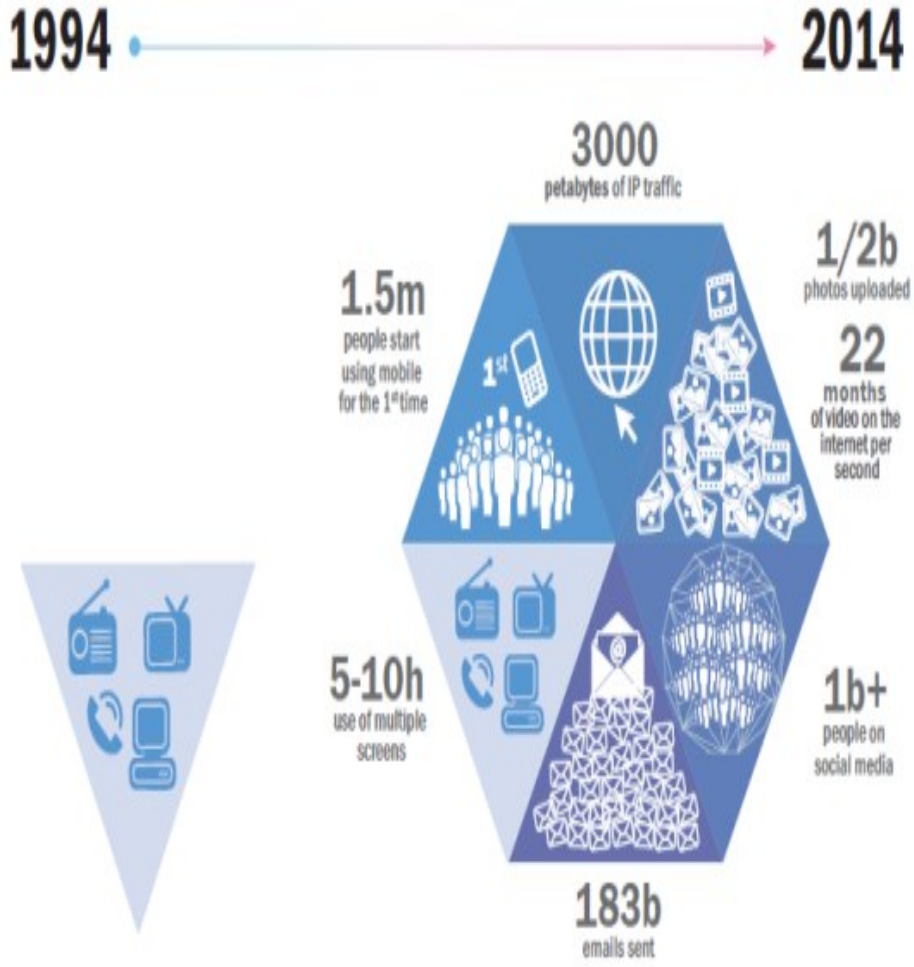
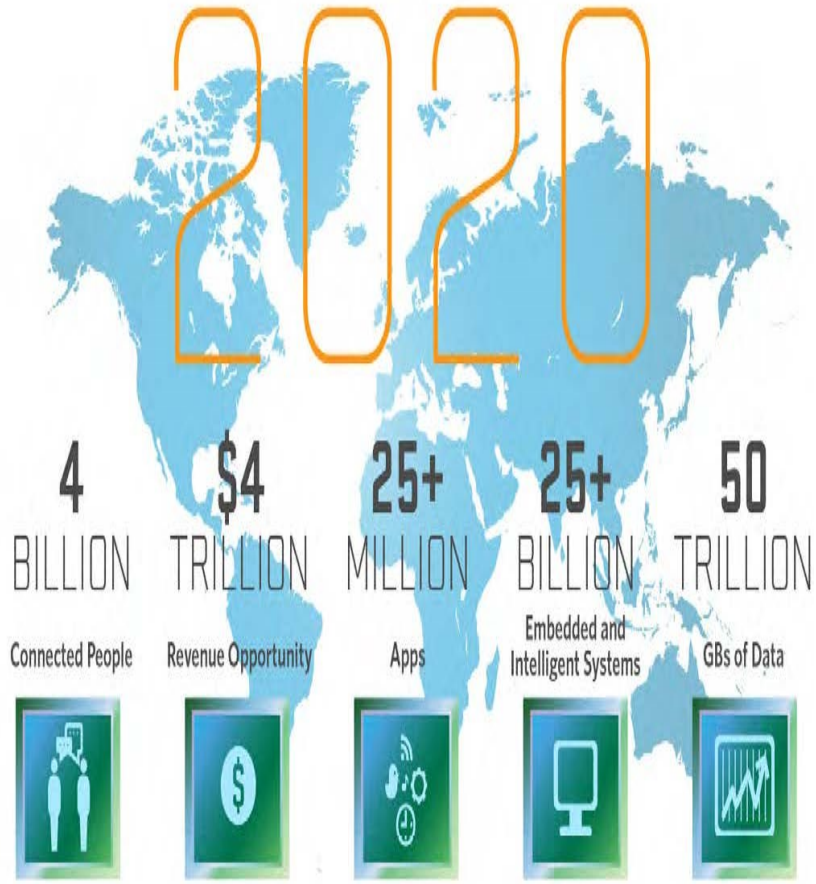
ITU and ASEAN on Child Online Protection

