

# 2014

# ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes

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# 2015

# 2013

# 2012

# 2011



# ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes: 2014

Draft Version 1.1

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## I. Introduction

1. As stated in the Strategic Plan of the Union (2012-2015), adopted by PP-10, the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) continues to be one of the priorities of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The strategic plan also highlights the role of ICTs as effective tools to promote peace and economic growth and to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law at the national, regional and international levels as state (as recognized by the outcome texts of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS))
2. At the **policy level**, PP-10 strengthened the Union's mandate in relation to the implementation of WSIS outcomes and agreed on the roadmaps for ITU's activities in its role as the sole facilitator for WSIS action lines C2, C5 and C6 in the implementation of WSIS up to 2015. Roadmaps are detailed plans to guide progress towards achieving the WSIS goals. ITU Council 2012 modified Resolution 1334 thereby strengthening the ITU's leadership and role in the WSIS+10 Process on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information. In particular, the resolution resolved to support a high-level event on the Overall Review (WSIS+10) to be held in 2014 in conjunction with the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) and considered the possibility of holding additional meetings for regional views on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. ITU Council 2013 modified [Resolution 1334](#), stating that the High-level Event in 2014 should review of the WSIS Outcomes and develop proposals on a new vision beyond 2015. It further elaborated the preparatory process of the WSIS+10 High-level Event for developing drafts of the outcome documents for consideration by the WSIS+10 High-Level Event. ITU Council 2014 appreciated the multistakeholder approach applied for WSIS+10 MPP (serviced by the secretariat consisting of all UN Agencies that have a mandate in WSIS), and commended its inclusiveness and effectiveness, as well as cost efficiency.
3. The **Council Working Group (CWG) on WSIS**, created in 2002, continues to monitor and evaluate on a yearly basis the actions taken by ITU with respect to implementation of WSIS outcomes. The CWG facilitates inputs from membership on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes through its regular meetings and circular letters, questionnaires or other appropriate methods of query and provides guidance to the membership regarding the actions to be performed by ITU in the implementation of WSIS outcomes. The CWG is also mandated to review the preparations of ITU for the review of the progress achieved in relation to the WSIS goals in 2015 and to prepare a roadmap for WSIS implementation up to 2015 within its core competencies. During the WSIS+10 High-Level Multistakeholder Preparatory Process (MPP) the Chairman of the CWG was tasked to develop the two outcome document of the WSIS+10 High-level Event i.e WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015. A Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform was created that was open to all stakeholders i.e governments, private sector, civil society and international organizations. Egypt, Switzerland and Saudi Arabia were appointed as vice-chairs of the Event. The MPP held online consultations and five physical meetings, plus an additional meeting.
4. A **Council Working Group (CWG) on Internet related public policy issues** was established as a separate group by Council Resolution 1336, in accordance with Resolutions 102 and 140 of the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference. This CWG is limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders. Previously, this group was established as the Dedicated Group as an integral part of WG WSIS, open only to all Member States, in accordance with Resolution 75 (WTSA, 2008), and Council Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008). Council 2012 [Resolution 1344](#) decided the modality of the open consultation for the Group. 2009 Council [Resolution 1305](#) invites Member States to recognize the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented by the list of topics in [Annex 1](#) which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Council and world conferences; and to elaborate their respective position on each of the international

Internet-related public policy issues referenced in the list of topics and to contribute actively to the work of ITU on these issues.

5. At the **operational level**, ITU has been carrying out the tasks assigned by the WSIS Outcomes Documents, in particular, in its capacity as:
  1. Lead facilitator (along with UNESCO and UNDP) in coordinating the multistakeholder implementation of the *Geneva Plan of Action*.
  2. Facilitator of Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs); upon the UNDP's request the ITU accepted to play the role of the Facilitator of Action Line C6 (Enabling Environment) on a temporary basis.
  3. Co-facilitator of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7 and C11; and partner for C8 and C9.
  4. Rotating chair of the United Nations Group on Information Society (UNGIS).
  5. Steering committee member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Measurement.
  6. Facilitator of the WSIS Stocktaking process.
  7. Implementation of other WSIS outcomes.
6. In addition, in response to Council resolution 1334 and PP Resolution 172 (Plenipotentiary 2010) on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes, ITU played a leadership role in coordination of the WSIS+10 High-level Event in partnership with all the UN Action Line Facilitators including, ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, ITC, UNDESA, UNODC, UPU, UN Women, WMO, WHO, WFP, WIPO and UN Regional Commissions.
7. The **three Sectors** of the Union (Standardization, Radiocommunication and the Development Sector) and the General Secretariat have carried out several important activities and projects that enhance the WSIS outcomes and objectives.
8. Within the ITU, the effective coordination of ITU's strategies and activities in relation to WSIS has been ensured by a **WSIS Task Force** that is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General.
9. This document is divided into 5 sections, following the introduction the second one provides an overview of ITU activities and projects undertaken since December 2012 till December 2013 in the context of the implementation of WSIS Outcomes, the third section informs about ITU's Role in the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, the fourth section highlights forums, innovative initiatives and informs about the planned future activities to ensure the full implementation of the WSIS outcomes. The final section provides conclusions of the report.

## II. Overview of ITU activities and projects undertaken since 2005 till December 2014 in the context of the implementation of WSIS Outcomes

### (a) Lead facilitator (along with UNESCO and UNDP) in organizing the multistakeholder implementation of the *Geneva Plan of Action*.

10. The ITU has planned, organized and hosted the WSIS Forum since 2009 in collaboration with the coorganizers, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. Since 2009, the WSIS Forum has evolved into a unique platform for multistakeholder consensus and discussions on crucial issues concerning the information society. The WSIS Forum has resulted in an Outcome Document each year. In the 2012 the Identifying Emerging Trends document was introduced as an additional outcome of the WSIS Forum. This document aims at identifying the Emerging Trends in Action lines each year. The WSIS Forum builds upon the tradition of the annual WSIS May meetings, and its new format is the result of open consultations with all WSIS Stakeholders. The forum comprises of high-level panels, WSIS Action Lines meetings, thematic workshops, and various platforms for networking and initiation of partnerships.



Please refer to the following for the yearly editions of the WSIS Forum, you can also find the Outcome Documents and the Emerging Trends Document:

- WSIS Forum 2009- <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2009/forum/geneva/>
- WSIS Forum 2010- <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2010/forum/geneva/>
- WSIS Forum 2011- <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2011/forum/>
- WSIS Forum 2012- <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2012/forum/>
- WSIS Forum 2013- <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/>
- WSIS Forum 2014 (Extended Version) – WSIS+10 High Level Event  
<http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/>

11. The WSIS+10 High-Level Event was an extended version of the WSIS Forum. The Event was held in the ITU Headquarters, Geneva from 10-13 June 2014 (9 June pre-events). It was designed to review the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes under the mandates of participating agencies, and to take stock of achievements in the last 10 years based on reports of WSIS Stakeholders, including those submitted by countries, Action Line Facilitators and other stakeholders. The Event reviewed the WSIS Outcomes (2003 and 2005) related to the WSIS Action Lines with the view of developing proposals on a new vision beyond 2015, including a discussion on new targets. This process took into account the decisions of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly. The event was coordinated by ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP.

12. The WSIS+10 High-Level Event endorsed two Outcome Documents:

- WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes
- WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

13. In line with Paragraph 109 of the Tunis Agenda, ITU, along with UNESCO and UNDP, plays a lead facilitating role in the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action. The annual meeting of Action Lines Facilitators was held on 13 June 2014 as an integral component of the WSIS+10 High-level Event, with four main objectives: 1) exchange of information among facilitators and other stakeholders; 2) identification of issues that needed improvement; 3) discussion of the modalities of reporting and the overall implementation process and 4) Listing of emerging trends and possible implications for the WSIS process beyond 2015.



## (b) Facilitator of the WSIS Action Lines C2, C5, C6

### Action Line C2: Information and Communication Infrastructure

14. Within the framework of the existing resources and given mandate, as well as in line with the Geneva Action Plan, the ITU carries out several activities with regard to the WSIS Action Line C2. These are oriented toward six domains as follows (1) Promotion of National ICT-Strategies; (2) Harmonization of the ICT policies in different regions; (3) Development of regional and large-scale national initiatives; (4) Launch of global thematic ICT infrastructure initiatives; (5) Development of a virtual financing platform and (6) Deployment of an online tool for ICT development assessment.
15. The 8<sup>th</sup> Facilitation Meeting of the Action Line C2 was held in Geneva on 12 June 2014 as an integral part of the WSIS+10 High level Event. Based on proposals received during the WSIS+10 High level Event multistakeholder open consultation process, the theme for the Action Line Facilitation meeting was “Broadband: ICT infrastructure for the next 10 years”. Please find the outcome of the meeting here: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/doc/outcome/OutcomeDocument2014.pdf>
16. With the aim of mobilizing additional funds and new partnerships to attain the WSIS goals including the development of infrastructure, ITU initiated the [Connect Summit](#) series in 2007. As the 5th event, the Connect Asia-Pacific Summit was jointly organized with ITU, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) of Thailand, APT, ABU, UNESCAP, WHO and many others on 18 November 2013, Bangkok, Thailand. The Summit attracted some 625 participants from 37 ITU Asia-Pacific Member States, including 7 Heads of State, 30 Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and Ambassadors, 13 Observers from ITU Member States outside the Asia-Pacific region and other stakeholders. Leaders affirmed their common [Leaders’ Vision](#) of an inclusive and development-centered as well as creative Asia-Pacific: Smartly DIGITAL by 2020. The Summit also adopted a [Communiqué](#), which is an action plan for the above Vision. During the Multi-stakeholder Partnership Meeting, a number of projects and partnerships, valued at USD 53 billion, were identified as [market opportunities](#).
17. The [Connect a School, Connect a Community](#) initiative, within the framework of the Connect the World initiative, aims to improve access to broadband in schools and enables them to serve as community ICT centers.

Funded by Swiss contribution, a project to connect schools was implemented in Comoros, Lesotho, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. In Sri Lanka, the project for over 8500 students in 33 schools, also educating children with special needs, was inaugurated in December 2013. Also, 29 schools in Tanzania, 10 in Lesotho, 10 in Sierra Leone, and 5 in Comoros has been



implemented, and beneficiary countries have conducted a formal training for teachers to be able to teach computers as a subject in the schools.

