



The Internet in Service of Children's Issues

Nabil Ahmed Alkhadher

## **The Internet in Service of Children's Issues**

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## Introduction

The Internet is the richest digital content in terms of information, including books, studies, research, university theses, newspapers, magazines, and periodicals. It can be described as the largest intellectual storehouse in history. This is the positive side.



However, the negative side of it is that the Internet makes use of sex industry by publishing many of its activities through websites that offer a variety of these bad activities, including the sexual portrayal of children, which is considered a violation of the humanity of childhood and a heinous exploitation of it. It is difficult to compare the positive and negative aspects of what the Internet offers to childhood, making it impossible to describe it as evil. The question becomes more difficult to answer if it reads, "Does the Internet violate childhood or protect it?"

Some statistics indicate that there are more than a million children of both sexes working in pornography.

The Internet has been considered a wide window for this industry to export its production. There is a lot of electronic warfare to combat these forms of heinous exploitation, which is considered one of the worst forms of child labor in the world.

The United Nations singled out the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, exploitation of children in prostitution and pornography. Hence the question: Is the Internet an effective medium for exploiting children? The logical answer is yes”.



On the other hand, the Internet has provided and continues to provide a large space for the activities of millions of local and international civil society institutions that work in the field of childhood and its right to survival, child development, safety, education and the maximum attainable level of health, freedom and protection. Internet is full of many studies, research and reports presented by research institutions or international civil society organizations (CSOs) in the field of monitoring developments in children's rights in a way that could not be accessed through traditional methods.

Likewise, the availability of books, periodicals, and stories that are directed to children, and provide the researcher, the activist, and the child himself with easy-to-access services. It is an active medium for broadcasting news of the activities of CSOs, and presenting their activities to interested readers and surfers. Perhaps the greatest service provided by the Internet to activists in the field of childhood is



that it is a wide and fast field for the manufacture of public relations with many international institutions, which develop into partnerships and networking, which improves the level of performance of the national institutions and their service to their target groups.

Perhaps the Internet was able to cancel the excuse of the national institutions that their level of performance is low and ineffective due to the lack of training and qualification or the lack of information. The Internet has provided a lot of training guides that institutions can download for free and benefit from in developing their activities and building their capacities, this



flow of information would not have been available for workers in the field of childhood and rights in general without it.

The most important thing that the Internet provides to activists is the international texts and conventions (declarations, charters, agreements, recommendations, working papers, protocols).



All of these are available on the Internet, anyone can have them. This is excellent considering that obtaining a book for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, for example, is difficult due to the limited organizations that work on printing it and the limited extent of its geographical distribution, while we find that the Internet provides that in any place and time, the question is “Does Internet with this work constitute a protection for children in the world. The answer is also yes.

Where is the Internet activated, who benefits from it, and have we in Yemen been able to obtain the maximum benefit from it to serve our business and the groups we help? The answer is no.

Benefit from the Internet abounds in Western countries, as there are many international civil society organizations that are active in the field of childhood, child protection and rights as an important and growing industry that surpasses even the porn industry that exploits children.



This is because the West in general is the first source of this industry, the first fighter against it, the largest beneficiary of the Internet and the largest dealer with it. While we find developing and less developed countries out of the loop, neither fighting the negatives, nor benefiting from the positives, and that the developing or least developed countries, including Yemen, do not benefit seriously from the internet.

So it does not benefit from books, studies, research, training guides, and the creation of public relations and partnerships.

At the same time, it does not enrich this content with its vision, ideas and research, if any.

The Internet is a wide space and platform for influence in the field of children's rights, and against all forms of children exploitation, however the important component is the human being. Is he in developing countries, including Yemen, able to develop his abilities to the maximum extent possible to serve himself and his society, or not?



As a personal experience, I discovered the extent of ignorance of what the Internet offers to every worker, not in the field of childhood only, but in the field of youth, women, the environment.etc. Only few people who deal with this technology positively with real interaction, in many conferences and workshops as well as the training that I attended or helped prepare for it, I was still seeing and hearing many ideas that are primitive.

