**ITU, Member States, and Partners Working Together to Improve the Protection of Children Online**

Child online protection: Why is this subject important?

Taking action now to enhance the connected experience of children and youth around the world is of critical importance to enable future generations of the world’s children to grow up safely using the Internet and new technologies.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 and spells out the human rights to which the world’s children are entitled. In particular, Article 17 refers to access to information by children and protection from “information and material injurious to his or her well-being”. (UN General Assembly, 1989).

The purpose of this report is to provide the WSIS community and 2010 WSIS Forum participants with an update on the activities of the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative undertaken by ITU and partners since ITU Secretary-General, Dr Hamadoun I. Touré, on 17 May 2009, on the occasion of 2009 World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD), announced a year-long Call for Action.

World Summit on the Information Society (2003 and 2005)

In respect of protection of children in cyberspace, the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) resulted in strong commitments. The Geneva Declaration of Principles stated: “We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children as well as their protection and well-being.” (ITU, 2005)

Paragraph 24 of the Tunis Commitment (ITU, 2005) recognized: “… the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children.” The commitment continued “We will strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs. In that context, we emphasize that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration.”

Paragraph 90 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (ITU, 2005) dealt with use of ICT to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives by, among other things, “Incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory, and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e-strategies.”

World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (2008)

The Adolescent Declaration from the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, held in Brazil in 2008 sought “… strong cyber safety rules which are well propagated on both the websites and within the communities” and called for “… increased development of children’s, teachers’, parents’ and family manuals which address the threats of the internet in addition to providing supplemental information about Sexual Exploitation of Children.” (World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescent, 2008).

A Worldwide Effort: The Child Online Protection (COP) initiative

History and scope

ITU is committed to connecting the world responsibly. This means providing a platform where partners can work together to ensure cybersecurity, enable cyber peace, and protect children online. This is the reason why ITU in 2007 established the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA)[[1]](#footnote-1). ITU’s Child Online Protection (COP)[[2]](#footnote-2) initiative is a special multi-stakeholder effort within the GCA framework which was presented to the ITU Council in 2008 and endorsed by UN Secretary –General, Heads of State, Ministers and heads of international organizations from around the world.

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COP aims to promote global awareness on the importance of child safety in the online world, develop practical tools to assist governments, industry and educators and share their experiences in working to ensure a safe and secure online experience for children everywhere.

The COP initiative is in line with ITU’s mandate to establish the foundations for a safe and secure Internet for future generations, and to fulfill its role as facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs. The need for COP is clear amongst the stakeholder groups. A decade ago, there were just 182 million people using the Internet globally, and almost all of them lived in the developed world. In 2009, however, there were over 1.5 billion Internet users worldwide, and more than 400 million of them had access to broadband. Increasing numbers of these users are children and young people.

As a growing common resource the Internet is increasing the opportunities but also the dangers online, especially for children. COP aims to tackle cybersecurity holistically by addressing legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation. Its key objectives are to identify the risks to children in cyberspace and improve awareness of the dangers, as well as to develop practical tools to help minimize risks and share knowledge and experience in applying them.

***ITU’s call for action on child online protection***

Marking the 2009 World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD)[[3]](#footnote-3), Dr Hamadoun I. Touré, ITU Secretary-General, issued a call for action to all policy-makers, regulators, operators and manufacturers in the information and communication technologies sector. They were asked to promote the adoption of policies and strategies that will protect children in cyberspace and promote their safe access to online resources. In this regard, all stakeholders, and particularly ITU Member States, were called upon to:

*Create public awareness on the issues related to protecting children in cyberspace and to identify policies, best practices, tools and resources for adaptation/use in their countries.*

Call for action: *ITU Member States and Sector Members are encouraged to actively participate in ITU events to enhance cybersecurity and protect children in cyberspace and, where possible, provide experts and resources in order to share experience and best practices for mainstreaming cybersecurity in their policies, regulations and laws.*

*Support ongoing work aimed at developing Guidelines on protecting children online for policy makers and regulators.*

*Call for action: ITU Member States and Sector Members are encouraged to participate in ITU activities, in particular to support ITU’s Global Cybersecurity Agenda and the COP initiative.*