Funded by French contribution to equip and connect schools as community ICT centers, ITU provided connection to 20 model schools with community ICT centers in Tanzania, 3 sites in Gambia, and 3 sites in Niger where the installation of 2 sites were installed at the end of August 2014. Activities to train the trainers are completed in the 3 countries mentioned above and to ensure the continuous operation of the sites, solar panels were installed on the sites of Gambia and Niger in addition to generator sets.

Funded by ITU, UAE and ICT-DF, projects aiming to connect schools located in remote, rural or underserved areas of the State of Palestine, to broadband Internet services through individual or shared computing devices in the selected schools (including any necessary servers, printers, local area networks and other equipment, including assistive technologies for persons with disabilities) are being implemented.

Within the framework of the initiative, trainings for informatics teachers in the rural settlements of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan were held by ITU, in cooperation with Institute of Electronics and Telecommunication under the KSTU. In line with the positive feedback from the similar 2013 training participants, 111 informatics teachers completed the training in 2014.

18. In partnership with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), ITU also prepared a Report on Universal Service Obligation Policy for Facilitating the Provision of Broadband to Every School in ASEAN which among others, provided strategy recommendations to promote broadband access to schools, particularly in the rural areas.
19. In order to facilitate building wireless broadband in the developing and the least developing countries, ITU has been assisting countries in developing their own wireless broadband master plans. ITU, with support from Korea, has assisted member countries in developing broadband policies and plans since 2011. ITU supported eighteen countries to develop [Wireless Broadband Master Plans](#) and National Broadband Plans/Policies (Fiji, Cambodia, Brunei, Vietnam, Samoa, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Lao PDR, Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, Philippines and St Lucia).
20. As a follow-up to the Connect Africa Summit, the ITU/Craig and Susan McCaw Broadband Wireless Network project for Africa is implementing broadband wireless networks and developing ICT applications to provide free or low cost digital access for schools and hospitals, and for underserved populations in rural and remote areas in selected countries. The Broadband Wireless Network is fully implemented in Burundi and in Djibouti. For Burkina Faso, implementation roadmap is finalized and the network is being implemented. The network is also being implemented in the Kingdom of Lesotho, and the procurement process is ongoing in Mali.
21. To show a global perspective of broadband connectivity that will allow membership to identify broadband investment opportunities, ITU has been updating ITU Interactive Terrestrial Transmission Maps by continuously collecting data from all regions. The maps are a cutting-edge [ICT-data mapping platform](#) to take stock of national backbone connectivity (fiber and micro-wave) as well as of other key metrics of the ICT sector, which currently covers Africa, Asia-Pacific, Arab, CIS, Europe and Latin America with data from more than 250 operators.
22. ITU has kept its efforts to assist countries/areas affected by natural disasters. This year, funded by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Japan, ITU has initiated a feasibility study on restoring telecommunication and ICT infrastructure through the use of the Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU). In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, MIC and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) has developed the MDRU for providing immediate communication infrastructure recovery, which will now be tested in the areas damaged by typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. The unit will provide telephony and Wi-Fi connection, which will allow disaster affected residents to connect to the outside world through their personal mobile devices.

23. ITU through its training programs including Centers of Excellence built human capacity in countries to support infrastructure development in areas such as broadband network planning, transition from analogue to digital broadcasting, spectrum management, effective deployment of IPv6, quality of service, cloud computing amongst others (details available at [ITU Academy](#)).
24. Digital broadcasting has been identified as one of the regional initiatives in all regions, and ITU members have recognized the importance of managing the transition smoothly.
25. ITU has performed a large set of software simulations and analysis, and also coordination meetings to help several regions on this transition with fruitful results., in special in relationship with the compliance of the goals agreed during Regional radio Conference for Region 1 2006 (GE06). To remark:
  - 2 Ministerial Summit on Digital Transition & Spectrum Management
  - December 2011 (Nairobi) and
  - September 2012 (Accra )
  - Frequency coordination meetings GE06 for sub Saharian Africa: a last successfully in Nairobi from 15 to 19 July 2013: Level of success: , average 97.37 % :
  - Duration: 18 months.
  - 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were included
  - 3 meetings in planning and frequency coordination : Bamako in March 2102 , April 2012 and Nairobi Kampala July 2012 .
  - BR participation in regional meetings : EACO , ECOWAS , SADC, ...
  - 33 iterations for compatibility analyzes based on the requirements submitted leave the country. BR was responsible for preparing the requirements for the absent countries.
  - 7107 spectrum requirements submitted in 470-694MHz band ( against 11,406 at RRC- 06 for the entire band 470-862 MHz).
26. ITU-R is replicating the same process which is currently in progress for Arab countries.
27. As a result in 2013, [47 Sub-Saharan African countries agreed on frequency coordination for digital switchover in 2015](#). Frequency coordination negotiations succeeded in setting up the mechanism to deploy digital television in 47 Sub-Saharan African countries. The consolidation of national plans to implement the digital switchover in the African region is in conformity with the deadlines of June 2015 (for UHF) and June 2020 (for VHF in 33 countries) set in 2006 by ITU's Regional Radiocommunication Conference (RRC-06), which adopted the GE06 TV Plan.
28. This landmark also makes Africa the first region to be in a position in 2015 to allocate bandwidth freed up by the transition to digital television – the so-called ‘digital dividend’ – to the mobile service for both the 700 MHz and 800 MHz bands. Decisions of the World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 (WRC-12) to facilitate availability of the digital dividend to the mobile service will be effective with some technical refinements immediately after the next World Radiocommunication Conference in 2015 (WRC-15).
29. The meeting in Nairobi in July 2013 organized jointly by ITU and the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) and hosted by the Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) was the third and last overall coordination meeting of African countries, after similar meetings in Bamako (March 2011) and Kampala (April 2011) and a number of other bilateral and multilateral meetings held in 2011 and 2012.
30. The ITU-D Sector maintains a portal indicating the status of the deployment of Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) broadcasting worldwide.
31. An [ITU-R Report BT.2140-7](#) (2014) on ‘Transition from analogue to digital terrestrial broadcasting’ is available online free of charge.

32. ITU, in cooperation with Republic of Korea, has provided assistance on Digital Broadcasting Transition since 2008. Currently, the ITU-Korea project has been extended for further assistance to countries including Afghanistan, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Vanuatu and Guyana. In the process, more than 750 people have been trained in the Asia-Pacific region in the area of digital broadcasting. The ITU works closely with regional organizations such as Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union and Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development.

Also, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Japan, ITU has cooperated in updating [guidelines on](#) transition road map for Asia and the Pacific made by previous projects. Also, ITU has extended assistance to countries in Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, Pakistan and Micronesia), including the updated guidelines on digital broadcasting taking into account new developments in the area of Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting (DTTB) & Mobile Television (MTV) implementation, convergence, while adding sections on IPTV, Satellite TV, etc.

Furthermore, with the assistance from Department of Communications, Australia, development of the roadmap report on digital broadcasting transition has been extended to support 3 countries in the Pacific Islands namely Samoa, Kiribati, and Nauru. As a result, DTTB assistance in Asia-Pacific region has now been completed in 24 countries.

In cooperation with the Andean Development Bank (CAF), ITU is providing support to at least 6 countries in the Americas Region on Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting.

*As a joint project with the Latin-American Development Bank, guidelines on the digital broadcasting transition were translated into Spanish. Beneficiary countries have been selected and experts were agreed for further assistance on roadmaps for DTTB transition.*

33. In addition, forums, seminars, and workshops to ensure the transition for Analog to Digital broadcasting were organized by the Union.

- *In close cooperation with BR Albania was supported in digital terrestrial television broadcasting frequency issues in June 2014.*
- ITU organized from 2012 in collaboration with ATU 4 digital migration summits in Africa, respectively held in Bamako, Kampala, Accra and the last one in Nairobi (2014).

34. In addition the ITU carries out several activities as implementer of the WSIS Action Line C2, through its programs and projects.

- ITU-D has made available a computer program known as [SMS4DC \(Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries\)](#) to assist administrations of developing countries in performing their spectrum management responsibilities more effectively. ITU has kept updating this program and more than 40 countries have subscribed to the [tool](#). In Asia-Pacific Region ITU a training workshop on SMS4DC from 11<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> of August 2014 at Dili, Timor Leste. The event was attended by around 23 participants representing 5 ITU Member states from Asia-Pacific Region. In total, more than 100 participants from 22 countries took part at the workshops.
- In the Americas region, the ITU has implemented a technical cooperation project for an integrated spectrum management for the ICT Ministry of Colombia. Assistance was provided to the Nacional Communications Commission of Argentina in reviewing requirements for the procurement of a Spectrum Management Solution in 2014.
- Assistance was provided to Mongolia and Lao P.D.R on the issues related to national Spectrum Management.
- Direct assistance was provided to Indonesia to mitigate the issue of cross border Interference due to simultaneous operations of Indonesian CDMA-2000x operators and EGSM operators of Singapore and Malaysia in 880-890MHz band.

- Direct assistance is being provided to South Sudan, Somalia, Barbados, Vanuatu and Bissau-Guinea in areas of spectrum management.
  - Assistance is being provided to Bangladesh, Brunei and Fiji to develop national Master-plans for Spectrum Management.
  - The ITU assisted Government of Mongolia in preparing for satellite launch related coordination procedures and the related ITU International Spectrum Regulations.
  - In February 2014 ITU organized Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on “IMT towards 2020 and beyond – Technology & Spectrum” at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The Seminar was attended by around 156 participants representing 16 ITU Member states from Asia-Pacific Region, 8 ITU Member states from outside Asia-Pacific Region and several worldwide ITU Recognized operating agencies and Scientific or Industrial organizations.
  - Considering the positive results of the PAPI project implementation in the Republic of Moldova on creation of Internet Access Points in Rural Settlements of the Country and in accordance with the Request of the Republic of Moldova approved by the ITU Secretary-General during his 2014 official visit to the country, 28 more Internet Access Points were created in rural settlements of the Republic of Moldova in 2014.
  - ITU started a project in Uzbekistan on Provision of stable electric power supply for Telecommunications/ICT facilities in a remote area of Uzbekistan in 2013. The project will be completed in 2014.
  - ITU jointly with the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission of Thailand (NBTC) organized an “International Satellite Symposium 2014” whereby over 200 participants including policymakers, regulators, private sector and industry, academia and researchers attended the event. The Symposium was held in Bangkok, Thailand during 18-19 September 2014 with an exhibition to showcase innovative satellite solutions and technologies.
  - Furthering the broadband networks development, ITU held in Chisinau from 20 to 22 May 2014 the Regional Forum for CIS and Europe on Shared Use of Infrastructure as a Tool to Promote Development of Broadband Networks.
  - Aimed at the development of virtual financing platform, the CIS regional initiative approved by WTDC-10 on Development of Recommendations and Creation of a Pilot Segment of the Telecommunication/ICT system to Support Secure Remote Retail Payments was implemented in 2014. As final stage of the implementation, ITU in cooperation with Intervale CJSC (Russian Federation), Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications (ONAT) n.a. A.Popov (Ukraine) organized a workshop to present the results in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, from 14 to 16 October 2014.
  - For Swaziland assistance was provided on spectrum management and monitoring issues in April 2014. Next mission is expected in September 2014
  - Please see Annexure 1 for a list of all BDT Projects initiated since December 2013 in the area of action line C2.
  - Furthermore, ITU develops a number of the large scale regional projects focusing on 28 regional initiatives facilitating development of the information and communication infrastructure. More information on these projects as well as the other projects can be found [ITU-D Projects webpage](#).
35. In the Framework of ITU-D Study Group 2 (SG2), Question 10 - 3/2: Telecommunications / ICTs for rural and remote areas, the [final report](#) containing information on current trends (technologies, national plans, and best practices) has been approved by WTDC-14. The report also includes analysis on case studies and information from member states and sector members. In addition, a new recommendation submitted from this question on Policy and regulatory

initiatives for developing telecommunications/ICTs/broadband in rural and remote areas has been approved by WTDC-14.