It gives the listener the impression that the speaker has besieged himself in terms of ideas, experiences, and activities that serve his issue, while he can obtain by looking at the experiences, ideas, and activities of others in different countries of the world.

Much ignorance and disregard of the importance of the Internet in serving childhood issues results either from an inability to deal with the Internet or from unwillingness and lack of knowledge of its importance in the process of personal and institutional enrichment.



The Internet is one of the technologies that revolutionized the world of communication and information, which we can consider as a gift of technology to man to get to know his world better, and for childhood, the Internet has provided a lot of studies, research, books, and many opportunities to acquire relationships, networking, partnerships, and memberships for global networks and institutions that have experience and information richness So What makes those working in the field of childhood and combating violence against children in Yemen not interact with this technology?

## Chapter I

### Taking advantage of the Internet in combating violence against children

What do you know about the Internet?

Away from the stereotypical information known about the Internet and its origins in the late last century, we can say that it is the most widespread entity after television, it works to provide opportunities for governments, companies, organizations and individuals to write, share, teach, learn and roam in an endless ocean of information that attracts attention.



The Internet provides interactive services in terms of exchanging electronic messages, voice conversations, and video clips that are given to the researcher on specific information and all related ideas and experiences. It is a global treasury of human thought and human activities in photography, research, studies, ideas, experiences, news and information related to childhood, women, youth, the environment, human rights, financial markets, e-governments, forums and blogs.

It contains most of the world's books, as many libraries are uploaded on it, especially the huge libraries, the same thing with regard to education,

whether it is systematic or unsystematic education in the fields of science, culture, arts, literature and law.

Does your organization have a website?

If the answer is yes, then this means that you have become available, and your information that you seek to promote has become available at the click of a button to anyone in the world. However, many institutions working in the field of children and combating violence against them in Yemen do not have a website that serves the purposes of the institution. This is a result of not paying attention to the importance of the Internet, institutions often have an e-mail that works on the rapid exchange of messages between the institution, donors, partners and target groups.



However, e-mail does not provide the information that the site can provide, such as clear, fast and ready information for each visitor. Statistical studies on a group of civil society institutions in Yemen have shown that few of

them and often the largest ones have a website, and the website differs from one institution to another, between rich and poor websites.

Has your organization become a member of the Global Network in the fight violence against children “online”?

There are many international networks that work in combating violence against children, it accepts membership of institutions that work in this field from countries worldwide. Numerous statistical studies in Yemen have shown that the number of institutions that enjoy membership with global networks does not exceed 5 only. This means that many Yemeni institutions still have limited relations, not only at the global level, but at the regional and local level too.

Unfortunately, there is no name of a specialized network that combats violence against children, although there are networks for combating violence against women.





Although there are many Arab networks that allow regional organizations in the Arab world to have membership in their networks like the human rights networks and others related to women, but not networks for combating violence against children in particular.



One of the disadvantages of these networks is that they ask a fee for subscription, although many

international institutions and networks do not ask for that. This makes national organizations in Arab countries, especially the poorest countries, including Yemen, unable to apply for membership in Arab networks due to the high membership prices.

We cannot join global networks because of the language barrier and the Internet itself as an unknown world. This makes the activities of many Yemeni institutions working in childhood local in activities, relations, thinking and results. Among the important national networks in the field of combating violence against children.

There was the National Network for Combating Violence against Children as a Yemeni network that includes a group of partners from the government represented in some of its specialized ministries and a group of the most active CSOs and donors interested in childhood issues.



The network worked to unite the efforts of partners in order to serve children's issues and combat violence against them, it was a candidate for many achievements in training and rehabilitation or child protection, research and studies that shed light on the issue of combating violence against children.

Does your organization have online partnerships and collaborations with organizations to combat violence against children?

There are many NGOs that work very actively in combating violence against children, whether this activity is the main activity of the organization or within some of its work, such as UNICEF, Save the Children, Amnesty

International, Human Rights Watch, and hundreds of other organizations that are active in childhood work directly or indirectly.

Do you cover on the Internet your activities related to combating violence against children in the media?

