

Bibliographic Study on Child Protection Software for the Internet

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Abstract: As part of the protection against the dangers of the Internet, a program was developed by the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development with the technical support of the Council of Europe in 2017. The program dedicated to protecting children from the dangers of the Internet called "E-salama".

This research focuses on the presentation of the new "E-salama" program: its reality, its challenges, the dangers and the new solutions, facing the various online threats. We will also introduce other child protection software used by other countries and look for the types and percentage of daily use of the Internet by our children, the dangers that threaten these users and the solutions proposed by the "E-salama" program in the face of different threats. In this case, a real policy of protection and sensitization of the various actors (public and private) proves to be essential to associate the civil society and the private sector to a dynamic cooperation, in order to prevent the dangerous use of the Internet.

Keywords: E-salam, Internet, danger, Morocco

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I. Introduction and problem

The Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development (FSESD) has launched the e-Safeguarding Program for Child Safety baptized (E-Salama), to protect children on the Internet, supervised by the Ministry with the technical support of the Council of Europe.

The Minister of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development Bassima Hakkaoui led the launch of the national meeting of the program, Friday, October 13, 2017 in Rabat, that aims at structuring the initiatives of the actors of the protection of children on the Internet and involve civil society and the private sector against the dangerous use of the Internet, through the involvement of protected persons, researchers, women and men of education, mothers and fathers, and the continued involvement of children themselves to monitor the dangers of Internet.

In addition to the opening session, the national meeting includes two workshops: the first addressed the protection services aspects and supported the capacities of the actors; the second focused on supporting community activities and community solutions; innovation with the participation of different actors of child protection on the Internet: National and private sector, associations, experts and children.

Mrs. Bassima Hakkaoui, Minister of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development, called on Internet providers in Morocco to launch automated child protection applications on sites inappropriate for their age and directly threatening them harassment, especially by terrorist organizations, and sexual exploitation by extortion, with the percentage of Moroccans browsing via the Internet at 88% (ANRT)₁ 2014.

In her speech, Mrs. Hakkaoui acknowledged that Moroccan officials had not really lived through the challenges that Internet has become for children, while recognizing that this new program, which she participated in its development, will be a key element in this area and is part of a series of programs aimed at ensuring the full protection of Moroccan children, regardless of their social status, economic status and birth conditions.

In its report, the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development highlighted the increasing use of the Internet among Moroccan children, their growing dependence and the growing harassment and sexual exploitation of children via the Internet, calling on the national committee to monitor personal data to intervene directly on the sites, which poses a direct threat to Moroccans.

This program is part of the implementation of integrated public policy for the protection of children, including the fourth strategic objective of promoting social protectionist standards for children in the section on child protection measures against children, exploitation, hate speech and radicals, sexual abuse on the Internet, the threat of terrorism and extortion.

This study aims to answer all these questions:

- What are the types and percentage of daily Internet use by our children?
- What are the dangers that threaten Internet users?
- What are the solutions proposed by this program in the face of the various threats?

II. Theoretical Framework

The internet is known nationally as a tool for learning, communication, training, development, freedom, and entertainment. This was formulated in 2013 by UNESCO, in its global study on the respect of the private life on the Internet and the freedom of expression, collection Unesco on the freedom of the Internet. This study revealed that in a short time the internet has become one of the pillars of modern society. Today most countries consider this tool as a danger that threatens children / adults, that it must be confronted as soon as possible.

I. Types of Internet use in Morocco

Teenagers are among the first users of the Internet, especially:

- Social networks, like Facebook, twitter and myspace ...
- Chat applications, like whatsapp, messenger, tinder and Snapchat ...
- video-sharing websites, such as youtube, dailymotion and vimeo ...
- Gaming websites.
- Educational websites.

The National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (ANRT) August 2014 - Economy) published the main figures of the Internet and mobile in Morocco in the 2nd half of 2014¹.

- 7.8 million Internet subscribers at the end of June 2014
- Internet penetration rate: 23.5%
- 3G represents 88.15%
- 6.87 million Internet users use 3G ADSL represents 11.87% of the global internet pool.
- In one year, ADSL subscribers increased by 22.4%.
- The average bill for the Internet is 26 DH HT per month. • The average Internet bill has dropped 38% in one year.
- The average bill for ADSL is 91 DHHT per month
- That of 3G is 16 DHHT per month.

A national study was conducted in July 2016 by the opinion poll firm "Averty" with "Kaspersky Lab"², mobilized 1144 respondents aged 26. They are spread over 42 cities (including 24% of Casablanca, 8% of Rabat, 7% of Marrakech and 9% of Agadir). They are mainly managers (18%), employees (14%), intermediate professions (10%) and others (58%). This survey shows that the majority of parents surveyed indicate that their children use the web daily according to different rhythms:

- Less than an hour (30.7%);
- 1h to 2h (23%);
- 2h to 4h (17%);
- More than 4 hours (16.6%);
- No information (7.1%).