36. In the Framework of ITU-D Study Group 2 (SG2), Question 11 - 3/2 on Digital terrestrial television broadcasting transition the [final report](#) has been approved. The report also includes analysis on case studies and information from member states and sector members.
37. In the Framework of ITU-D Study Group 2 (SG2), Resolution 9: on Spectrum management (common ITU-D/ITU-R activity) the [final report](#) has been approved. The report also includes analysis on case studies and information from member states and sector members.
38. ITU-D Study Groups Question 2 “Question 25/2 Access technology for broadband telecommunications including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), for developing countries” [final report was approved](#) at WTDC-14. This Report covers technical issues involved in deploying broadband access technologies by identifying the factors influencing the effective deployment of such technologies, as well as their applications, with a focus on technologies and standards that are recognized or under study within ITU-R and ITU-T.
39. ITU-D SG2 Question 26 – “migrating from existing networks to next-generation networks (NGN) for developing countries: technical, regulatory and policy aspects” [final report was approved](#) at WTDC-14. The report includes technologies, migration paths, NGN testing, regulatory challenges and case studies from developing countries.

Also, ITU is preparing guidelines on Implementation for Evolving Telecommunication/ICT Infrastructure for Developing Countries: Technical, Economic and Policy Aspects. These guidelines will introduce essential telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and their technologies, economic and policy aspects supporting effective adoption of Next-generation Networks.

The issues of NGN and post-NGN were covered by the ITU Regional Workshop for CIS: «Shift of the Modern Infocommunicaiton Paradigm in the Post-NGN Networks: New Technical, Economical, Legal, and Political Aspects», held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 23 to 25 June 2014 (with participation of over 50 participants from 7 countries).

40. BDT is contributing to bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries. Instructed by PP-10 Resolution 123 and the new WTDC-14 Recommendation 22 on Bridging the Standardization Gap (BSG), regional workshops and other regional activities are receiving support from ITU Regional Offices. ITU Academy has started collaboration with TSB to develop two online courses: Next-generation Networks and Quality of Service.
41. In the implementation of Action Line C2, ITU continues to be at the forefront of providing global standards for telecommunications including radioocommunications.. Since 1 January 2014, ITU-T approved [171 work items](#), including ITU-T Recommendations, Supplements and Technical Papers. There are also currently 1142 ITU-R Recommendations and 410 ITU-R Reports in force and extensively used by the industry as witnessed by more than 2 million online downloads during 2013.
42. ITU standardization activities related to Next Generation Networks (NGN) continues on requirements, capabilities and functional architecture for NGN evolution. A work on software defined networks(SDN) has started in SG 13 since February 2013 as part of the package on service aware networking study. Currently, two Recommendations on SDN have been approved since the beginning of 2014. They are Recommendations ITU-T Y.3300 “Framework of software-defined networking” and Y.3320 “Requirements for applying formal methods to software-defined networking”. A new Resolution on the topic was approved by WTS-12 on 28 November 2012 to foster these studies in SG 13. Since February 2012 SG 13 has started to be very active in the cloud computing domain that covers cloud computing vocabulary, ecosystem, reference architecture, inter-cloud infrastructure, desktop as a service and resource management. To this end, Nine ITU-T Recommendations on cloud computing were approved

in May 2013 - August 2014. A dedicated workshop on cloud computing will take place on 14 November 2014 in Geneva. Also, established by WTSA-12 a new Regional Group for Africa (under SG13) is looking into the cloud computing studies from the needs of developing countries' perspective. In addition a Joint Coordination Activity on Cloud Computing (JCA-Cloud) is maintaining a roadmap which analyses the gaps in standardization efforts across the cloud computing industry.

ITU-T SG 11 is tasked with developing the signaling requirements and protocols on SDN and several work items started in 2013. The work will align with the functional requirements and architectures developed by ITU-T's SG 13. In addition, a Joint Coordination Activity on SDN was established by TSAG (June 2013) to coordinate the work.

43. ITU-T Study Groups (SGs) focused on several subjects directly relevant to ICT infrastructure development, including the following: transport and access networks; external plant installation, maintenance and safety; optical fibres, cables, components and systems; security, performance, quality of service (QoS) and quality of experience (QoE); home networks, cloud computing; and emergency telecommunications. A Global Standards Initiative on Internet of Things (IoT-GSI) is acting as an umbrella for IoT standards development worldwide. An IoT-standards roadmap [JCA-IoT [Deliverable 2 Rev.6](#)] is maintained by the Joint Coordination activity on Internet of Things. A new ITU-T Focus Group on Smart Cable Television (FG SmartCable) was established by ITU-T SG 9 in May 2012. The FG's objective is to foster development of global Smart Cable Television future standards, including requirements, use cases, technical methods, etc. The work will be finalized at a meeting, which is planned on 26-27 September 2013 in Tokyo. The ITU-T Focus Group on Machine-to-machine service layer ([FG M2M](#)) conclude its activities in December 2013 and produced five deliverables with a particular focus on e-health that will be progressed into Recommendations by various ITU-T study groups.

ITU-T developed new standards that will enable cost-effective smart grid applications such as distribution automation, smart meters, smart appliances and advanced charging systems for electric vehicles. Standardization is progressing especially on Recommendation ITU-T G.990x series (G.hnem suite of standards) for narrowband power line communication (NB-PLC) and ITU-T G.996x series (G.hn suite of standards) for broadband home networking. [Joint Coordination Activity on Smart Grid and Home Networking \(JCA SG&HN\)](#) established in January 2012, successfully concluded in June 2013 and the related work will be conducted by ITU-T SG15, which is the lead Study Group on smart grid.

ITU-T SG15 is progressing the Recommendation ITU-T G.970x series (G.fast suite of standards) for Fibre to the distribution point (FTTdp). FTTdp is a broadband access solution taking fibre to a distribution point (dp) very close to customers premises, with copper wire up to 250m to connect a distribution point and each customer's premises. It provides the best aspects of 'Fibre to the home' and 'ADSL': Fibre to the home bit-rates with existing copper cables.

44. Resolution 177 on Conformance and Interoperability (Guadalajara, 2010) endorsed the objectives of both Resolution 76 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) on conformity and interoperability of ICT equipment. The goal of Resolution 76 on Conformance and Interoperability testing is to help in increasing probability of interoperability and to ensure all the countries to benefit of ICTs. WTDC-14 reviewed Resolution 47 on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including Conformance and Interoperability (C&I) testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations". C&I issues are in the Dubai Declaration and are part of Regional Initiatives for AFR and ARB. Also, ITU Council-14 (May 2014) revised the C&I action plan, added stronger amendments requesting all ITU-T SGs to develop test requirements and test specifications for conformance and interoperability testing, and consisted of activities to promote ICT infrastructure in developing countries, as:

- The C&I Portal is responsible to gather all information about the work done in Pillar 1 (conformance assessment), Pillar 2 (interoperability), Pillar 3 (capacity building), and Pillar

4 (assistance in the establishment of test centres and C&I programmes in developing countries).

- The [C&I Portal](#) is responsible to gather all information about the work done in Pillars 1 (conformance assessment) and 2 (interoperability); as Pillars 3 (capacity building) and 4 (assistance in the establishment of test centres and C&I programmes in developing countries).
- The following ITU-D publication has been published on C&I: *i)* [Guidelines](#) for the development, implementation and management of mutual recognition arrangements/agreements (MRAs) on conformity assessment; *ii)* a [Feasibility Study](#) for the establishment of a Conformance Testing Center; *iii)* [Guidelines](#) on Establishing Conformity and Interoperability Regimes – Basic Guidelines. The [complete version](#) of the guidelines on establishing C&I regimes will be completed by November 2014; *iv)* [Guidelines](#) for Developing Countries on establishing conformity assessment test labs in different regions.
- ITU [has organized](#) C&I [training events and workshops](#) in the regions. During these events, key issues were discussed highlighting the relevance of accreditation and certification, including mutual recognition agreements and arrangements to increase confidence in conformity assessment and decreasing the need of repeated testing. Trainings on EMC, mobile terminals, and C&I regimes for experts from Americas, Africa and Arab regions has been organized in the premises of partners' laboratories in the regions. Guidelines for building Test Labs for C&I of equipment and systems in developing countries were distributed, during the forums and the training courses. Also, ITU has started the development of the C&I Training Programme in the [ITU Academy](#) environment.
- ITU is preparing [assessment studies](#) in the regions to determine C&I areas of commonalities and differences in the concerned countries, allowing to assessing the present situation in each beneficiary country and proposing a common C&I regimes for the participant countries, which can include either building new labs and/or establishing MRAs, as appropriate. An assessment study on C&I for SADC Region was finalized in April 2014, same study for Maghreb Region was initiated in February 2014 and is ongoing. For the Caribbean Region the same ongoing study will be finalized by the end of October 2014. The results and the recommendations coming from these studies are going to be presented in [workshops](#), with the following agenda: for SADC (Southern African Development Community) region, 13-15 October 2014; for Maghreb region, 9- 11 December 2014; and for Caribbean region 2-4 December 2014. The ITU is providing assistance to developing countries on conformity and interoperability tailored to their needs.
- ITU-T SG11 was designated by WTSA-12 as a lead ITU-T study group on test specification, conformance and interoperability testing. SG11 accelerated relevant activities and developed its [Action plan](#) for the implementation of C&I Programme. ITU-T SG11 developed a [living list of key technologies](#) suitable for conformance and Interoperability testing and a [reference table of](#) testing specifications and the corresponding [ITU-T Recommendations](#) which are under ICT industry testing practice based on feedback/inputs from other ITU-T study groups.
- ITU-T SG11 launched a conformance testing [pilot project](#) on “network management interface related Recommendations (ITU-T M.3170 series)” in collaboration with ITU-T SG2 to gather ‘hands-on’ CA experience to collaborate with voluntary testing labs.
- ITU-T SG11 initiated a new work item [Q.TL-rec-pro “Testing Laboratories recognition procedure”](#) and discussed a this issue in a Correspondence Group on “Collaboration between ITU-T and testing laboratories for ITU C&I programme”. As a first step the Correspondence Group proposed that ITU collaborates with existing CA schemes (including but not limited to IECEE, ILAC, etc). ITU is planning to partner with IEC to conduct a trial of voluntary 3rd party CA of suitable ITU-T Recommendations.