Unfortunately, Yemeni CSOs do not focus on the Internet's advantages

in serving their purposes, building their capacities or relationships, or promoting their activities.



Although there are many specialized news websites and sites affiliated to local, Arab and international newspapers, they are unknown to those working in childhood. Many activists of childhood, and combating violence against children, believe that an activity would have achieved media success if it is mentioned in Al-Thawra newspaper, “being the official newspaper” . However, this means failure in the institutional media that does not deal with the techniques of the age.

What distinguishes the Internet for the activities of non-governmental organizations is that it is a large documentary store that is



available at any time, and the permanence of the news on the Internet page, unlike the paper newspapers that expire at the end of their period, whether they are daily, weekly or monthly, in addition to this, the news on the Internet is often available to partners everywhere in the world, unlike paper newspapers, which are mostly local and do not go outside the country except to neighboring countries.

Hence the Internet as an excellent means of news coverage for all CSOs and NGOs working to combat violence against children. At the end the hope remains that the Internet will have a clear place in the activity agenda of Yemeni civil society institutions.

## Who's on the Internet?

The Internet is the world inside a computer, above we talked about some networks, NGOs and potential partners if Yemeni organizations dared to extend their hand inside this network, in which you will find millions of hands willing to partner and work together.

It is important to note that many issues that were recently unknown to Yemeni civil society have appeared on the Internet like the bank of ideas through which the activist of childhood and combating violence against children can obtain wonderful ideas that have been tried and can be tried in Yemen, whether it is about ways to address issues of exploitation children, training manuals, guidebooks and reports that work to identify the aspects of exploitation facing children in all countries of the world.

It is similar to the reality of the Yemeni child. Getting to know about the problems of the world and how the world sought to solve them is useful in enriching the individual and the institution active in the field of combating violence against children with new ideas that increase the strength of the



institution and the spread of its relations, which makes its work more professional.

As for the donors, we do not know many of them, however, with the click of a button, we can easily find many INGOs, networks and funds that work to assist national institutions around the world in their work through the grants offered to them, whether these grants are for projects that the institution will carry out in any of the fields related to children or to combat violence against children or to build the capacities of these organizations by hosting them in professional training courses, workshops and international conferences.



[What is the last book you read about violence against children on the Internet?](#)

Education is beginning to take a share, not only for those with practical specializations or certificates, but for activists in the field of human rights. There are many institutes specialized in childhood that specialize in teaching courses on issues related to this field.

What distinguishes the Internet from paper is that the digital book or digital study reaches the beneficiaries before the paper book.

This is not a dominant feature, but it is related to organizations that may not be able to print a specific study or research they have conducted because the cost of paper printing was not in their budget.

This necessitates the availability of a digital copy that makes it available to millions without cost, and this is what civil society organizations in the world, including the Arab world, are doing.

There are many books that have been printed in paper form, such as reports of some organizations or funds, such as UNICEF and Save the Children, but they are of little spread and distribution, they need cost of transportation and permission for transfer from one country to another while online books are available and infinitely downloadable, they can be on every device on earth.



The Internet is rich with reports issued by organizations specialized in childhood, including an explanation of the situation of children in the world.

As well as from institutions that are not specialized in childhood, but childhood is considered one of its important works, such as the World Health Organization(WHO) report on children and violence, in which information is provided on violence against children and forms of contemporary violence.

In addition to the many reports that the researcher finds on various international and Arab sites, national studies, reports, research and articles on childhood





## Chapter 2

### The Internet risks on child protect from violence

## Internet gluttony for personal information

The Internet works on storing, retrieving and analyzing huge amounts of personal data that are collected by institutions, departments, government agencies and companies, and compares the stored information in an automated file with information in another database, it can be transferred across countries in seconds and at low costs.



## Know the details of the child's movements, hobbies and interests

Modern technologies such as video cameras, electronic identity and identification cards, personal databases, means of interception and control of mail and communications, monitoring of the work environment and locating people have a great ability to know the details, hobbies and interests of the child. It works on collecting and processing personal data related to their lives. Although modern technologies may have positive effects in the field of state regulation of personnel affairs, they may have serious effects in the case of children.