13-14 September 2016
Manila, Philippines

Aurora A. Rubio
Head, ITU Area Office for South East Asia

A typical day in the digital world





Source: Mario Morales, IDC

Cybersecurity and the Global Telecommunication/ICT Targets - 2020

Goal 1 Growth : Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs

55%
of households should have access to the Internet

60%
of individuals should be using the Internet

40%
Telecommunications/ICTs should be **40%** more affordable

GROWTH

Goal 2 Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all

50%
of households should have access to the Internet in the developing world; **15%** in the least developed countries

50%
of individuals should be using the Internet in the developing world; **20%** in the least developed countries

40%
affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by **40%**

5%
Broadband services should cost no more than **5%** of average monthly income in the developing countries

INCLUSION

90%
of the rural population should be covered by broadband services

Gender equality among Internet users should be reached

Enabling environments ensuring accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries

Goal 3 Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from the telecommunication/ICT development

40%
improvement in cybersecurity readiness

50%
reduction in volume of redundant e-waste

30%
decrease in Green House Gas emissions per device generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector

SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 4 Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation

Effective partnerships of stakeholders in telecommunication/ICT environment

INNOVATION

Key Cybersecurity Challenges

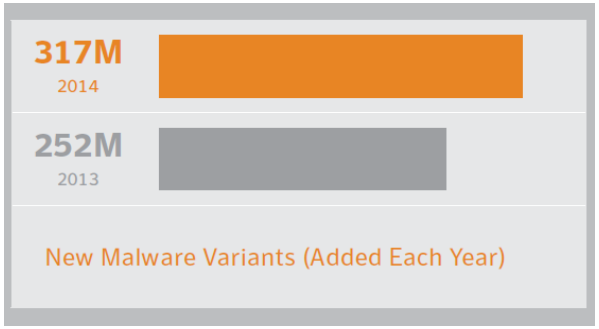
- Lack of adequate and interoperable national or regional legal frameworks
- Lack of secure software for ICT-based applications
- Lack of appropriate national and global organizational structures to deal with cyber incidents
- Lack of information security professionals and skills within governments; lack of basic awareness among users
- Lack of international and in some cases, national cooperation between industry experts, law enforcements, regulators, academia & international organizations, etc. to address a global challenge
- Complexity of ICTs imply a need for the ability to respond, not just protect, as cybersecurity incidents will happen even if protective measures are deployed.

Cybersecurity not seen yet as a cross-sector, multi-dimensional concern. Still seen as a technical/technology problem.