1- The dangers of using the Internet

- ❖ Sexual exploitation
- ❖ Stealing
- ❖ Blackmail

According to the same study the most cited threats are viruses and malware (18.5%), privacy breach (8.6%), data loss (5.8%) and spyware (4.8%)².

II. Respect for privacy on the Internet

In the report of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture: Global study on the respect of privacy on the internet and freedom of expression, Unesco collection on freedom of the internet, published in 2013, several cases of violation of the national laws of the Internet, hacking personal data and espionage on the internet, etc. different countries were mentioned.

Among the most complicated cases is Korea, in 2011 this country suffered the biggest piracy in the world, a huge loss of data (personal data in the country's history), SK Communications Co said the personal information of citizens, about 35 million customers were hacked: user names, passwords, social security numbers, resident ID numbers, names, mobile numbers, email addresses, and personal photographs³. Removed from the Cyworld social network website and its Nate search engine. In 2008, a state-owned mobile phone company revealed that it had unrestricted access to consumer data and forwarded it to the Chinese government on request⁴.

1. Initiatives to Protect Privacy and Anonymity Online

Various initiatives have been made, in order to protect the privacy of individuals, it is very important that the company's government and security companies protect confidentiality and anonymity online.

In this regard a new project has been introduced to companies exporting surveillance technologies. Notable examples include the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) "Self Defense" project, "Big Brother Inc." and "Me and my own Shadow", an awareness campaign run by the NGO TacticalTech⁴.

2. Citizen Initiatives on Data Retention

One of the most remarkable initiatives of the protection of the confidentiality and the anonymity on the Internet was launched by the German citizens, following a complaint launched by approximately 34000 citizens in 2007 with the German constitutional court against the new German law on the retention of personal data⁵. This complaint is the largest ever submitted to the German Constitutional Court, given the number of signatures, the mass and sensitivity of the case. In 2008, it issued a preliminary injunction against the new law on the conservation of personal data and finally declared the law unconstitutional in 2010⁶. The success of this appeal was a historic moment, as such a collective initiative not only led to the declaration of unconstitutionality of the German law on the conservation of personal data, but it also brought anonymity and confidentiality to the forefront of public debate in Germany.

This initiative has allowed other European countries to feel the conservation of personal data and the importance that civil society plays in raising awareness of border issues between surveillance and the privacy of citizens, and to leave the choice of the monitoring mode and security to citizens⁴.

3. Association against cyber-violence

One of the best-known associations in the world is the French association "e-Enfance", which offers young people, their parents and the various educational actors training on the good uses of the Internet and possible dangers such as harassment, sexual exploitation and other forms of cyber-violence. The association e-Enfance works for children and adolescents to enjoy the Internet safely. Children need more security and privacy on the internet. Parents have a key role to play, as well as educators, thanks to several prevention tools to raise awareness and educate towards responsible uses on the internet but also to ensure parental control.

III. State means of protecting children on the Internet

The "Kaspersky Lab" study also reveals that 2/3 of the children of the parents surveyed say they control the use their children make of the Internet, 25% say they do it only rarely and 9% not at all. About 57% use a computer security solution, 31% do not use it, while 12% do not know if their device has it. The most used tools are anti-virus (84.9%), Firewall(14.4%), Anti-spyware(10.6%) and Anti-spam(9.5%)².

How can we force the safety of our children's devices, in case of non-use of the tools (software) security?

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks on his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks." Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 12.

For this, it is necessary to find protection software for our children able to:

- Simple to use.
- Filter everything that is pornography, sects, occultism, drugs, racist propaganda ...
- It is not based on a list of sites, but it attempts to recognize "smart" images, texts and addresses to block.
- Recognizes several languages, including French and English.
- It is not limited to filtering web pages and filters all internet traffic (chat, newsgroups, etc.).

Here are some software that allow us to ensure all these features: OpenDNS, LogProject, Naomi ...

Some governments have been able to use these technologies to track the actions of their citizens, especially dissidents. For example, the OpenNet initiative indicates that in China, the most popular online messaging software (QQ) backs up online customer communications and reports it to writing (dangerous or threatening - terrorist conversation). In 2006, the Chinese Ministry of Public Security announced the launch of the "Golden Shield" project, to make it later a national digital surveillance system against any national threat⁶.