- The Joint Coordination Activity on Conformity and Interoperability Testing (JCA-CIT) agreed ([April 2013](#)) that conformity assessment approaches should be extended to conformity assessment of ICT equipment, services, benchmarking and QoS/QoE. Some ITU-T SGs are developing new/revised standards on benchmarking/performance testing (e.g. P.1100/P.1110, IMS-Q.3930/Q.3931.x, Internet speed measurements, etc.).
  - ITU-T SG11 launched a new work item [Q.int\\_speed\\_test](#) “Unified methodology of Internet speed quality measurement usable by end-users on the fixed and mobile networks”. The establishment of such a framework would enable consumers to compare offerings from different ISPs.
  - Responding to request of automotive industry, ITU-T conducted a test event on Performance assessment of vehicle-mounted mobile phones in conjunction with Hands-free Terminals according to Recommendations ITU-T P.1100 and ITU-T P.1110. The outcomes of the event showed that the compatibility of mobile phones and vehicle hands-free terminals can be achieved if mobile phones comply with Recommendations ITU-T P.1100/P.1110.
  - ITU-T organized various other [interoperability and showcasing events](#) in 2013-2014, including two Joint APT/ITU Conformance and Interoperability events on NGN, IPTV and IoT (2013 and 2014) and a Joint ITU/Continua Health Alliance Interoperability event on e-health (Oct 2013).
  - The ITU assisted Sri-Lanka in building national Human capacity for C&I and to Government of Mongolia in setting up Type Approval systems in the country.
  - Regional Workshop for CIS on Conformance and Interoperability was held by ITU-D in cooperation with ITU-T and with the support of the ZNIIS in Moscow, Russian Federation from 20 to 22 August (with participation of 35 representatives of 5 countries).
45. Resolution 176 (Guadalajara, 2010) instructed the Directors of the three Bureaux to collect and disseminate information concerning exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF), including on EMF measurement methodologies, in order to assist national administrations, particularly in developing countries to develop appropriate national regulations. Also, WTSA-12 approved revised Resolution 72: Measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields. [ITU-T SG5](#) is the lead study group on ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena and climate change. Key outcomes of SG5 EMF work include, *inter alia*: Recommendation ITU-T K.83 gives guidance on how to make long-term measurements for the monitoring of EMF in the selected areas that are under public concern, in order to show that EMFs are under control and under the limits. This Recommendation provides for the general public clear and easily available data concerning EMF levels in the form of results of continuous measurement. This Recommendation is being implemented in various countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, El Salvador, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Dominican Republic and Brazil. The issues of human exposure to electromagnetic fields, including the technical and regulatory aspects of these issues, were covered by the Regional workshop for CIS on Strategic and Political Aspects of Human Use of Telecommunications/ICT, held in Odessa, Ukraine from 19 to 21 March 2014 (with participation of over 80 representatives of 10 countries).
46. In order to implement WTSA-12 Resolution 72 and to provide an overview of EMF issues to policy makers and other stakeholders, a series of workshops and forums on “Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields” were organized in 4 September 2014, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; 13 March 2014, Montevideo, Uruguay; 10 December 2013, Lima, Peru. (More information on ITU-T activities on EMF is found [here](#)). ITU also implemented two projects related to the human exposure to electromagnetic radiation, one of which is still on going in El Salvador. ITU designed with COMTELCA (Comisión Técnica de Telecomunicaciones) and the involved administrations and is executing the project “Non-ionizing electromagnetic emissions and human exposure to electromagnetic fields” with El Salvador, Honduras and



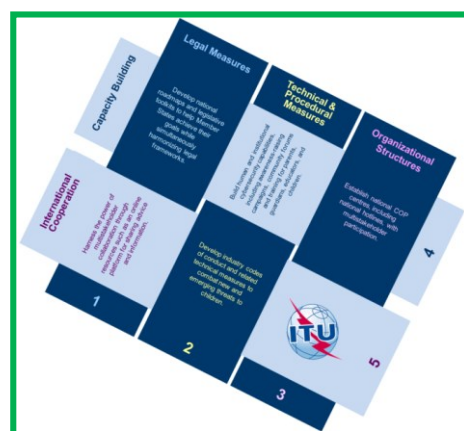
Panama as beneficiary countries. The project was finalized at the end of 2012 and the results have been presented also to the ITU-D SG1 Q23/1.

47. In elaboration of the topic of the expert assistance provided by the ITU to Communication Administration of the Republic of Armenia in 2013 on determination of the necessity to coordinate satellite communication networks, the ITU-D in cooperation with the ITU-R and the Communication Administration of Armenia held in Yerevan from 17 to 19 September 2014 the Regional Workshop for CIS on Advanced Satellite Communications Technologies aimed, in particular, at elaboration of recommendation for the CIS countries for the development of advanced satellite communication technologies.
48. With regard to radiocommunications, ITU-R organized in 2013 and 2014 a series of Radiocommunication Regional Seminars (Asuncion – July 2013, Yaoundé – September 2013, Fiji Islands – October 2013, Tunis – December 2013, Ha Noi May 2014, Tobago July 2014) to consider regional ICT radiocommunication matters, including spectrum management, use of digital dividend and the digital TV switchover, in addition to the current spectrum/orbit issues related to the application of the Radio Regulations.
49. International Symposium 2014 on Satellite Regulation : First Licence and Renewals was organized with NBTC Thailand, 18 & 19 September 2014, preceded from national workshop on satellite regulation framework: national and international issues (17 September). It gathered more than 200 participant from more than 30 countries.
50. Technical assistance has been provided to NBTC Thailand since 2012, helping them on the planning and licensing of broadband mobile band for 3G and 4G networks.
51. Assistance has been provide to Somalia, in cooperation with ASMG for developing a regulatory framework of national spectrum management,,
52. ITU-R are working on the futuristic mobile broadband wireless technology standards ‘[IMT for 2020 and Beyond](#)’ through the leading role of ITU- R Working Party 5D, ITU-R Radiocommunication Sector.
53. The buzz in the industry on future steps in mobile technology — “5G” — has seen a sharp increase, with attention now focused on enabling a seamlessly connected society in the 2020 timeframe and beyond that brings together people along with things, data, applications, transport systems and cities in a smart networked communications environment. In this context, ITU and its partners, sharing a common community of interest, have recognized the relationship between IMT — International Mobile Telecommunication system — and “5G” and are working towards realizing the future vision of mobile broadband communications.
54. In early 2012, ITU-R embarked on a programme to develop “IMT for 2020 and beyond”, setting the stage for “5G” research activities that are emerging around the world.
55. Through the leading role of Working Party 5D, ITU’s Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is finalizing its view of a timeline towards “IMT for 2020 and beyond”. The detailed investigation of the key elements of “5G” are already well underway, once again utilizing the highly successful partnership ITU-R has with the mobile broadband industry and the wide range of stakeholders in the “5G” community.
56. In 2015, ITU-R plans to finalize its “Vision” of the “5G” mobile broadband connected society. This view of the horizon for the future of mobile technology will be instrumental in setting the agenda for the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015, where deliberations on additional spectrum will take place in support of the future growth of IMT.
57. ITU has a rich history in the development of radio interface standards for mobile communications. The framework of standards for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), encompassing IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced, spans the 3G and 4G industry perspectives and will continue to evolve as 5G with “IMT for 2020 and beyond”.

58. The last meeting of Working Party 5D, which took place in Ho Chi Minh City, 11-19 February 2014, convened about 200 experts from industry, government, and academia to meet and set the framework for the future development of IMT technologies.
59. In order to ensure compatibility with and protection of radiocommunication services from power line communications (PLC) emissions, Recommendation ITU-R SM.1879-1 addresses the impact of power line telecommunication (PLT) systems on radiocommunication services and provides as guidance of the protection criteria for radiocommunication services below 470 MHz with regard to interference by an aggregate of PLT systems including examples of some national regulations. Reports ITU-R SM.2158, ITU-R SM.2212 and ITU-R SM.2269 further describe the ITU-R standardization activities on this subject. Additional ITU-R studies are on-going regarding smart grid power management systems.

### Action Line C5: Building Confidence and Security in the use of ICTs

60. A fundamental role of the ITU, following the WSIS and the 2006 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, is to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
61. The 9th Action Line C5 facilitator's meeting was held at the WSIS+10 High Level Event, an extended version of WSIS Forum on 12 June 2014.



The session addressed issues concerning promoting Cybersecurity and ensuring better international cooperation. As we are at the threshold of the 10-year anniversary of the Tunis Phase of WSIS, special emphasis was placed on providing guidance on strategies and actions needed beyond 2015 under this action line. Significant emphasis was placed on the C5-related outcome of the WSIS +10 High Level event, prepared and endorsed by the multistakeholder community through an year-long preparatory process. Please read the WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 here::

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/dam/documents.html#high-level>

62. Cybersecurity and Countering Spam Activities:
- The Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) provides a framework within which an international response to the growing challenges to cybersecurity can be addressed. Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) clearly endorses the GCA as the ITU-wide strategy on Cybersecurity.
  - Within ITU, the GCA shows the complementary nature of existing ITU work programmes and facilitates the implementation of BDT, TSB and BR activities in this domain. The GCA is built upon five strategic pillars or work areas around which its work is organized: (1) Legal Measures, (2) Technical and Procedural Measures, (3) Organizational Structures, (4) Capacity Building and (5) International Cooperation.

