



# Partnerships to Combat Online Child Sexual abuse in the Gambia: The Perspective of Child Protection Officers (Case Study: Serekunda Tourism Development Areas)

Yahya Muhammed Bah<sup>1\*</sup>, Myrtati Dyah Artaria<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of The Gambia, The Gambia, West Africa, Gambia  
F86F+484, Serrekunda, Gambia

<sup>2</sup> University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia  
PQJM+GMH, Mulyorejo, Surabaya, East Java 60115, Indonesia

Article Info: Received: March 08, 2026; Revised: April, 2026; Accepted: April 18, 2026

## Keywords

Online;  
Child;  
Abuse;  
Partnership;  
Strengths;  
Challenges;  
Exploitation;  
Perpetrators;  
Tourism

## Kata Kunci

Daring;  
Anak;  
Kekerasan;  
Kemitraan;  
Kekuatan;  
Tantangan;  
Eksplorasi;  
Pelaku;  
Pariwisata

## Abstract

*The digital technology has positively transformed the life and living conditions of many people around the globe. However, studies have revealed some negative socio-economic, political, cultural; and environmental impacts. This case study was conducted to interrogate online child sexual abuse and exploitation in The Gambia focusing on the motivating factors, techniques, negative impacts, victims and perpetrators support services, preventive strategies; and institutional collaboration. The findings show that institutional collaboration improves efficiency and service delivery while reducing duplication, but challenges remain, including competition, delays, limited legal aid, weak regulations, government denial, and harmful cultural practices. The study concludes that strengthening coordinated multi-sectoral responses, improving legal and policy frameworks, and expanding victim-centered services are essential to effectively combat online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA).*

## Abstrak

Teknologi digital telah memberikan dampak positif dengan meningkatkan kualitas hidup dan kondisi kehidupan banyak orang di seluruh dunia. Namun, berbagai penelitian juga menunjukkan adanya dampak negatif dari sisi sosial-ekonomi, politik, budaya, dan lingkungan. Studi kasus ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji kekerasan dan eksploitasi seksual anak secara daring (OCSEA) di Gambia dengan fokus pada faktor pendorong, teknik yang digunakan pelaku, dampak negatif, layanan dukungan bagi korban dan pelaku, strategi pencegahan, serta kolaborasi kelembagaan. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi antar lembaga meningkatkan efisiensi dan layanan serta mengurangi duplikasi, namun tantangan tetap ada, seperti persaingan, keterlambatan, keterbatasan bantuan hukum, lemahnya regulasi, penyangkalan pemerintah, dan praktik budaya yang merugikan. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa penguatan respons multisektoral yang terkoordinasi, perbaikan kerangka hukum dan kebijakan, serta perluasan layanan yang berpusat pada korban sangat penting untuk menangani OCSEA secara efektif.

\* **Corresponding author:** Yahya Muhammed Bah ✉ [yahyamuhammed@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:yahyamuhammed@yahoo.co.uk)

Department of Sociology, School of Arts and Sciences, University of The Gambia, The Gambia, West Africa

## How to Cite (APA Style):

Bah, Y. M., & Artaria, M. D. (2026). Partnerships to Combat Online Child Sexual abuse in the Gambia: The Perspective of Child Protection Officers (Case Study: Serekunda Tourism Development Areas). *Jurnal Hawa: Studi Pengarus Utama Gender dan Anak*, 8(1), 1-9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29300/hawapsga.v8i1.11021>



## **INTRODUCTION**

Over the years, the world has witnessed a massive revolution in all aspects of life and society due to the unprecedented growth of the digital technology (Martin Hilbert, 2020). With the internet, communication has not only become fast but easy especially with the accessible and affordable mobile and smartphones, computer devices, social media; and messaging applications. Thus, it has resulted to more than 4.5 billion people being connected to the cyber world 1 in 3 of whom are children and unfortunately hardly under the supervision of any responsible adult (Bracket Foundation, n.d.). Although the virtual world has positively impacted all walks of life, it has a dark side that equally demands global recognition and immediate actions to save lives and businesses (Pietro Ferrara, 2021) and (Michael Chertoff, 2015).

With the remote world, the sexual abuse of children has not only been made easy, but has substantially increased as it has become a comfortable and affordable platform for perpetrators of child abuse and exploitation to establish relationship for subsequent offline meetings and engagement in sexual activities (Choi, Wong, & Fong, 2018). The online contacts have subsequently resulted in offenders physically meeting victims and sexually abused them, (Senker, Scott, & Wainwright, 2020).