## High dependability of the child on the Internet

With the increase of information on the Internet, the child's dependence on it becomes great, although a lot of information may not be correct on some websites on the Internet. With the child's frequent use of Internet sites, his dependence on obtaining information from books, curricula, parents, and his own life experience decreases. Child skills in science and life decrease in the event that he depends on the Internet for information, especially if this use is unplanned by parents and the school.



## Poor ability to control what the child gets from the Internet

With the increase in the Internet impact on human life and their dependence on it in many aspects of life, the child, parents or school may not be able to control the information the child gets on the Internet.

The high dependence on the Internet and the weak control over the child's use of it, may have harmed the child and deprived him of his will to make his decisions consciously and exploitatively, it might have emptied his personality, which is supposed to be unique.

The Internet may contribute to the inability of parents to control the child's use of it and control their ability to direct him to good information and positive practices.

## Distortion of the child's communicative world

With the increase of the child's dependence on the Internet, his dependence increases in contacting his friends, classmates, and perhaps distant family members, which harms his ability to communicate directly with others through direct meeting with them, this may reduce his ability to dialogue, persuasion and his personal ability to create his own social relationships away from computer screen.

On the other hand, the child may come into contact with people unknown to him, young or old, which may distort his personal relationships and may lead the child to contact other people who harm him and his personal, physical and sexual safety.



## Reducing the child's independence

The increase of the child's use of the Internet, especially in the event of absence of control of what he uses in it, may increase the chances of the child's rebellion against the parents, the school, and the information they provide to him. existing in or dependent on some of the people with whom he is in a relationship on the Internet.

On the other hand, the excessive use of the Internet by the child may reduce his personal independence, so that he depends only on the Internet and its information, or depends on some people with whom he has a relationship on the Internet.



## Increase the digital impact of the child

The Internet is the largest collection, processing and transmission device for personal data. Digital computers and networking technology are developing. The Internet stores all social, commercial, political, cultural, economic, communication, research and scientific activities.

This means that the increased use of the Internet by the child will increase his digital impact, which may increase the risk of violating his privacy, or raise the chances of the child being exploited economically or sexually, or his digital impact may be used in the most positive cases to market materials that he may wish to obtain. without being able to purchase or use it.



The Internet provides a lot of information about any user across the world. Regarding the child, this information may be dangerous, especially since websites on the Internet continuously save everything that their users do.

Among that information that may be used in a dangerous way for children are the details of his personality, his life, his hobbies, his feelings, the sites he browses, his Internet Protocol address, the times he uses the Internet,

the sites he browses, and the collection of his personal data and benefit from it in a way that may harm the child.



## Strict control of Internet users

The child's use of the Internet and the censorship that occurs on the Internet, whether by strict States or by professional users of the Internet, or by companies, may pose a threat to the child, especially if the professional users of the Internet are able to penetrate the child's computer for their sexual interests. Even if the child is not exposed to such things, the strict censorship of Internet users basically constitutes an assault on the personal lives of adults or children and a violation of the educational, health, personal, social and behavioral aspects of the child's life.

## Increasing opportunities for illegal child use of the Internet

The child may use the Internet in a positive way, despite the dangers it may leave on him. There are great possibilities, especially in the event of poor control by the parents over the child's use of the Internet. Or bullying others

and tracking their digital footprint and images and mocking them or attacking the privacy of others on the Internet or browsing sites that harm them, such as sexual sites, especially for children in the process of puberty.



The child's illegal use of the Internet, such as abusing other users of the Internet, whether other children or adults, or bullying others, tracking their digital footprint and images, mocking them, attacking the privacy of others on the Internet, or browsing sites that harm him, such as sexual sites, especially for children in the process of puberty.

## Damage to the child's environment

The information or the digital impact of the child may not be dangerous to him, but it may harm his family or those around him, especially if the child publishes information related to the financial, health or social situation of the family or the acquaintances surrounding him, which may enhance the negative use of that information, especially in the case of accessing this information is unauthorized or by deceiving the child to obtain it, which opens the way for the misuse of this information or directing it in a deviant



or wrong direction or monitoring individuals and exposing their privacy or judging them through it.

