding, children may not know that what is happening to them is wrong. Also due to developmental reason and the fact that topics regarding sexuality are often frowned upon, the child may not be able to verbalize it properly, thus again contributing to disbelief.

### Fear

Children are a vulnerable population and the offender who is usually an older individual may use blackmail, emotional, verbal and physical threats towards the child or family. This induces fear in the child, because of which the child may not talk about the instances of abuse; or even when the child is asked, the child may not disclose it or 'lie' out of fear. Many children can have anxiety symptoms; some can be severe amounting to symptoms of PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder).

### Guilt

Another associated feeling is that of guilt. Children have the tendency to blame self for things that happen around them. This is in part primary due to their level of development- the child may have egocentric thinking. For example, if parents have an argument, a child might believe it

is because of what he or she did. In the same manner, due to the grooming by the offender, the child is manipulated to believe that it was his or her own fault. Also, if the offender is a known family member, the child is made to feel guilty of possibly breaking the family ties.

Shame

Another emotion that can be present is that of shame. Private parts and sexual topics are usually communicated to children as being dirty and bad; there is no healthy communication about these issues, and children may have been punished when they have asked about these things out of curiosity. This makes it more difficult for the children to talk about the issues of sexual abuse, as they feel shameful. The offender may use this to make the children feel more guilty, ashamed and blame the child for whatever happened.

Sadness

Many children who undergo abuse can have feelings of sadness; some can be syndromal and represent depressive disorders. Some children who are sad or depressed can actually show irritability, and oppositionality; while some show behavioural problems such as aggression, and destruction of property.

Thoughts about self-harm or Suicide

Children who undergo any type of abuse can have thoughts of suicide or self-harm. Self-harm behaviours like self-cutting, poking self with pointed objects, abrasions, hitting/ punching wall, hair pulling, excoriation of skin, self-pinching, and so on can be present in children with a history of abuse. There can also be thoughts of suicide or history or suicide attempt.

## ii.  John Briere's Self Trauma Model

The primary impacts of childhood abuse can have an impact on adolescent and adult functioning later in life. This affects the psychological functioning in different areas - negative assumptions, conditioned emotional responses (CERs) to abuse-related stimuli, memories of abuse and maltreatment, and inadequately developed emotion regulation skills.

To summarise this, it involves a negative view about self and others, emotional responses to abuse which are conditioned by the offender, recurrent memories of abuse that is auto-biographical resulting in flashbacks and re-experiencing of the abuse incident, and poor emotional regulation. When combined with the feelings of shame and guilt, helplessness and anxiety, these result in maladaptive coping, and self-destructive behaviours such as- self-harm, self-cutting, substance abuse in children, and risk-taking behaviours including unsafe and promiscuous sexual behaviours. These create a downward spiral that the abuse the victim is unable to break free from.

## iii. Mental Health Disorders in Survivors of Sexual Abuse

Children who are abused online can develop various mental health issues which can lead to the development of mental health disorders? Mental health disorders have multifactorial ethology. Sexual abuse does not have a simple cause-effect relationship, but it can significantly increase the risk of mental health disorders.

The biopsychosocial model of mental health disorders considers the interaction between biological and genetic predispositions, environmental risk factors and psychological aspects. Each child is different and may have different genetic or biological predispositions, the family and social environment where the child is raised may be diverse and the psychological aspects such as coping abilities and factors promoting resilience also vary with each individual child.

Psychological Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation

**Psychological Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation**

The effect of a sexual abuse incident cannot be estimated or predicted based on the act or presumed severity of the abuse. What is more important is how the child perceives it, and this perception can vary with time. Sometimes a child may not understand the abuse incident, and may not show any psychological effects, whereas later when the child understands the incident either through developmental maturity or after someone explains to them, like in therapy, then they may show the psychological effects. So, it is also important to understand that a child who may be apparently unaffected by an incident of abuse, can have severe psychological traumatic experience sometime later.

For example, a child, a victim of online abuse who received a single sexually explicit text, may feel devastated and the incident may affect the child severely enough to develop extreme fear resulting in an anxiety disorder; whereas, a child who might have been threatened to expose oneself naked online may have simply blocked the person and carried on without being affected much. The purpose is NOT to minimize any particular incident of online abuse but to understand that the severity of the effect depends on the individual child's perception. Hence, it is important to believe that ANY INCIDENT OF ONLINE ABUSE CAN HAVE SEVERE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON THE CHILD.  Utmost care should be taken when assisting a child who has suffered abuse so that we do not invalidate the effects of the abuse.

## iv. Mental Health Disorders

Various Mental Health Disorders can be present in children who have undergone abuse. Some common examples of mental health disorders are as follows:

- Trauma and Stress-Related Disorders such as Adjustment Disorders, Acute stress disorders, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- Anxiety Disorders such as generalized anxiety disorders, phobias, panic disorders, and dissociative conversion disorders.

- Depressive Disorders

- Substance Use Related Disorders such as substance abuse, harmful use and dependence, which further increases the risk of health-related complications, accidents and self-harm behaviours.

- Children who undergo online sexual abuse can also show

- Significant deterioration of daily functioning such as the decline in academic performance, poor social interaction, school avoidance, multiple absenteeism, dropout,

- Emotional dysregulation in the form of frequent mood changes, anger, irritability, sadness or mood lability.

- Behavioural issues such as oppositionality, substance use, aggression, self-harm. Children who have been abused may model the behaviour of the offender and show sexual behaviours inappropriate for their level of development.

- Specific avoidance of a place or person, that could be related to or resemble the abuse incident.

- Later in life, the victims of childhood abuse can have difficulties in close personal relationships as adolescents and as adults.

It is important to understand that anyone of the above or a combination of these can be present in a child who has suffered online sexual abuse. Other mental health issues such as psychosis may also be triggered by stressful life events such as abuse. If one mental health disorder is present, it is

important to look for other mental health disorders as well, since comorbidities are very common in children. For example, in the same child, there can be a severe depressive disorder, with anxiety disorder with PTSD and self-cutting behaviours.

## v. Management of Mental Health Issues of Online Sexual Abuse in Children

The primary goal of the management is to ensure the safety of the child so that no on-going or recurrent abuse occurs. The cases of online sexual abuse must be reported to Police or Child Helpline must be followed from the first contact with the child and the family. Child survivors must be referred for professional mental health support.

## vi. Immediate Psychosocial Support of the Child

The child and the carers need to be explained about the abuse in a sensitive manner. They have to be assured of their safety and that they can be helped. It has to be remembered that the offender may be a family member, in which case this has to be reported to ensure the child is kept away from the offender and then provide further assistance.

## vii. Medical and Psychiatric Management

Every child who is suspected as a victim of abuse should be medically examined in the presence of a trusted family member for any injuries; any findings should be recorded and managed accordingly. A medical protocol for the forensic evaluation of an abuse victim should be followed.

Psychiatric Evaluation and Management

This involves identification of the mental health-related issues, assessment of immediate risks of suicide and self, substance use-related issues.

- Psychotherapy can be used to assist the child in dealing with mental health issues, trauma-focused cognitive behaviour therapies can be useful, and,

- Medications can be started if any of the mental health disorders are diagnosed.

- The family of the child also needs to be assessed for mental health issues and need to be provided support.

Being abused in any form is traumatic, it is more so when faced by a child. Its impacts can affect in his/her adulthood and sometimes, throughout life. so, it is very important to provide proper treatment to the survivors of abuse. In such a case, it is very useful to get proper treatment by a professional child psychiatrist. Besides, it is equally important to normalise and make sure the child is living in a supportive and safe environment. It is important to check the surrounding of the child and try to improve the family environment of the child, talk with their parents, guardians or caretakers. Parents and guardians must work towards identifying the problem and figure out on dealing with the problems. Stress must be put on promoting a supportive environment and engage the parents as much as possible, as ultimately the child is going to stay with the parents. The observation of the child's behaviour and relationship with their parents, friends and teachers must be considered.

According to the current research data, out of 1,714 respondents 340 of them had faced unwanted sexual exploitation online, they replied that due to such incident they felt sad, angry, guilty, embarrassed, nervous, frightened, shameful and depressed. Some of the comments written by the

**Psychological Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation**

**Psychological Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation**

respondents in the self-administered anonymous questionnaire were too serious, they stated, "I can't study normally, "I just want to die", "I am mentally disturbed", "I was sad all the time" and "Please do not share about this matter".

Moreover, the data reveals that out of 340 respondents, 48 of them skipped school due to the incident and only 15 of them sought for counselling. Similarly, 34 said the incident hampered their daily life, however, only 9 respondents went for counselling. Further, 34 respondents said they skipped school as well as the incident hampered their daily life and only 15 respondents among them sought for counselling. Besides, 11 respondents are not aware if they had skipped school or hampered daily life due to unwanted sexual exploitation, however, 2 respondents had sought counselling. Whereas 213 did not skip school or incident did not hamper their daily lives, but 26 out of 213 sought for counselling after the incident. The data shows that only 67 respondents have sought counselling after the incident of Online sexual exploitation. Considering the above points on the impact on the mental health of the children due to online sexual abuse, it is very important to be aware of the physical, mental and emotional health of children but before that, it is even more important to make the parents and the guardians aware about the importance of providing proper counselling services to the child survivor. At the same time, there has not been any research done on the topic of 'psychological impact of online sexual exploitation in children in Nepal'. So, the study and research on this subject are deemed crucial to raise awareness about the consequences of sexual abuse and how to ensure mental health support/treatment to children.

*Chapter VI*

# Analysis of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in 6 districts (Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Kaski, Morang, Kailali and Banke) of Nepal and a total of 47 adolescents participated in the FGDs.

## i.  FGD with the adolescent girls involved in tuition project at CWIN from Kathmandu

The participants for this FGD were adolescent girls who are working as facilitators to cover their study fees by providing tuition to children in need. The discussion was opened with the questions on the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet. They were divided into 3 groups. Some of the advantages of internet highlighted by the participants were: learning new things; discuss the studies with friends through voice call; will keep them in contact with their family and relatives; getting information, news and events happening around the world; easy to communicate with people living far away; online shopping; watching and downloading songs and videos from the internet and various new skills can be learned by watching online videos. The points mentioned definitely make life easier and exciting, however, if the children are not aware, the perpetrators can use all these platforms to abuse children.

At the same time, they also addressed the disadvantages of using internet such as mental torture by the people with bad intention, social media like Facebook might get hacked by people, getting unwanted pictures and messages, developed stress and negative thoughts due to strangers texting on chat, people uploading harmful videos and photos. These comments show that they are pretty well aware of the ways of OCSE. However, 'grooming' for a sexual purpose and 'paedophile' were new terminologies for them.

Furthermore, the participants when asked about the risks of OCSE, came up with few important points such as using photoshop to manipulate pictures, sending a proposal of meeting alone through online chat, making fake ID using other's profile pictures, the proposal for sex by offering money, misusing private picture of the girlfriend and boyfriend after a breakup and exchanging passwords. The participants seem to be well informed about such risks, but the question is how they are going to tackle such a situation.  When the participants were asked what immediate steps will they take in such a situation, the participants said that they will share with their friends, tell their parents, will sit inside the room and cry, block the perpetrator, report to the police, report to Child Helpline '1098', contact the nearest social organisation, report in a written form, get information from an expert to deal with the situation and meet the perpetrator together with friends to sort out the issue. Besides, they also mentioned panic, stress, substance use to cope with stress, attempting suicide, thoughts about revenge, changes in the daily activity and behaviour, low appetite and sleep disturbance, staying alone, not willing to speak, weeping and being scared as psychological effects of OCSE.

This FGD revealed that the girls are aware of OCSE, risks and the reporting mechanism. But they raised a serious concern around getting justice even after reporting the incident. They were also apprehensive about victims of OCSE getting long term support such as legal, financial, education, shelter and counselling.

The FGD was useful for understanding the views and perspectives of adolescent girls on OCSE. Through FGD we were also able to understand their understanding about the OCSE and it gave them an opportunity to reflect on the experiences and the importance of staying safe in the first

**Analysis of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

hand, and in case of facing risk situations, how to report the case to authorities and to the Child Helpline 1098. In this FGD, they highlighted the need for psychological counselling services to the survivors of OCSE.

## ii.  FGD with adolescent girls and boys from Makwanpur

The Focus Group Discussion was conducted at the Child Helpline Nepal, Heatuda. There were 8 participants including 2 boys and 6 girls. The participants were from adolescent groups, students, and also who dropped out of school.

The discussion was opened with the question on the understanding of the online sexual exploitation of children. The participants explained about the OSEC as forcing children to exchange sexualised pictures. after that, the terminologies such as grooming for a sexual purpose, sexting, sextortion was also discussed. The Helpline staff also shared some of the cases of children facing abuse online.

One of the participants said that "social media is not a problem and cannot be a medium to abuse, as we can block the people if we do not want them and we also have the choice of accepting the friend request of only those people we know". However, when asked what if the known person disguises and uses social media to abuse you? Can that be a possible scenario? The participant did agree with this as other participant shared about cases where the children face online abuse by their relatives, friends and people known to them.

*"The adolescent group has been a helpful platform to express our problems. There was a case where a boy was sending abusive messages to a girl. After that the girl shared about this with her friend. Luckily, he was from the same community, so they went to meet the boy and told him to stop sending such messages, and then the boy stopped doing that" -FGD Participant*

Further, when asked how can OCSE be prevented, the participants replied that they will block the person on social media, share about the incident with their friends or parents and report at Child Helpline Nepal. Besides, during the discussion, the participants expressed that many parents are unaware of internet safety and OCSE. Likewise, it is not taught in the school so, they think awareness program on OCSE is a must for parents as well as for the students in the school.

The participants gave some useful recommendations such as promoting awareness through Drama, PSA videos and instructions on using mobile and the internet safely. In the same way, the participants from the adolescent group also expressed that after this FGD, they are motivated to conduct an awareness program on OSEC during their weekly meetings.

## iii. Focus Group Discussion with girls and boys from Kaski

The focus group discussion was conducted among 5 participants including boys and girls in Kaski from higher secondary school.

The participants expressed that they can get all kinds of information on the internet and they are also taught in the school using the internet and their teachers tell them to do their assignments by searching on the internet, which is also beneficial for them. The young people are not sure how safe they are while they are using the internet for their educational purpose. Inquisitiveness to learn new things is a good thing but the internet is like a huge ocean where the children can come across both useful and harmful contents. So, while allowing the children to access the internet the parents, guardians and teachers should be extra careful about what contents they are coming across and how to make sure that the children are not exposed to online harms.

The participants further added, "*there have been incidences of teasing, bullying and online advances ultimately resulting in rape in the community. Younger children and children from marginalised communities are more vulnerable.*"

The focus group discussion was conducted among 5 participants including boys and girls in Kaski from higher secondary school.

The participants further added, "*there have been incidences of teasing, bullying and online advances ultimately resulting in rape in the community. Younger children and children from marginalised communities are more vulnerable.*"

> "*Children from underprivileged communities have been sexually exploited by predators offering them food, paid holidays, swimming by the predators. It is not that such incidents have not taken place in the educational institutions but these have not been made public.*" -FGD Participant

Similarly, the participants also made these statements: "*people use the internet more for negative things than for positive*"; "*the personal information is not secure which has spread insecurities*"; "*students in colleges have suffered more through morphed photos*" and " *the school going students and adolescents are trapped more in mental torture than physical torture*".

One participant also said, "*I didn't know what child sexual abuse was, but now it has become a matter of interest and concern for everyone.*"

"*If the mobile and the internet is the main reason for online sexual exploitation, then the foreigners entering Nepal with ill intentions is also the main reason for abuse*"

Furthermore, the participants provided some important recommendations on prevention of OCSE.

### iv. Focus Group Discussion with adolescent girls and boys from Kailali

The focus group discussion in Dhangadhi, Kailali was conducted during the lockdown of COVID-19. It is the first virtual FGD conducted by CWIN using the tool Slido and online video call. There were 5 participants including adolescent girls and boys. Both school and college-going students were present in the online FGD and some of them were also engaged in the adolescent forums facilitated by CWIN.

The Focus Group Discussion was divided into 4 sections. The questions were displayed on their mobile screen through Slido tool, it was also moderated with discussion in between, and the answers replied by participants remained anonymous, which actually made the participants more comfortable in expressing their views. The first section was on their general background and use of the internet, second on cyberbullying, third on OCSE, for the fourth on reporting and prevention.

Similarly, the discussion showed that most of them have a dual account on social networking sites. They use the internet for Facebook, watching videos and news. Besides, the data in Slido showed that the participants are partially aware of cyberbullying as some of the participants were not aware that body shaming, name-calling, sexting and spreading bad remorse about others online and offline are cyberbullying.