Therefore, the cyber world is increasingly becoming a dangerous platform for children and teenagers particularly those whose profiles are often on the net (Wolak, Finkelhor, Mitchell, & Ybarra, 2008). According to the National Centre for Missing and Exploited children, from 2019 to 2020, it has witnessed a 106 per cent increment in reports of online sexual exploitation while the Watch Foundation registered 77 per cent increase in child self-generated sexual materials (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2021).

Globally, the picture looks disturbing as per the number of people who had experienced at least one online sexual abuse during childhood as per disaggregated data sub-regionally: Middle East and North Africa 44%, Western Europe 65%, Eastern Europe and Commonwealth Independent States 44%, East Asia 44%, Southeast Asia 52%, Australasia 52%, South Asia 50%, Southern Africa 57%, Central Africa 31%, Latin America 49%, Central America 59%; and North America 71% (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2019), (Maestral, 2021) and (WeProtect Global Alliance, 2021).

In light of these alarming online sexual abuse and exploitation meted on innocent children, academics, parents; and politicians has developed serious interest and commitment in ensuring that children are safe online since the digital technology has become an integral part of people's life and living (Rogers, Wczasek, & Davies, 2011). Therefore, building a safer virtual world especially for the vulnerable communities including the children has become a global agenda requiring both local and international pragmatic solutions (UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, 2011).

In spite of this unbelievable maltreatment of our beloved children, the exact number of survivors and conditions is not scientifically well researched and documented; nevertheless what is concrete is they are in millions (Ali, Haykal, & Youssef, 2021). This lack of scholarly documentation, especially in the third world including The Gambia, beyond reasonable doubts is a huge challenge to all. Therefore, this research was meant to address this academic vacuum.

The primordial objective of this study was to interrogate the present scale and degree of the causes of online child sexual abuse in The Gambia focusing on the Tourism Development Areas (TDA) and surrounding communities, share knowledge to spark and inspire a process that will galvanise quick response from all in the battle against the menace. The Gambia is a major destination in Africa with hundreds of thousands of visitors round the year.

## **METHOD**

The qualitative approach was adopted to explore twenty-nine child protection officers' views with regard to online child sexual abuse in The Gambia, mainly focusing on the causes, techniques of recruitment, the impacts, government and its development partners' efforts toward its eradication, strategies to eliminate it; challenges and opportunities. This study was conducted in 2025. This approach

was adopted in response to the need to generate rich and original descriptions of the respondents' views and professionals' experiences in anticipation that one can discern what is exactly happening in the tourism development areas vis-à-vis online child sexual abuse and what can be done to eradicate it. The study was informed by a case study and twenty-nine (29) child protection officers who are directly involved in handling matters associated with child abuse in the country were in-depth interviewed. The study lasted for six months and thematically covered the motivating factors, techniques, impacts, support services, preventive strategies; and institutional collaboration.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Partnership to Combat Online Child Sexual Abuse

To ensure the children are secured online all informants subscribed to the need for constant collaboration in view of the financial muscles of the perpetrators and the seemingly unregulated nature of the remote world as substantiated: (To & Alliance, 2022), ensuring the children are protected online it should be a learning, supporting, open and continuous engagement and partnership between children, parents, legislators; and online service providers, the fundamental stakeholder. To succeed in the implementation of legislations and policies for online safety, there must be collaboration between governments' departments, civil society organizations; and other critical sectors as with such, through well-thought coordination strategies, the implementation gaps can be closed and public sensitization enhanced (Maestral, 2021).

### 2. Strengths of Partnerships

In discussing the strengths of their respective partnerships, discussants felt: enhances resources mobilization, sharing tasks, quick access to support, quick service delivery, rapid access to information, capacity building opportunities; and reduction in duplication of efforts and services as catalogued in table below.

Identified strengths	Frequency	%
Enhances resources mobilization	25	14.1
Sharing tasks	17	10.0
Quick access to support	23	13.0
Quick service delivery	28	16.0
Rapid access to information	19	10.7
Capacity building opportunities	38	21.5
Reduction in duplication of efforts and services	27	15.2
Total responses	177	100.00