#### 1) Legal Measures

63. As part of Programme 2 of the Hyderabad Action Plan (HAP), ITU is assisting Member States in understanding the legal aspects of Cybersecurity, through its [ITU Cybercrime Legislation Resources](#) in order to harmonize their legal frameworks. This activity also takes into account the ITU-D Q22/1 report on best practices for a national approach to cybersecurity and building blocks for organizing national cybersecurity efforts. It highlights that the establishment of appropriate legal infrastructures is an integral component of national cybersecurity strategy.

64. Following the MoU between ITU and UNODC aimed to collaborate globally on assisting Member States to mitigate the risks posed by cybercrime, a [strategy](#) has been designed consisting of four activities: assessment, review of legislation, technical assistance and capacity building. Joint events and workshops have been organized, in order to ensure effective implementation of the strategy.
65. Within the framework of the [European Commission project](#) (Support for the Establishment of Harmonized Policies for the ICT Market in the African, Caribbean and Pacific islands (ACP) regions, and in close collaboration with work under Programme 2, BDT has undertaken activities aimed at facilitating the harmonization of cybersecurity-related legislation at the regional level. Completed in September 2013, the three sub-projects covered around 60 countries in the ACP regions.
66. BDT has developed a publically available database with individual country profiles on the current status of cybersecurity frameworks and policies at the national level, including information on cybersecurity laws, national strategies, and establishment of Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs).

## 2) Technical and Procedural Measures

67. In order to identify cyberthreats and countermeasures to mitigate risks, ITU-T has developed Recommendations of security requirements, guidelines and specifications for ICT and IP-based systems. ITU-T also provides an international platform for the development of the protocols, systems and services that protect current and Next Generation Networks (NGN).

### NATIONAL CIRT | CAPACITY BUILDING



ITU-T's work on secure communication services, reviews enhancements to security specifications for mobile end-to-end data communications and considers security requirements for web services and application protocols.

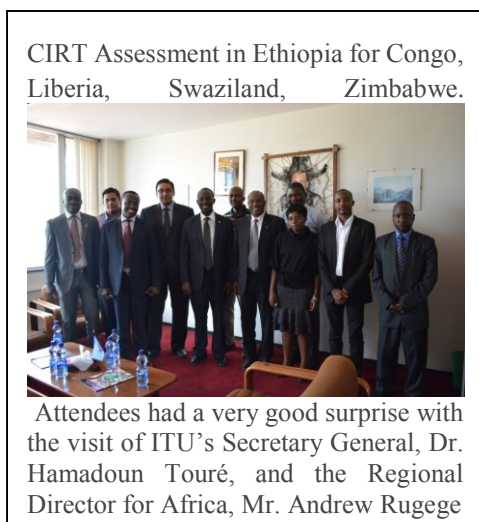
68. ITU-T Study Group 17 (SG 17) is the lead study group on security and identity management with its role being reinforced by WTS-12 Res. 50 and 52. SG 17 is also working on the implementation of WTS-12 Res. 58 to "Encourage the creation of national Computer Incident Response Teams, particularly for developing countries" and is following Resolution 130 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Since December 2012, Study Group 17 has continued its responsibility for building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), and continues to be instrumental in study and standardization in the area of cybersecurity, anti-spam, identity management, X.509 certificates, information security management, ubiquitous sensors networks, telebiometrics, IPTV security, virtualization security towards cloud computing security, and security architecture and application security, often in cooperation with external SDOs and Consortia. Since December 2013, Study Group 17 has approved six Recommendations on cybersecurity, among them Rec. ITU-T X.1208 on A cybersecurity indicator of risk to enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunication/information and communication technologies, Rec. ITU-T X.1210 on Overview of source-based security troubleshooting mechanisms for Internet protocol-based networks, revised Rec. ITU-T X.1520 on Common vulnerabilities and exposures, revised Rec. ITU-T X.1526 on Language for the open definition of vulnerabilities and for the assessment of a system state, Rec. ITU-T X.1546 on Malware attribute enumeration and characterization, Rec. ITU-T X.1582 on Transport protocols supporting cybersecurity information exchange, and Rec. ITU-T X.1601 on a Security framework for cloud computing, and approved several other ITU-T Recommendations related to security. One Supplement to the ITU-T X-series Recommendations were approved on usability of network traceback A draft Recommendation on Capability requirements for preventing web-based attacks is currently in the final approval

stage. New cybersecurity standardization work is started to specify Security capability requirements for countering smartphone-based botnets.

69. One correspondence groups was continued on Cybersecurity Information Exchange Capabilities (CG-CYBEX). The Joint Coordination Activities on Identity Management (JCA-IdM) and on Child Online Protection (JCA-COP) are continuing actively.
70. ITU-R's work in radiocommunication standardization continues, matching the constant evolution in modern telecommunication networks. ITU-R established clear security principles for IMT (3G and 4G) networks (Recommendations ITU-R M.1078, M.1223, M.1457, M.1645 and M.2012). It has also issued recommendations on security issues in network management architecture for digital satellite systems (Recommendation ITU-R S.1250) and performance enhancements of transmission control protocol over satellite networks (Recommendation ITU-R S.1711).
71. As part of ITU's collaboration with the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), the Global Response Centre (GRC) plays a pivotal role in realizing the GCA objective of putting technical measures in place to combat new and evolving cyberthreats. ITU is working with IMPACT to bring this capability to interested Member States as part of a broader strategy to assist them in their efforts against cyberthreats.

### 3) Organizational Structures

72. The absence of institutional structures to deal with cyber incidents and attacks resulting in fraud, the destruction of information and/or the dissemination of inappropriate content, is a genuine problem in responding to cyberthreats. ITU is working with Member States to provide concrete assistance in this area. ITU in partnership with IMPACT is deploying capabilities to build capacity at regional and international levels. As of today, [151 countries](#) have joined the collaboration, and have access to the GRC. ITU-IMPACT, with the aim of increasing capacity and capabilities provides training sessions (on-site and online) to its Member States.



73. Coordination is underway with several Member States and regions on specific assistance to be provided for the establishment of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs). Technical assessments to evaluate the preparedness for the establishment of CIRTs and activate the necessary

actions have already been undertaken by ITU-IMPACT in 56 countries.

74. ITU-I has successfully completed CIRT implementations for 8 countries namely Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Montenegro, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.. National CIRT establishment is underway in Barbados, Burundi, Cyprus, Jamaica, Lebanon, Trinidad and Tobago .

75. In collaboration with IMPACT, ITU conducts Cyber Drill for its partner countries. The aim of Cyber Drill is to enhance the communication and participating teams' incident response capabilities, along with maintaining and strengthening the national and international cooperation between countries in ensuring continued collective effort against cyber



threats. To date 8 such cyberdrills have taken place with the participation of over 70 countries. The most recent cyberdrills were held in Istanbul (Turkey) in May 2014 and in Lima (Peru) in early September 2014. The next cyberdrill will take place in Livingstone (Zambia) which is the first exercise conducted for the African region.



The Cyberdrill in Istanbul in May 2014 saw the participation of 17 countries namely Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Romania, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, and Ukraine.

76. The ITU Regional Cybersecurity Centre (RCC) is a physical center hosted by an ITU Member State to act as the regional ITU focal point for cybersecurity issues as well as deliver ITU cybersecurity services to all Member States within the agreed regional scope. The first ITU Regional Cyber Security Centre hosted by Oman CERT (OCERT), under the Information Technology Authority (ITA) was officially launched on 3 March 2013 and has been funded by Oman and ITU for a total amount of US\$ 3 million. The centre caters to 22 nations in the Arab region, and provides support to other countries in the region. Several summits, conferences, technical workshops and a cyberdrill have been conducted through the Oman RCC. National CIRT assessments have recently been initiated through Oman RCC for Palestine, Jordan and Comoros as well as a national CIRT implementation for Lebanon.
77. In July 2013, ITU signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Nigerian Communication Commission to set up a Regional Cybersecurity Centre in the African country. This Regional Centre will facilitate collaboration on combating cyber threats at the regional and national levels – with an emphasis on activities related to protecting children online.
78. ITU-T issued a questionnaire, regarding a study on countering spam, to Administrations of Member States of the Union with copy to ITU-T Sector Members, ITU-T Associates, and ITU-T Academia, upon which two Member States have replied.

#### 4) Capacity Building

79. Within the framework of GCA, ITU facilitates in the implementation and deployment of cybersecurity capabilities that is necessary to combat cyberthreats.
80. BDT has organized cybersecurity training workshops for more than 2700 government officials, regulators and public and private sector ICT professionals around the world. The workshops cover various technical and policy aspects of ICT security, including malware analysis and investigation, securing networks and forensics. Some of these workshops feature mock trials to test participants' knowledge of national legal frameworks applicable to cyber-related offences.
81. In addition, several national computer incident response teams around the world have taken part in cyber drills conducted within simulated cyber-attack scenarios to test their communication and response capabilities in emergencies.
82. Access to information on global Cyber threats is of enormous value to all stakeholders, especially to ITU Member States. Such information is researched and analysed by specialized industry players who prepare amongst other, statistical reports in annual and quarterly format, infographics which are clear visual representation of complex information as well as theme based webinars. ITU has partnered with leading global players namely Symantec and Trend Micro, and disseminates materials prepared by partners to ITU Member states, freely accessible from the ITU website. As at date six reports and four e-guides have been distributed together a set of infographics.

BDT launched the LDC Project to enhance the cybersecurity capacity, capability, readiness, skills and knowledge of the 49 UN-designated Least Developed Countries. At its current stage, the project aims to lay the foundation for the execution of the Least Developed Country Infrastructure Protection Program (LDCIPP) through engaging the 49 targeted countries and defining the LDCIPP's framework (stages, strategies, activities, timeframe, and expected outcomes). Apart from human capacity building, the project is also geared towards providing the appropriate enabling technologies and related tools to assist LDCs in carrying out activities with regard to securing their cyberspace. The secondary objective is to raise funds among interested stakeholders, making available the necessary capital to execute the LDCIPP. As of date, the project has been implemented in Sierra Leone and is at different stages of implementation in Afghanistan, Angola, Bhutan, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao, Mauritania, Myanmar, Republic of Guinea, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia.



In Comoros - September 2014



In Sierra Leone – December 2013



Capacity Building also implies having factual information about the state of cybersecurity readiness at national and international level. The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) project aims to effectively measure each nation state's level of cybersecurity development. The ultimate goal is to help foster a global culture of cybersecurity and its integration at the core of information and communication technologies. The long-term aim of the GCI is to drive further efforts in the adoption and integration of cybersecurity on a global scale. A comparison of national cybersecurity strategies will reveal those states with high rankings in specific areas, and consequently highlight lesser-known yet successful cybersecurity strategies. This can prompt increased information sharing on deploying cybersecurity for those states at different levels of development as well.