Furthermore, they said that teasing, blackmailing and exposure to pornography are some of the risks of using the internet. Besides, only a few participants were aware of OCSE, but all of them were not familiar with the term sextortion, grooming for sexual purpose and paedophile. Also, they did not know that forcing children to view sexual content can also be a form of OCSE. Likewise, the participants wrote comments such as "read the policies and rules carefully before using the social media", "do not connect and chat with unknown people", do not share personal password of social networking account" and "do not share personal pictures" to prevent from OCSE.

Simultaneously, when asked what immediate step will they take in case of OCSE, the participants

replied, *"I will inform my family and call helpline"*, *"Self-defence is the foremost important"*, *"First I will report through online and block"* and *"inform CWIN and police"*.

Though children are partially aware of OCSE, it is also important to make their parents and guardians aware as well. Even if the children are aware about reporting and most of them have said they will inform their parents, it is questionable how will the parents respond to such incidents, will they be supportive or will they assume that the children themselves are responsible for online abuse they face.

## v.  Group Discussion with adolescent girls and boys from Morang

This FGD was also conducted during the lockdown of COVID-19 which was conducted online using Slido and online video call in Zoom. There were 16 participants including school and colleges going adolescent girls and boys, also involved in child club.

The FGD was divided into 4 sections. Like previously mentioned, the questions were displayed on their mobile screen through Slido tool, which was moderated with discussion in between, and the answers replied by participants remained anonymous. The first section was on their general background and use of the internet, second on cyber bullying, third on OCSE, for the on reporting and prevention.

To discuss briefly about the subject and the innovative way of conducting FGD, though it was the first attempt, the participants were very positive about the whole session. At the end of the session the participants rated the session, 85% out of 16 participants gave 5 out of 5 stars. Besides, collected

*"I loved the way we interacted and the process was really wonderful. The session was really meaningful. Learned many things. Thank you"*
*"We gain education about sexual abuse and cybercrime related to children by playing quiz. best way to learn, learning with fun"*
*"I like the subject matter of this FGD.  The subjects we learnt -cyber bullying and OCSE are helpful not only for us but to our friends as well. The quiz we played was too interesting and helpful. The overall discussion was nice"*
*"I learned a lot of things, I like the way of discussion, I like the subject"*
*"I liked all topics for discussion. But I liked learning about Child Helpline very much"*
*"I like the way you organised this discussion; you can have meetings anywhere in the world"*
*"I liked the way of explanation, all discussions and the quiz"*
*"I liked the way how we are answering the questions"*
*"Topic and also way you give us platform to represent our views"*

feedback to see how effective was the online FGD. The comments received were very encouraging. Below are some of the remarks given by the participants:

Further, at the beginning of the discussion when asked, 71% out of 16 participants replied that they are spending their lockdown days surfing the net. Facebook and YouTube are the most used platforms on the internet. Similarly, when asked about the cyberbullying only 64% said that they have heard about it.

In the same way, when asked if they knew the term OCSE, 50% of the participants said yes and 50% of them said no. During the discussion the participants explained OCSE as "Exploiting children for sexual purpose through the internet", "Using child for a sexual purpose through online", "Grooming for a sexual purpose" and "Torturing a child and forcing them to do sexual activity through online means". The discussion made it easy to make the remaining participants understand OCSE more clearly.

Meanwhile, when asked about the terminologies, the participants were not familiar with sextortion, live streaming and paedophile. Similarly, the participants were also asked to list some of the risk using the internet, the participants wrote comments such as anyone can misuse our personal information, cyberbullying, sexual exploitation, online torture, online blackmailing, nude and body shaming content and may encounter with unnecessary links and videos.

The participant during the discussion expressed that OCSE can have a psychological impact such as depression, anxiety, stress, fear, isolation, feeling unsafe and insecure about his/her future, loss of confidence, less concentration in his/ her studies and unable to think about their future.

Further, when asked what immediate step would the participants take if they face OCSE, they replied, *"First of all, I would report it to the concerned social network; Talk to my parents immediately; Report my problem to the cyber bureau, and report to Child Helpline in emergency toll-free number 1098",* *"I will share it with my close friends and family members; I will make a complaint to police"; " First of all, I will share with my friends or parents after listening to their advice, I will take some action"* and *"Just now I learnt about Child Helpline, so, I will inform (1098)".*

Moreover, the segment on prevent of OCSE proved to be useful with valuable recommendations by the participants such as:

*"We can provide a better environment for education, games and sports etc. for children."*

*"Awareness program related to reproductive and sexual health must be promoted. Effective laws need to be made to protect children."*

> *"Improving economic condition of family, child friendly environment is essential. Avoid strangers on the internet and organise awareness programs like films, dramas, etc." - FGD Participant (Dhangadhi)*

*"Firstly, parents and teachers can help in the prevention of OCSE. Parents should guide their children from time to time, should check out their children's behaviour and activities online, teachers should help in creating awareness, at least a class in a week can be conducted about OCSE"*

*"Children should be aware not to share private information and pictures. They must not befriend with a stranger online. Should not trust strangers"*

*"Parents should provide limited access to the internet for children, proper guidance, proper knowledge and education about sex and sexual education for adolescents must be considered and parents should listen to their children carefully"*

*"Staying away from frauds, maintaining personal conduct and security in the social network, putting a strong password in accounts, complaining to the concerned person if anything unusual happens. From now onwards we can also spread awareness about it as we know many things about it"*

Furthermore, all the statement made by the participants are truly valuable as it is something that might work for them for children. For instance, we can see that most of them have mentioned that parent's observation and care as an important thing to prevent them from OCSE, secondly good environment at school and home and awareness programs on OCSE. The participants analysed the OCSE comprehensively by reflecting on the economic condition of the family and mentioned that it can matter as poverty can make the children vulnerable. The participants also stressed on the necessity of child-friendly environment and likewise, a psychological perspective was also raised and highlighted the need for care, support and counselling for children.

## vi. Focus Group Discussion with adolescent girls and boys from Banke

The participants of the focus group discussion were higher secondary students in the age group of 18-19 years of age from Banke. All the participants are engaged in the adolescent forum facilitated by CWIN.

Analysis of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

**Analysis of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

The FGD at Banke was also conducted online using the tool 'Slido'. Like other online FGDs, the participants thoroughly enjoyed the session and expressed that the online discussion was very useful and at the same time interesting.

The discussion showed that majority of the participants frequently use social networking site, among which, Facebook and WhatsApp are the most used social networking sites. Besides, out of 8 participants 4 of them have dual account in the social networking site. Most of the participants in this FGD watch news, videos and attend online group meetings when online. Similarly, the participants are seen to be aware about cyber bullying, and when asked the replied, *"cyber bullying means the harassment done by the use of social media ..and they cannot feel secure"* and *"activities such as targeting a person on social media, posting embarrassing photos, causing trouble, etc."* Similarly, during the discussion, it is seen that the participants are pretty much informed about OCSE.

However, grooming for a sexual purpose, sextortion, live streaming in context of OCSE and paedophile has been a new term for the participants, which was explained to them with examples during the FGD.

> *"Collect evidence, contact the police and Child Helpline '1098' or contact the concerned body"*
> -FGD Participant (Banke)

Likewise, while discussing the psychological effect of OCSE, most of them mentioned that the victim might feel guilty, stressed, stay isolated and can even commit suicide.

In the meantime, when asked what immediate steps will they take in case if they ever face OCSE, all of them mentioned that they will inform police, some of them also mentioned Child Helpline '1098' and Nepal Cyber Bureau.

Moreover, identical to previous FGD, this online discussion reflected that the participants are partially aware of OCSE including the consequences and preventive measures, but still not aware of the types of OCSE and need more guidance on how to prevent themselves from perpetrators. Besides, during the discussion, one of the participants raised very important question saying, *"if one child is abusing another child online, as the perpetrator himself/herself is a child, what kind of action will be taken in such case?"*. With the advancement of technology and internet, cyberbullying and online sexual exploitation is increasing, and the perpetrators are not only strangers but many of them are known people such as family members, relatives, friends, colleagues, girlfriend and boyfriend, which includes child perpetrators. Thus, it is also important to address this issue to prevent children from perpetuating online sexual abuse.

> *"Promoting laws and regulations related to various cybercrimes on social media can also lead to reduction, as well as information on the proper use of internet"*

*Chapter VII*

# Analysis of Key Informant Interview (KII)

The interview was conducted among 7 key informants from various sector related to the issue of OCSE. The KII intended to get the information from the experts who are directly or indirectly related to OCSE. Further, few open-ended and close-ended questions were asked to lead the interview. The detailed information of key Informants is mentioned in Annex 8

## i.  Nepali Children's Online Behaviour

What are the vulnerable online behaviours of Nepalese children?

The KII respondents told that most children have easy access to mobile, internet and data package. Children can easily open a social networking site such as Facebook. Parents have failed to limit the children's internet usage time. And, it is found that age restriction in various adult sites has not been properly implemented in Nepal.

Similarly, access to information and online platform is very high nowadays. However, protection and vulnerability issues are not yet widely discussed. In the context of children, we cannot deprive them of using the internet. In a country like Nepal, where the parents themselves are not fully aware of the risks of OCSE, it is challenging to protect the children. Further, the mechanism of parental control is there, however, the question is how many parents might be aware of it, have the capacity to use those parental security tools. Besides, there are parents who are migrant workers, are not educated and in this situation how much capacity do the parents have to use parental control is questionable.

## ii.  Vulnerability to and Risk for sexual exploitation (SECTT, OSAM, Live streaming, OCSE)

What do you perceive as the most possible risks for online sexual abuse and exploitation of children?

"In the present context, if the intention is bad, anyone can sexually abuse any person from anywhere. The laws and policies of Nepal are not so strong. Besides, very young children are also exploited online, and there are parents who are themselves involved in manipulating their children for money. "If a 13-year-old child faces grooming, sexting, then the child does not feel confident to share it with their parents. on top of that, the child might get scolding for being abused online. It also happens due to our societal norms where the children are not heard and are not confident to express about such incidents. Similarly, the environment to share the incident openly is also not present in our community. So, the protection and support should be ensured in the case of OCSE. " as explained by the key informants.

## iii. Children vulnerable to online sexual exploitation

Based on the reports of Child Helpline, the cases have been reported by the children of 11-15 years of age group. These age groups are seen to be more in risk including children of government school, vulnerable families and children of wage worker parents. The reason for most of the cases of online child sexual abuse is due to the misuse of social media. Besides, whenever children report cases of OCSE in Child Helpline, they request not to inform their parents about the incident.

**Analysis of Key Informant Interview (KII)**

Through discussions, it was observed that the children above the age of 13 years, mostly students of grade 11 and 12 are more vulnerable. Children from low economy families are comparatively more responsible for contributing to family income, and due to lack of access, indulge less in using smartphones and the internet than the children from the middle class and elite families.

The key informant interviews also revealed that children from dysfunctional families, especially the ones who are deprived of parental love, affection, guidance, support and care are more vulnerable. Similarly, the mental and psychological state of the children belonging to dysfunctional families would be compromised, due to which the getaway space for them would be the online space or the virtual world. Sometimes, the children endure OCSE and silently face mental torture as they cannot ask for support or reach out for help due to the fear of being disgraced and victim shaming. And, the children seek help only when they realise that they are in deep trouble and it is beyond their control. Besides, we need to be aware that a child will not have the capacity to make fully informed decisions and it is the responsibility of adults and the government to prevent them from being exploited.

Similarly, the issue of OCSE is more serious than it appears as the exploitation is also happening in the dark web. It makes it more complex to deal with the issue, to trace perpetrators and to protect children. The respondents stated, "Perpetrators are coming out with new ways of reaching out to children, new ways of exploiting them in online space. so, we have to stay updated and alert." Additionally, "The online exploitation can be operated from anywhere and anyone can exploit anyone, people do not have to be physically present, so arresting the culprit becomes challenging, therefore the risk is even high." Thus, unless the policies are strong and implemented with accountability, it is very difficult to curb online crime against children. Since the majority of the children are in schools, the interventions and awareness of OCSE must be started from the schools to prevent children from being victimised.

## iv. Laws and Regulations

The interview of KII reiterated that the investigation in case of OCSE is still lacking. Though the cyber cell is functioning in Nepal, more priority is given to the cases of online theft rather than online child exploitation. Additionally, specific law focusing on OCSE is not developed yet. However, the new Children's Act of Nepal introduced in 2075 (2018) considers the acts like sending the indecent picture, videos, child pornography (child sexual abuse materials), and other sexual acts done through online as crime, though specific punishment is not mentioned. Besides, the existing law has not been able to address the issue from a child rights perspective. For instance, the abuse can take place in two ways, that is physically and virtually, and when a child is abused physically, the culprit is sentenced with 25 years of imprisonment whereas maximum 5 years of imprisonment in is stipulated in case of online sexual abuse. "When the child is abused online, it is not only once but several times as the indecent picture of the child will be viewed by several viewers." says one of the key informants. Similarly, there are several challenges as evidence is not protected and the investigation is not efficiently carried out. Likewise, the services for investigation and prosecution of the cases are not available in other districts and is done only from Kathmandu. The referral mechanism is not strong and the investigation is done in a traditional way. Such reality makes the reporting rate and the success rate are very low.

Furthermore, children should learn about existing legal provisions and consequences for violating the laws. For example, there was a case in a school, where a student manipulated the pictures of the principal and teacher. The student was ignorant that such an act can be legally punishable. Most of the students are not aware of cybercrime. Therefore, it is important for the students as well as parents to become aware about the consequences of cybercrime. In the meantime, it is important to include the lessons on online safety, OCSE and cyber law in the school curriculum mentioning preventive measure and the relevant practices of other countries.

The key informant respondents raised a concern about the level of knowledge and understanding of the people working in the sector related to OSCE. They also stressed on the need to make the legal procedures and investigation mechanism more efficient and child friendly to avoid re-victimisation and stigmatization of child survivors. However, they believe the situation has improved a lot and the laws on online child protection are gradually improving. Likewise, the ISPs are becoming more conscious of this issue. It is still not enough to ensure the protection of children from online sexual exploitation.

The key informants also highlighted the need for mental health support for the survivors which can be delivered by state and non-government agencies. They also believe that protection and prevention are possible only if the government, civil society organisations and the private sector work together.

## v.   Mechanism

The key informants on the protection mechanism expressed that the consequence of abuse in children is different than that of adults, a separate law on child sexual exploitation needs to be included in the Children's Act. At the same time, the investigation should be child-friendly and children should not be re-victimised.

Likewise, in the context of the protection mechanism, the lead should be taken by the government as the government can ensure overall protection whereas civil society organisations can only give back up to the government. Until the government pays attention to the issue, we will keep struggling to ensure justice and protection. The government has the prerogative to give a mandate to all and the CSOs, INGOs, NGOs and the UN agencies would join hands to curb the online child sexual exploitation.

## vi. Impact of OCSE

When a child faces online sexual exploitation, what can be the impact on the child? (social, emotional/psychological/physical and economical)

The key informant respondents expressed that the negative attitude of society towards the survivors and the culture of victim shaming can cause adverse psycho-social situation for the OCSE survivors. It can also cause depression, suicidal thoughts and hopelessness among the children. Similarly, another key informant replied that the abuse might affect their health, education and socialisation. The child's coping mechanism might not be strong and it can take a longer time for the children to recover from the trauma and come back in the normal state. Thus, the children should get all the support he/she needs during the challenging time including psychosocial/mental health support and medical treatment if needed.  Besides, it is also important to maintain the confidentiality of any child when he/she goes through OCSE, to prevent them from facing humiliation and stigmatisation.

Furthermore, one of the key informants explained that the long-term impact can be depression, anxiety, PTSD, trust issues, avoiding socialising and dropping out of school. Additionally, a family member not accepting the child, blaming, bullying by their friends, negative behaviour by their family members and society can have a long-term negative impact on children. The need for counselling is immense and there are unmet needs across the nation and we need to seriously consider it.

## vii. Prevention of OCSE

Awareness of online safety is crucial as the children of today are massively engulfed by the use of the internet. Due to the existing digital divide between the parents and the children, many parents

**Analysis of Key Informant Interview (KII)**

**Analysis of Key Informant Interview (KII)**

are not aware and do not have the capacity for mentoring and monitoring the internet behaviour of their children. So, parental education is essential to make the parents an integral part of prevention. Besides, children should be encouraged to use the internet in open space rather than using it privately. Furthermore, Child Helpline 1098 is a very important child protection mechanism to prevent and protect children from OCSE. Child Helpline also supports children in the legal process and investigation of the cases. Besides, the Child Helpline provides counselling and supports them for their wellbeing while maintaining confidentiality, says our key informant from the helpline.