*Identify risks and vulnerabilities to children in cyberspace as the Internet and other online resources continue to expand.*

*Call for action: ITU Member States and Sector Members are encouraged to partner with ITU, share experiences and contribute experts and resources to develop practical tools to help minimize risk to children.*

*Build resource repositories for common use*

*Call for action: ITU Member States and Sector Members are encouraged to share knowledge and experience while facilitating international strategic partnerships to define and implement concrete initiatives in protecting children online.*

*Promote capacity building aimed at strengthening global response in protecting children as they venture into cyberspace.*

*Call for action: ITU Member States and Sector Members are requested to build expertise and develop alerting mechanisms to tackle the growing threats to children as they browse the Internet and access information online.*

ITU Secretary General’s Call for Action on Child Online Protection 2009[[4]](#footnote-4)

More than 40 countries and organizations have responded to this Call for Action. Additional information can be found at: [www.itu.int/wtisd/2009/initiatives.html](file:///C:\Documents%20and%20Settings\sund\Desktop\www.itu.int\wtisd\2009\initiatives.html)

COP has been established as an international collaborative network for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behavior together with other UN agencies and partners. ITU is grateful to the partners who have contributed to the success of the COP initiative to date. The current COP members include: [Children's Charities' Coalition on Internet Safety](http://www.chis.org.uk/); [Child Helpline International (CHI)](http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/); [Cyber Peace Initiative](http://www.cyberpeaceinitiative.org/); [ECPAT International;](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/index.asp) [European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)](http://www.enisa.europa.eu/); [European Broadcasting Union (EBU)](http://www.ebu.ch/); [European Commission - Safer Internet Programme](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/sip/index_en.htm); [European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online (eNASCO)](http://www.enacso.eu/); [eWWG](http://www.e-wwg.com/); [Family Online Safety Institute (FOSI)](http://www.fosi.org/cms/); [GSM Association](http://www.gsmworld.com/); [Ikeepsafe Internet Safety Coalition](http://www.ikeepsafe.org/); [International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)](http://www.interpol.int/); [International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children](http://www.icmec.org/) (ICMEC); [IMPACT](http://www.impact-alliance.org/); Optenet; [Microsoft;](http://www.microsoft.com/en/us/default.aspx) [Telecom Italia](http://www.telecomitalia.com/); [Telefónica](http://info.telefonica.es/acercadetelefonica/telefonica/informe_rc/acerca/portada.html); [Save the Children;](http://www.savethechildren.net/alliance/europegroup/europegrp_who.html) [United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)](http://www.unicef.org/); [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)](http://www.unodc.org/); [United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)](http://www.unicri.it/);

[United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)](http://www.unidir.org/); and, [VodafoneGroup.](http://www.vodafone.com/)

ITU would be happy to involve more partners in this important initiative. Organizations and Member States interested in contributing are advised to contact the COP Secretariat at [cop@itu.int](mailto:cop@itu.int)

**Child Online Protection (COP) Guidelines**

The growing global issues surrounding online safety and cybersecurity require a global response, especially when it comes to the protection of our youngest and most vulnerable digital citizens: our children. Detailed **Child Online Protection Guidelines[[5]](#footnote-5)** have been prepared by ITU in collaboration with COP partners in order to establish the necessary foundation for a safer and more secure cyberworld for future generations. The guidelines are meant to be adapted and adopted by all different stakeholders groups. To date, four sets of guidelines have been developed for the following stakeholder groups:

* Children
* Parents, Guardians and Educators
* Industry
* Policy Makers

With these guidelines, the COP initiative calls upon all stakeholders to promote the adoption of policies and strategies that will protect children in cyberspace. The guidelines are available in the six UN languages (English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and Russian).

***Guidelines for Children***

Since children and young people need to be aware of some of the potentially negative aspects of the technologies they use, the guidelines advise them on possible harmful activities online, such as bullying and harassment, identity theft as well as online abuse. This includes advice to children seeing and experiencing harmful and illegal content online, or young people being exposed to grooming for sexual purposes, the production, distribution and collection of child abuse material. The guidelines note that empowering children and young people through education and awareness raising is of paramount importance. As such, the guidelines for children are split by age group and thus for children aged 5-7, the responsibility lies with the adults overseeing their ICT usage. For children aged 8-12, the focus of the guidelines is on the use of appropriate themes of chatting online and netiquette (being kind and polite while communicating with others), playing online games, reacting to bullying, protecting personal details and identity, and reacting to offensive or illegal content. While for children aged over 13 the focus of the guidance is more characterized by ICT proficiency, curiosity and online independence.