To deliver urgently needed and critical services to traumatize and life threaten communities and families, the ability to mobilise the required resources and rapidly utilize them especially on an expertise shared basis without duplication of efforts and services deserves less emphasis. These are all tenable in partnership as put by a male informant: "..... another strength of the partnership is when it comes to resources mobilization and avoidance of wastage of resources in duplication, but we have realized through partnership we are able to synergies to save millions being spend on one event." This is congruent with (Gulati, Wohlgezogen, & Zhelyazkov, 2012) findings, in the uphill battling to eliminate child sexual abuse, access to finance which partnership can enhance, is a must to mobilize the needed expertizes within reasonable time bearing in mind the syndicates behind the perpetrators are financially well-anchored to succeed in corrupting families, communities, local; and central authorities to turn blind eye to the criminal activities. Similarly (Foundation, 2016) found, for partnership to accord the needed experts and resources to fight the online sexual abuse of children, the establishment of ecosystem requires technical solutions, high degree of preparedness, collaboration, coordination among key stakeholders namely;

government institutions, private sectors, international organizations, academia; and civil society organizations.

Beneficiary in partnership is sharing responsibilities and quick access to experts as lamented by some informants: *“..... sometimes we share expertise and responsibilities this make the job easy and more effective.... this is due to partnership; this was limited years back.”* Similarly, another informant added: *“..... we collaborate because it makes the work easy, like you can do these parts others do other parts, for example, if I happen to have a case like this then I will just transfer it to the nearest guy who can expertly take care of this responsibility.”* These assertions conform with (Parliament, 2021) findings, with partnership, the civil society organisations and government are able to meet and share critical information, strategies, expertizes, financial and materials resources and furthermore properly delineate assignments to become a formidable force to reckon with in the fight against child abuse. According to some informants, partners being spread all over especially in hard-to-reach areas is another advantage to reckon with: *“..... our partners are everywhere so it meant quick access to help through quick service delivery which all victims need just to be empowered and relieve from the problems,”* elaborated a male informant. This corroborates (Scholes, Jones, Stieler-Hunt, Rolfe, & Pozzebon, 2012) findings, stakeholders’ cooperation has expedited survivors’ access to necessary support as the partnership consists of different institutions with different expertise and mandates.

Similarly, informants contested partnerships facilitates survivors’ quick access to services through rapid dissemination of information for urgent actions which is another fundamental strength of collaboration. *“.....partnership makes the work easier and it is quicker to come up with a solution to the problem and is decisive in implementing the solutions so partnership is more beneficiary and advantageous compare solitary operation.”* *“..... if anything, happen or is needed for quick and smooth action, all partners all ready to share resources and data, so we communicate with little restrictions if any may if any could with government but much better now.....,”* advanced a male informant. This concurs with (Scholes et al., 2012) and (Wurtele & Kenny, 2010) findings, to end the sexual abuse and exploitation of children offline and online, access to relevant information is critical, because of the partnership, parents and communities are now willing to report and support the law enforcement agencies in the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators while the victims are being supported to access quality and relevant services for recovery, rehabilitation; and mainstreaming into society.

Additionally, informants highlighted the advantages of partnerships especially when it comes to capacity building and networking. *“.... regularly training programmes and workshops are organized by partners to ensure we all at the same level of understanding key issues.....is only now we don’t attend workshops almost weekly because of global economic crisis..... but we are still feeling empowered,”* lamented a female informant. This supports (Perezniето, Montes, Routier, & Langston, 2014) findings, to emerge victorious in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation and abuse of children, the active participation of all is fundamental particularly the youthful population and above all, partnership avails them the opportunities to learn and build their capacities to authoritatively challenge abusers and furthermore give support and basic legal advices to victims and other vulnerable communities to seek immediate interventions.

### 3. Partnership challenges

Informants in deliberating on the challenges in their various partnership, the reactions differed: competition, slow intervention of some partners, self-interest promotion, inadequately equipped partners, delay in prosecution, lack of legal aid to victims, inadequate services for victims and perpetrators, inadequate laws and policies, government denial of the problem, lack of conducive working environment, inadequate comprehension of partnership and harmful traditional beliefs and cultures as highlighted in table undermentioned:

Identified challenges	Frequency	%
Competition	13	5.0

Slow intervention of some partners	21	8.0
Self-interest promotion	17	6.3
Inadequately equipped partners	33	12.2
Delay in prosecution	37	13.8
Lack of legal aid to victims	11	4.1
Inadequate services for victims and perpetrators	19	7.1
Inadequate laws and policies	35	13.0
Government denial of the problem	23	8.6
Lack of conducive working environment	13	50
Inadequate comprehension of partnership	18	6.7
Harmful traditional beliefs and cultures	29	10.8
Total response	269	100.00