Furthermore, one of the informants also shared, "to prevent children under 18 years from opening social networking account, the social networking companies should incorporate the criteria of entering either citizenship number or passport number to create an account online". Likewise, as guardians are the role models for the children, they should also maintain discipline, especially while using the internet in front of their children. At the same time, the teachers should themselves be well informed about all the merits and demerits of using the internet and become informed of OCSE. In addition, the parents and the public should also be informed about parental control.

Similarly, another informant states, "The children of today have plentiful sources to get information, it is just that they need to learn or they need to be taught as how to use it in a better way and how to keep themselves protected from wrong information source. At the same time, we should be inclusive and not miss out the children having different sexual orientation and special needs children to ensure the protection of all children." Similarly, boys and children with different sexual orientation are even more vulnerable, firstly due to stigma and secondly their voices are not respected. It is difficult for them to reveal their identity."

On prevention, they said that first, we have to support the OCSE survivor mentally, support in taking legal action against the perpetrator, make the community aware of OCSE and also helping the survivors reintegrate back in the society. Some of the important points highlighted by the key informants were:

i.    Parents should be aware of children's internet behaviour and also set a mutually agreed disciple and limitations for their children.

ii.   Website containing explicit sexual content should be restricted from the reach of children.

iii.  Police, NGOs, INGOs should work in collaboration.

iv.   Media can be an effective medium to raise awareness.

v.    The children should be taught to use the internet safely, discussing both the negative and positive impacts.

vi.   NGOs and INGOs should create such a conducive environment where the children feel safe to express their problems related to OCSE

*Chapter VIII*

# Comparative study of the research report published by CWIN on 2008 and the present report on Online Child Sexual Exploitation (2019-2020)

This section focuses on the comparative study of the research report on *"The use of the internet by Children"* published by CWIN in 2008 and the data of this research on OCSE. The previous report mostly focuses on the use of internet and behaviour pattern of the respondents, whereas, this report tries to identify the potential risks focusing on online child sexual abuse faced by the children. The two studies differ in many ways, but it is important to compare the findings on the online harms with the first study carried out by CWIN more than a decade ago to assess the changes that have occurred in the course of time. Data from 1430 school-going children were collected in 2008 whereas, 1,714 respondents including school going students, dropouts, adolescent group and children residing in childcare homes in the present data. Similarly, the area of the research limited to Kathmandu in 2008 and the present study covers respondents from all 7 provinces of Nepal.

## i.  Use of Internet

While comparing the research report published by CWIN in 2008 about the use of the internet with this report on Online Child Sexual Exploitation, it showed that before the children mostly used public network such as cyber cafes to use the internet, whereas, at present, children are using the private network more, that is at home, school, relative's house, friend's house, and neighbour's house. Besides, few respondents are also seen using both private and public network including free wi-fi. Similarly, 12 years back, smartphones were not common but now it is possessed by everyone including children. At the same time, many children also use a laptop to access the internet nowadays. The current study revealed that the children use both wi-fi and data package to access the internet. It shows that the risk was definitely there in the past as well as it is at the present, however, the only thing that has changed is the paradigm on the accessibility. In the current scenario, the risk has expanded with the speed and advancement of the technologies such as broadband and easily available 4G networks, children having smartphones in the palm of their hands, and also the option to access the internet at public as well as a private network. Also, in the report of 2008, it was mentioned about the internet making entry into the daily lives of urban Nepalese whereas, now after a decade, the access of the internet is everywhere, even in the rural parts of Nepal. Similarly, the prediction made in the report stating, *"The ability of Nepali children to access cyberspace will increase dramatically, especially through the introduction of 3rd generation mobile phones"* has actually become a reality after a decade.

## ii.  Internet Behaviour

The modality of using the internet has drastically transformed with time. While comparing these two reports, it is observed that before the common reasons for using the internet were for checking emails and entertainment, whereas now, the social networking site and online gaming is the most performed internet activity by the children according to the data. Before, when entertainment was

mentioned it meant websites like cybersansar, e-nasha, party Nepal which has content like pictures of female models, photos of youngsters clubbing and partying, whereas, now entertainment websites mostly consist of videos, movies, series and pictures. Though the content has changed, visiting entertainment website still stands in the third most performed internet activity by the children. Further, the data shows that online gaming was not so popular back then in 2008, but now it is the second most performed online activity by the children.

Again, if we look back at 2008, there were one or two social networking sites, which not that advance. But, 12 years down the lane, the social networking sites have skyrocketed with advanced functions like sharing pictures and videos, chatting, audio and video calling, creating groups and pages, commenting in the post reacting and many more. The pattern of communication has totally changed, from a deliberate two-way communication to instant messaging and calls. Now, one can ever imagine how rapid the communication can happen, life has definitely become easier with the growing communication, however, at the same time the increased the chances of perpetrators to exploit children online.

Similarly, though children used the internet online during 2008, the time of using the internet was 1-4 hours per week or if maximum 2 hours per day, but the scenario has changed and children are found using the internet from an hour to more than 6 hours per day.  Further, if we look at the awareness of parents or guardians on the children's online behaviour, it is slightly high than before, however, the biggest challenge is many parents themselves are not aware of internet safety. Even, the data of the current research shows that few per cent of the respondents have come across cyberbullying even after their parents knowing their online behaviour. Also, the nature of bullying, harassment by other kids, use of abusive language were the nature of bullying in the report of 2008, whereas name-calling, sending inappropriate images and use of abusive language is the nature of cyberbullying in the present study.

## iii. Children's Exposure to Sexual Content

The one thing that is common about children's exposure to sexual content is that both the study shows that a remarkable number of children have seen such contents accidentally. The pop-ups while using the internet was common before, whereas, at present, it is not only limited to the pop-ups but some of the 18+ online gaming has a female character with sexually explicit dress up, and in the context of Nepal, children can easily access such gaming sites due to the absence of restriction for children in accessing these sites. The situation is alarming, as the children are getting exposed to unlimited harmful materials/websites without any knowledge of parents and the authorities lacking interventions to control this.

## iv. Vulnerability

There is no doubt that children have accidentally or out of curiosity seen age-inappropriate, sexual contents both in the past and now. However, with the advancement in information technology, the vulnerability has expanded from getting exposed to online sexual materials to actually becoming the target of online sexual abuse. With time, perpetrators have evolved and are coming up with new ideas to target children online with a motive of sexual exploitation. Moving to the vulnerability, the study of 2008 showed that a few per cent of children had talked about sex and sexuality with strangers. Whereas, the present study revealed that 340 respondents out of 1,714 have actually faced unwanted online sexual exploitation. This study reaffirms that online exploitation is happening to children. The new research leads to even more critical fact that children are being pressurised by adults and strangers to pose live in front of the camera without clothes on, whereas in the previous report only a minimal percentage of children exposed themselves through the webcam. This shows, how massively the vulnerability of online child sexual exploitation has expanded in Nepal.

## v.  Risks of Online Child Sexual Exploitation

The scenario has dramatically changed within 12 years, the children back then were inquisitive to know more about the possible online risks, how to protect themselves, wanted to know whom to contact if online abuse occurs, know about the incidents of online abuse, a background of the children who faced the abuse and how they are coping with it. The research report of 2019-2020, unfolds the percentages of the incidents of OCSE and how they felt due to online abuse. Though the coping method is not asked to the respondents in this research, the data on whom did they report about the abuse is specified. In the present scenario, the data also shows children reporting online abuse incidents to people such as friends, family, police or Child Helpline. Further, the issue of sexual content pop-ups while using internet and children's accessibility to age-restricted websites was seen in 2008 and is still growing with time. Moreover, not only the sexual content but the addiction to gaming is another matter of concern. Children are found playing 18 plus games containing violence and females dressed in revealing outfits.

Besides, in the present report on OCSE, we provided respondents with the list of possible risks while using the internet, where the respondents voted hacking personal account, fake love relationship resulting in sexual abuse, online bullying, addiction to gaming and exposure to pornography as possible risks using the internet.

Furthermore, in the case of meeting a virtual friend in person, a slight increment is seen in the numbers. In the FGD conducted in 2008, some of the adolescent girls mentioned that the online friend appeared different from the picture and most of them happen to be middle-aged men, besides most of the people, they meet online have wrong intentions and are very vulgar, whereas, in the present report some of the respondents mentioned that they had faced experiences such as abusive behaviour, bad touch, sexual abuse and pressure to keep the conversation a secret. Additionally, the present data also revealed that children are aware of incidents where contact with the stranger online resulted in child marriage or eloping with their lovers.

With the penetration of internet facilities, smartphones and the trend of using social networking sites, the pattern of internet behaviour has changed and users have expanded. It has shifted from limiting to gathering information to exchanging and sharing contents, information and private pictures, audio and videos to a wide range of virtual engagements through gaming, social media and various emerging tools. Likewise, the users now are from all age groups. The survey of this research asked various questions to respondents about self-generated sexualised materials and about child sexual abuse materials produced by predators. Most of such attempts were made by peers, girlfriend, boyfriend, best friends, relatives and strangers. The risk behaviour of children demonstrates the seriousness of adolescents getting victimised within their peer circle. There is an urgency around the prevention and protection of children from getting into a vulnerable situation.

## vi. Psychological impact and Counselling

Compared to the previous years, the stress and negative psychological impact has definitely increased, the survey conducted in 2019 also showed that the respondents perceive emotional and mental pressure and stress as a possible risk using the internet. The respondents also expressed that the incident of online abuse hampered their daily lives and some of them also sought for professional counselling, whereas, the report of 2008 showed that only a very few respondents sought counselling after deviant online behaviour such as talking with strangers about sex and expose themselves through webcams to known and unknown people.

Comparative study of the research report published by CWIN on 2008 and the present report on Online Child Sexual Exploitation (2019-2020)

Survey on Online Child Sexual Exploitation during the Lockdown

# Survey on Online Child Sexual Exploitation during the Lockdown

## i.  Background

The world turned into online /virtual space with the outbreak of COVID-19. As the outbreak became a global pandemic, most of the countries implemented lockdown which resulted in an unprecedented disruption of daily lives creating a new normal in various manners. During the lockdown, the usage of internet spiked globally as virtual meetings, online transactions and online activities fuelled the daily operations. In response to the global pandemic, Nepal implemented lockdown on 22 March 2020, as a precautionary measure, eventually all non-essential services including the educational institutions were closed. However, internet injected as an alternative in the daily lives of people, and virtual events increased. Various ISPs published a statement on maximum usage of the bandwidth as the internet became the only alternative to retain many activities. This situation resulted in massive growth in the use of the internet by children worldwide. With the schools closed down and restriction in outdoor activities, children were compelled to confine in the virtual world.

In contrary to the larger benefits of the internet there exists a dark side of the virtual world. The predators are out there equipped with high-end technology and accessibility through various social networking and gaming platforms are targeting the vulnerable, especially children. The more time the children spend on the internet, the more chances of being exposed to such predators increases. Thus, CWIN Nepal conducted a quick survey to assess the online behaviour of the children during the lockdown and to take a quick action to alert the concerned stakeholders about children being exposed to online risks

## ii.  Rationale of the Study

The general objective of the survey is to learn about the internet behaviour of children during the lockdown. The specific objective of the survey is to identify the percentage and online risks that the children are facing during the lockdown and sensitize the respondent about online risks and child helpline 1098

## iii. Methodology

- The online survey covered all 7 provinces of Nepal. The link is shared in official Facebook page of CWIN Nepal and shared across networks widely

- Shared link with the child club networks, adolescent's forum, and other networks

- Respondents needing assistance to fill up the questionnaire are guided / administered by guardians

**Area of Coverage:** All province of Nepal

**Target Group:** Age above 5 to 18 years

**Survey Timeline:** Lockdown period implemented by Government of Nepal (82 days)

## A.  Summary of Data

Total 501 respondents

Table 15: Distribution of respondents according to the online risks faced during lockdown

| Age Group | Respondent's Sex | | | # of respondent (%) faced online risk | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girl | Total |
| 03 – 05 Years | 17 | 18 | 35 | 2 0.40% | 0 0.0% | 2 0.40% |
| 06 – 10 Years | 41 | 46 | 87 | 3 0.60% | 3 0.60% | 6 1.20% |
| 11 – 15 Years | 101 | 105 | 206 | 12 2.40% | 5 1.00% | 17 3.40% |
| 16 – 18 Years | 103 | 70 | 173 | 12 2.40% | 16 3.19% | 28 5.59% |
| Grand Total | 229 | 272 | 501 | 29 5.79% | 24 4.79% | 53 10.58% |

*Source: Online Survey, 2020*

Table 16: Distribution of respondents according to the province wise online risk faced during lockdown

| Province | Respondent's Sex | | | % faced online risk | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girl | Total |
| Province 1 | 27 | 50 | 77 | 2 0.40% | 4 0.80% | 6 1.20% |
| Province 2 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 2 0.40% | 1 0.20% | 3 0.60% |
| Bagmati Province | 156 | 182 | 338 | 17 3.39% | 14 2.79% | 31 6.19% |
| Gandaki Province | 11 | 13 | 24 | 1 0.20% | 2 0.40% | 3 0.60% |
| Province 5 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 0 0.00% | 1 0.20% | 1 0.20% |
| Karnali Province | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% | 0 0.00% |
| Sudurpaschim Province | 11 | 22 | 33 | 7 1.40% | 2 0.40% | 9 1.80% |
| Grand Total | 229 | 272 | 501 | 29 5.79% | 24 4.79% | 53 10.58% |

*Source: Online Survey, 2020*

Picture 1: Distribution of respondents from seven provinces



*Source: Online Survey, 2020*

Survey on Online Child Sexual Exploitation during the Lockdown
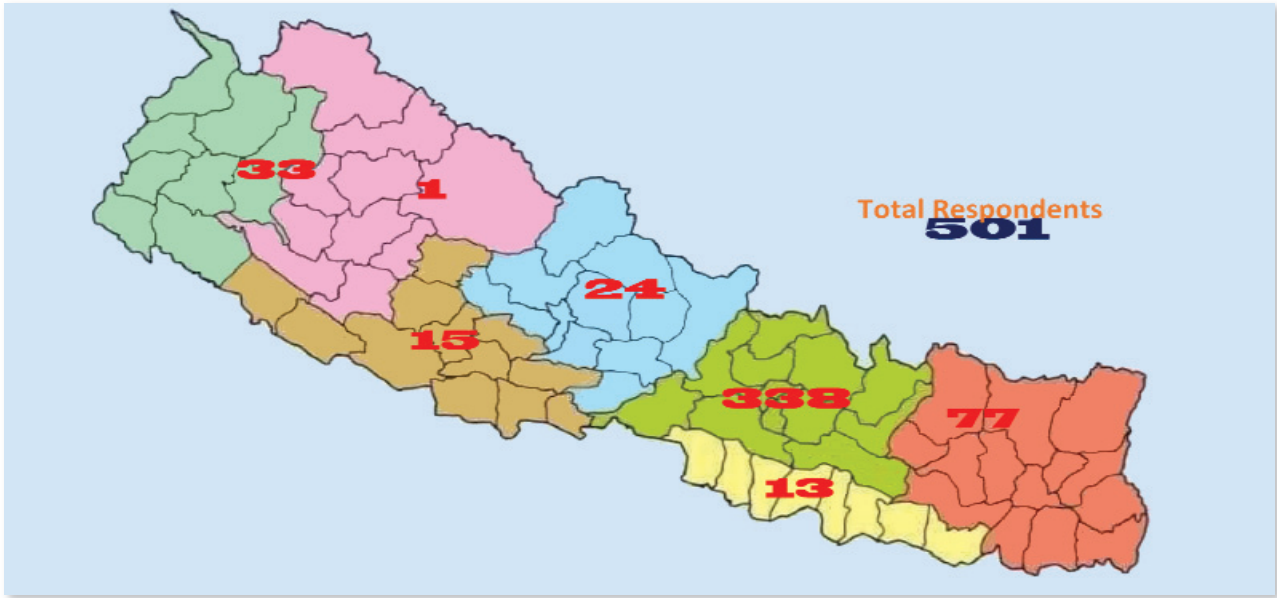
## B.  Inferential analysis of the data
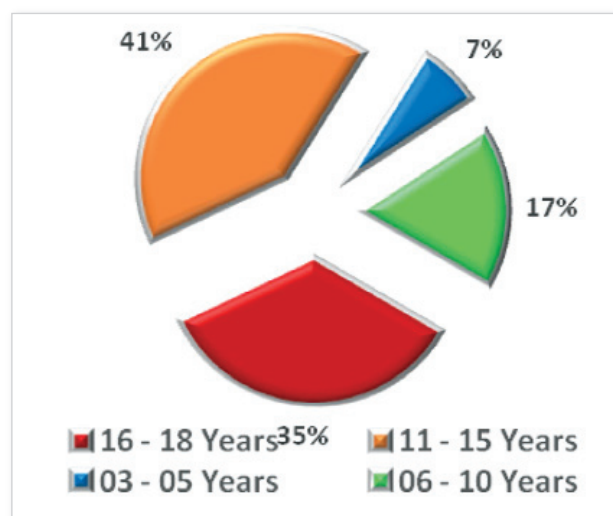


501 number of respondents participated in the survey from all provinces.