***Guidelines for Parents, Guardians and Educators***

Research shows that more and more children are connecting to the Internet using game consoles and mobile devices, yet many adults are not even aware that these activities include internet connectivity. The guidelines for parents, guardians and educators put forward recommendation on what they can do to make their child’s online experience a positive one. The role to be played by parents and guardians in this context includes discussing and educating the child about Internet safety, checking the suitability of websites, being involved in the child’s Internet activity, and being aware of different behaviors of the child when online. The guidelines also recommend that parents need to teach themselves about the online culture in order to carry out their role. The role of educators includes teaching children, setting rules and providing a safe environment at the place of education.

***Guidelines for Industry***

The guidelines for industry present a number of case studies where key areas for consideration for the different industry segments are proposed. This includes specific responsibilities that could be implemented by the ICT industry as a whole, broadcasters, Internet industry, Internet service providers (ISPs), and mobile operators. The key areas for the ICT industry cover coordination, cooperation, interoperability and codes of conduct by segment, while those identified for broadcasters include common complaint rules, common standards and parental consent procedures. Along the same lines, the key focus areas for the Internet industry and ISPs include restricting access to harmful or illegal content, equipping children and parents with information and easy to use tools, using clear and relevant language regarding services and terms and conditions, responding to and reporting offending content, and evaluating technologies that identify and verify the age of customers. The guidelines list areas that the mobile operators should consider as the following: ensuring that content is classified in line with national expectations, providing tools that allow access to content to be controlled by the user or a parent/caregiver, clearly signpost the nature of content and services offered enabling users are empowered to make informed decisions, support parents and educate consumers, have a clear position on the misuse of services to store or share child sexual abuse content, and support law enforcement in carrying out its work.

***Guidelines for Policy Makers***

In order to formulate a national strategy focusing on online child safety, policy makers need to consider a range of strategies. The key areas to be considered by policy makers include; establishing a legal framework, developing the necessary law enforcement capabilities, putting in place the appropriate resources and reporting mechanisms, as well as providing education and awareness resources. In order to assist countries in focusing their limited resources on activities that provide countries with the maximum benefits when it comes to child online protection, the guidelines for policy makers also provide a national checklist. It is hoped that the national checklist with a listing of key areas for consideration will help individual countries plan for further actions to be taken in the short, medium and longer term, and decide on the priority activities.

Across all the four stakeholder groups, the elaborated guidelines address issues which might affect all children and young people under the age of 18, however, each age group will have specific needs.

The guidelines have been developed in a collaborative manner with authors from leading institutions active in the ICT sector and in child online safety. The COP guideline documents provide a broadly applicable framework that can be useful for most countries.

The full set of **Child Online Protection Guidelines** can be downloaded from the ITU website at: [www.itu.int/cybersecurity/gca/cop/guidelines/](file:///C:\Documents%20and%20Settings\sund\Desktop\www.itu.int\cybersecurity\gca\cop\guidelines\).

**Child Online Protection (COP) Initiative – National Survey 2009**

**Overview and purpose**

For mapping the national resources and capabilities on the subject of protecting children online, in 2009 the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) developed and distributed a questionnaire under the title “Child Online Protection (COP) Initiative – National Survey 2009”[[6]](#footnote-6). The survey looked at a broad range of issues connected to policies and programs in the field of child online safety. The questions in the survey broadly corresponded with the framework elaborated in the four sets of guidelines developed specifically for a particular stakeholder group, namely: children, parents & educators, industry and policy makers.

