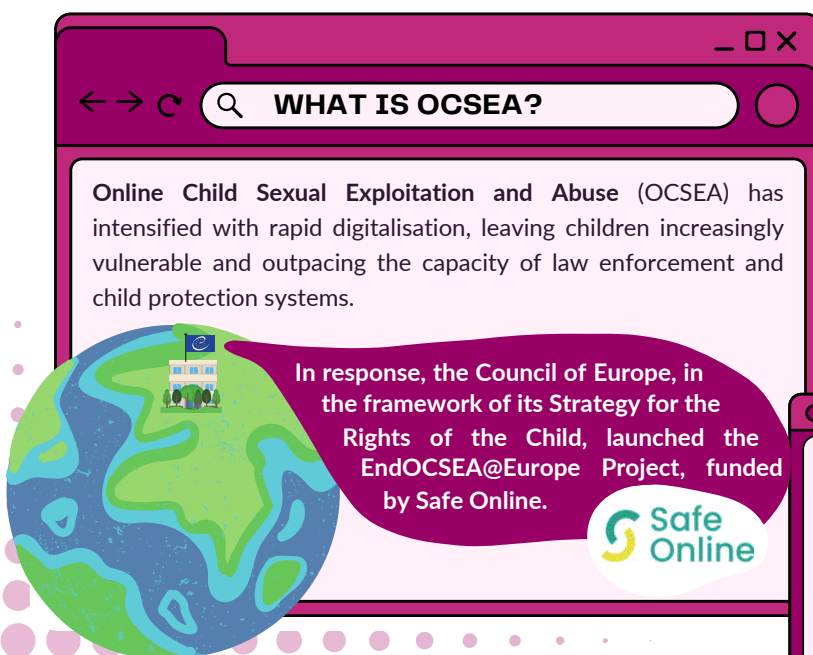


ENDING ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN EUROPE



"When I have to work on similar cases, I now know certain mechanisms both for prevention and response."

— Training participant, Georgia



"The most useful thing I learned was that no matter what happens, I must not stay silent! I must speak up and report cases of abuse, whether in society or if I am the victim, the case must be reported!"

— Adolescent, The Republic of Moldova

"The training contributed to a better understanding of the forms and signs of OCSEA, as well as a clearer insight into reporting and response mechanisms."

— Training participant, Montenegro



The project was divided in **two phases**. Phase I (2018-2021) supported ten countries, with as pilot countries:



Armenia



Azerbaijan



Ukraine

Phase II (2023-2025) built on these outcomes in:



Georgia



Republic of Moldova



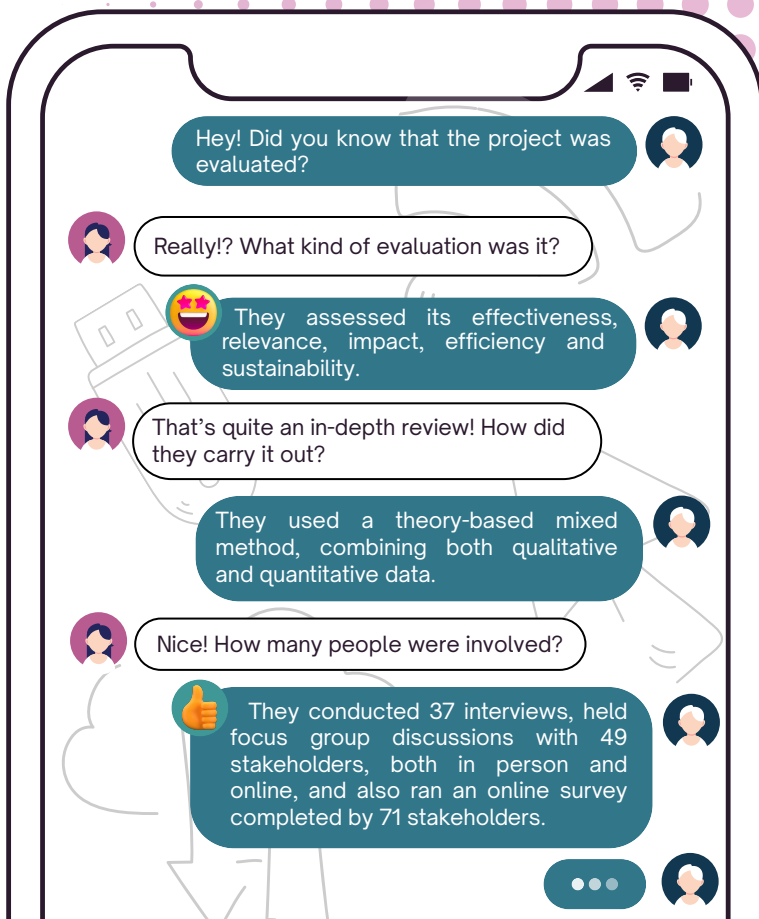
Montenegro

PROJECT GOALS

The project focused on:

- Strengthening child protection laws and policies
- Developing professionals' capacities
- Increasing public awareness
- Fostering collaboration between governments, NGOs and international organisations

EVALUATION AND SCOPE



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



LAW AND POLICIES

Phase I built the foundation for stronger action against OCSEA. A baseline mapping of existing practices and gap analyses in the three focus countries helped **identify systemic gaps** in national systems and led to **practical policy recommendations**, including the introduction of more child-friendly procedures.

Phase II built on those efforts to facilitate **legal, policy, and institutional reforms** towards alignment of national frameworks with international standards and **encourage interagency cooperation**. The project supported the implementation of the **Lanzarote and Budapest Conventions**, strengthening protection for children online.



The Lanzarote Convention

The Lanzarote Convention, signed in 2007, was adopted to **protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse**, in all contexts, whether committed within the family, in institutions, or online.

The Budapest Convention

The Budapest Convention, signed in 2001, was adopted to **harmonise national laws and enhance international co-operation against cybercrime**.



COOPERATION

Countries shared experiences through Steering Committee meetings, regional workshops, and international conferences.

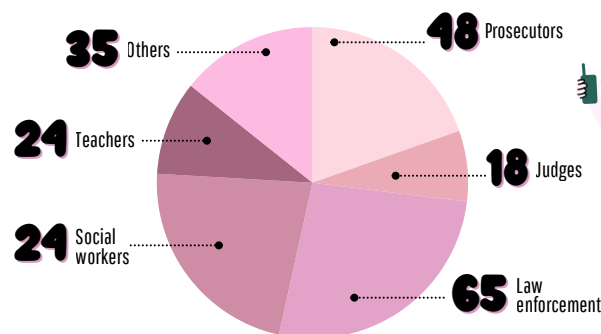
Training materials were picked up and adapted in other States, fostering dialogue on child protection across member states.



CAPACITY BUILDING

All training participants demonstrated significant gains in their understanding of OCSEA, and the majority reported knowing how to apply this knowledge in their daily work.

NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS TRAINED:



AWARENESS RAISING

Awareness is one of the most powerful ways to prevent OCSEA. When more people understand the risks, more children can stay safe.

In Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Montenegro, local NGOs organised interactive **workshops** for parents and children, to **learn about online safety, privacy, and recognising abuse**.

These initiatives helped families learn how to stay informed, stay alert, and stay safe in the digital world.



261 children
268 professionals
215 parents
participated in awareness-raising workshops and all of them reported improved knowledge and awareness!