Importance of Cybersecurity

- From industrial age to information societies
  - Increasing dependence on the availability of ICTs
  - Number of Internet users growing constantly (now 40% of world's population)
- Statistics and reports show that cyber-threats are on the rise
  - The likely annual cost to the global economy from Cybercrime is estimated at more than $455 billion *(Source: McAfee Report on Economic Impact of Cybercrime, 2013).*
- Developing countries most at risk as they adopt broader use of ICTs
  - E.g. Africa leading in Mobile-broadband penetration: almost 20% in 2014 - up from less than 2% in 2010 *(Source: ITU ICT Statistics)*
- Need for building cybersecurity capacity
  - Protection is crucial for the socio-economic wellbeing of a country in the adoption of new technologies

http://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/86066-how-much-is-cyber-crime-costing-us-businesses



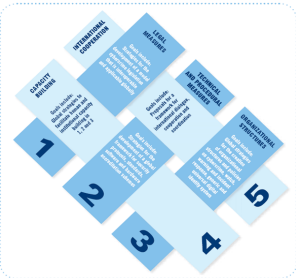
Coordinated Response

Need for a multi-level response to the cybersecurity challenges

ITU Mandate on Cybersecurity

2003 – 2005
WSIS entrusted ITU as sole facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5 - "**Building Confidence and Security in the use of ICTs**"

world summit on the information society
Geneva 2003 - Tunis 2005



2007: **Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA)** was launched by ITU
GCA is a **framework for international cooperation in cybersecurity**
5 Pillars:

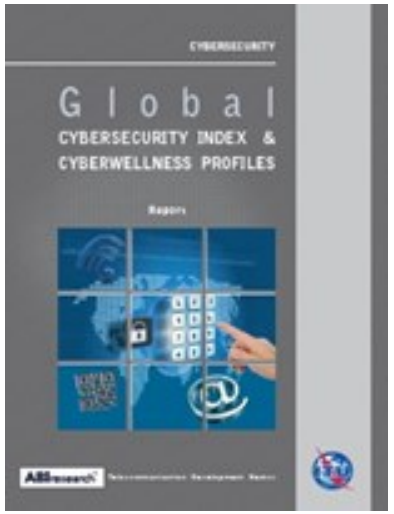
* Legal Measures
* Technical and Procedural Measures
* Organizational Structure
* International Cooperation
* Capacity Building

2008 to date
ITU Membership endorsed the GCA as the ITU-wide strategy on international cooperation.

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs is widely present in **PP and Conferences**' resolutions. In particular WTSA 12, PP 10 and WTDC 10 produced Resolutions (WTSA 12 Res 50, 52, 58, PP Res 130, 174, 179, 181 and WTDC 45 and 69) which touch on the most relevant ICT security related issues, from legal to policy, to technical and organization measures.

ITU Cybersecurity- Related Tools and Resources

Child Online Protection Guidelines



And many other resources and tools at https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Publications.aspx

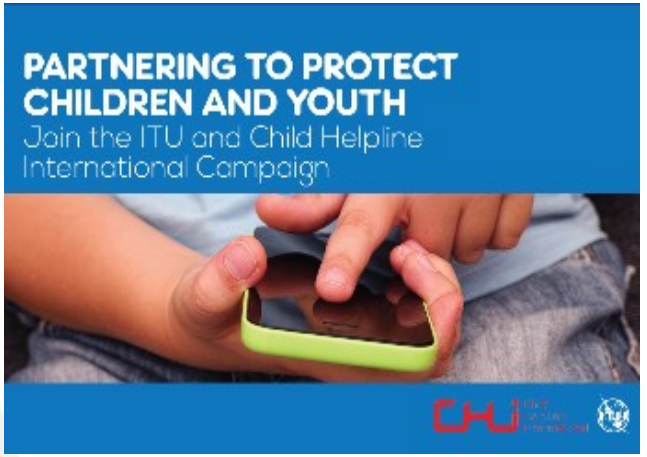
ITU Child Online Initiative

Video:
Deborah Taylor Tate
ITU Special Envoy on COP

ITU COP Guidelines

- 4 Sets of Guidelines developed for:
  - *Children*
  - *Parents, Guardians and Educators*
  - *Industry: Updated guidelines and online case studies are now available*
  - *Policy Makers*
- Available in 6 UN Languages
- Prepared by ITU in collaboration with COP partners
- http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Pages/guidelines.aspx