The project is the result of a MoU signed between ITU and ABI Research, a US based company and Sector Member of the ITU-D. The GCI finds its basis in the current mandate of the ITU and the related projects and activities of the ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau. The data gathering exercise is being performed through a questionnaire to be completed by Member States. A website containing the methodology, the questionnaire administered to ITU Membership through correspondence originated by the BDT Director, as well as all relevant documents, has been developed, and is openly accessible at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI.aspx>. A side event was held during the WTDC in Dubai to present this project to all Member States. As of date, 86 countries have responded to the GCI questionnaire. Preliminary results are available for the Arab region, the Africa region and the Asia Pacific region. The target is to have the GCI final results by end of 2014.

In parallel, the cybersecurity country profiles, which are factual non-analytical representations of cybersecurity wellness of each Member State, have been updated and are available on ITU web site at [http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Country\\_Profiles.aspx](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Country_Profiles.aspx). This initiative aims to provide a clear perspective on the current national cybersecurity. The aspect of Child Online Protection, a key ITU initiative is also covered. No single publication can adequately cover all aspects in depth. Nonetheless, the country profiles might assist in ongoing discussions and research by providing facts of today's challenges and opportunities in cybersecurity. BDT strives to maintain the country profiles up to date and welcome new data from the ITU membership in this endeavour especially for countries for which the profiles have not yet been elaborated due to lack of reliable data. The profiles are live documents that will also be updated as more data for any country becomes publicly available. Currently **85** country profiles are available.


83. ITU organized a workshop on ICT Security Standardization Challenges for Developing Countries, in Geneva, Switzerland, 15-16 September 2014.

## 5) International Cooperation

84. The GCA is based on international cooperation and strives to engage all relevant stakeholders in a concerted effort to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
85. Further reinforcing ITU's efforts in this area, ITU's work and relations with IMPACT continue to gain momentum. ITU-IMPACT is a cooperative global venture to make available cybersecurity expertise and resources to enable interested Member States to detect, analyse and respond effectively to cyberthreats.
86. ITU is also developing relationships and partnerships with various regional and international Cybersecurity-related organizations and initiatives, including the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative, the Cyberlympics the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation and FIRST. For example, an MoU has been signed with FIRST in January 2014 and active collaboration has been initiated with regarding to sharing information and best practices and facilitating the affiliation of newly established National CIRTs to FIRST.
87. BDT has been working with ABI Research, a US based market Intelligence Company specializing in global technology market for the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) project.
88. BDT is also collaborating with Member States where certain National CIRTs have matured and expanded into Regional Cybersecurity Centres that provide specialized services such as Digital Forensics, Security Assessments and training not only at the national level but also to neighbouring countries. The Oman regional cybersecurity centre is operational since 2013 while the Nigeria regional cybersecurity centre's implementation is being planned. Expressions of interest have been received from several other member states.
89. In early 2014, BDT has initiated collaboration with the recently established Global Cybersecurity Capacity Centre of Oxford University on the GCI and the CIRTs.
90. The formalization of collaboration with Interpol and with ECOWAS are underway. These will strengthen assistance in cybersecurity to law enforcement agencies worldwide and to the members of ECOWAS.
91. BDT has also entered into a new phase of collaboration with ENISA (European Union Agency for Network and Information Security) on areas such as events, cyberdrills, publications as well as sharing cyber threat information and best practices.
92. In line with its long tradition of public-private partnership, and following the MoU signed with Symantec in May 2011, ITU is carrying on the release of Symantec Threat Intelligence Reports, complemented with a technical executive summary, aimed at informing Member States and increasing their understanding and readiness on cyber threats and risks. A similar agreement has been finalised with Trend Micro in 2013 whereby current and forward looking analysis on Cybersecurity threats to be shared with all Member States are regularly provided.

93. ITU established new partnerships with the aim of making the cyberspace a safer and more secure place for consumers, businesses, children and young people. Industry leaders such as Symantec, Kaspersky Labs, (ISC)<sup>2</sup>, ABI Research, NuiX Technology UK and ASICO have become sector members of ITU-D.
94. In its role as the lead facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, ITU organized several events at the WSIS Forum 2014 that facilitated sharing of experiences among all stakeholder groups in the global effort towards promoting confidence and security in the use of ICTs. These included a High Level Dialogue on *Building Trust in Cyberspace - Taking stock, looking Ahead* and an Action Line C5 facilitator's meeting on *Building Confidence and Security on ICTs*. Secretariat services were also provided throughout the Multistakeholder Preparatory Process and the WSIS+10 High-level Event.
95. The Republic of Azerbaijan organized an international conference titled "Global Cybersecurity Cooperation: Challenges and Visions", on 2-3 December 2013 in Baku with the support of ITU in partnership with Interpol, the World Bank and the World Economic Forum. The conference brought together around 200 high-level delegates from different stakeholder groups to discuss global cybersecurity-related issues. An international conference on [CYBERSPACE, ENERGY & DEVELOPMENT: Protection of Critical Energy Infrastructure](#) is being co-organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Energy Pact Foundation, with the support of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Economic Forum (WEF), on Friday 10 October 2014 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Cybersecurity and Protection of Critical Infrastructure is a topic that concerns the socio-economic wellbeing of all ITU Member States, and one that requires greater international dialogue among all concerned stakeholders. The conference will therefore explore the different aspects of the interaction of cyberspace, energy and development, focusing on protection of critical energy infrastructure.
96. At the First Regular Session of 2010, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) members agreed on the seriousness of the growing risk of cyber threats and cybercrime, both in terms of its global threat as well as with regard to the operations of the United Nations system itself. It was noted that the ICT Network under HLCM had been looking into strengthening cyber security for the UN system. The Board requested both HLCM and High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) to take up this issue and report back to CEB for further consideration as appropriate.
97. At the request of the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) in 2010, ITU, in collaboration with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and some 33 UN agencies, developed an UN-wide framework on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime, endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) in November 2013. Following this, the UN Secretary-General called for ITU, together with UNESCO, UNODC, UNDP and UNCTAD, and in close coordination with the High-level Committee on Management, the High-level Committee on Programmes and the United Nations Development Group, to develop a system-wide comprehensive and coherent strategy for addressing the issue, for discussion at the second regular session of 2014.
98. Cybersecurity was one of the a key topics of ITU Telecom World 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand and continues to be one of the game-changing factors revolutionizing the ICT sector and driving change on a truly global scale. A Separate Cybersecurity Pavilion was established, involving active participation from governments and major private sector entities. The pavilion highlighted the critical, wide-ranging and truly global nature of the security issues the world is facing - and how the international community can best deal with them.
99. ITU is leading the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) project to rank the cybersecurity capabilities of nation states. The objective is to publish six regional indices, eventually constituting one global index by the end of 2014. The GCI project is a joint effort between the ITU and ABI Research. The Global Cybersecurity Index was launched at ITU Telecom World in November 2013 with the first results from the Arab and Africa region already available on the ITU website.



100. Within the framework of the GCA, the Child Online Protection (COP) Initiative was established by ITU as an international collaborative network for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide.
101. ITU-D developed and distributed a survey questionnaire, which addressed a broad range of issues connected to policy and practice in the field of child online safety. The comprehensive survey result is available on the [COP website](#).
102. ITU-D developed a *National Case Study* in Costa Rica, in February 2012, to show and share best practices in building up a national framework on COP. The aim is to replicate this exercise in other countries in order to enable the development of global policies related to COP.
103. ITU has been working on a new promotional deliverable, the *COP Special Envoy*, a group of prominent individuals willing to contribute to ITU's efforts to raise awareness of the objectives and priorities of protecting children online and to do their utmost to support children's online safety. Ms Deborah Taylor Tate, the former US FCC commissioner and 2009 WITSD Laureate on COP, has been appointed by the ITU Secretary General as the first COP Special Envoy.
104. In July 2013, the First Lady of Nigeria Dame Patience Jonathan was formally appointed Champion for Child Online Protection. Under her guidance, the Government of Nigeria is now taking extensive steps to ensure a safer online environment for children.
105. ITU has been raising awareness on COP issues through the organization of workshops, strategic dialogues and regional forums, and several workshops at different international conferences. With the goal of bringing partners together to work on setting global goals and targets on child online protection, ITU organized a meeting in Geneva during the WSIS Forum 2014. During this meeting, participants agreed on the need to work towards global targets to maximize the impact of COP activities at the international level. Discussion on the elaboration of specific indicators along with measurement procedures is ongoing with the several members of the initiative.
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106. In addition, during the Open Forum organized at the IGF 2014, ITU and UNICEF released the new updated version of the Child Online Protection (COP) Guidelines for Industry. The new version provides advice on how the ICT industry can help promote safety for children using the Internet or any technologies or devices that can connect to it, as well as guidance on how to enable responsible digital citizenship, learning and civic participation. The updated version provides guidance specifically aimed at companies that develop, provide or make use of information and communication technologies.
107. In this regard, GSMA together with UNICEF has started implementing the Guidelines in select Latin American countries with the support of national mobile operators and other relevant stakeholders.
108. Following the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between ITU and Trend Micro, ITU is distributing regular infographics and reports to Member States on issues related to child online safety. As a first action to implement the MoU, ITU and Trend Micro organized an online training for different stakeholders during WSIS Forum 2014.

### The Child Online Protection (COP) Global Initiative

109. ITU has entered into a second phase of the COP Global Initiative, launched by the ITU Secretary-General together with a new COP patron, H.E. Laura Chinchilla, President of Costa Rica, in November 2010. Through this Initiative, high-level deliverables are planned based on the five GCA/COP strategic pillars to be achieved by ITU in collaboration with COP members.