## Increasing child vulnerability to digital risks



Even with the intelligent use of the Internet by children, intensive and unsupervised use may reduce the ability of the child, his family, or his surroundings to protect him from the dangers coming from the over use of the Internet.

On the other hand, it may increase the child's vulnerability to digital risks and his falling into the traps of negative and dangerous users that he does not know how to discover or deal with, which threatens the protection of his life, honor and physical, psychological and sexual safety.

## Chapter 3

### Child Protection Practices from Internet Violence

4 questions that can be asked when talking about children and the Internet:

1. How can I achieve the child's right to benefit from the Internet?
2. How can I protect a child from online violence?
3. What are the personal practices and electronic tools that help protect children on the Internet?
4. What Internet sites can help me in child protection?



[How can I achieve the child's right to benefit from the Internet?](#)

In the beginning, every person must believe in the right of the child to obtain information as a basic right guaranteed to him by the Convention on the Child's Rights, to contribute to the success of the child in obtaining information easily, and to help him search for, obtain, use, and benefit from it, not neglecting addressing any challenge, obstacles or culture that prevents the child from obtaining the information he needs for his mental, psychological and scientific development.

Since the Internet has become the global storehouse of information, it is important to protect the child's right to access the Internet as part of his right to obtain information or one of its applications.



At the technical level, the other aspect is related to building the child's capabilities in dealing with the Internet and the digital environment. On the ethical level, at the first level, it is

possible to teach the child useful Internet search methods, the skills of benefiting from the information spread in it on his educational activities, and ways to entertain himself on the Internet in a safe and appropriate manner for his age.

At the second level, it is possible to warn the child of some bad content on the Internet and to set common standards with the child regarding not accessing this content. In addition to establishing agreements with the child to be frank and honest about anything that happens to him in the digital world, especially by strangers, their seducing, and setting standards that

keep the child away from electronic bullying, whether he is the perpetrator or he is the one being bullied and protected from it.

The third aspect in achieving the child's right to benefit from the Internet is related to education and children's right to education. Needless to say, to mention how the Internet is rich in educational and interactive websites



that makes the child interested and interactive with the educational process.

The Internet helps the child search for information that he may need in education, especially if it is conducted by him looking for information that enriches his educational participation in school.

In this aspect, it is important for the person in charge of child care to work on building the child's capabilities in using the Internet, ways of searching in the network, and how to benefit from information, expertise and experiences on the Internet for the benefit of his education.

The fourth aspect is the realization of the child's right to express his opinion, his right of participation. The Internet is a good medium for disseminating the child's creativity if he has a talent for writing, drawing, or any other talent, which helps him to raise the level of his talent and benefit from the feedback that he may reach through the recipient about his creations, this also achieves his right to participate as well.



In this aspect, it is important for the person in charge of child care to work on choosing the appropriate sites for the child in order to publish, interact and participate in their issues through the sites devoted for children or the sites of some institutions that provide services for children to participate and publish in a safe and stimulating environment.

It is also important to protect the child from bullying because of his ideas or creativity. Work to protect the child from bullying and that his participation

via the Internet should not have a negative role on his health, psyche, and desire to participate and learn.

The Internet is a new open, decentralized and interactive means of communication, therefore anyone can publish whatever s/he wants, however a child is supposed to publish and participate within the standards that promote his/her rights and protect him from violence directed against him/her, if necessary.



The fifth aspect in achieving children's rights on the Internet is related to the child's right to assembly and organization, this is what allows him/her to join groups of children who have the same interests, play games on children's websites and benefit from their common experiences for the benefit of each other, pay much care on protecting the child also from exposure to electronic bullying or having a negative impact on joining these groups.

The sixth aspect relates to the right to entertainment, which is one of the basic rights of children, whether in reality or on the Internet. The child can obtain entertainment on the



internet through videos spread on children's sites or from those websites that allocate pages for children to entertain from their content or engage in electronic games.