45.71% of the respondents were boys whereas 54.29% were girls. Most of the respondents were from the age group of 11 – 15 years of age group comprising of 41% followed by 16 – 18 years with 35% whilst 17% and 7% respondents were from the age group of 6 – 10 years and 3 – 5 years respectively.

Source: Online Survey, 2020
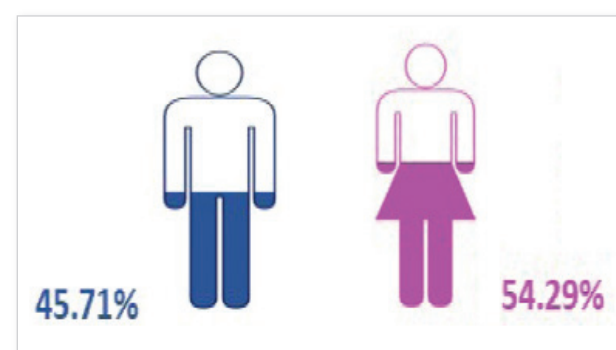


*Source: Online Survey, 2020*

**Bar Diagram 16: Comparison on the usage of internet before lockdown and during lockdown**
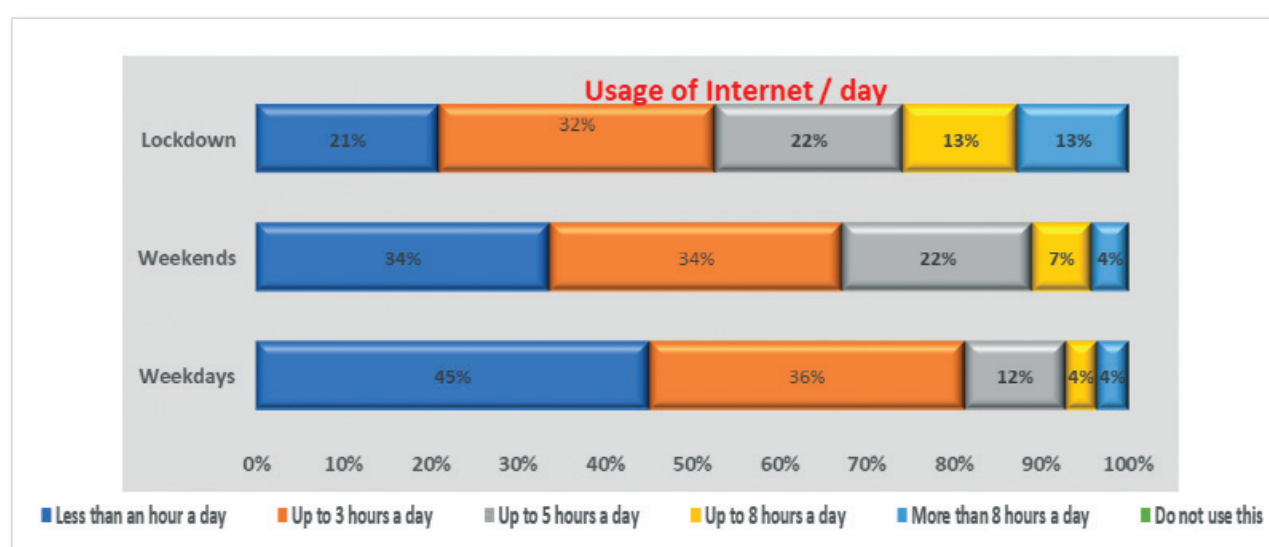


*Source: Online Survey, 2020*

There is a significant increase in usage of the internet during lockdown by 15%. The data shows an increase in usage of internet for more than 8 hours a day by 9% (from 4% to 13%) whilst respondent using internet for up to 8 hours a day is an increase from 7% to 13%. There is no significant change in the usage of the internet before lockdown during weekdays and weekends. Furthermore, it can be inferred the group using the internet for up to 3 hours before lockdown limits themselves to use for limit hours during the lockdown as well.

Bar Diagram 17: Comparison between the internet behaviour of boys and girls

*Internet usage behaviour of Boys Vs Girls*
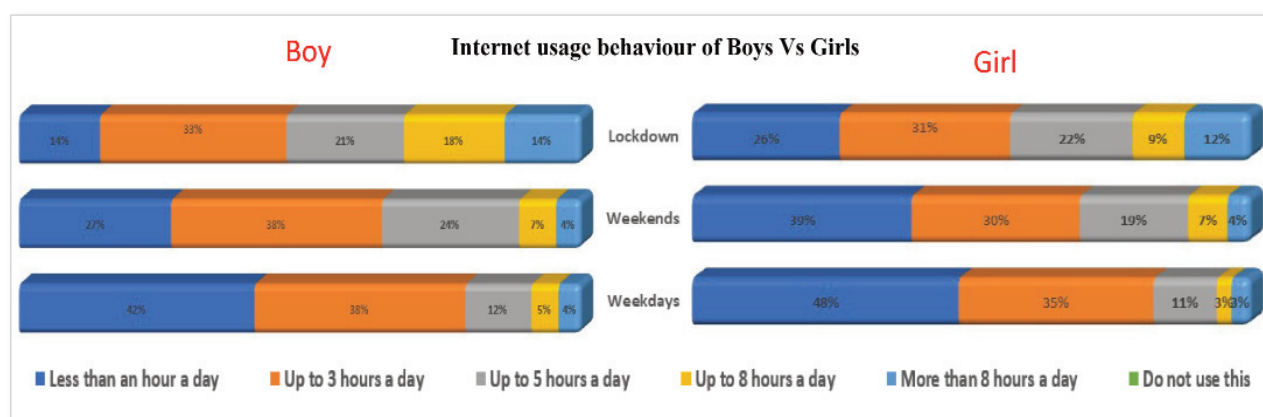


Source: Online Survey, 2020

The above figure shows comparative usage of internet of boys and girls before and during the lockdown. There seems a significant increase in the usage of internet in boys from 11% to 32% for more than 5 hours a day, while an increase in usage of internet by girls is increased by 10% i.e. from 11% to 21%. However, before lockdown, both genders used internet for an equal amount of time. It can be concluded that boys used the internet more than girls during the lockdown as girls are engaged in household chores and other domestic tasks compared to boys.

## C.   Online activities of respondents during the lockdown

The respondents were asked to state about the online activities they performed during the lockdown. Following chart shows the internet activity of the respondents respective to the hours of usage.

Pie Chart 15: Online activity of respondent during lockdown
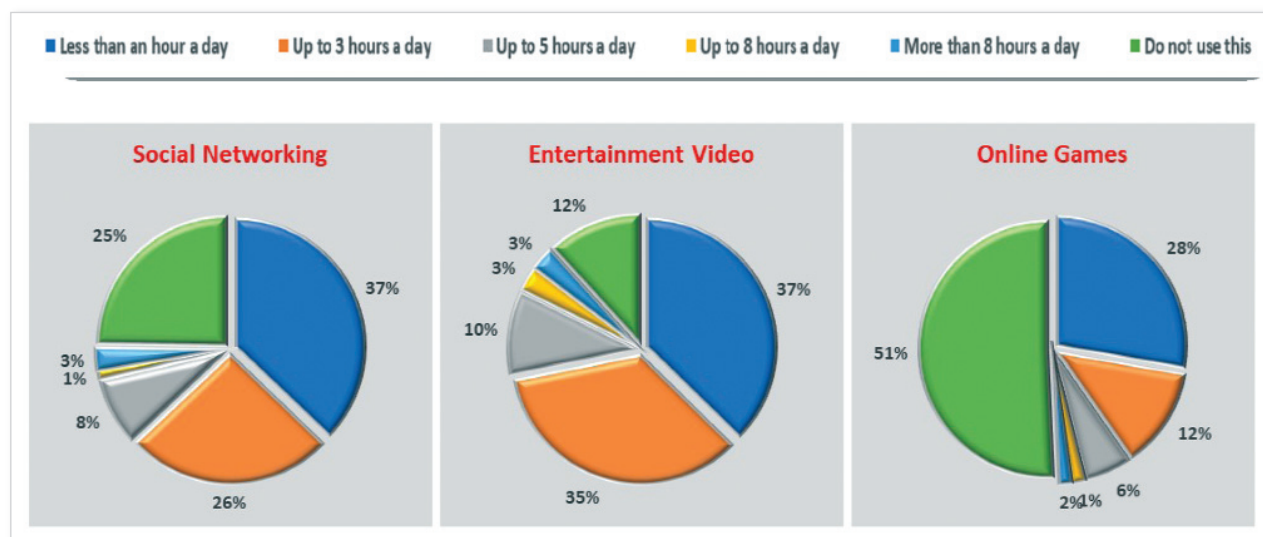


Source: Online Survey, 2020

From the above figure, it is observed that the respondents mostly engage in social networking site and online videos streaming activities while around 50% of the respondents also play games online. There seems equal time spent in social networking site and entertainment videos.

### D.  Type of the internet service used

Bar Diagram 17: Type of internet service used by the respondents
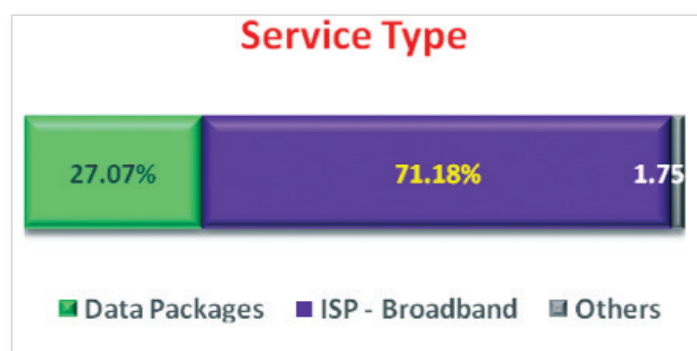


Respondents mostly uses ISP broadband services over data packages. Majority of the respondents used ISP services such as Worldlink, Vianet and Subisu, while around 29% of the respondents used data packages like Ntc, Ncell and smart cell.

### E.  Device mostly used

Pie Chart 16: Type of device used by the respondents to access the internet
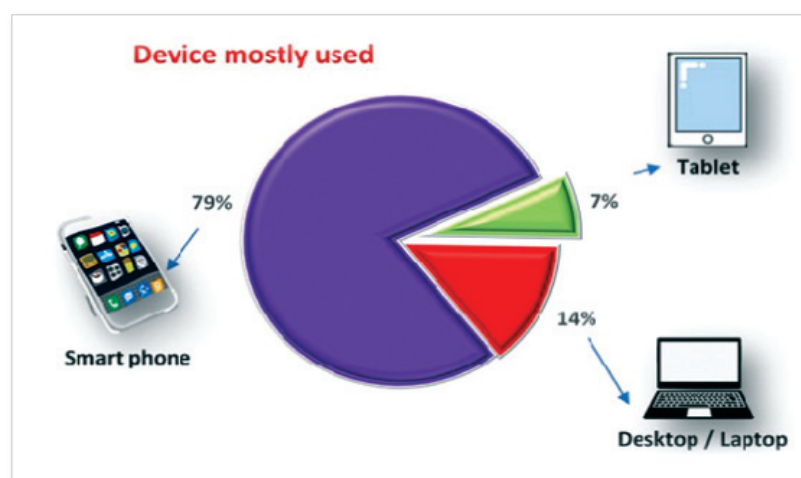


Smartphones are used by 79% of the respondents while 14% of the respondents used desktop or laptop and only 7% used tablets to surf the internet. It is also observed that desktop/laptops and tablets are used more by boys while girls used smartphones more than the boys. Likewise, 86% of the girls used smartphones while 71% of the boys used smartphones.

### F.  Awareness about Child Helpline 1098

The respondents were asked whether they know about Child Helpline Nepal 1098. 65% of the respondents said they are aware of Child Helpline and its services whereas 35% of the respondents said they have not heard about it. All respondents were provided with information on Child Helpline and its services at the end of the survey. 53%, 54%, 64%,67% and 79% of the respondents from Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, and Sudurpashchim Province said they know about child helpline 1098. Similarly, responses from Province 5 and Karnali Province were not adequate to conclude about the level of awareness of child helpline.

G.    Online Abuse during lockdown
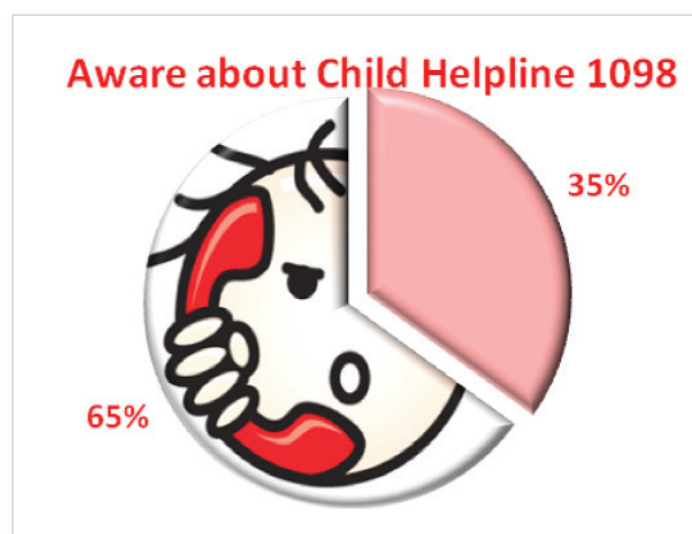
Pie Chart 17: Online Abuse during lockdown



Pie Chart 17: Online Abuse during lockdown
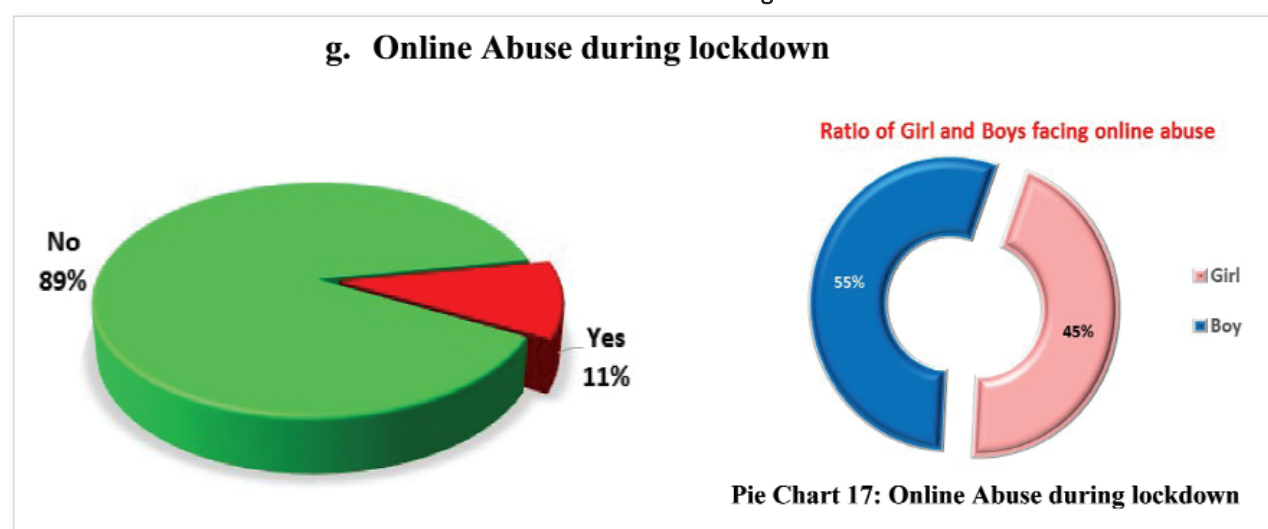
10.58% of the respondents said they faced online abuse. Surprisingly, more boys reported online abuse than that of girls. 55% of the respondents facing online abuse are boys while 45% are girls. The chart below provides clear information about the type of online abuse the respondents have encountered online.