**Areas covered by the survey**

To determine the scope of online child safety policy and legal frameworks across the world and to establish a database showing what has been happening in the online child safety space at all levels, seven main categories were covered by the questionnaire:

*1. Perceptions of online child safety issues*

*2. Availability of advice or guidance*

*3. Availability of awareness raising and training programs*

*4. National focal points*

*5. Legal frameworks and law enforcement resources*

*6. Perceptions of the level of cooperation with internet industry*

*7. Requests for assistance from countries*

The data gathered in the COP database is intended to provide a planning tool and a platform for further strategy development, and assist in providing countries with a record of information and an overview of major trends that are taking place all over the world.

**Survey participants**

The questionnaire was distributed to all ITU 191 Member States during October and November 2009. In total 51 countries replied to the detailed questions and there are still additional countries that are contributing with their input. The majority of respondents were from government agencies, mainly from the telecom/ICT ministry or the relevant official body with responsibility for internet, regulation and telecommunications policy. It is hoped that countries continue to provide ITU and the COP platform with information and progress on their national initiative so that the COP knowledge base and resource materials can further grow to the benefit of countries.

**Significant findings**

To date, the 2009 COP national survey has identified strengths and weaknesses inherent in the existing national setups for child online protection and has highlighted a number of problems that countries have identified as key issues faced by children and young people in their respective countries in relation to the Internet. The main findings of the survey will be announced during the WSIS Forum 2010. It is interesting to note that the initial findings of the survey show indications that across many countries, with different characteristic, cultures and levels of development, the same core safety messages and safety policies are, though perhaps in varying degrees, relevant to all children and young people. This shows that the guidelines developed under the COP initiative and equivalent reference materials produced by other organizations can to some extent be used by countries directly, without much customization. However, it is to be noted that due to clear legal differences between countries, as well as various cultural, religious and political traditions, the same delivery model for the policies and practices embodied in the guidelines will most likely not be as effective everywhere. Countries need to pay specific attention to the delivery method when devising their national approach.

Furthermore, what one can take from these initial results is that while the COP guidelines provide a broadly applicable framework that will be useful for almost all countries, an effective national child online safety strategy still needs to be tailored very specifically to fit local needs and local conditions. However, at the same time some of the awareness raising materials and training resources used can be shared amongst countries. This further emphasizes the benefits of extensive sharing of experiences between countries that are at different stages in developing their national COP approach. In addition, it should be noted that such a national approach needs to be owned and developed by those stakeholders who will be responsible for implementing it. Much of the success of the strategy depends on the commitment and clear articulation of responsibility by the national administration in charge of coordinating the effort.

**Share your lessons learned with others: Useful reference material gathered through the COP survey**

As Internet usage amongst children is growing rapidly around the world and the internet environment is constantly changing, it may be useful for national administrations and other stakeholders involved in matters that concern child online protection to study and learn about what other countries are doing in this domain. In identifying risks and vulnerabilities that children are faced with, and possible gaps at the national level, the national resources collected through the 2009 COP national survey of ITU Member States can provide useful information for countries when building expertise at the national, regional and overall global level. The reference material can also be useful when exploring and elaborating international multi-stakeholder partnerships that could further strengthen and encourage the sharing of experiences across national borders.

More details on the survey findings can be found on the COP website at: [www.itu.int/cop/](http://www.itu.int/cop/)

**Framework for Developing a National COP Implementation Roadmap**

**Background information**

As mentioned earlier, a key part of the COP initiative’s work is the development of the four guidelines in order to assist countries in putting in place the necessary building blocks for a safer cyberspace. In order to implement the guidelines through activities and initiatives at the national level, a framework for the establishment of a generic National COP Implementation Roadmap is being elaborated. The roadmap would assist countries in implementing activities that are in line with the global vision but customized to deal with the specific needs and requirements of the different countries.

**Main focus areas**

The National COP Implementation Roadmap focuses on identifying the key issues and developing a detailed gap analysis based on the current situation in the respective country. The roadmap template will allow each country to develop a set of recommendations to enable the implementation of the COP guidelines at the national level, based on their specific national circumstances.

**COP Roadmap template based on the five pillars of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA)**

The proposed framework would be used as a national checklist and template for developing a country specific roadmap. The structure of the roadmap is based on an assessment of the national and local environments across the five strategic pillars of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), i.e. legal measures, technological and procedural measures, organization structures, and the cross-cutting pillars dedicated to capacity building and international cooperation. Furthermore, the checklist proposes a function for each of the stakeholders. Several national governments have found it useful to bring together all of the key stakeholders to ensure a common vision, commitment and sense of team effort when developing and implementing their national child online protection initiatives. For example, raising awareness and considering the related issues from the different stakeholder perspectives have shown to be critical to the success of national COP effort.