To effectively protect vulnerable communities from the cunning and sometimes highly-equipped and financially well-muscled notorious perpetrators, stakeholder partnering to mobilise resources and strengths is a must. However, partnership like marriage is not immune to challenges. In some instances, especially during financial trying moments, partners instead of complementing each other efforts to deliver effective and quality services; some have been engaged in competition in mobilising financial resources as lamented by a male informant: *".....one challenge we have.....competition instead of complementation.....is becoming common especially in the search of scarce resources,"* stated male informant. This aligns with (Tener & Murphy, 2015) and (Bwiza, Tuyisenge, Budigu, Ball, & Cartledge, 2020) findings, with the emergence of new disasters like the Covid-19 pandemic, most donors don't only ran out of funds but had been literally forced to divert their focus creating an atmosphere of limited opportunities and competition instead of the usual cooperation among small organisations and government institutions in accessing sponsorship for their respective programmes.

Similarly, some partners failing to intervene on time has been recognized a great challenge as it has significantly not only resulted in some victims not receiving the right support at the right time but further worsen the calamities: *".....lack of taking actions at the right time is threat because.....expand the threat and the danger if the danger was at 5%.....it may increase to 20% the gap might widen,"* asserted a male informant. This is supported by (Ross, 2010) findings, for partnership to deliver beyond expectations, the partners must feel to a degree being equal and their concerns are seriously considered in all aspects otherwise it result in mistrust and frustration which subsequently leads to lack of interest and not acting on assignments on time or acting late derailing success.

Similarly, some institutions bending on promoting their organisational objectives at the expense of the partnership has posed to threaten some years of collaboration:

*"..... because all institutions are interested in protecting their mandate especially the officers they focus on their promotion more than the partnership, that is a problem,"* concluded a male informant. This is in agreement with (OECD LEED Forum, 2015) recommendations, in order for a partnership to succeed, members must have a common vision and mission that is clearly articulated and all are ready to work towards it through well-thought strategies for effective delivery and long lasting relationships.

On the same token, ill-equipped partners have emerged as another challenge demanding for urgent action to ensure vibrant partnership: *".....evidences tempering and even lost, hospitals not having up to date equipment, .....when you look at the police you realize that there are lots of loopholes and being poorly equipped..... so the police have issues and the judiciary system too.....,"* postulated a female informant. This is substantiated by (sarah m Dennis, 2015) revelations, the success of any partnership is largely determined by multiple factors; however, partnership with weak workforce can barely deliver because donors hardly invest in it.

Inadequate support services for victims, legal aid; and government delaying the rapid prosecution of perpetrators which have the potentials of communities not reporting cases further entrenching exploitation and abuse of children has significantly threaten the fundamental objectives of the

partnerships as encapsulated by informants: *".....lack of proper investigations, quick prosecution, lack of convictions, lack of legal representation and legal aid .....inadequate magistrate who are legally mandated to adjudicate children cases causing delay and frustrations and as a result it leads to decrease in reporting and even families and communities participation in some of our programmes and activities, there are challenges,"* reacted a male informant. This concurs with (Shai Agmon, 2020) findings, the adversarial legal system is appreciated and promoted due to its multiple advantages such as being able to protect all litigants' rights, ensures impartiality, consistent application of the law, discovering the truth via highly-structured competition and truthful interpretation of the law however, without legal representation for the under privileged, it defeat the purpose of such system. Similarly (Caleb J. Robertson, 2018) found, if people are to have trust and confident in the legal systems, the police must be able to prosecute each suspect without bias.

Similarly, some participants lamented on the lack of understanding of signed memoranda and lack of critical services as big challenges in properly supporting victims: *".....we find it difficult to place our clients in the shelter because of age and lack of appropriate services and food, lack of understanding of signed MoUs.....inadequate support for victims and perpetrators in terms of psychotherapy, therapy, legal services, correction centers for effective rehabilitation, all these hinder partnership badly,"* emphasised a female informant. This accedes to (Nidhi Khosla , Jill A Marsteller, 2014) findings, ensuring broad-based participation in formulating MoUs can keep partners focused on agreed terms and condition to fast track the attainment of the mutually set expectations including the making of proper referrals especially when the needed capacities and facilities are limited.