However, it is important for the child's care giver to work on monitoring the content the child watches on the sites and determine its suitability for the child and his age. Determine the hours of playing on the internet so as to achieve a balance between the child's benefit from the Internet and protecting him from its dangers.

## How can I protect a child from online violence?

It is important to protect children from the dangers of the Internet, but it is also important to use protection strategies for them in a rational and non-



strict manner and to work well on prevention and control techniques without harming the child's right of enjoyment and benefit. Balance in activating the rights of the child to benefit from the



internet and protecting him/her from internet's dangers is the best behavior for care and protection providers, whether parents or teachers and others who have direct contact and relationship with children.

The beginning of child protection begins with protecting the privacy of the child, which is one of the most important issues that must be taken into account.

The child caregiver and protection provider can work on the availability of 5 main criteria in any website that the child accesses, including:

1. Find out if the site requests personal data of the child and the extent of its harm to him.

2. Find out if the site uses the child's data for other purposes, what are they?

3. Know the extent to which the child has accessed his



data on the site and his ability to modify it.

4. What security standards does the site provide for children's users to ensure the confidentiality of the child's data and use

5. Know the privacy charters of the sites used by the child, checking their materials, not dealing with them in the event that these charters do not guarantee the protection of children on the site.

6. Know that the child is aware of the limits of his/her use of the internet and his/her commitment to the standards that guarantee his/her safety when browsing and the balance between the child's right to obtain information and the child's right of privacy.

With regard to the child's awareness of the limits of his/her use of the Internet, the caregiver can develop protection policies for him/her in partnership with him, as the child is the first line of defense in the matter of

his protection when using the internet by adhering to the standards that s/he adheres to when browsing, realizing that these standards were set



to protect him/her, thus s/he must adhere to them and resort to them in case s/he is exposed to any behavior that harms her/him, her/his well-being, his/her education and her/his use of the Internet.

The second point in the matter of child protection is related to regulation of her/his use of the internet according to specific times that do not harm his life in general with his family, friends and social relations, as well as do not harm his education and other cultural and recreational practices. Ensure the application of these timetables so that the internet does not become harmful to the child at all psychosocial levels.

The developers of the Internet have worked on creating technical tools to protect internet users, whether adults or children, to protect their data and privacy.

There are many applications that specialize in protecting children who use the internet, the child caregiver must work on using and investing these applications in favor of child protection when using the internet and make his activity on the network fun, useful and safe.



There are cases of jumping on these practices by some people that allow children to access the internet with no supervision. If the caregiver finds himself and the child in a similar situation, s/he can resort to the law to protect his/her child from harm made by those people.

As long as we talk about legal procedures, it is important to talk about the role of governments in protecting children from the dangers of the internet by developing technologies that prevent children from accessing sites that do not suit them.

Develop policies to protect children from the dangers of using the Internet, promote these policies, build the capacities of child caregivers on them, and put in place laws to protect children's privacy when using the Internet.

Develop mechanisms to ensure this, governments should work on developing integrated programs that include technical, legal, organizational, community and educational solutions to protect children on the Internet.

What are the personal practices and electronic tools that help protect children using the Internet?



In the answers to the previous question, we talked about some practices that help protect children who use the Internet, including employing protection strategies, activating prevention and control techniques without harming the child's right of enjoyment and benefit, protecting the child's use of the internet, making the child aware of the limits of his/her use of the Internet, regulating his use of it and the use of technologies that help protect children online.

It is important to refer to the practices that contribute to a greater guarantee of protecting children on the internet, such as identifying children's needs from the network, providing them with permanent monitoring and developing techniques and methods to protect their privacy on the Internet.

Building children's abilities to properly use the digital environment, using protection tools and means intelligently. Building children's awareness of the culture of using the Internet, the way they manage their data on the network, know/learn the risks that may surround children, their awareness and application of appropriate behaviors to do with sources of danger on the Internet.



In the next Some of the practices that help protect children from the dangers of the Internet we mention:

1. Education on the positive use of the Internet
2. Balance in the use of the Internet
3. Building the child's abilities on internet ethics
4. Increasing the sensitivity of the child, his caution, and limiting him/her from bad people on the Internet.