1. China:

The most notable project was launched in 2009 by the Chinese Government, aimed at forcing all users to integrate the software known as "Green dam" into all personal computers sold in China⁷.

This software would have tracked the individual behavior of Internet users by installing components in the operating system (spy files) and would have facilitated the control and direct access to the contents (personal data)⁸. The proposal was eventually rejected by the WTO (World Trade Organization) for commercial reasons.

The Chinese authorities have tried to install Wifi monitoring technologies in coffee shops, hotels and cybers (all places that have wifi access or cables to the internet), which has been seen as a reinforcement of controls and monitoring the use of the Internet⁹.

The Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights has noted examples of surveillance practices in Germany, Colombia, Bangladesh and the United States of America that have caused concern¹⁰. A study by PrivacyInternational in 2007 revealed an overall evolution of privacy protections and safeguards, as well as an increase in surveillance cases in 47 countries⁶.

Cybercrime is a common problem in all countries (especially with internet sales / chats), with estimates estimating the cost of online flights at US \$ 1 trillion¹¹. That's why we need to change the security measures that they are (more or less) severe. In order to fight against stealing data from other people who can then be used to commit not only many offenses such as the fraud, but also theft or harassment⁶.

Finally, surveillance technologies are widely used locally, to monitor the behavior of family members (children for example) and employees (a cleaning lady or babysitter for example). Instead of monitoring employees with suspicious behavior, it now appeared that many employers instituted continuous systematic workplace surveillance (GPS surveillance of truck drivers)¹². In fact, there is now a market for new technologies able to detect complex behaviors of employees (bracelets or camera, ...) and to report to the employer, the device can differentiate between actions such as "rub, sweep, walk and even empty a trash"¹³.

2. France :

The Children's Foundation participated in the "Assurnet" program led by the Rhône-Alpes Region.

➤ Assurnet: Is a program of protection of the minors against the new technologies of the information and the communication. A study on the use of the net by children between 6 and 16 years was questioned in schools and training and awareness modules were offered to teachers and social workers¹⁴.

Some of the key awareness, information and training tools and initiatives include:

➤ CLEMI: In 2001 was launched the program of the Liaison Center for Education and Information Resources (LCEIR) grouping in partnership with the Ministry of National Education and Research, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Interministerial Delegation to the Family.

This program is supported by the European Commission under the Safer Internet Action Plan¹⁵. This is to teach young people from 8 to 18 years to navigate safely on the internet by warning them especially against danger and viruses or even the wrong information or manipulative. Following a test phase involving 1,500 young people, teachers, parents and educators in France and Belgium, the program has enabled the setting up of teaching teams in some thirty academies. LCEIR conducted in 2001 the study on Youth and the Internet, intended to obtain a first approach to their practices in this medium.

Children are now victims of the excesses of the internet, so the recent multiplication of complaints filed by teachers who feel defamed by the content of blogs made by students shows that much remains to be undertaken.

➤ Mineurs.fr: Decided at the end of CISI in December 2003 and led by the Delegation to the uses of the Internet, the site Minerals.fr gathers in particular general information on the uses of the Internet at school and the protection of the child's navigation at the parents' home. It also emphasizes the empowerment and education of children to the rules and practices of the net.

➤ Charters of good conduct: In a note on the use of the Internet and the protection of minors at the school of January 26, 2004 addressed to the rectors of the Academy, the Minister Delegate for School Education, Xavier Darcos, among other things, it stressed the obligation for institutions to have an Internet charter. This must be annexed to the school's internal rules and signed by the pupil and his parents. In addition, a charter will be proposed to the National Education staff and integrated into the Master Plan of Security. It defines the responsibilities of each of the actors of student protection on the Internet.

3. Morocco:

Morocco has the fifth fastest mobile Internet speed on the continent (IAM-Maroc Telecom), but nearly 88% of Moroccan children or teenagers use the Internet every day without supervision (according to the Kaspersky Lab survey)². Without constant monitoring, these users will be at risk from cybercriminals. Namely violent content, the exploitation of children's identity photos, or their exploitation for sexual purposes.

In addition, the Moroccan Kingdom, considered at the African scale as the second country with the highest connectivity rate, especially thanks to its now 19 million connected customers, decided to put an end to the dangers of the internet, in conjunction with Morocco's accession to the Lanzarote Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, by unraveling the e-Salama program¹⁶.

Mrs. Hakkaoui revealed, "While the sexual exploitation of children is one of the worst forms of exploitation in the world, the most dangerous today are crimes related to the development of information and

communication technologies that have made it possible to bringing people together and opening new avenues for more communication, learning and service "17.