The fundamental challenge is government being still in denial that child abuse does exist in the tourism development area meant to save the industry has resulted to serious setbacks like the misconception of partnership, lack of conducive working environment, inadequate laws and policies and the unabated continuation of harmful traditional and cultural practices. *".....the policies and laws should be clear about these issues especially online and child sex tourism and sex tourism.... these are policies and legal matters and.... they are a threat,"* commented a male informant. This synchronizes with (Kwibisa & Majzoub, 2017) findings, to some extent, political influences have negatively impacted the effective service delivery expected in inter-organizational collaboration. According to another informant, government lack of accepting a problem exist is a major threat to most government and civil society organisations partnership: *".....there is a threat I can give you two scenarios,.....governments acceptance,.....most of the time you see government will not be in acceptance, I remember in 2020 when I made a statement on the issue of child sex tourism i was exposed to some police interrogation so that tells you that's a threat at one point....., it is also about the issue of hostile environment for the players,"* highlighted a male informant. This supports (Chengli Wang, 2020) findings, government denial of problems in the community doesn't only threaten their partnership with development partners but as well with the citizenry as it has both long term and midterm effects on government credibility and worst of all erodes people satisfaction with the government and its associates.

Similarly, some partners misunderstood partnership especially CSO-Government ones: *".....some government official see CSOs as rich and must always shoulder greater parts of the financial burden in executing joint activities, this is not helping, partnership is sharing....., it happens with small CSOs that is understandable but government.... primary duty bearer.....,"* advanced a male informant. This is consonant with (Kwibisa & Majzoub, 2017) findings, because employees did not understand the importance of the collaboration between their organization and others, it has demotivated them to seriously commit themselves in the implementation of the partnerships.

Similarly, informants reported some traditional beliefs and practices as threats to their partnerships especially with local communities: *".....child marriage as a form of child abuse and if you go to certain areas and you want to talk about the issues and also FGM as a child abuse, they would see you as someone that is challenging their cultures .....for some religious families will tell you now you want to challenge our cultures, so there are some traditional and religious cultures so there are some traditional challenges*

*partnering with communities.....*,” lamented a male informant. This concurs with (Stephane M. Shepherd & Esqueda, 2019) results, for institutions to transform the life and living conditions of beneficiaries, they must pay high regard to cultural competence.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, institutional partnerships play a crucial role in addressing OCSEA by strengthening resource mobilization, enabling effective task sharing, accelerating access to support and information, improving service delivery, and enhancing capacity building while minimizing duplication of efforts. These strengths demonstrate the importance of coordinated, multi-agency collaboration in responding to complex social issues. However, their effectiveness is still limited by several persistent challenges, including inter-agency competition, unequal commitment that leads to slow interventions, and the tendency of some actors to prioritize institutional self-interest. In addition, structural constraints such as inadequate institutional capacity, delays in prosecution, limited legal aid for victims, and insufficient support services for both victims and perpetrators further weaken the response system. Weak legal and policy frameworks, alongside instances of government denial, also hinder comprehensive intervention efforts. These issues are further compounded by uncondusive working environments, limited understanding of partnership mechanisms, and the influence of some harmful traditional beliefs and cultural practices. Therefore, optimizing these partnerships requires not only stronger coordination and commitment but also comprehensive reforms in legal, institutional, and socio-cultural dimensions to ensure a more effective and sustainable response to OCSEA.

## Declaration of Conflict of Interest

I declare that there is no conflict of interest with respect to the study, authorship and/or publication of the article.

## Financial Support Declaration

This article was solely and wholly financed from my monthly salary and University of Airlangga student monthly stipend.

## Acknowledgement

I sincerely acknowledge the technical assistance and support of my colleagues in the University of The Gambia, and my family for the patience and encouragement.

## Ethics Approval

Ethics approval was not necessary for a small-scale and harmless study of this nature.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, S., Haykal, H. A., & Youssef, E. Y. M. (2021). Child Sexual Abuse and the Internet – A Systematic Review. *Human Arenas*, (0123456789). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42087-021-00228-9>
- Bracket Foundation. (n.d.). Artificial intelligence: combating online sexual abuse of children. Bracket Foundation.
- Bwiza, H., Tuyisenge, L., Budigu, F., Ball, A., & Cartledge, P. (2020). Reporting child abuse in Rwanda: attitudes and practices of physicians-a cross-sectional survey. *PAMJ Clinical Medicine*, 3(131), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.11604/pamj-cm.2020.3.131.22334>
- Caleb J. Robertson. (2018). RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: POLICING PROSECUTIONS WHEN PROSECUTORS PROSECUTE POLICE.
- Chengli Wang, H. H. (2020). When “Fake News” Becomes Real: The Consequences of False Government Denials in an Authoritarian Country.
- Choi, E. P. H., Wong, J. Y. H., & Fong, D. Y. T. (2018). An Emerging Risk Factor of Sexual Abuse: The

