

# Introduction of Online Child Sexual Abuse (OCSA)



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Online child sexual abuse is any activity that negatively impacts a child's physical, mental, educational, moral, and social development through social media platforms such as Facebook, Messenger, TikTok, YouTube, Viber, Twitter, WhatsApp, IMO, Instagram, etc. Children are particularly vulnerable to online sexual abuse and exploitation on these platforms.

Adults may exploit children online to fulfill their desires, gain money or other benefits, or to retaliate. Additionally, children may also abuse and exploit their peers online, imitating the behavior of adults or acting under their influence.



# Forms of Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation



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- Online enticement and seduction of children for personal gain.
- Engaging in sexually explicit conversations with children online and sending sexually explicit messages, videos, and photos.
- Forcing children to take nude photos and videos or taking such photos and videos of them online.
- Superimposing the faces and bodies of children onto inappropriate images of other individuals and posting the resulting photos and videos on social media.
- Forcing children to view and post inappropriate photos and videos on pornographic websites.
- Showing children their own or others' nude photos and videos online.
- Building trust and then coercing children into other sexual activities.



# Facts about Online Child Sexual Abuse



# Facts about Online Child Sexual Abuse

- Nepal Police, Cyber Bureau has reported that 635 children (253 boys and 382 girls) filed complaints of cybercrime in fiscal year 2080/81.
- According to the report on "Situation and Policy Gap Analysis on OCSA - 2023" conducted by VOC and KNH Germany, among the surveyed girls, 38.60% reported receiving seductive calls and chats, 34% received nude photos, 13.60% were asked to share seductive photos/links/videos/emojis, and 6.80% mentioned experiencing OCSA in forms not previously mentioned. Among the surveyed boys, 32.30% reported receiving seductive chats/calls, 29.20% received nude photos, 15.40% were asked to share seductive photos/links/videos/emojis, and 6.20% faced other forms of OCSA.
- A study report of Child Safe Net and UNICEF, 42% of participated children reported viewing sexually explicit material online.
- A 2017 survey by Voice of Children and ECPAT Luxembourg, among 452 children aged 5-12 in the Kathmandu Valley found that 75% were unaware of how to protect themselves from online sexual abuse.



# Effects of online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation



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- Feeling stressed and anxious.
- Experiencing sadness and depression.
- Looking pale and tired.
- Lack of self-confidence, fear, and anxiety.
- Isolation, hatred, and suspicion towards others.
- Crying, shouting, and unusual behavior.
- Aggressive behavior, anger, and irritability.
- Being either silent or excessively talkative.
- Inability to concentrate on studies and loss of interest in activities.
- Stomach and headache problems.
- Blaming oneself and feeling inferior.
- Avoiding contact and interaction with family members.
- Avoiding interaction with friends.
- Distrust and suspicion towards others.
- Reluctance to share personal experiences.
- Excessive or reduced use of social media.
- Suicidal thoughts.