Mrs. Ilham Laaziz El Malti (2006) has clearly understood the dangerous role played by the new information and communication technologies "unattended" in the GENIE program, notably the Internet connection. 2,838 establishments are equipped with a multimedia room (MMR) and Multimedia Suitcase (MMS) with Internet connection. "With filtering," says program director Ilham Laaziz El Malti: "This filtering is necessary to prevent students from surfing prohibited sites"18.

The E-salama project is part of the main national program for the implementation of the Integrated Public Policy for the Protection of Children against "Hazard" Risks of Internet Access in Morocco, whose pillars were set in 2013. Adopted in June 2015, it was prepared in 5 stages; spread over 5 months, between October 2016 and March 2017: identification of partners (the Ministries of Industry, National Education, Culture and the General Directorate of national security and other public institutions) and their respective fields of action, discussion of the budget envelope and finally preparation of the draft program document19.

The partners took part in the implementation of the project, including the High Authority for Audiovisual Communication, the National Telecommunications Regulatory Agency and the "Rabita Mohammedia des Oulemas "19.

Civil society is also integrated and represented through the National Observatory for the Rights of the Child and the National Confederation of Parents' Associations. The three Moroccan telecommunications operators (Maroc Telecom, Inwi and Orange) were also solicited, as was the Council of Europe19.

Five axes guide the measures planned in the program:

- Legal strengthening;
- Support for child victims of exploitation on the Internet;
- Involvement of children in the awareness and teaching of computer programming languages;
- Involvement of civil society;
- Awareness of parents about the control of the use of the internet by their children.

Mrs. Basima Hakkaoui, Minister of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development, emphasized the need to intensify efforts to develop new mechanisms for protecting children online in a context of changing technologies of information and communication, or subject to sexual exploitation20.

At the launch of the program "Child Protection Online", organized by the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development, with the technical support of the Council of Europe, the Minister of Public Health Three years ago, the diagnosis of progress and challenges to protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including the protection of children on the Internet, was known.

Mrs. Bassima Hakkaoui added that integrated public policy is a set of measures to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse on the Internet, including strengthening the legal framework for child protection and supporting private sector participation. . Which have been translated into practical measures through the National Program for the Implementation of Integrated Public Policy 2015-2020.

It should be noted that the child protection program, called "E-salama", is part of a partnership between the Ministry and the public authorities, national institutions, the private sector and some non-profit organizations of defense of the rights of the child.

The first workshop was devoted to discussing the protection services and supporting the actors' capacities. The second workshop was devoted to the discussion of the field of support for community activities and innovation solutions.

The launch of "e-salama" is part of the implementation of the national executive program of public policy for child protection, said Hakkaoui, at the launch ceremony of this program. Its implementation is intended to address the violence and harassment that could be the subject of children who use the Web. This is a point raised in the diagnosis that preceded the development of public policy on the protection of children.

This diagnosis, in which children participated, confirmed the unprotected access to the web and the weakness of the prevention and denunciation programs. To address these shortcomings, the government's child protection policy has set itself the objectives of strengthening the legal framework for the protection of children, involving the private sector in the process of preventing hazards related to child protection use of the Internet, as well as to upgrade and promote the socio-protective norms of children.

"E-salama" was thus thought of as a first step in the protection of children on the Internet. Its main aim is to create a child-specific protection mechanism, to coordinate the initiatives taken by the various actors by setting up a global and homogeneous framework and to supervise and sensitize parents to this theme. Added to this is the adoption of preventive measures at the national level for the protection of children on the web.

The process of developing "E-salama" started in October of the previous year and went through several stages bringing together the different partners. Its implementation will be spread over 3 years and will focus on

5 levers, namely protection services, awareness raising and skills upgrading, support for NGO initiatives as well as support for innovation and development and coordination of efforts and actions.

The E-Salama Child Protection Program, launched today with the technical support of the Council of Europe, aims to structure the initiatives of child protection actors on the Internet and to involve civil society and the private sector to actively cooperate to prevent unsafe use Access to the Internet It also aims to create a risk of dangerous Internet use by stakeholders, especially protection workers, researchers, women and educators, mothers and parents, and the continued involvement of children in monitoring the dangers of the Internet.

III. Conclusion

"E-salama" actually is not only a protection project, but in reality it's an initiative towards a more secure and peaceful country,

Congratulations to the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Equality and Social Development, the government and Morocco for finally facing a danger threatening our children since the arrival of this new technology, doing nothing. This program will allow Internet users to have more independence and more privacy, to the Internet without fear.

UNICEF concludes that only collective action by governments, the private sector, children's associations, universities and families is able to achieve these goals. The program also emphasized the need to generalize an easy access to the Internet for children, while educating them and protecting them from its many dangers.

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