

Submission #98

Personal information

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Country/region Finland

Gender

How would you define the stakeholder community or communities to which you belong? Civil society

Questions

1. What are your priorities for issues that should be addressed through the Internet Universality framework in each of these five categories?

Rights	Rights of the child, special attention need to be paid in children in most vulnerable situations and in marginalised groups.	
Openness	All children have an opportunity to participate and use internet services safely.	
Accessibility	Rights of the child, it's important that indicators underline the effects of legislative changes on the rights of the child, e.g. GDPR. The need of media literacy skills and the quality of media education need to be addressed in the indicators as well.	
Multistakeholder participation	(до тома от то	
Cross-cutting indicators	Implementation of the rights of the child in other national strategies related to internet and internet universality.	

2. Are there are any existing indicators with which you are familiar that you think it would be useful to include in the ROAM indicators framework?

Rights	NA
Openness	NA
Accessibility	NA
Multistakeholder participation	NA
Cross-cutting indicators	NA NA

3. What do you think are the most important gaps in data/evidence required for monitoring Internet Universality and the ROAM principles? What approaches do you think could help to address these in your country, region or area of work?

Rights	The rights of the child are not fully covered in the principles and that could be an obstacle for having a broad understanding how children's rights are implemented on the internet.
Openness	Special attention should be paid when evaluating children's rights. E.g. Children have access to educational resources vs. children have access to age-appropriate and quality educational resources.
Accessibility	Special attention need to paid when evaluating the rights of the child, e.g. children have access to internet vs. children can use internet services safely. Or children can use media devices vs. children's media literacy skills are good enough to evaluate the contents on the internet and they know where to ask if help is needed.
Multistakeholder participation	Special attention need to be paid when evaluating the rights of the child, e.g. ICT-companies are taking effective measures to protect children from all forms of violence, unappropriate content etc.

Cross-cutting indicators

4. What experience or views do you have of indicators relating to the Internet which are concerned with gender and with children and young people?

Suoninen, A. 2013. Children's Media Barometer 2013. Media Uses of 0–8 year-old Children and Changes in Media Uses Since 2010. Finnish Youth Research Network. (In Finnish only); Information about Children's Media Barometers found in english: https://www.mediakasvatus.fi/tag/childrens-media-barometer/

5. How do you think you might use the indicator framework for Internet Universality once it has been developed?

For monitoring the rights of the child on the internet; for advocacy work to enhance the rights of the child in digital media; in other researches or surveys; in educational information for training of professionals.

- 6. How do you think that other stakeholders might use the framework?
- 7. Please add any other comments that you think will be helpful to UNESCO in developing the indicators framework.

From children's rights perspective, the "right-based indicators" need to cover the whole CRC, meaning children's rights to protection, participation and provision. Children's rights in digital media is often balancing between right to protection vs. right to participation participation. Children's participation online requires safe and better internet for children.

8. Please upload any documents that you think will be helpful here.