Bar Diagram 18: Type of online abuse encountered by the respondents
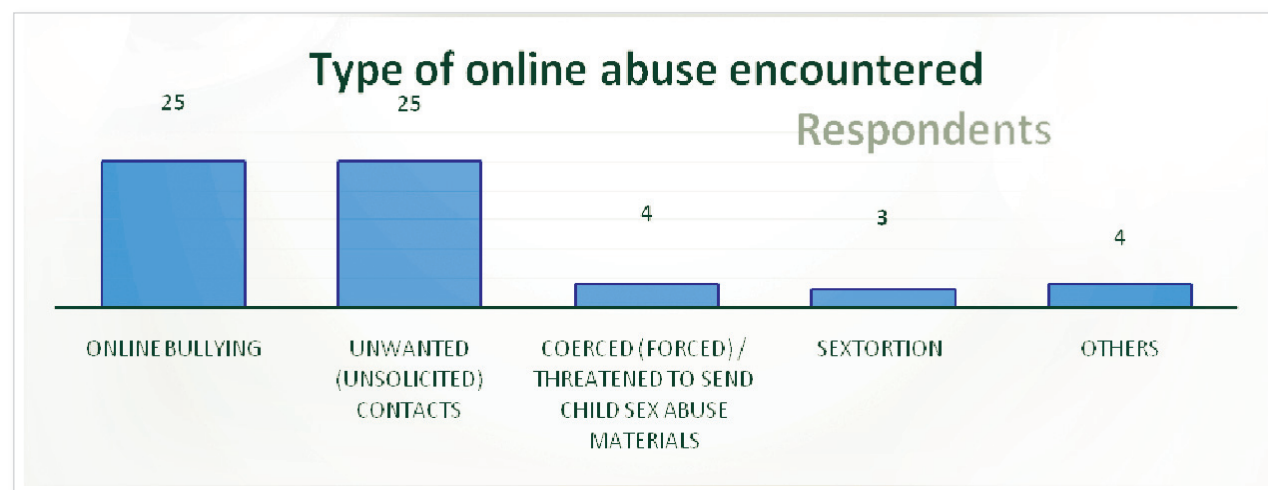


*Source: Online Survey, 2020*

47.17% of the respondents have said they have faced online bullying and unwanted contacts from strangers, while 7.55% of the respondents were forced or threatened to send child sexual abuse materials whilst 5.66% of the respondents have faced sextortion. Of the respondents facing online abuse, 75% of them are aware of Child Helpline 1098 while 25% of the respondents said they are not aware of the Child Helpline 1098. Nevertheless, all respondents are imparted with an understanding of online harms and we assumed that the respondents are sensitised about the services of Child Helpline Nepal 1098.

H.  Summary and findings

● 501 respondents participated in the quick survey from all provinces

● 45.71% of the respondents are boys while 54.29% are girls

Survey on Online Child Sexual Exploitation during the Lockdown

**Survey on Online Child Sexual Exploitation during the Lockdown**

- 41% of respondents belonged to age-group of 11 – 15 years; 35% between 16-18 years, 17% were between 6 – 10 years and 7% were between the age group of  3 – 5 years

- Usage of the internet increased by 15% during the lockdown. There is a significant increase in usage of internet by boys by 22% and girls by 10%

- Entertainment videos and social networking activities are performed more while 49% of respondents also play online games. Among the respondents, 68% of boys play online games while only 33% of girls are engaged in online games

- 79% of the respondents used smartphones over desktop/laptop and tablets to surf the internet

- 65% of the respondents are aware of the child protection mechanism Child Helpline Nepal 1098

- 10.58% of the respondents faced online abuse of which 55% are boys and 45% are girls

- Online bullying and unwanted contacts from strangers are among the most faced online risk while 7.55% respondents are forced to send self-generated sexualised materials and 5.66% faced sextortion

*Chapter X*

# Conclusions and Recommendations

The Internet has become a platform where children find a world within, as they can meet new people, make friends, connect with people, express themselves through messages, videos, chats and even update the status on how they are feeling. Besides, it is a huge knowledge hub and a library to entertain themselves with games, music, movies, making videos and uploading in social media. At the same time, there are various applications and software through which they can improvise photos and videos with various beautifying filters making them appear what they want to look like.

There is no doubt that the internet makes our life easy, but looking at the bigger picture, we should be aware of  the predators targeting the innocent children and trapping them using different strategies such as creating a fake ID, pretending to be a well-wisher by listening and giving attention to children, offering gifts and treats, fake love relationship with children and some even hack the account and blackmail the children to act according to their instructions and involve them in sexual live stream videos.

What is more, there are innumerable materials and pathways that are harmful to children including the online sexual exploitation of children (OCSE). With the exponential growth of the Internet usage and massive commercialisation, it is a very crucial time for all to be aware of the unrepairable harm children are facing in the online platforms and work towards protection of children in the virtual world as well.

It is observed in this study that many children are using social networking and gaming sites which are the fastest medium to communicate. If we look at the time spent on the internet, children are seen using 1 to more than 5 hours per day. Likewise, only a few percent of children are fully aware of the internet safety. Besides, the data has shown that a significant per cent of the respondents have faced cyberbullying, despite their parent's knowing their internet behaviour. Blackmailing/threatening, pressurising to send indecent videos, sending inappropriate images/videos were the nature of cyberbullying faced by the respondents. Furthermore, respondents have faced various types of risks. They perceived the hacking of personal account, fake love relationship, unwanted contact with strangers, emotional mental pressure and stress, online bullying and addiction to gaming as the most possible risk while using the internet.

The findings of this study reveal that the paradigm of the risks has drastically shifted as more risk behaviour of children is becoming evident. In case of online child sexual exploitation, the limelight has mostly been on the strangers, adults and foreigners but the data in this research shows that the peers, best friends, boyfriends and girlfriends have forced their peers to develop and forward sexually explicit pictures and videos. Likewise, the children and young people were found to be producing and sharing self-generated sexualised images upon the threats and persuasion by predators. Additionally, they have requested others to pose live in front without any clothes on. Most of such activity has taken place through the social networking site, email, smartphone and unknown links. Similarly, online sexual exploitation is not only limited to the virtual world, but the children also end up meeting these strangers in person. In this research, the data unfolded a significant number of respondents who faced bad experience when meeting the friend, they met online in person.

With time and technology, the scenario has also changed, according to the findings, the percentage of boys facing online sexual exploitation is double the percentage of girls. Now, here it is important for us to think and act, not only girls but boys and children belonging to LGBTIQA are also facing abuse in the online platform. This not only leads to serious consequences on the psychology of the children but also hampers the regular education of children. The study has clearly shown the numbers

of children skipping their schools and disturbing online incidents hampering their daily lives. A serious concern must be put towards the mental health of the children as only a small number of children are seeking professional counselling. Besides, it is also equally important to educate that online exploitation is a crime and the offender will be punished for such an act. The children should be foremost educated about the internet safety, the legal aspects and awareness on the OCSE.

Furthermore, the cases of OCSE can be prevented through an awareness program, advocacy, public service announcement videos and orientation to the adolescents and children. However, protection and prevention can only be effective through a collaborative effort of everyone including parents, teachers, government and private stakeholders such as Nepal Child Right Council, Nepal Police, Nepal Cyber Bureau, ISPs, educational institutions, NGOs, INGOs and Mental Health Workers.

## i.  General Recommendations

All the concerned agencies of the Government of Nepal need to become aware of the growing Internet harms for children including the online child sexual exploitation in Nepal and proactively work towards strengthening the policies and laws and mechanisms to protect children from online child sexual exploitation. The state must take the lead and work in collaboration with the CSOs, INGOs, NGOs and the UN agencies.

Media is one of the effective mediums to aware people through various talk shows, documentaries, public service announcements (PSA) and various informative programmes. So, constructive collaboration with media is necessary to aware people about OCSE.

Mental health workers and child protection organisations should collaboratively work to educate children and adults on mental health and the importance of mental health support including psycho-social counselling for children suffering from OCSE.

Since the cases of online child sexual exploitation are on the rise, the parents and children must be made aware of the online harms and children must be empowered to report the cases. For this the national child protection mechanism Child Helpline Nepal 1098 must be massively promoted.

Unless the stakeholders who are directly or indirectly associated with OCSE such as police, psycho-social counsellors, doctors, investigation team, lawyers and civil society organisations do not follow a child-friendly approach, they cannot help appropriately. For this, the stakeholders should be trained to fulfil their duty in a child-friendly approach.

## ii.  Recommendations for ISPs, Telecom Operators and Social Media Platforms

- All the telecom operators and ISPs must comply with the rules and regulations set forth by the Nepal Telecom Authority and Global System for Mobile Communications to work towards ensuring online safety of children.

- It is observed that children are opening social networking accounts regardless of age limitation, and at the same time creating a dual social networking account. So, to prevent children under 18 from OCSE, coordination between social networking companies and telecommunication of respective countries is essential.

- A mandatory orientation and information on child safety must be provided to all the clients, especially the parents including about parental control tools to ensure safer internet use for children.

- As most of the conversations in unicode in the social networking sites are not recognised by the

social networking platforms, the important evidence such as chats and conversations having abusive language, blackmailing, sexting and so on between the child survivors and perpetrators might be missed out. Thus, the social networking platforms should generate a mechanism where they can verify and identify conversation written in unicode.

- The ISPS and Telecommunications operators must pledge for a mandatory reporting of online child sexual abuse to concerned authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels.

## iii. Recommendations for law enforcing agencies

- The investigation should be child-friendly and children should not be re-victimised during the course of the investigation and justice delivery. Child-friendly approach including closed camera hearing should be applied, especially while dealing with the survivors of OCSE.

- The law enforcing agencies must take proactive steps to ensure the protection of the online forensic evidence for an efficient investigation.

- The evolution of technology and pattern of the internet usage has proved to explore unpredictable risks possessed in the dark web. Thus, it is recommended to conduct further investigation on this topic.

- Online child sexual exploitation committed by perpetrators from the foreign territories must be dealt with in coordination with inter-agency collaboration for possible extra-territorial jurisdiction.

## iv. Recommendations for government stakeholders

- It is important to develop a broader understanding of all forms of online child sexual abuse of children and include OCSE and cyber laws in the school curriculum referring to the practices and experiences of other countries.

- The new Child Rights Act introduced in 2075 B.S states that acts like sending indecent pictures, videos, child sexual abuse images, and other sexual acts done through online is considered a crime, however, it has not specified the punishment according to the intensity and nature of online abuse. The limitation of the investigation and prosecution is that it can be done only from Kathmandu, not available in other districts and referral mechanism is also not strong. Due to this, the reporting frequency and success rate is very low. Thus, decentralisation of the investigation and prosecution services and strong referral mechanism should be introduced and implemented by the government.

- The authorities must seriously consider curbing child sexual abuse materials of Nepali children in collaboration with concerning national/regional and international agencies.

- Online materials and sites containing sexually pervert and explicit contents not suitable for the children should be restricted from the reach of children.

- The government should collaborate with civil society organisations, especially focusing on providing fundamental requirements of children vulnerable to online child sexual exploitation such as education, health, legal support including psycho-social counselling services.

- The laws, policies and protection mechanisms should be inclusive, should include children with different sexual orientations and differently-abled children to ensure that all children are protected in the online environment.

**Study Approach and Methodology**

**Study Approach and Methodology**

- Not only strangers and adults are perpetrators of online child sexual exploitation, but there are minor perpetrators exploiting other children online. So, it is important to address this issue and identify proper remedies to address online delinquent behaviours of children.

- As the consequences of online abuse in children are severe than that in adults, a separate law on online child sexual exploitation should be included in the children's act, specifying the punishment and types of online abuse. The concerned authorities must ensure accountability by ending impunity and strict implementation of the laws.

## v. Recommendations for educational institutions and parents

- Since the majority of the children are in the schools, awareness campaigns on OCSE at school would help to reach more children. It must be made mandatory for the students to go through orientation on staying safe online as more and more students are using the Internet for their studies.

- At the same time, it is important for the parents to become aware on the issues of cybercrime and online harms to prevent children from being sexually abused online but without putting blame on children for the harms they face.

- Healthy dialogue and proactive remedies must be taken for any cases of online sexual abuse of children. A reporting box can be placed in the schools so that students can anonymously report online abuse.

## vi. Recommendations to child rights and child protection organisations

- Wider awareness and outreach to children is necessary to prevent children from online sexual abuse. The child rights organisations, especially those working directly with children must carry out comprehensive interventions to protect children.

- Parental education is crucial as children are one step ahead of their parents when it comes to using the internet. Parents are not fully aware of internet safety measures while using the internet and technique of monitoring the internet behaviour of their children, so parents' sensitisation campaign needs to be conducted in various part of Nepal.

- As the survivors of OCSE have to be reintegrated into the community, sensitisation and awareness on OCSE in the community is seen to be very essential. The child protection organisations should not only provide awareness but strongly advocate on this subject matter.

- Since very few studies are carried out about the psychological aspect of OCSE, more research and studies need to be carried out focusing on the mental health of OCSE survivors.

- Children and young people are found to be producing self-generated sexualised materials. A wider awareness and discussion must be carried out by the children's groups and child clubs to make children and young people aware about such acts to prevent and protect them from online child sexual abuse.

- Some children are enticed into online sexual abuse in the pretext of marriage by online predators. A link to child marriage and online child sexual abuse must be studied to minimise child marriage and include online safety in campaigns against child marriage.

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**References**

**Annexes**

# Annexes

## Annex 1: List of respondents according to Province

| Province | District | Metropolitan city | Code | Category of school | Total no. of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Morang | Biratnagar | AB | Private | 46 |
| | | | SB | Private | 45 |
| | | | PBA | Government/Community | 13 |
| | | | BG | Government/ Community | 31 |
| | | | NG | Government/ Community | 44 |
| | | | JJM | Government/Community | 45 |
| | | | | Total | **224** |
| 2 | Dhanusa | Janakpur | IB | Care Home | 4 |
| | | | KU | Government | 23 |
| | | | MB | Adolescent Group | 18 |
| | | | SM | Private | 73 |
| | | | | Total | **118** |
| Bagmati Province | Kathmandu | Kathmandu | PM | Government | 90 |
| | | | CB | Government | 55 |
| | | | EM | Private | 93 |
| | | | BH | Private | 36 |
| | | | GS | Private | 54 |
| | | | AG | Adolescent Group | 19 |
| | | | MM | Government | 36 |
| | | | | Total | **383** |
| Bagmati Province | Makwanpur | Heatuda | SS | Government/Community | 48 |
| | | | MRM | Government/ Community | 60 |
| | | | BHD | Government/ Community | 60 |
| | | | ME | Private | 51 |
| | | | KS | KishworiSamuha | 10 |
| | | | | Total | **229** |
| Gandaki Province | Kaski | Pokhara | LS | Private | 45 |
| | | | PB | Private | 47 |
| | | | LM | Government | 45 |
| | | | NM | Government | 45 |
| | | | KS | Government | 13 |
| | | | SOS | Private | 29 |
| | | | | Total | **224** |
| 5 | Banke | Nepalgunj | BA | Total | 110 |

| | | | SA | Government | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surkhet | Birendranagar | | JAN | Government | 45 |
| | | | SMB | Government | 44 |
| | | | EBS | Private | 46 |
| | | | HMS | Private | 45 |
| | | | SOS. SUR | Government and Private both | 16 |
| | | | | Total | 212 |
| Sudurpaschim Province | Kailali | Dhangadhi | KLI | Total | 214 |
| | | | | Grand Total | 1,714 |

**Annex 2: Research Questionnaire**

**Combating OnlineSexual Exploitation of Children**

**Anonymous Self-Administered Questionnaire for Children**

All the answers and information provided in this questionnaire will be kept highly confidential to protect your privacy.

I hereby confirm that I have read and understood all the question on Online Sexual Exploitation of children in relation to the study and research conducted by CWIN Nepal in this district. I agree to answer all the following questions, however I request CWIN Nepal not to use the information I have given for any purpose other than this study and to keep it confidential.

Signature                                                    Date and Place

……………………………                                   …………………………………..

सिविन नेपालद्वारा यस जिल्लामा Online child sexual exploitation of children को अध्ययनतथा अनुसन्धानको शिलशिलामा मैले तल लेखिएकाप्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनकालागि मेरो मञ्जुरी छ तर मैले दिएका सुचनाहरू यस अध्ययनबाहेक अन्यप्रयोजनमाप्रयोग नगरिदिनएवं गोप्य राखिदिनुहुन अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

हस्ताक्षर                                                      मिति र स्थान

Please fill in the blank spaces and tick(v) mark in the optional questions. You can choose more than one option in the multiple-choice questions.

Date: ………………………

Province:……………………… District:…………………

(Metropolitan/Sub Metropolitan/Municipality/Rural Municipality): …………………..