5. Introducing the child to the rules of online exchange
6. The child's openness to adults about what is happening to him on the Internet.
7. Continuous monitoring of adults on the child's use of the Internet.
8. Adult activity in preventing children from internet violence, seduction or exploitation
9. Familiarize the child with the laws of using the internet.
10. Developing electronic programs that prohibit children from accessing unwanted sites.



What sites can help me in child protection when using the Internet?

There are many sites that provide children and caregivers with advice about children's safety on the Internet, led by Google.

In the following lines, some questions and their answers taken from Google about children's safety on the Internet.

Some advices from Google:

Let your teens create playlists of their favorite videos, have fun—creating your own, and then sit to watch it with them. You can see what your kids are watching, while they watch some of your choices as well.

Show your children what you used to watch as a child by putting together a playlist of clips from your favorite shows.



You can make watching YouTube fun: think of the types of videos that are popular in a particular place, then use the advanced search to watch only the videos. This is an engaging way to have a conversation with your children about cultural assumptions, tastes, and the similarities and differences between cultures.

Encourage teens to talk to a trusted adult if there is something on the site that worries them. Maintaining constant communication with your children is very important to ensure online safety.



Some tips from  
YouTube:

1. How old should my son be to be able to use YouTube?



In order for users to create a YouTube account, we require that users confirm that they are at least 13 years old. Users who enter a number less than 13 are blocked from creating YouTube accounts. In addition, if a video is reported by a user, and upon review we discover that the user entered the age number incorrectly when creating the account, the account will be suspended.

2. What shall I do if I come across inappropriate content on YouTube?

If you see a video or comment that violates our Community Guidelines, report the video. This is the quickest way to notify us of potentially inappropriate content.

YouTube policy specialists review flagged videos on a daily basis throughout the week. If a video contains an invasion of privacy or is harassing and includes a student or teacher, please ask that person or their legal guardian to contact us by visiting the Safety Center.



### 3. How do I file a privacy or nuisance claim on behalf of my son?

The first step is to go to the security center and review the security information related to your issue. Then go to the Help & Security tool to report a privacy violation or user harassment. The Help & Safety tool also allows you to delete annoying comments about videos you or your teen own, as well as block other users.

### 4. My son is being bullied by his YouTube account. So what should I do?

The first step is to block the user. This will help prevent the unwanted user from sending further messages. If the harassment continues, please see

the relevant page within the Safety Center for information on preventing and reporting harassment through the Safety and Help tool.

5. How do I remove profile information from my son's profile?



Start talking to your son. Engaging people to talk to him about what he posts can help him distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate content to post online. Each account has profile editing controls in the "Account" link at the top right. For more information about talking to teens about privacy online, see the Common Sense Media online resource.

6. How can I control the comments and content my children see?

The safety mode feature is an option. YouTube's safety mode is a setting that you can enable or disable that helps block potentially objectionable content that you might prefer not to see or want other people in your household to accidentally see while enjoying YouTube. When the safety

mode feature is enabled, videos with potentially objectionable or age-restricted content will not appear in the video search.



Safe Mode does not remove content from the site but keeps

it off the page for users who enable this feature. Because no filter is 100% accurate, we're constantly updating and improving our filters to identify inappropriate videos with our safety mode feature. You can enable the safety mode feature by clicking the link at the bottom of any video page.

## 7. Can my son's channel be removed from YouTube?

Talk to your teen directly about editing or removing videos, comments, or profile information that you feel are inappropriate. This is the easiest and quickest way to deal with inappropriate content posted by your child. By talking to your son, you also have the opportunity to learn more about his interactions on YouTube.

## Summary

These tips and answers to questions are related to one site on the Internet, which is YouTube. There are hundreds of other sites that have pages for children and have more tips to protect children when browsing. There are also sites specialized only in developing studies and research and answering questions from surfers on the Internet about child protection in the digital world, these sites are affiliated with local and international organizations and global initiatives that focus on developing methods and techniques for protecting children on the Internet.

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