110. The ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on child online protection (JCA-COP) continues under the parentship of ITU-T SG17, which established liaison relationships with ITU-D SG1 and CWG-COP.
111. During the past several months, ITU continued to provide assistance to countries such as Oman, Zambia, Bahrain and Vanuatu, with the aim to support national stakeholders in planning and deploying an effective and practical approach to COP that can be implemented in the country. In addition, during Telecom World 2013, under the leadership of the COP Champion, HE Dame Patience Jonathan, ITU organized a workshop session on *The Child Online Protection: Vision, Post BYND 2015* which discussed and focused on issues related to child online safety, with a particular emphasis on the outcomes of the Global Youth Summit: BYND 2015 and in particular the outcomes of the BE SAFE, BE SMART Session, held from 9 to 11 September 2013, in San Jose, Costa Rica. As a result, the COP Champion launched a call for action with the aim to all stakeholders to take practical steps to further national and domestic policies, programs and or educational initiative to improve child online safety, taking into account the risks associated with the misuse of ICTs for the young generation.
112. Recently ITU together with CTO, in collaboration with the International Multilateral Partnership against Cyberthreats (IMPACT) and the Telecommunications and Radiocommunications Regulator of Vanuatu (TRR), Office of the Government Chief Information Officer of Vanuatu (OGCIO), and with support from the Department of Communications, Australia, organised the First Pacific Islands Capacity Building Workshop on Child Online Protection. This event took place in Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 22 to 26 September 2014. The workshop aimed to raise awareness on COP at the regional level and identified strategies/policies that can help the Pacific Islands to build a harmonized framework related to child online safety; addressed human and technical capacity challenges and identified strategic partnerships; and identified efficient reporting mechanisms.
113. ITU and its partners are continuing to organize the Child Online Protection Challenge to address the issue of educating children by presenting an interactive platform where children, parents and educators can engage in fun activities to learn more about the risks the children face on the Internet and how these risks can be averted. The next COP Challenge will take place in November 2014, in Bahrain.

### Action Line C6: Enabling Environment

114. Recognizing the strong commitment of ITU's work towards bridging digital divide in the area of the enabling environment, UNDP officially handed over the lead facilitation role on WSIS Action Line C6 Enabling Environment to the ITU in May 2008. Since then, ITU has been acting as the sole facilitator for this Action Line building upon its regular work carried out within the framework of the ITU-D Programme 3: Enabling Environment.
115. Following tradition, the 2014 edition of the WSIS Forum+10 Interactive Session on Action Line C6 – Enabling Environment, organized by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Geneva, 13 June 2014 was very well received and attracted more than 70 participants. The theme of this year was: “Adapting ICT policies and regulatory environment to encourage innovation and enable digital inclusion of all”. The meeting was organized as an interactive panel discussion, involving multiple stake-holders including national governments, regulators, industry, civil society and international organizations. The session identified emerging trends and the vision of the action line beyond 2015. Read more here: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/documents/outcomes.html>
116. ITU continues to assist Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for telecommunications. More specifically, through Programme 3: Enabling environment, the ITU has undertaken numerous activities that foster the development of an enabling environment worldwide including information sharing,

creation of tools for effective regulation, national and regional assistance, and creation of training materials and opportunities. Some of these ongoing activities include:

117. World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 preparations are well underway. World radiocommunication conferences (WRC) are held every three to four years. It is the job of WRC



to review, and, if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits. Revisions are made on the basis of an agenda determined by the ITU Council, which takes into account recommendations made by previous world radiocommunication conferences. The **World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 (WRC-15)** will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 to 27 November 2015.

118. The ITU Radiocommunication Bureau also organizes ITU Inter-regional Workshops on WRC-15 Preparation in accordance with Resolution 72 (Rev.WRC-07). Based on the presentation of the on-going ITU-R preparatory studies for WRC-15, as well as on up-to-date information regarding the Bureau and regional preparations for WRC-15, these meetings provide participants with the opportunity to exchange views and have a better understanding of the draft common views, positions and/or proposals of the concerned entities. A [1st ITU Inter-regional Workshop on WRC-15 preparation was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4-5 December 2013](#) and a [2nd ITU Inter-regional Workshop on WRC-15 preparation will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 12-13 November 2014](#).

119. [World Conference on International Telecommunications \(WCIT-12\)](#) was held in **Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 3-14 December 2012**. This landmark conference reviewed the current [International Telecommunication Regulations \(ITRs\)](#), which serve as the binding global treaty designed to facilitate international interconnection and interoperability of information and communication services, as well as ensuring their efficiency and widespread public usefulness and availability.

120. During the two-week conference, around 1,800 delegates from ITU Member States debated revisions to the current treaty to help it better meet the needs of 21st century networks and users. The treaty sets out general principles for assuring the free flow of information around the world and promoting affordable and equitable access for all. “

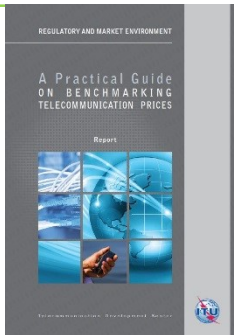
121. World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly 2012 was held in Dubai, UAE from the 20-29 November 2012. WTSA-12 was the best-attended WTSA yet, attracting over 1000 participants from 101 countries. The Assembly appointed four new Chairs and more than fifty new Vice-chairs to ITU-T's expert groups. Deliberations took into account over 240 documents in over 30 different working groups.



122. ITU members revised and adopted a Resolution first agreed at 2008's WTSA in Johannesburg: Resolution 69, Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources.

123. ITU's membership adopted a Resolution inviting ITU Member States to refrain from taking any unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede another Member State from accessing public Internet sites and using resources, within the spirit of Article 1 of the Constitution and the WSIS principles.

124. ITU's membership has called on ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to expand its work on e-health, software-defined networking (SDN) and e-waste. In addition, members have called for the establishment of a Review Committee to ensure that ITU-T's structure continues to meet the needs of the continually evolving and convergent ICT landscape, particularly as collaboration with vertical markets increases. This will help to enable



such innovations as e-health, intelligent transport systems, smart grid, mobile money and e-learning. Alongside adopting six new Resolutions and revising 49, the Assembly also revised seven of the A series Recommendations that guide ITU-T's work, and in addition approved six new ITU standards including two Recommendations on MPLS-TP which are required by operators to increase network efficiency and reduce costs. A key Recommendation on management of network access devices was also approved.

125. A side event of WTSA-12 on 'ICT Innovation' launched the ICT Innovation Application Challenge with a cash prize of USD5,000 sponsored by Nokia Siemens Networks to the app developer producing the most innovative app targeting mobile health, mobile money, e-learning, e-government or intelligent transport systems. The app challenge was open to individuals as well as corporations.
126. ITU announced the winners of its ICT Innovation Application Challenge during the 2013 WSIS Forum on 15 May. The prize winner for the best app for the individual category was MMSSign from Prof Mohamed Jemni, University of Tunis. The corporate category was awarded to Senmobile Ltd for the application Defarlou which is a mobile order management system for entrepreneurs.
127. Making mobile phones accessible is still a challenge particularly in developing countries. Videophones are the preferred method of communicating for the deaf and hard-of-hearing community, but, they require significant bandwidth and computer processing power to compress and decompress video in real time. The MMSign application converts text messages to a video sequence in sign language. The animations are avatar-based animation obtained by automatic interpretation of text into sign language.
128. SenMobile Ltd is a technology startup that specializes in innovative mobile solutions targeting the general population. Défarlou is a simple and compact ordering management application designed for entrepreneurs in developing countries. It can record orders and due dates, search for a specific order, keep track of order status and client payments, and send an SMS directly to the client when the order is ready to be delivered or picked-up. Originally designed with business owners of emerging markets in mind and developed in Senegal, défarlou means "order" in Wolof. The app is developed in Java ME and works on Java ME feature phones and smartphones.
129. The second [Global Standards Symposium](#) took place one day prior to [WTSA-12](#), on 19 November 2012 – in the same venue. The GSS was a one-day event where ministers, regulators, heads of other international, regional and major national standards bodies, and industry from the different regions of the world discussed global ICT standards challenges, with a focus on the intersection of the ICT sector with other vertical sectors such as health care, utilities, and transport. The Chairman of the GSS will presented the conclusions of the GSS to the first plenary meeting of the WTSA.
130. During GSS 12 government ministers, private-sector executives and the standardization community urged ITU to create standardization mechanisms to serve the needs of 'vertical markets' that are becoming increasingly dependent on information and communication technologies (ICTs). In addition, participants encouraged ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to provide leadership in driving standards education and ICT innovation in developing countries. ICT now cuts across all industries via the common platform of the IP-based network. But technology is applied in different ways by different sectors. To accelerate innovation in areas like e-health, intelligent transport systems and smart grids, GSS-12 participants encouraged ITU to create effective, flexible mechanisms that allow the ICT sector to more effectively collaborate with vertical-market standards makers and industry players.

131. GSS-12 also offered further support for ITU’s efforts to bridge the ‘standardization gap’, whereby most technical standards are developed in a handful of highly industrialized markets. Improving the standardization capabilities of emerging markets would leverage the network effects of large populations to stimulate the spread of game-changing ICT innovation in developing regions.

132. In addition to calling on ITU to ensure that international standards reflect the best of innovations rooted in developing countries, GSS-12 proposed the establishment of national standardization secretariats able to define a country’s standardization requirements and channel participation in regional and international standardization work.

133. The special edition of ITU’s flagship annual publication that examines the latest reforms in the sector was released in April and is available for free download at: [www.itu.int/trends-special](http://www.itu.int/trends-special). The report examines the following topics : 4<sup>th</sup> generation regulation: a new model of regulation for the digital ecosystem; White spaces: managing spaces or better managing inefficiencies; Interconnection charging models in a national broadband network environment; Digital broadcasting and online content delivery; Digital transactions in today’s smart society and the Need for More IP Addresses.

134. Three new thematic reports were released in 2014 on: 1) A Practical Guide on Benchmarking Telecommunications Prices New; 2) Regulatory analysis of international mobile roaming services; 3) International Mobile Roaming Services: facilitating competition and protecting users. In addition, case studies on selected converged regulators and a report on regulatory impact assessment were developed to be released shortly. The series is available free of charge from the [BDT Regulatory and Market environment website](#).



135. The ITU Intersectoral International Mobile Roaming (IMR) Resources web portal had been developed and launched by RME. The objective of this webpage is to consolidate in one portal all the work done by ITU on IMR, to list the activities that are being taken place by other regional and international organizations, as well as the initiatives at national, bilateral, regional and international level.

136. The [ICT Regulation Toolkit](#), developed by ITU in partnership with the World Bank/infoDev, assists regulators in developing effective regulatory frameworks by sharing information on key regulatory issues and best practices. The content management system of Toolkit and the design were modernized to enhance the navigation and interactivity of the web platform.