General Background आधारभूत कुराहरू

1. Sex: (1) Male…………… (2) Female ……………… (3) Others ……………………

१. लिङ्ग : (क) बालक _____ (ख) बालिका _____ (ग) अन्य _____

2. Age: ……………… (Must Fill)

२. उमेर समूहः _____ (अनिवार्य रूपमाभर्ने)

3. School going: (1) Yes……………… (2) No……………… (3) Drop out……………

३. विद्यालयजानेः (१) हो _____ (२) होइन _____ (३) विद्यालय छाडेको _____

4. Category of school: (1) Public (Government/Community) ____ (2) Private____

४. विद्यालयको प्रकारः (१) सरकारी विद्यालय _____ (२) निजि तथा आवासिय _____

5. Grade: ………………

५. कक्षाः _____

6. Who are you currently living with?

(1) Parents …………………. (2) Relatives/Guardians …………… (3) Friends ……………
(4) Employer ………………..(5) Child Care Center …………………..(6) Others………….

६. अहिले तपाई कोसँग बसि रहनु भएको छ ?

(१) परिवार _____ (२) आफन्तसँग _____ (३) साथीहरूसँग _____
(४) रोजगार दातासँग _____ (५) बालगृह _____ (६) अन्य _____

*A Study on Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Nepal*

Accessibility and the use of Gadgets and the Internet विद्युतिय उपकरण (इन्टरनेट र ग्याजेट) र यसको प्रयोगमा पहुँच

This section comprises questions related to the electronic devices and internet facility that is available to you or that you use in your day to day life.

यो भागमा तपाईलाई दैनिक जीवनमा उपलब्ध रहेको विद्युतिय उपकरणहरू र इन्टरनेट सुविधासँग सम्वन्धीत जिज्ञासाहरूका बारेमा सोधिनेछ ।

7.    you have any social networking account?

(1) Yes ……………….   (2) No …………………….. (3) Prefer not to answer …………………………….

७.    तपाईले कुनै सामाजिक सञ्जालको खाता खोल्नु भएको छ ?

(१) छ ………………         (२) छैन …………………          (३) म भन्नचाहन्न …………………………………

8.    Do you use the Internet?

(1) Yes ………………….   (2) No …………………….   (3) Prefer not to answer …………………….

८.    के तपाई इन्टरनेट चलाउन' हुन्छ ?

(१) चलाउछ ………………    (२) चलाउँदिन ………………    (३) म भन्नचाहन्न ……………………

8.1. If yes, how frequently do you use?

(1) Less than one hour a day ………………  (2) 1-2 hours a day …………… (3) 3-4 hours a day ………………
(4) 5-6 hours a day …………………… (5) more than 6 hours a day ………………………

८.१. यदि चलाउनु हुन्छ भने, सामान्यतया कत्तिको चलाउनु हुन्छ ?(सोचेर उपयुक्त माचिन्ह लगाउनु होला)

(१) दिनमा १ घण्टा भन्दाकम ………………    (२) दिनमा १ देखि २ घण्टा ………………    (३) दिनमा ३ देखि ४ घण्टा ………………    (४) दिनमा५ देखि ६ घण्टा ………………    (५) दिनमा ६ घण्टा भन्दा बढि ………………

9.    Where do you usually access the Internet? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Home ………………. (2) School ………………… (3) Cybercafe …………………(4) Relative's House ……………
(5) Friend's House ………………… (6) Neighbour's House ……………….. (7) Free Wi-Fi in public places
…………… (8) Others ………………

९.    तपाई इन्टरनेट प्राःयकहाँ बसेर चलाउनु हुन्छ ?(एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुन्छ ?)

(१) आफ्नै घर …………………    (२) विद्यालय …………………    (३) साइवर क्याफे …………………    (४) आफन्तको घर…………………    (५) साथीको घर …………………    (६) छिमेकीको घर …………………    (७) निःशुल्क वाईफाई जोडिएको सार्वजनिक स्थल …………………(८) अन्य …………………

10.  What kind of device do you use to access the Internet? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Desktop ................... 	 (2) Laptop................. (3) Mobile Phone ................... (4) Tablet.............

१०.  तपाई इन्टरनेट चलाउन कुनकिसिमको उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुन्छ )

(१)  डेक्सटप _____     (२)  ल्यापटप _____(३)  मोवाइलफोन _____ (४)  ट्यावलेट _____

11.  Do you have any personal electronic device where you can access the Internet?

(1) Yes .................   (2) No ....................

११.  तपाइसँग इन्टरनेट चलाउन आफ्नै उपकरणहरू छन्?

(१)  छ _____  (२)  छैन _____

11.1 If yes, please mention the type of the device. (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Desktop ............... (2) Laptop ........................(3) Mobile Phone ................(4) Tablet ...............

११.१ यदि छ भने, कुनकिसिमको उपकरण छ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुन्छ )

(१)  डेक्सटप _____ (२)  ल्यापटप _____ (३)  मोवाइलफोन _____ (४)  ट्यावलेट _____

12.  Which internet service are you currently using?

(1) Internet Service Providers (ISPs) ..................... (2)NepalTelecommunication (Data package) ................
(3) Both mentioned above ................. (4) Don't know .........................(If you answer 4, go to Q. no. 13)

१२.  कुन इन्टरनेट सेवालिइरहन भएको छ ?

(१)  इन्टरनेट सेवाप्रदायक _____ (२)  नेपाल दूर सञ्चार (डाटा प्याकेज _____

(३)  माथीका दुबै _____ (४)  कुन चलाउछु थाहा छैन _____ ९ यदिउत्तर ४ नं हो भने१३ नं मा जानुहोस)

12.1.If you use the Internet service Providers (ISPs) to use the Internet, which service do you use? (Select any one)

(1) WorldLink ............ (2) Subisu ............(3) Mercantile ......... (4) Vianet ............ (5)Nepal Telecom ADSL ........ (6) BroadBand ............. (7) Broadlink .......... (8) Don't know ............... (9) If Others, please specify...............

१२.१.  यदि इन्टरनेट सेवाप्रदायकको इन्टरनेट प्रयोग गरिरहनु भएको छभने आजभोली कुन सेवा लिइरहनु भएको छ ? कसनै एकमा चिन्ह लगाउनु होस् ।

(१)  वर्ल्ड लिंक _____  (२)सुविसु _____  (३)मर्केन्टाइल _____  (४)  भायानेट) _____
(५)  ने.टे.कम.एडि.एस.एल. _____  ब्रोडब्यान्ड _____  (७)  ब्रोड लिंक _____  (८)  कुन चलाउछु थाहाछैन _____  (९)  अन्य कुनै हो भने लेख्नुहोस _____

12.2 .If you use the data package to use the internet, which telecommunication service do you use at present? (select any one)

(1) NTC .......................       (2) Ncell...... ............... (3) UTL...................... (4) Smart..........................
(5) Nepal Satellite............................ (6) STM........................... (7) If Others, please specify..............

१२.२. यदि तपाइले इन्टरनेट चलाउन डाटाको प्रयोग गरिरहन' भएको छ भने क'न द र सञ्चार सेवाको डाटा चलाई रहन' भएको छ ?(क'नै एकमाचिन्हलगाउन' होस)

(१) एन.टि.सि................... (२) एनसेल........................... (३)युटिएल........................... (४) स्मार्ट...........................

(५) नेपाल स्याटेलाईट..................... (६) एसटिएम.................... (७) अन्य कुनै हो भने लेख्नुहोस...................

### 13. For what purpose do you use the Internet? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Social networking (sites/chat) ................. (2) Gaming ................ (3)Entertainment videos (Youtube/ Netflix/ Vimeo)...................... (4) Email ..................... (5)Information/Research ...................... (6)News...................................... (7)Mobile Apps ..................... (8)Dating sites .............................. (9) Sexual content/activity ........................... (10) Others ................................

### १३. कुन प्रयोजनको लागि इन्टरनेटको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुन्छ)

(१) सामाजिक सञ्जाल (साइट/च्याट) ........................... (२) खेल (गेमिङ)........................... (३)मनोरञ्जनात्मक भिडियो ........................... (४) इमेल........................... (५) सूचना एवम अनुसन्धान ........................... (६) समाचार ........................... (७) मोवाइल एप्स ........................... (८) डेटिङ साइट ........................... (९) यौनजन्य सामाग्रीवागतिविधि........................... (१०) अन्य ...................

13.1 Please mention the name ofthreeonline activities from the above list in 'Question 13'that you perform daily: (Must fill)

१३.१. माथी उल्लेखित (प्रश्न नं १३) सूचिबाट दैनिक रूपमा तपाइले धेरै चलाउने ३ वटा अनलाइनमाहुने गतिविधि खुलाउनुस   ? (अनिवार्य रूपमाभर्ने)

| | Online Activity | Name of site / game / online apps | Time Spent per day | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Weekdays (Monday – Friday) | Weekend (Saturday & Sunday) |
| 1 | | | _____Hours | _____Hours |
| 2 | | | _____Hours | _____Hours |
| 3 | | | _____Hours | _____Hours |

| क्र.सं | गतिविधि | साइट, गेम र अन लाईन एप्स | दैनिकखर्च गर्ने समय | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | सप्ताहसुरू (सोम-शुक्र) | सप्ताहन्त (शनि-आइत) |
| १ | | | ............. घण्टा | ............. घण्टा |
| २ | | | ............. घण्टा | ............. घण्टा |
| ३ | | | ............. घण्टा | ............. घण्टा |

### Knowledge about the Internet Safety (इन्टरनेटसुरक्षाको ज्ञान)

This section aims to identify the knowledge of using the internet considering safety measures.

यो शेक्सनमा तपाईले इन्टरनेट   प्रयोग गर्दा अपनाउनु पर्ने सुरक्षाको उपाएबारे जानकारी हुनेछ ।

**Annexes**

14. Please tick the below the internet safety that you are aware about?

१४. तपाईलाई थाहाभएको तलउल्लेखित इन्टनेट सुरक्षाबारे चिन्ह लगाउनुस ?

(1) Sharing your nude or semi-nude images, videos or audio to others can result in sexual exploitation..........

(१) तपाइको नग्न, अर्धनग्नतस्विर भिडियो तथा अडियो सार्वजनिकगर्दा यौन शोषणको शिकार हुनसक्छ ........

(2) Clicking on unknow link and on the allow button can give access to your camera to others.................

(२) नचिनेको लिंकबाट आएको बटममा क्लिकगर्दा तपाइको क्यामेरा असुरक्षित हुनसक्छ ...........

(3) Being in contact with stranger especially seeking sexual benefit can result in sexual abuse ..............

(३) विशेष गरी यौनसम्पर्कको फाइदा लिनखोज्ने अपरिचितको सम्पर्कमा रहँदा यौन दुर्व्यवहारको शिकार हुन सक्छ । ..........

(4) Keep your password secure ................................

(४) पासवर्ड सुरक्षितहुनु पर्दछ ।...........................

(5)Keep your e-mail address and phone number secure......................

(५) इमेल र टेलिफोन नम्वर स'रक्षितह'न' पर्दछ ।.......................

(6) Think before you use a public Wi-Fi...........................

(६) सार्वजनिक स्थलमा वाईफाई प्रयोग गर्दा बिचार गर्नु पर्दछ । .................

---

Personal/institutional rules for using the Internet ..........

(इन्टरनेट चलाउँदा ध्यानदिनुपर्ने सस्थागत र व्यक्तिगत आचार संहिता)

This section consists of the questions on the rules set by the family members and school authorities on using the internet.

यो शेक्सनमा पारिवारिक र सस्थागत रूपमा इन्टरनेट चलाउदा ध्यानदिनुपर्ने नियमका बारेमा केहि जिज्ञासाहरू समावेश गरिएका छन् ।

15.  Do your parents/guardians know that you use the internet?

(1) Yes...............        (2) No.................. (3) I Don't Know...................

१५. तपाईले इन्टरनेट चलाउने क'रा तपाईको अविभावकलाई जानकारी छ ?

(१) छ.......... (२)छैन.............. (३)मलाई थाहा छैन......................

16.  Are your parents/guardians aware about your internet behaviour?

(1) Yes................. (2) No.................... (3) I Don't Know..................

१६. तपाईले चलाउने इन्टरनेटको गतिविधि बारे अविभावकलाई जानकारी छ ?

(१) छ.................        (२) छैन.................. (३)मलाई थाहा छैन .........................

**Annexes**

17. Did your parents/guardians set any boundaries using internet devices?

१७. तपाईले चलाउने इन्टरनेट डिवाइसबारे अविभावकले कुनै सिमा तोकिदिनु भएको छ ?

(1) Yes.................. (2) No....................

(१) छ_____    (२) छैन_____

17.1. If yes, what are they?

१७.१. यदि छ भने ति के के हुन?

(1) Do not use it in the absence of parents/Guardians

(१) अविभावकको अनुपस्थितिमा नचलाउने ।

(2) Do not view inappropriate (nude, semi-nude) images/(porn)Videos

(२) अनुपयुक्त तस्विर तथा अश्लिल (नग्न, अर्ध नग्ने) भिडियो नहेर्ने ।

(3) Do not give your phone numbers to strangers

(३) अपरिचित व्यक्तिहरूलाई आफ्नो सम्पर्क नम्वर नदिने ।

(4) Do not talk to the strangers in phone/social media

(४) अपरिचितव्यक्तिहरूसँग सामाजिक सञ्जालको सम्पर्कमा नरहने ।

(5) Do not share your password to anyone

(५) आफ्नो व्यक्तिगत पासवर्ड कसैलाई पनि नदिने ।

(6) Set time limitation

(६) समयसिमामा रहेर चलाउने ।

(7) Do not bully your friend online

(७) अनलाईनमा साथीहरूसंग नजिस्किने ।

(8) If Others, ........................

(८) अन्यकेहि _____

18. Did your school set any boundaries using the internet devices?

(1) Yes.............    (2) No...................

१८. तपाईले चलाउने इन्टरनेट डिवाइस बारे तपाईको विद्यालयले कुनै समय सिमातोकिदिनु भएको छ ?

(१) छ _____ (२) छैन_____

18.1. If yes, what are they?

१८.१.यदि छ भने ति के के हुन?

(1) Do not use it in the classroom

(१) कक्षा कोठामा प्रयोग नर्गन ।

(2)Do not watch inappropriate (nude, semi-nude) images/(porn)Videos

(२) अनुपयुक्त तस्विर तथा अश्लिल (नग्न, अर्ध नग्ने) भिडियो नहेर्ने ।

(3) Do not contact any strangers in phone/social media

(३) अपरिचित व्यक्तिसँग फोन तथा सामाजिक सञ्जालमार्फत सम्पर्कमा नरहने ।

(4) Do not bully your friends online

(४) अनलाईनमा साथीहरूसंग नजिस्किने ।

(5) If Others, …………………

(५) अन्यकेहि ……………… ।

Cyber Bullying (अनलाईनमा हेपाई)

Using the Internet or a cell phone to harass another person with text message, pictures and videos containing any nude, semi-nude or sexual materials

मोवाइलफोन तथा इन्टरनेटको प्रयोग गरि दोश्रो व्यक्तिलाई अश्लिलचित्र, भिडियो  मार्फत हानी पुऱ्याउने गतिविधि ।

19. Do you know about cyber bullying?

(1) Yes………….. (2) No…………… (3) I Don't Know………….

(१९) तपाईलाई इन्टरनेटमार्फत हुने हेपाईबारे जानकारी छ ?

(१) छ……… (२) छैन ……… (३) मलाई थाहा छैन ………

20.  Have you come across cyber bullying?

(1) Yes …………… (2) No ………… (3) Don't Prefer to answer ……………

२०. तपाई आफू साइवर मार्फत कुनै किसिमको हेपाईमा पर्नु भएको छ ?

(१) छ ……… (२) छैन ……… (३)यसबारे बताउन चाहन्न ।………

20.1. If yes, what was the nature of the bullying? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Body shaming …………… (2) Name-calling …………… (3) Sending inappropriate images/ videos ………  (4) Pressure to send your indecent image/video to others…………..
(5) Blackmailing/Threatening………….. (6) Spreading rumors about you ………. (7) Use of abusive language ……………… (8)Use of bad sign/symbol ……………

२०.१. यदि छ भने, कुन प्रकृतिको हेपाइमा पर्नु भएको छ ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा पनि चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) शरीरको बनौटको आधारमा………… (२) नामबिगारेर बोलाउने …………

 (३) अश्लिलचित्र तथा भिडियो पठाएर ………… (४) दोश्रो व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नो नराम्रो कुराका बिषयमा तस्विर र भिडियो पठाउन दवाव दिने ………… (५) धम्किदिएर…………

(६) तपाईको बारेमा अफवाह सार्वजनिक गरेर………… (७) आपत्तिजनकशव्दको प्रयोग गरेर…………

(८) अनावश्यक खराव चिन्हको प्रयोगइशाराले गर्ने । …………

21.  Has your friend ever faced cyber bullying?

(1) Yes____ (2) No____  (3) I don't prefer to answer____

२१. तपाईको साथी  साइवर मार्फत कुनै किसिमको हेपाईमा पर्नु भएको छ ?