ITU Child Helpline International Campaign



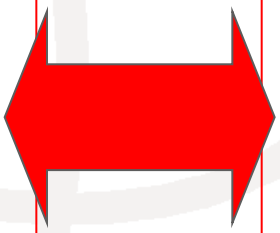
- "Partnering to Protect Children and Youth"
- ITU membership to contribute in the work of national child helplines while fostering awareness and collaboration on COP issues.
- ITU members are encouraged to fill out an online survey that collects best practices and initiatives on the promotion and development of child helplines. Case studies will be presented at ITU Telecom World 2016 (14-17 November 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand)
- http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Pages/consultation-may2016.aspx.
- Submission deadline is 26 Sept 2016

ITU and ASEAN on COP (Background)

ITU-ASEAN MoU (2015-2018)

Specific Areas of Cooperation

- ✓ Network Integrity and Information Security
- ✓ Broadband Access and Uptake in Urban and Rural Areas
- ✓ Digital Inclusion
- ✓ Telecommunication and ICT Policy Assistance
- ✓ Universal Service Mechanisms
- ✓ ICT for Disaster Management
- ✓ Initiatives to support a creative, innovative & green ICT sector; and
- ✓ Initiatives to support the ASEAN ICT Masterplan



Forms of Collaboration

- ✓ *Joint organization of workshops and/or other capacity building activities*
- ✓ *Joint study in areas of mutual interest*
- ✓ *Joint implementation of projects; or*
- ✓ *Dispatching of Experts*

Linking the ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020 Strategic Thrusts with Agreed Global Telecommunication/ICT Targets

by 2020…

Goal 1 Growth : Enable and foster access to and increased use of teleco telecommunications/ICTs

- **55%** of households should have access to the Internet
- **60%** of individuals should be using the Internet
- **40%** Telecommunications /ICTs should be **40%** more affordable

GROWTH

Goal 2 Inclusiveness – Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband

- **50%** of households should have access to the Internet in the developing world; **15%** in the least developed countries
- **50%** of individuals should be using the Internet in the developing world; **20%** in the least developed countries
- **40%** affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by **40%**
- **5%** Broadband service should cost no more than **5%** of average monthly income in the developing countries
- **90%** of the rural population should be covered by broadband services
- Gender equality among Internet users should be reached
- Enabling environments ensuring accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries

INCLUSION

Goal 3 Sustainability – Manage challenges resulting from the telecommunication/ICT development

- **40%** improvement in cybersecurity readiness
- **50%** reduction in volume of redundant e-waste
- **30%** decrease in Green House Gas emissions per device generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector

SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 4 Innovation and partnership – Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

- Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation
- Effective partnerships of stakeholders in telecommunication/ICT environment

INNOVATION

- **ST1: Economic Development and Transformatio**
- **ST4: ICT Infrastructure Development**
- **ST2: People Integration and Empowerment through ICT**
- **ST5: Human Capital Development**
- **ST 8: Information Security and Assurance**
- **ST3: Innovation**

ST 6: ICT in the ASEAN Single Market and ST 7: New Media and Content

ITU-ASEAN Workshop on COP

ITU Proposal on Developing a Strategy Framework for ASEAN on COP was approved by ASEAN TELSOM JWG (13 May 2016; Jakarta, Indonesia)

Objective: To contribute to the ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020, Action Point 7.2.2: "Develop and foster cyber wellness through Guidelines, Education and Outreach Programmes."

Action 7.2.2 under the Masterplan aims to develop among others, "**guides and promoting awareness on online risks**, particularly to vulnerable groups (**children**, youth, less-abled) and on how they should respond"…

In said Meeting, the Philippines offered to host the ITU-ASEAN Workshop on COP.

Some Thoughts

- While it will never be possible to completely remove all risks, drawing together effective policies and practices, infrastructure & technology, awareness and communication can do a great deal to help.
- The international cooperation, based on a multi-stakeholder approach and the belief that every organization – whether online or mobile, educator or legislator, technical expert or industry body – has something to contribute.
- Human and institutional capacity building critical to understand and take reactive / proactive responses to cyberthreats, including keeping children safe online.
- Protecting children online is a global challenge, which requires a global approach. It requires a mutli-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach, partnership and collaboration.

Thank you for your attention