**Implementing the COP Roadmap using a staged approach**

The COP roadmap proposes the following five stages as an overall program management framework for national COP implementation;

*Stage 1 - Assessment*

*Stage 2 - Planning*

*Stage 3 - Implementation*

*Stage 4 - Evaluation and monitoring*

*Stage 5 - Improvement*

Due to the rather complex nature of cyber threats, and the number of stakeholders that need to be involved in a national COP implementation, each country needs to develop an approach that looks at COP implementation from various angles. The COP Roadmap template and related resources will be shared on the COP website shortly.

As countries move forward on developing a national level plan for the implementation of the COP guidelines, ITU together with its partners and through the international collaborative network in place, is ready to provide assistance to support countries with the development of materials for various stakeholders and facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships. In this regard, stakeholders are encouraged to provide the partnership with good practices in the various areas of COP implementation. This information will be considered when assisting countries in developing their national plans, and further improving the COP roadmap and tools.

**Statistical Framework and Indicators for COP**

**Measuring child online protection**

While everyone can agree that protecting children online is a necessity and a number of surveys and studies have already been carried out on the topic of child online protection, relatively little work has been done in articulating a statistical framework for COP. As this is indeed a relatively new field, there is a lack of internationally comparable indicators to measure the various aspects of COP. As responsible for standard-setting and data collection for the core ICT indicators , ITU, in close collaboration with COP partners, is in the best position to provide relevant measurement aspects on child online protection, with the ultimate aim of reliably measuring the problem and monitoring the solutions put in place by Member States,. As an input to the COP initiative, the Statistics Division of ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau BDT initiated work to develop a statistical framework and relevant indicators for COP. The preliminary results of this work will be presented to stakeholders at WSIS Forum.

**Putting in place a framework to measure child online protection**

A statistical framework describes a particular field of statistics, such as ‘child online protection’ in terms of its content and scope, involved actors and units, concepts and definitions, classifications, relationships between elements and links to other statistical frameworks. This may also include indicators, sources, methods and/or model surveys. A good statistical framework enables the production of accurate and comparable statistics by setting consistent and reasonable standards. The proposed structure of ITU’s COP indicators will enable Member States to assess the status of child online safety in their country, and identifying aspect of child online protection that may require further effort. In this regard the proposed statistical framework not only examines existing work but also describes the set of statistical standards. In addition, in order to develop a conceptual overview of child online protection, a measurement tool on national capacity on children online safety is required.

It can be noted that various classifications can be applied to online safety elements of the framework. For instance, while on the one hand the human actors involved can be classified by age and gender, at the same time incidents can be classified by region or a specific country’s level of development. There are a large number of such classifications that can be applied to allow for a good overview and which can be applicable for the multiple frameworks and approaches used by the countries

Among others, the following groups of indicators are being considered as part of the COP statistical framework: background context (Internet access and use and growth of the internet); the subjective aspects of child online protection (awareness, concerns, etc); children’s risk-prone behavior; incidents and responses; and preventative actions. The COP initiative will be sharing ideas on the indicators with the partners and other interested parties through the website.

**An Overview of Related ITU COP Activities**

**WSIS Forum 2009 and WTISD 2009 theme ‘Protecting Children in Cyberspace’**

The WSIS Forum 2009 was timed to coincide with the celebrations for World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, WTISD. In 2009, the WTISD theme was ‘Protecting Children in Cyberspace’, and ITU was honored to have Queen Silvia of Sweden as patron for the event.

In conjunction with the celebration of WTISD, the 2009 ITU World Telecommunication and Information Society Awards were given to the following people who have contributed to protecting children in cyberspace:

* H.E. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil
* Mr. Robert G. Conway, CEO, GSM Association
* Ms. Deborah Taylor Tate, International Advocate for ICT Child Safety Issues

As noted earlier, ITU’s Child Online Protection (COP) initiative is an integral part of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda. It is in line with the ITU’s mandate to strengthen cybersecurity and has been established as an international collaborative network for action to promote the online protection of children and young people worldwide. To follow on the activities initiated at the 2009 WSIS Forum, the 2010 WSIS Forum also includes sessions dedicated to the protection of children online.