(१) छ………… (२) छैन………… (३) यसबारे बताउनचाहन्न …………

**Annexes**

21.1. If yes, what was the nature of the bullying? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1)Body shaming.............. (2) Name-calling............. (3) Sending inappropriate images/videos..........
(4) Pressure to send your indecent image/video to others.......... (5) Blackmailing/Threatening..............
(6) Spreading rumors about you................ (7) Use of abusive language................ (8) Use of bad sign/symbol........

२१.१. यदि छ भने, कुनप्रकृतिको ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा पनि चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) शरीरको बनौटको आधारमा............ (२) नामबिगारेर बोलाउने............ (३) अश्लिलचित्रतथा भिडियो पठाएर............(४) दोश्रो व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नो नराम्रो कुराका बिषयमा तस्विर र भिडियो पठाउन दवावदिने............ (५) धम्किदिएर............ (६) तपाइको बारेमा अफवाह सार्वजनिक गरेर (७) आपत्तिजनकशव्दको प्रयोग गरेर ( ८) अनावश्यक खराव चिन्हको प्रयोग इशाराले गर्ने ।

Access to the sexual content in the Internet (इन्टरनेटमा यौनजन्य सामाग्रीको पहुँच)

Access to or viewing sexual content, material containing sexual activity such as nudity, semi-nudity, images and videos of sexual activities, pornography, and so on.

इन्टरनेटमा यौन सम्वन्धी सामाग्रीहरूको पहुँच, यौनसम्पर्क गर्न गतिविधि सहित समावेश गरिएका अश्लिल सामाग्रीहरू जस्तैः नग्नता, अर्ध नग्नता सहितको भिडियो तथा तस्विर ।

22.  Have you ever seen any sexual content while using the internet?

(1) Yes ......... (2) No...........

## २२. के तपाईले इन्टरनेट चलाउदा कुनै यौनजन्य सामाग्रीहरू हेर्नु भएको छ ?

(१) छ............ (२) छैन............

22.1 If yes, what was the reason? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) Curiosity ....................... (2) Interest ................. (3) Peer pressure .............................
(4) Insisted by a stranger ............................ (5) Accidently while using the Internet..............
(6) Influenced/pressurized by the senior.................... (7) Others ............ (8) Addiction ..........

२२.१.यदि हेर्नु भएको छ भने, के कारणले हेर्नु भएको थियो ?

(१) जिज्ञासु ............ (२) इच्छाले ............ (३) साथीभाईको लहैलहैमा लागेर ............

(४) अपरिचित व्यक्तिको दवावमा परेर ............ (५) संयोगवस इन्टरनेट चलाउदा आई लागेर ............ .

(६) आफु भन्दा ठूलाको दवावमा परेर............   अन्य............ (८) बानी (लतलागेर) परेर............

22.2 If you have watched such content, how frequently?

(1) Once ............. (2) Two to Four times ................. (3) Frequently .......................

२२.२. यदि तपाईले त्यस किसिमको सामाग्रीहेर्नु भएको छ भने अहिले सम्म कति पटक हेर्नुभएको छ?

(१) एक पटक मात्र ........................... (२) दुई   चारपटक ............        (३)नियमित ............

**Annexes**

**Possible risks of Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE) (इन्टरनेट चलाउदा बाल्यौन शोषणको संभावित जोखिमहरू)**

OCSE is a crime committed by a perpetrator using the internet or communications Technology to abuse children sexually.

अपराधीले इन्टरनेट र सूचनाप्रविधिको प्रयोग गरेर बालबालिकालाई यौन शोषण गर्ने अपराध

23. While discussing with your friend, what do you perceive as the most possible risks using the internet.Mention any 5 of your choice.

(1) Addiction to gaming containing sexual content.........

(2) Exposure to pornography............

(3) Hacking of your personal account by strangers.........

(4) Unwanted contacts with strangers..............

(5) Online bullying................

(6) Online grooming for sexual abuse................

(7) Sexting ................

(8) Strangers forcing children to produce and share sexual images/videos of themselves____

(9) convincing children to have unwanted sexual contacts ..............

(10) Fake love relationship resulting in sexual abuse .................

(11) Blackmailing or sextortion online for sexual benefit...................

(12) Forcing children to view sexual images and watch online video live streaming ...............

(13) Emotional/mental pressure and stress .............

२३. इन्टरनेट चलाउदा तपाई र तपाईको साथीहरू बिच छलफलगर्दा जोखिम आइपर्ने कारणहरूमध्ये तलका ५ वटा छान्नुहोस ।

(१) यौन सामाग्री समावेश गरिएको खेलको नसा _____

(२) अश्लिलताको पद्रर्शन _____

(३) अपरिचित व्यक्तिबाट आफ्नो खाताकब्जा गर्न _____

(४) अपरिचित व्यक्तिहरूसँग अनावश्यक सम्पर्क _____

(५) अनलाईनमा हेपाई । _____

(६) यौनदुर्व्यवहारका लागिललाई फकाई गर्ने । _____

(७) अश्लिल प्रकृतिको लिखित सन्देश पठाउने ।_____

(८) अपरितव्यक्तिले बच्चाहरूलाई यौन उत्तेजक तस्विर भिडियो बनाउने र पठाउन बाध्यकारी बनाउने ।_____

(९) नचाहादा नचाहदै पनि बालबालिकाहरूले शारिरिक सम्बन्ध राख्नु पर्ने ।_____

(१०) शारिरिक दुव्यवहारको लागि नाटकिय ढंगबाट प्रेम सम्बन्ध राख्ने ।_____

(११) शारिरिक सम्बन्धको फाइदा उठाउन अन लाईनमाध्मिकदिने ।_____

(१२) बच्चाहरूलाई सँगै राखेर अश्लिल भिडियो तथा तस्विर हेर्नका लागि दवाव स्वरूप प्रयोग गर्न _____

(१३) मनोसामाजिक तथा भावनात्मक रूपबाट दिइने तनाव । _____

**Annexes**

**Child Sexual Abuse Materials बालअश्लिलताका लागि यौन सामाग्री**

Accessing, owning, creating and/or distributing images and/or videos of child sexual abuse.

बालयौनशोषणका सामाग्रीहरू किन्ने, बेच्ने, बितरण गर्ने प्रक्रियामा पहुँच ।

**24. Has anyone pressurized/ forced you to develop and forward your nude/semi-nude images, audio and videos to them?**

(1) Yes ............. (2) No............ (3) Don't Prefer to answer..............

**२४. तपाईलाई कसैले आफ्नो यौनजन्यतस्विर, भिडियो तथा अडियो बनाएर सार्वजनिक गर्न दवाव सृजना गरेको छ ?**

(१)छ _____ (२) छैन _____ (३) यस बारे बताउन चाहन्न _____

24.1. If yes, who forced you? (multiple choicecan be more than one)

(1) Stranger ......... (2) Peers .......... (3) Relatives .......... (4) Caretaker/coach ............
(5) Boy Friend ....... (6) Girl Friend........... (7) Foreigners ............ (8) Best Friend........
(9) If others, please specify..............

२४.१. यदि छ भने कसले दवावदिएको छ ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ )

(१) अपरिचित _____ (२) साथीहरू _____ (३) आफन्तहरू _____ (४) हेरचाह गर्ने व्यक्तिहरू तथा कोच _____

(५) केटा साथी _____ (६) केटी साथी _____ (७) विदेशीहरू) _____ (८) मिल्ने साथी _____

(९) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

24.2. If yes, through which medium did you forwarded?(multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) e-mail........... (2) social networking site............. (3) unknown link............ (4) unknown phone number........ (5) others.........

२४.२. यदि छ भने, कुन माध्यमबाट ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ )

(१) इमेल _____ (२) सामाजिक सञ्जाल _____ (३) नचिनेको लिंकबाट _____ (४) नचिनेको फोन नम्वरबाट _____ (५) अन्य _____

24.3. Has any known/unknown person offered you any gifts mentioned below, if you sent them your indecent photo/video or engage in a sexual act with them? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Money................ (2) Clothes .......... (3) Paid Holidays/retreats/trekking .......... (4) Swimming ........
(5) Massage/Spa ........... (6) Food/Dinner in restaurants ............(7) Smart Phone ............
(8) Laptop/Tablet.........(9) Camera.......... (10) Gaming gadgets ...............

(11) If others, please specify...............

२४.३. तपाईले आफ्नो अश्लिल तस्विर, भिडियो सामाग्री पठाए बापत वा यौन सम्पर्कका लागि कुनै चिनेको वा नचिनेको व्यक्तिले उपहार स्वरूप तलदिएका प्रस्ताव आएको छ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ )

(१) नगद (पैसा) _____ (२) पोशाक _____ (३) विदामा घुम्ने _____ (४) पौडी खेल्ने _____

(५) मसाज/स्पा _____ (६) होटल तथा रेष्टुरेण्टमा लगेर खाना खुवाउने _____ (७) उपहार स्वरूप मोवाइल फोन _____ (८) ल्यापटप तथा ट्यावलेट _____ (९) क्यामेरा _____ (१०) गेमिङ्ग्याजेट् _____
(११) अन्यकेहि _____

**Annexes**

25. Did you ever asked anyone to pose or did anyone request you to pose live in front of the camera uncomfortably without any clothes on? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Asked by you ........... (2) Requested by others ........... (3) No ........... (4) Don't Prefer to answer ..........

25.1. If requested by you, whom did you? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Stranger .............. (2) Peers ............. (3) Relatives .......... (4) Caretaker/coach ........... (5) Boy Friend .........

(6) Girl Friend ........... (7)Foreigners .......... (8) Best Friend ......... (9) If others, please specify ..........

25.2. If requested by others, who? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Stranger............. (2) Peers .............. (3) Relatives ............ (4) Caretaker/coach ...........

(5) Boy Friend .......... (6) Girl Friend ...............  (7) Foreigners ............ (8) Best Friend ...............

(9) If others, please specify...............

२५. तपाईले अरू कसैलाई वा अरू कसैले तपाईलाई क्यामेराको अगाडी नग्नभएर पोज दिन अन'रोध गर्न भएको छ ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन'हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) तपाईले अरूकसैलाई सोध्नु भएको छ _____ (२) तपाईलाई अरू कसैले सोधिएको छ _____ (३) छैन् _____ (४) यसबारे म बताउनचाहान्न _____

२५.१. तपाईले अनुरोध गर्नु भएको छ भनेकसलाई? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिनहलगाउन सक्नुहुने छ) .............

(१) अपरिचित _____ (२) साथीहरू _____ (३) आफन्तहरू _____ (४) हेरचाह गर्ने व्यक्तिहरूरकोच _____ (५) केटा साथी _____ (६) केटी साथी _____ (७) विदेशीहरू _____ (८) मिल्ने साथी _____ (९) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

२५.२. अरू कसैले तपाईलाई यस बारे अनुरोध गरिएको छ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिनहलगाउन सक्नुहुने छ)

(१) अपरिचित _____ (२) साथीहरू _____ (३) आफन्तहरू _____ (४) हेरचाह गर्ने व्यक्तिहरू तथा कोच _____ (५) केटा साथी _____ (६) केटि साथी _____ (७) विदेशीहरू _____ (८) मिल्ने साथी _____ (९) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

26. Have you ever received/forwardedsexually explicit photos/audio/videos of third person in theInternet? (Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Received from others ......(2) Forwarded by you ......... (3) No........ (4) Don't Prefer to answer .......

२६. तपाईले अरू कसैलाई वा अरू कसैले तपाईलाई तेश्रो व्यक्तिको अश्लिलतस्विर /अडियो /भिडियो पठाउन र प्राप्त गर्न भएको छ ?? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिनहलगाउन सक्नुहुने छ)

(१) अरूबाट प्राप्तभएको छ _____ (२) अरू व्यक्तिलाई पठाएको छ _____ (३) छैन _____ (४) यसबारे बताउनचाहन्न_____

26.1. If received from whom, if forwarded to who? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) Stranger ........... (2) Peer group ............. (3) Girlfriend ........... (4) Boyfriend ........... (5) Best friend ......... (6) Relatives ................. (7) Seniors ............... (8) Caretaker/coach .............. (9) Foreigners ............. (10) If others, please specify .................

२६.१.यदि प्राप्तभएको छ भने कोबाट र पठाउनु भएको छ भने कसलाई ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा पनि चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ )

(१) अपरिचित व्यक्ति _____ (२) साथी समुह _____ (३) केटी साथी _____ (४) केटा साथी _____

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(५) मिल्ने साथी _____ (६) आफन्त _____ (७) माथील्लो उमेर समुह _____ (८) हेरचाह गर्ने _____
(९) विदेशिहरू _____ (१०) यस बाहेक अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

26.2. If you forwarded it, what was the reason? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) I wanted to share ......... (2) Influenced/Forced by pee ............. (3) Influenced/Forced by ................Seniors_____ (4) Curiosity____ (5) If Others, please specify.................

२६.२ यदितपाईले पठाएको हो भने,किन पठाएको हो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा पनिचिन्हलगाउन सक्नुहुनेछ) ।

(१) मलाई पठाउन मन लागेर _____ (२) साथीभाईको लहैलहैमा लागेर _____ (३) माथील्लो उमेर समूहको दवावले _____ (४) जिज्ञासा बढेर _____ (५) यस बाहेक अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

26.3. If received or forwarded, through which medium did you forwarded or received? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) e-mail ........... (2) social networking site .......... (3) unknown link ........... (4) unknown number ......... (5) others ...............

२६.३. यदि पठाएको वा प्राप्तभएको भए कुन माध्यमले पठायौ वा प्राप्त गरियो ?(एक भन्दा बढिमा पनि चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) इमेल _____ (२) सामाजिक सञ्जाल _____ (३) नचिनेको लिंकबाट _____ (४)नचिनेको फोन नम्बरबाट _____ (५) अन्य _____

27. Are you aware about any of the following terminologies in the context of child sexual exploitation? If yes, please tick on the options.

(1) Grooming ................ (2) Sexting ............. (3) Sextortion ............. (4) Live streaming ............. (5) Pedophile .............

२७. बालयौनशोषणको सवालमा तलका शब्दावलीबारे जानकार हुनुहुन्छ ? यदिजानकार हुनुहुन्छ भने चिन्ह लगाउनुस ।

(१) यौन दुर्व्यवहारका लागिलाई फकाई _____ (२) अश्लिल प्रकृतिको लिखित सन्देश _____
(३) शारिरिक सम्बन्धको फाइदा उठाउन धम्किदिने _____ (४) व्यवसायिक उद्धृश्यले बालबालिकासँग यौनसम्पर्क गरेको प्रत्यक्ष भिडियो प्रशारण _____ (५) यौन दुराचार _____

**Direct contact with strangers through online medium (अनलाईन मार्फत अपरिचितव्यक्तिसँगको सिधा सम्पर्क)**

This section consists of the questions on meeting the strangers online as well as resulting in contacting, communicating, encountering and the overall experience throughout the period of contact.

यस खण्डमा अपरिचित व्यक्तिसँग अनलाईन मार्फत भेटघाट गर्ने, सिधा सम्पर्क गर्ने, समग्र अनुभव आदानप्रदान गर्ने बारे समावेश गरिएको छ ।

28. Have you ever come across any strangers on online platform?

(1) Yes ................ (2) No ................ (3) I don't prefer to answer ............

२८. तपाईले अहिले सम्म अनलाईनमा अपरिचित व्यक्तिसँग भेटघाट गर्न भएको छ ?

(१) छ _____ (२) छैन _____ (३) यसबारे बताउनचाहन्न _____

29.  Did the stranger make any fake ID/ fake representation to contact you?

(1) Yes ................... (2) No ................

२९.  अपरिचित व्यक्तिले तपाईलाई सम्पर्क गर्नाका लागि कुनै नक्कली परिचय बनाएको छ ?

(१) छ ............ (२) छैन ............

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30. Has any stranger you met online tried to force /convince you to meet them in person?

(1) Yes ................. (2) No ................. (3) I don't prefer to answer ...........

३०.  अनलाईनमा तपाईलाई अपरिचित व्यक्तिले भेटघाटका लागि बाध्य बनाएको छ ?

(१) छ ............ (२) छैन ............ (३) यसबारे बताउनचाहन्न ............

30.1 If forced you, did you meet the strangers you encountered online in person?

(1) Yes ................... (2) No .......................

३०.१. यदि बाध्य बनाएको छ भने तपाई उसलाई शारिरिक रूपमा घेटघाट गर्न भयो ?