# Ways to stay safe from online child sexual abuse and exploitation

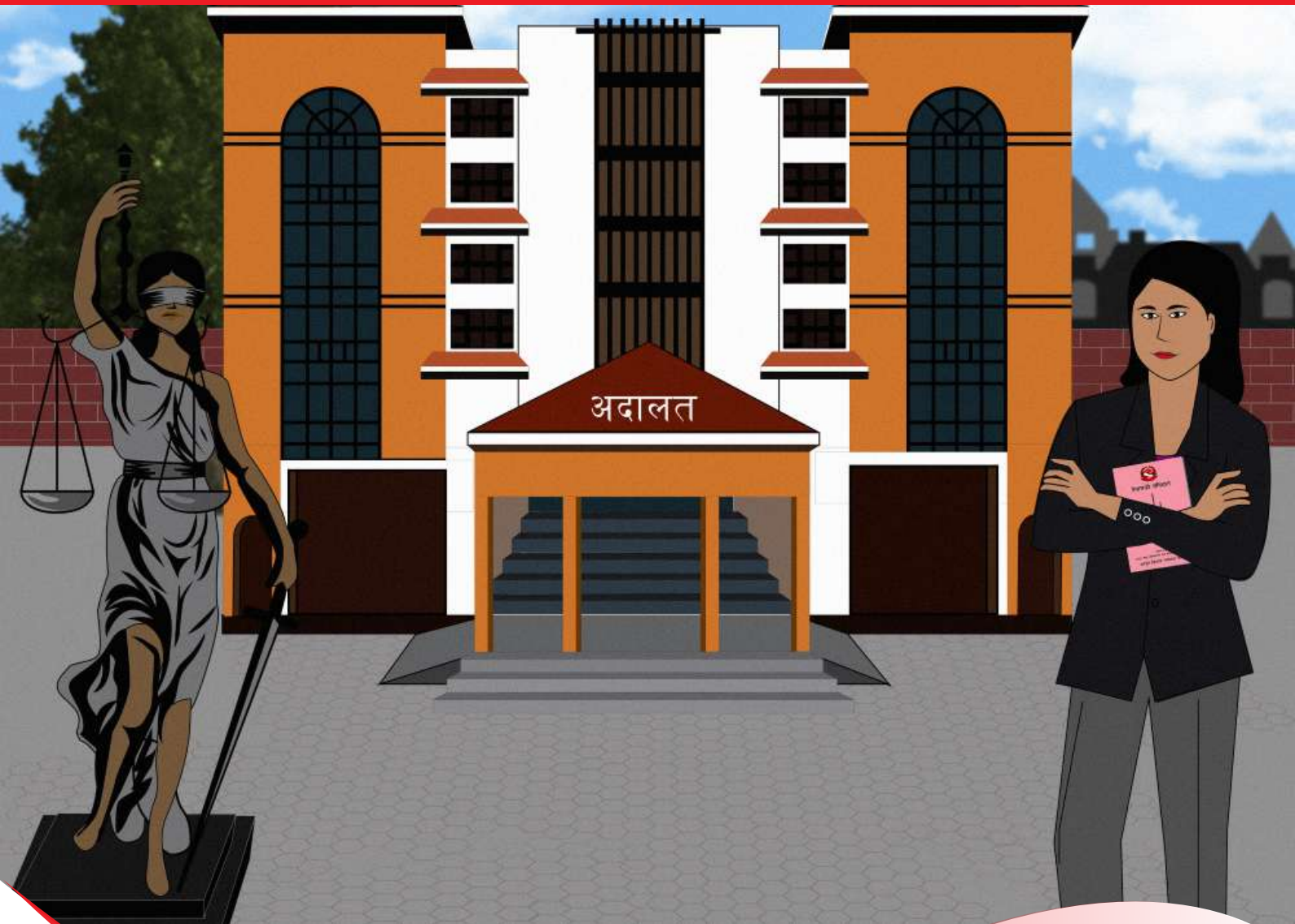


# Ways to stay safe from online child sexual abuse and exploitation

- Create a strong password for your Facebook and other social media accounts, using a mix of letters, symbols, and numbers.
- Never share your password or pin with anyone.
- Do not share personal information on social media.
- Adjust your privacy settings on social media.
- Only add people you know as friends.
- Do not open suspicious websites sent by strangers.
- Do not share photos or videos on social media under pressure, temptation, or fear, and do not engage in any sexual activities.
- Do not meet anyone you only know online.
- Monitor children's online activities and encourage them to discuss any problems they encounter on social media.



# Major Laws and Regulations against Online Sexual Abuse



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- According to section 47 of the Electronic Transaction Act 2063, any person who publishes or displays content through computers, the internet, or other electronic communication media that is prohibited by law, violates public morality and decency, incites hatred or animosity towards any individual or group, or disrupts harmonious relations between different castes and communities shall be punished with a fine of up to NRS 100,000 or imprisonment for up to five years, or both.
- According to section 300 of the Muluki (Civil) Code 2074, anyone who intentionally causes fear, distress, insult, or humiliation to another person through letters, pamphlets, or other written or electronic means shall be punished with imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to NPR 100,000, or both.
- According to section 75 of the Information Technology Act 2074, if a person is found to have collected, stored, published, or disseminated child sexual abuse material through electronic means, they shall be punished with imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of NPR 300,000 to NPR 500,000.
- According to section 11(2) of the Children's Act 2075, no one shall create, collect, publish, print, display, sell, distribute, or disseminate any information, details, photos, or videos that could cause shame, embarrassment, or humiliation to a child through any medium.