**ITU Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-CP)**

At the request of the ITU Council 2009, the ITU Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-CP) held its first meeting from 17 to 18 March 2010 in Geneva. The work of the WG-CP is conducted in line with Resolution 1306 of ITU Council 2009. The Council Working Group on Child Online Protection is open to all Member States and Sector Members for exchanging views, promoting and working on the subject matter and for reporting to the Council annually on the activities of the group. Around 60 delegates, representing ITU Member States and Sector Members participated and in total 9 contributions from Member States were received. A second meeting of the WG-CP will be held on 11 June 2010 in Geneva, Switzerland. Contributions to this working group are most welcome and can be sent to: [cop@itu.int](mailto:cop@itu.int)

**Events held to raise public awareness on child online safety issues and how to go about protecting children in cyberspace**

A number of workshops, events, strategic dialogues, and forums have been organized by ITU and other organizations in cooperation with COP partners and others to raise awareness of the urgency to take action on child online protection. Some of the events held over the course of the last year include the following:

* ITU Child Online Protection (COP) event at WSIS Forum 2010 (May 2010)
* Thematic Workshop on ‘Protecting Children in Cyberspace’ organized during WSIS Forum 2010 by ITU, GSM Association, UNICRI, eNasco, Save the Children and EBU (May 2010)
* Celebration of the Safer Internet Day together with Telecom Italia and Save the Children (February 2010)
* Celebration of the Safer Internet day in Turkey on 23 February 2010
* International Conference on ‘Protecting Children from Sexual Offenders in the Information Technology Era’ held in Italy (December 2009)
* ITU Regional Cybersecurity Forum for Americas held in the Dominican Republic (November 2009)
* Open Forum on Child Online Protection held in Egypt during the 4th Internet Governance Forum (IGF) meeting (November 2009)
* 2009 WORLD TELECOM session on Best practices for cybersecurity: What should governments be doing for protecting children online? (October 2009)
* International Congress 'Children in ICT' Educating for a Safer Internet held in Spain (October 2009)
* ITU/MIC Strategic Dialogue on Safer Internet Environment for Children held in Japan (June 2009)
* ITU Protecting Children from Cyber-exploitation workshop at WSIS Forum 2009 (May 2009)
* ITU Child Online Protection (COP) Initiative launch at WSIS Forum 2009 (May 2009)

**An Overview of Some of the Activities Being Undertaken by COP partners**

On the occasion of 2009 World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD) dedicated to ‘Protecting Children in Cyberspace’ the ITU Secretary-General announced a year-long Call for Action, in which he encouraged all stakeholders (policy-makers, regulators, operators, industry, NGOs) to promote the adoption of policies and strategies that will ensure safe access to online resources for the world's children and young people. The following section of the report provides an insight into some of the activities that COP partners have been implementing throughout the year, as well as exciting planned activities for the near future.

Contributions from the COP partners can be found on the website at: [www.itu.int/ITU-D/cyb/cybersecurity/COP/call-for-action.html](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/cyb/cybersecurity/COP/call-for-action.html)

1. Information on the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) and related initiatives can be found at: [www.itu.int/cybersecurity/gca/](http://www.itu.int/cybersecurity/gca/) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Information on the ITU Child Online Protection (COP) initiative can be found at: [www.itu.int/cop/](http://www.itu.int/cop/) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 2009 World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD) dedicated to the theme “Protecting children in cyberspace” can be found at; [www.itu.int/wtisd/2009/](http://www.itu.int/wtisd/2009/) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. WTISD 2009 Call for Action available at; [www.itu.int/wtisd/2009/call-for-action.html](http://www.itu.int/wtisd/2009/call-for-action.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The full set of Child Online Protection Guidelines can be downloaded from the ITU website at: [www.itu.int/cybersecurity/gca/cop/guidelines/](http://www.itu.int/cybersecurity/gca/cop/guidelines/). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/COP-survey.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)