- Use of Smartphone Dating Applications. *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment*, 30(4), 343–366. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063216672168>
- Foundation, N. (2016). child online protection in India. *วารสารวิชาการมหาวิทยาลัยอีสเทิร์นเอเชีย*, 4(1), 88–100.
- Gulati, R., Wohlgezogen, F., & Zhelyazkov, P. (2012). The Two Facets of Collaboration: Cooperation and Coordination in Strategic Alliances. *Academy of Management Annals*, 6(1), 531–583. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19416520.2012.691646>
- Kwibisa, N., & Majzoub, S. (2017). Challenges faced in inter-organizational collaboration process. A case study of region Skåne.
- Maestral. (2021). Assessment of the National Response to Child Online Sexual Exploitation in Kenya using the WePROTECT Model National Response framework. (October).
- Martin Hilbert. (2020). Digital technology and social change: the digital transformation of society from a historical perspective.
- Michael Chertoff, T. S. (2015). The Impact of the Dark Web on Internet Governance and Cyber Security.
- Nidhi Khosla , Jill A Marsteller, D. R. H. (2014). The use of memoranda of understanding in fostering inter-agency collaboration: A qualitative study of health services agencies serving vulnerable populations in Baltimore, USA.
- OECD LEED Forum. (2015). successful partnerships.
- Parliament, E. (2021). Commission proposal on derogation.
- Perezniето, P., Montes, A., Routier, S., & Langston, L. (2014). The Costs and economic impact of violence against children. *ChildFund*, (September), 1–65. Retrieved from [https://www.childfund.org/uploadedFiles/public\\_site/media/ODI\\_Report\\_The\\_cost\\_and\\_economic\\_impact\\_of\\_violence\\_against\\_children.pdf](https://www.childfund.org/uploadedFiles/public_site/media/ODI_Report_The_cost_and_economic_impact_of_violence_against_children.pdf)
- Pietro Ferrara. (2021). The Dark Side of the Web – A Risk for Children and Adolescents Challenged by Isolation during the Novel Coronavirus 2019 Pandemic.
- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2019). Canada: A Pathfinding Country; Canada’s Road Map to End Violence Against Children. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/healthy-living/road-map-end-violence-against-children.html>
- Rogers, P., Wczasek, R., & Davies, M. (2011). Attributions of blame in a hypothetical internet solicitation case: Roles of victim naivety, parental neglect and respondent gender. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 17(2), 196–214. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552601003664869>
- Ross, L. F. (2010). The Challenges of Collaboration for Academic and Community Partners in a Research Partnership: Points to Consider.
- sarah m Dennis. (2015). Challenges to establishing successful partnerships in community health promotion programs: Local experiences from the national implementation of healthy eating activity and lifestyle...
- Scholes, L., Jones, C., Stieler-Hunt, C., Rolfe, B., & Pozzebon, K. (2012). The teachers’ role in child sexual abuse prevention programs: Implications for teacher education. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 37(11), 104–131. <https://doi.org/10.14221/ajte.2012v37n11.5>
- Senker, S., Scott, M., & Wainwright, L. (2020). An Explorative Study on Perpetrators of Child Sexual Exploitation Convicted Alongside Others. Retrieved from [www.iicsa.org.uk](http://www.iicsa.org.uk).
- Shai Agmon. (2020). Undercutting Justice - Why legal representation should not be allocated by the market.
- Stephane M. Shepherd, & Esqueda, C. (2019). The challenge of cultural competence in the workplace: perspectives of healthcare providers.
- Tener, D., & Murphy, S. B. (2015). Adult Disclosure of Child Sexual Abuse: A Literature Review. *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*, 16(4), 391–400. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838014537906>
- To, D., & Alliance, Z. (2022). Child safety by design that works against online sexual exploitation of children Table of Content.
- UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2011). Child Safety Online: Global Challenges and Strategies. In

- Office. Retrieved from [http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/ict\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/ict_eng.pdf)
- WeProtect Global Alliance. (2021). GLOBAL THREAT ASSESSMENT 2021.
- Wolak, J., Finkelhor, D., Mitchell, K. J., & Ybarra, M. L. (2008). Online “Predators” and Their Victims: Myths, Realities, and Implications for Prevention and Treatment. *American Psychologist*, 63(2), 111-128. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.63.2.111>
- Wurtele, S. K., & Kenny, M. C. (2010). Partnering with parents to prevent childhood sexual abuse. *Child Abuse Review*, 19(2), 130-152. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.1112>