(१) भयो ............ (२) भेटघाट   गरिएन ............

30.2 If yes, what was the first experience like? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) Normal Conversation .............. (2) Abusive behaviour ............. (3) Bad touch ...............

(4) Sexual Abuse ................. (5) Shared sexual/ Nude, semi-nude Images ..................

(6) Pressurize to keep the conversation a secret ................... (7) Planned for next meet ...................

(8) If Others, please specify ...........................

३०.२.  यदि भेटघाट भएको भएत्यसको अनुभव कस्तो भयो ?(एक भन्दा बढिमा पनि चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) सामान्य कुराकानी ......... (२) दुर्व्यवहारको व्यवहार देखायो ......... (३) नराम्रो किसिमले छोयो .......

(४) यौनदुर्व्यवहार ............ (५) सगै बसेर अश्लिल तस्विर हेरौं ............

(६) हामीदुईले गरेको कुरा गोप्य राख्न दवाव दियो ............        (७) अर्को घेटघाटका लागि समय माग्या

(८) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस ............

30.3 If you have faced bad experience mentioned above, how many times did you face it?

(1) Only once .......... (2) Twice ........... (3) Thrice ............. (4) More than thrice ...........

(5) Continuously ........

३०.३.  यदि तपाईले माथी दिइएका नकारात्मक अनुभवको सामना गर्नुभएको भएकति पटक गर्न भयो?

(१) एक पटक मात्र ............ (२) दुईपटक ............ (३) तिन पटक ............

(४) तिन पटक भन्दा बढि ............ (५) निरन्तर............

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31.  Are you aware of any incident where contact with the stranger online resulted in child marriage/elope?

(1) Yes ............ (2) No ............... (3) I don't know ...........

३१.  के तपाई निरन्तर अनलाईन सम्पर्कको परिणाम स्वरूप बालबिवाह/भागिविबाह   घटनाबारे सर्तक हुनुहुन्छ ?

(१) छु ............ (२) छैन ............ (३) यस बारे जानकारी छैन ............

If you have marked 'Yes' in the question no. 24, 25, 26 and30 you must fill this section.

यदि तपाईले माथीका २४, २५ र ३० नं को प्रश्नमा अनलाईन सेवाबाट पिडित हुनु भएको छ भने यो खण्डको सवालको जवाफ दिनुहोला ।

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### Information about the Perpetrator (पिडक बारे जानकारी)

A sexual predator is a person seeking or trying to gain sexual contact with another person in an abusive manner.

आफ्नो यौन तृप्तिका लागि यौन शोषकले अपरिचित व्यीक्तसँग गर्ने दुर्व्यवहार

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**32. Who was the perpetrator? (multiple choice can be more than one)**

(1) Family Members ........... (2) Relatives ............ (3) Mentor/caretaker/ Coach/warden ............

(4) Friends/Seniors___        (5) Neighbours___        (6) Strangers___(7) Volunteers___

(8) Tourists ............... (9) Social Workers ............. (10) Professionals ...............

**३२. पिडक को थियो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्हलगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)**

(१)  परिवारको सदस्य _____ (२) आफन्तनातेदार _____ (३)संरक्षक/हेरचाहकर्ता/कोच/वार्डेन _____

(४) ठूलो उमेरका साथी समूह _____ (५) छिमेकी _____ (६) अपरिचितव्यक्ति _____

(७) स्वयम सेवक _____ (८) पर्यटक _____ (९) सामाजिककार्यकर्ता _____

(१०) पेशागतव्यक्तिहरू _____

**32.1 Which Nationality does the perpetratorbelong to?**(Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Nepali .............. (2) Indian ............. (3) If others, please specify the Nationality ............

**३२.१ राष्ट्रियता आधारमा को थियो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)**

(१) नेपाली _____ (२) भारतिय _____ (३) अन्य मुलुककाभए देशको नाम लेख्नुहोस _____

**32.2 Mode of contact? (Multiple choices can be more than one)**

(1) E-mail .......... (2) Social networking site .............. (3) Dating App .......... (4) Mobile ............

(5) If Others, please specify…………………………….

**३२.२ सम्पर्कको माध्यम के हो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)**

(१) इमेल _____ (२) सामाजिक सञ्जाल _____ (३) डेटिङ एप्स _____ (४) मोवाइल _____

(५) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

**32.3 Did the perpetrator face any legal action against the sexual exploitation?**

(1) Yes ............ (2) No ...........

**३२.३ के अभियुक्तले बालयौनशोषण गरेवापत उसलाई कुनै कानुनी कार्यबाहि भयो ?**

(१) भयो _____ (२) भएन _____

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Impact of Online Child Sexual Exploitation (अनलाईनमा बाल यौनशोषणको प्रभाव)

This section highlights on the impact caused by online sexual exploitation to the children.

यो खण्डमा अनलाईन बाल यौनशोषणबाट हुने असर बारे जानकारी गराइन्छ ।

33.  If any of unwanted online sexual exploitation incident has occurred, what was the feeling?
(Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Sad ........... (2) Angry ......... (3) Guilty .......... (4) Embarrassed ......... (5) Nervous .......

(6) Frightened .......... (7) Shameful ........... (8) Depressed .........

(9) If others, please specify ...........

३३. तपाई नचाहँदा नचाहँदै पनि अनलाईन बाल यौनशोषणबाट पिडित हुनु भएको छ भने कस्तो पिडा महशुष गर्नुभयो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) दुःखी _____ (२) रिसाएको _____ (३) दोषिमहशुष _____ (४) लज्जित महशुष _____

(५) अत्तालिएको _____ (६) डराएका _____ (७) लाजमर्दो _____ (८) नैराश्यता _____

(९) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस _____

33.1 Did the incident of online sexual exploitation compel you to skip your school?

(1) Yes .............. (2) No ............. (3) Few days ..............

३३.१. यो घटनाको कारण तपाई विद्यालयमा अनुपस्थित हुनु भयो ?

(१) भए _____ (२) भइन _____ (३) केहि दिन _____

33.2 Did the incident hamper your daily life?

(1) Yes ............ (2) No ........... (3) Somewhat ............. (4) I am not sure ...............

३३.२. यस घटनाले तपाईको दैनिक जीवनमा प्रभाव पऱ्यो ?

(१) पऱ्या _____ (२) परेन _____ (३) केहि हद सम्म _____ (४) मलाई थाह छैन् _____

33.3 If yes, Please specify……………………

३३.३. यदि प्रभाव परेको छ भने खुलाउनुस _____

33.4  Did you seek any counselling?

(1) Yes ............ (2) No ............. (3) I am not aware about counselling ............

३३.४ तपाईले कहिकतै गएर कुनै परामर्श लिनु भयो ?

(१) लिए _____ (२) लिइन _____ (३) परामर्श बारे जानकारी थिएन _____

Reporting, Prevention and Rehabilitation on Online Child Sexual Exploitation
(अनलाईन बालयौन शोषणको रिर्पोट, रोकथाम एवं पुनर्स्थापना)

This section focuses on the knowledge of Reporting, Prevention and Rehabilitation regarding Online Child Sexual Exploitation.

यो खण्डमा अनलाईन बालयौनशोषणको रिर्पोट, रोकथा मएवं पुनर्स्थापनाका बिषयमा निहित प्रश्नहरू समावेश गरिएका छन् ।

**34. Did you take any immediate steps to escape from online sexual exploitation?**

(1) Yes ......... (2) No ..........

**३४. तपाईले यसबाट बच्न तत्काल कुनै कदमचाल्नु भयो ?**

(१) चालियो _____ (२) केहि गरिएन _____

34.1. If yes, what was the immediate step you took? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) Avoided messages/calls ....... (2) Stopped using internet ........ (3) Blocked the person .........

(4) Informed/reported ............. (5) Created new account in social media ................

(6) Changed to new SIM card .......

३४.१. यदि कदम चाल्नु भयो भने के गर्नु भयो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१)प्रेषित सन्देशलाई वास्तै गरिएन \_\_\_\_\_ (२) इन्टरनेट नै चलाउन छाड _____ (३) ब्लक गरिदियां _____

(४) सम्बन्धित निकायमा रिर्पोट गरियो _____ (५) सामाजिक सञ्जालमा नयां खाता खोलियो _____

(६) नयां सिमकार्ड प्रयोगमा ल्याइयो _____

34.2. If you reported, where and to whom did you report?(Multiple choices can be more than one)

(1) Family ........... (2) Teacher ........... (3) Child Helpline (1098) .......... (4) Friends .........

३४.२. यदि रिर्पोट गरेको भएकहां र कसलाई गर्नु भयो ?(एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु ह'नेछ)

(१)परिवारमा \_\_\_\_\_ (२) विद्यालयमा शिक्षकलाई \_\_\_\_\_ (३) बाल हेल्पलाइन (१०९८) \_\_\_\_\_ (४) साथीहरूलाई \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Relatives ........ (6) Neighbour ............. (7) Police ........... (8) If others, please specify ...........

(५) आफन्तहरूलाई \_\_\_\_\_ (६) छिमेकी \_\_\_\_\_ (७) प्रहरी कहाँ \_\_\_\_\_ (८) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस \_\_\_\_\_

34.3. Through which medium did you report? (multiple choice can be more than one)

(1) Written.......... (2) Oral .......... (3) Evidence based paper Document ............. (4) Text Message ........

(5) E-mail .......... (6) If others, please specify .........

३४.३. कुन माध्यमबाट रिर्पोट गर्नु भयो ? (एक भन्दा बढिमा चिन्ह लगाउन सक्नु हुनेछ)

(१) लिखित \_\_\_\_\_ (२) मौखिक \_\_\_\_\_ (३)प्रमाण सहित पेश गरियो \_\_\_\_\_ (४) ब्यक्त गर्न संभव नभएर म्यासेज टेक्स गरियो \_\_\_\_\_ (५) इमेल मार्फत \_\_\_\_\_ (६) अन्यभए खुलाउनुस \_\_\_\_\_

**35. Are you aware that child sexual exploitation is a criminal offence and the perpetrator will be punished for such crime?**

(1) Yes ...........   (2) No ...........

**३५. तपाईलाई बालयौन शोषण कानूनी अपराध हो र अभियुक्तलाई सजाएदिइनेबारे ज्ञान छ ?**

(१) छ \_\_\_\_\_ (२) छैन \_\_\_\_\_

36. Are you aware about the compensation and services provided to the victim in case of online sexual exploitation of children?

    (1) Yes ..........  (2) No ..........

३६. तपाईलाई पिडितले प्राप्त गर्ने कानूनी सेवा तथा क्षतिपूर्तिको व्यवस्थाबारे जानकारी छ ?

    (१) छ _____ (२) छैन _____

36. 1. If Yes, please specify ............... ............... ........... ........... ........... ........... ......... ...................... ................

३६.१.यदि छ भने आफ्नै किसिमले खुलाउनुस _____  _____  _____  _____  _____  _____

Children are vulnerable to be sexually abused by predators in the online environment. IT IS NOT YOUR FAULT. You have to break the silence, speak up against the predator/perpetrator and bring them to justice.

If you need counselling or any help for the problems you are encountering in the online environment, DO SEEK HELP! HELP IS AVAILABLE!

Report to Child Helpline 1098

Go to play store and download Child Helpline Mobile APP

Call a counsellor@ 9860036544

Report the incidence to Nepal Police 100

यो अध्ययनमा सहभागि भएवापत तपाईलाई प्रत्यक्षरूपमा सहयोग पुग्ननसक्ला तर तपाईले दिनु भएको जानकारीबाट इन्टरनेटको माध्यमबाट बालयौन दुर्व्यवहारमा परेका अरू बालबालिकालाई जोगाउन अवश्य सहयोग मिल्नेछ ।

सिविन नेपाल

Annexes

## Annex 3: Guiding questions for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

1. Advantages and disadvantages of using Internet?

2. Risks using internet

3. Are you aware about Online Sexual exploitation of children?

4. Have you heard of the terminologies (Sexting, Grooming, Live streaming, Sextortion, Pedophile)?

5. Give them a case (assume that you have face online abuse, if you face such situation what steps would you take?)

6. What kind of psychological effect might the victims of OSEC might go through?

7. How can we prevent from OSEC?

8. Are you aware about the policies, reporting mechanism and services provided by Government or non-governmental organisation for the survival of OSEC?

9. What do you think should be provided to the survivors of OSEC?

## Annex 4: List of participants of Focus Group Discussion

| SN | Province | District | No. of participants |
|----|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | Province No.1 | Morang | 16 |
| 2 | Bagmati Province | Kathamndu | 5 |
| 3 | Bagmati Province | Makwanpur | 8 |
| 4 | Gandaki Province | Kaski | 5 |
| 5 | Sudurpashchim Province | Kailali | 5 |
| 6 | Province No. 5 | Banke | 8 |
| | | Total | 47 |

## Annex 5: Guiding questions for KII

KII Interview

Research on Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Nepal

KII

Researcher:

Interview date:                                    Place of interview:

Key informant's name/position/organisation:

Sex of key informant:

1. **Nepali Children's Online Behaviour**

    ◆ What are the vulnerable online behaviours of Nepalese children?

2. **Vulnerability to and Risk for sexual exploitation (SECTT, OSAM, Live streaming, OCSE)**

    ◆ What do you perceive as the most possible risks for online sexual abuse and exploitation of children?

**Annexes**

3.  Which group of children do you think are more vulnerable to online sexual exploitation?

4.  Laws and Regulations

    ◆  What existing laws/policies protects children from OCSE?

    ◆  Do you think the existing laws are enough to safeguard the children from online sexual exploitation?

    ◆  If Not, what provisions should be included in the laws and regulations?

    ◆  Which authority should become the focal point for cyber safety for children?

5.  Protection Mechanism

    ◆  What do you consider would be the effective protection mechanism in the context of OCSE?

    ◆  How can an integrated child protection system prevent OCSE? (how can NTA, ISPs, Nepal Police, Cyber cell, Parents and Adolescent clubs collaborate work to bring awareness on online sexual exploitation)

6.  Reporting

    ◆  Through which medium does the reporting of online sexual exploitation done?

    ◆  How is it reviewed and responded by the police?

    ◆  Do the cases of online abuse get justice or what happens to it?

7.  Impact of OCSE

    ◆  When a child faces online sexual exploitation, what can be the impact of it in the child? (social, emotional/psychological/physical and economical)

    ◆  How can the child's surrounding environment play a role in intensifying or reducing the trauma faced by OCSE? What can we do to proactively support the victim of OCSE?

8.  Prevention of OCSE

    ◆  What are the three urgent matters to be considered for prevention of OCSE?

    ◆  Do you think parents and guardians are aware about Parental Control?

9.  Psycho-Social Impact of OCSE

    ◆  What other psychological impact can be seen on the child who has faced online sexual exploitation?

    ◆  Do the children who face online sexual exploitation seek or get counselling services?

10. Role of stakeholders to prevent OCSE?

    ◆  Nepal Telecommunications Authority (NTA)

    ◆  Line Ministries

    ◆  National Child Rights Council (NCRC)

    ◆  Law enforcing (Police/judiciary)

    ◆  Civil Society/NGO

    ◆  Child clubs

    ◆  Parents

    ◆  Schools/Teachers

    ◆  Internet Service Providers (ISPs)

Annex 6: Tables – Internet Safety

1.  Distribution of respondents according to awareness about the internet safety

| Aware about internet safety | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 705 | 771 | 12 | 1488 |
| No | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Prefer not to answer | 144 | 70 | 10 | 224 |
| Grand Total | 851 | 841 | 22 | 1,714 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

2.  Distribution of respondents according to the level of awareness about the internet safety

| Level of awareness | Female | Male | Prefer not to answer | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fully aware | 154 | 190 | 1 | 345 |
| Partial aware | 346 | 354 | 3 | 703 |
| Lack of awareness | 205 | 227 | 8 | 440 |
| Grand Total | 705 | 771 | 12 | 1488 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

Annex 7:List of participants of Key Informant Interview

| SN | Name | Designation | Organisation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr. Arun Kunwar | Senior Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist | Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Unit, Kanti Children's Hospital |
| 2 | Sagar Bhandari | Assistant Project Manager | Child Helpline Nepal 1098, Kathmandu, CWIN – Nepal |
| 3 | Shrinkhala Thapa | Regional Coordinator | ECPAT International |
| 4 | Shiva Adhikari | Founder/Principal | ED-Mark/ Wisdom Academy |
| 5 | Santosh Maharjan | Advocate | Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) |
| 6 | Pooja Shrestha | Project Manager | CWIN-Nepal |
| 7 | Ananda Sahani | Member | Mithila Adolescent Network |

**Annexes**

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