137. The 14th Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR14), organized by ITU’s telecommunication Development Bureau and

hosted by the Government of Bahrain under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, Prime Minister of Bahrain, was held in Manama, Bahrain, from 3 to 5 June 2014. Under the overarching theme of “Capitalizing on the potential of the digital world“ participants examined ways to ensure that the full array of benefits of the digital world is brought to all citizens of the world in an informed, responsive and safe manner. The first two days were dedicated to the Global Regulators-Industry Dialogue (GRID) with the private sector, while the third day was for regulators alone. More than 700 leading specialists



from 113 countries worldwide registered to attend the event, which also attracted around 80 high-level participants, including government ministers, heads of regulatory agencies and industry chief executives. GSR-14 concluded with the adoption by the Regulators of a set of [best practice guidelines on consumer protection in a digital world](#).

138. GSR14 was preceded by a series of pre-events that included: a Workshop on “White spaces and dynamic spectrum access: status and developments” organized by ITU’s



Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and a Seminar on "Satellite Communications Spectrum: Assessing User Needs for Connectivity" organized by the Global VSAT Forum and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization. *The third Private sector Chief Regulatory Officers (CRO)* attracted more than 30 senior industry executives from ITU-D Sector Members who discussed common issues and provided valuable inputs in particular for the next GSR’s agenda (e.g. impact of regulation on investment

for infrastructure, impact of taxes on sector’s products and services and spectrum management). The Regulatory Associations meeting provided Regulatory Associations in the various regions an opportunity to discuss, to exchange information and to build bridges towards better and more active cooperation. This year, more than 90 participants from 11 Associations (ARCTEL-CPLP, AREGNET, ARTAC, CRASA, EMERG, EaPeReg, FRATEL, REGULATEL, OCCUR, WATRA, SATRC) attended the meeting.

139. The 15th edition of the GSR will take place in Libreville, Gabon, from 9 to 11 June 2015. The event will be organized by the ITU in collaboration with the Gabonese Administration.

140. The 15th Forum on Telecommunication/ICT Regulation and Partnership in Africa (FTRA 2015), will be held in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire first quarter 2015.

141. The [ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum of Telecommunications/ICTs for Latin America and the Caribbean](#) was held in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3



Regional Group SG3RG-LAC, in San José, Costa Rica (13-16 March 2014). The Forum focused, among other interesting subjects, on market analysis and regulatory accounting in a Broadband environment; maximizing the potential of universal service funds through successful administration and management; costing methodologies and tariff policies in the region for wholesale and retail telecommunication services, International Roaming services. The 2015 edition of this

Seminar and Meeting will be organized in Bahamas in March.

142. [The ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum of Telecommunications/ICTs for Asia and Pacific](#) was held in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group

SG3RG-AO, in Yangon, Myanmar (1-3 September 2014). Discussions focused on the evolution of Internet market offers, convergence and service bundling in Asia and Pacific, licensing regimes in a converged digital environment in the region, strategic costing for broadband services, the impact of Internet development and OTT in the voice service, as well as setting broadband key performance indicators for monitoring the implementation of national broadband plans,



International Roaming services analysis, all this subjects by emphasizing on the economic and regulatory aspects. Malaysia will host the 2015 edition of these events in September.

143. The [ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum of Telecommunications/ICTs for African Countries](#) was held in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group SG3RG-AFR. It was organized in Brazzaville, Congo from 18-21 February 2014. It focused on the impact of the development of Internet and OTT on voice services; submarine cable: organization and operation of a consortium; IP Interconnection charging; implementation and management of Internet Exchange Points (IXP); NGN regulation and licensing regime in Africa; costing methodologies for International Roaming services; and monitoring the implementation of national Broadband plans. The 2015 Forum and Meeting will be organized in Sao Tome and Principe in February.
144. The [ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum of Telecommunications/ICTs for Arab States](#) will be organized in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group SG3RG-ARB in Kuwait from 23 to 25 November 2014.
145. ITU continues to maintain the World Telecommunication/ICT Regulatory Database, which can be accessed from the [ICT Eye](#), as well as the [TREG website](#) and the [Global Regulators' Exchange \(G-REX\)](#), a password-protected online discussion forum reserved for regulators and policy makers. ITU also manages the [ICTDec](#) regulatory decisions clearinghouse, a one-stop access point to decisions originating from ICT decision making bodies developed in partnership with the World Bank. The ICTDec platform allows decision making bodies from around the world to upload directly their decisions in the database. The system is available in all six ITU working languages. ITU also maintains the Tariffs Policies database, which focuses on trends related to pricing, cost and tariff models, interconnection rates, price control of different services, charging issues related to International Internet Connectivity and taxation of telecommunication services. This database can also be accessed from the ICT Eye.
146. A number of trainings were carried out in coordination with the ITU Centre of Excellence Network to ensure the enabling environment on policy & regulation and economic & financial issues (including costing and pricing) worldwide. In this framework a Series of ITU Advance Level Training sessions on Cost Modeling and Pricing for Quad play/Next Generation Access (NGA) are being organized at regional level for Asia and Pacific, Americas and Africa.
147. BDT Programme 3 has also supported the work of the ITU-D and ITU-T Study Groups on regulatory, economic and financial aspects of telecommunications.
148. Other Regional activities: the Regulatory and Market Environment Division (RME) addressed direct assistance on topics such as: Market Analysis, Cost modeling and pricing, Tariff Regulation, Licensing; Policy and Regulations, Roaming, ICT National Plan.
149. The World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) agreed on the Dubai Action Plan which includes **Output 4.3 “Digital inclusion of people with specific needs”**;
150. WTDC-14 agreed that instead of referring to people with “special needs,” going forward, the term “specific needs” would be used;
151. In addition, WTDC-14 agreed to three Regional Initiatives on persons with disabilities: in the ARB, EUR and CIS regions;
152. Former Question 20-1/1 will continue as Question 7/1 with the title “Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with specific needs”;
153. This question will address policies and strategies for promoting and implementing services and solutions which provide access to telecommunications/ICTs by persons with disabilities and with specific needs, and for people with difficulties mastering reading and writing. This recognizes that people with difficulties mastering reading and writing can often benefit from ICT solutions for persons with disabilities;

154. WTDC-14 also approved a revision of Res. 58 on persons with disabilities, combining contributions from RCC and CITEL;
155. ITU was also invited to the Third Annual Conference on ICT for Persons with Disabilities, which was organized under the auspices of H.E. Prime Minister Eng. Ibrahim Mahlab, by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) Cairo, Egypt. The TSB Director and BDT Special Initiatives Division presented their work. The ITU Arab States Regional Office also participated and toured the exhibit of assistive technology for persons with disabilities developed by Egyptian inventors and entrepreneurs to serve the needs of the 15 million persons with disabilities in Egypt. This exhibit highlighted the result of the Ministry's mobile app competition.
156. An informal working group meeting on accessibility issues convened by the US regulator, the Federal Communications Commission, took place during the 2014 Global Symposium for Regulators. The meeting focused on the opportunities and impediments for persons with disabilities in the digital age, and the opportunities to facilitate accessibility for everyone, everywhere. Regulators and industry representatives shared experiences on regulatory practices that enable accessibility for persons with disabilities and expressed their continued support of ITU efforts in this area.
157. At the **M-Enabling Summit held in Washington, DC on 11 June 2014**, the BDT Chief, IEE, moderated a session on ICT Accessibility Policies and presented BDT work on ICT accessibility, its Reports on Making mobile phone and Services accessible, Making TV Accessible and Model ICT Accessibility Policy as well as our related Regional Initiatives and WTDC results on accessibility.
158. The International Telecommunication Union is organizing "Accessible Americas", a regional symposium on ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities from 12-14 November 2014 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The event is being organized in partnership with Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidencia da República (SDH) and UNESCO, Brazil. The goal of this conference is to agree on a four-year Action Plan to promote ICT accessibility for the Americas region, including accessible ICTs for the 2016 Paralympic Games and beyond.
159. In addition to the already published on Making Mobile phone and services accessible and Making TV accessible Reports, **BDT will publish in the 4th quarter of 2014 its Model ICT Accessibility Policy**, which will be launched at Accessible Americas event. This work will support the three Regional Initiatives and inform on the work of ITU-D Study Group 1, Question 7/1.
160. The 1<sup>st</sup> Study Group 1 Meeting on Question 7, held from 15 to 19 September in Geneva approved the working plan for the next 4 years, which focuses on capacity building to ITU's Members in an effort to ensure Members become experts on accessibility issues and advisers to develop these policies and strategies in their countries
161. To ensure ICT standardization contributes to accessibility, ITU together with IEC and ISO developed an joint IEC/ISO/ITU Policy on Standardization and accessibility which emphasizes the importance of the following four points: Apply the principles of Accessible or Universal Design; Engage older persons and persons with disabilities in standards development; Train standards developers on the importance of accessibility; and Improve accessibility of standardization secretariat support.
162. The [ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Latin America and the Caribbean \(SG3RG-LAC\)](#), together with the [ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum for Telecommunications/ICTs for Latin America and the Caribbean](#) were held in San Jose (Costa Rica) from 11 to 14 March 2014. The meetings treated subjects such as: regulatory accounting for broadband, universal service funds, costing methodologies and internet connectivity, and cost models for international mobile roaming. The next meeting of SG3RG-LAC and associated Regional Economic and Financial Forum is planned for the Bahamas from 20-23 April 2015.



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163. The [ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Asia and Pacific \(SG3RG-AO\)](#) and the [ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum for Asia and Pacific](#) were held in Yangon, Myanmar (1-3 September 2014). Discussions focused on: national broadband plans, costing and tariff policies, OTTs and their economic impact, cost models, international mobile roaming (IMR).
164. The [ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Africa \(SG3RG-AFR\)](#) was held in conjunction with the [ITU-D Regional Economic and Financial Forum for Africa](#) in Brazzaville, Congo from 18 to 21 February 2014. The meetings focused on: the impact of the development of internet and OTT on voice services, IP interconnection, NGN regulation, costing methodologies for international mobile roaming, cost models, hubbing and monitoring national broadband plans. The next meeting of SG3RG-AFR and associated Regional Economic and Financial Forum is planned for from 2-5 February 2014 in Sao Tome & Principe.
165. The [ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Meeting for the Arab Region \(SG3RG-ARB\)](#) held its inaugural meeting in Bahrain from 29-20 October 2013, during which priorities for the region were discussed. The next meeting of SG3RG-ARB will be held in Kuwait City, Kuwait, from 24-25 November

## (c) Co-facilitator of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C11 and Partners for C8 and C9.

### Action Line C1: The Role of Public Governance Authorities and all Stakeholders in the Promotion of ICTs for Development and Action Line C11: International and Regional Cooperation

166. In accordance with its mandate, the ITU continues to foster international and regional cooperation on a broad range of activities. In 2014 ITU conducted several meetings, conferences and symposiums to provide a platform to broaden international dialogue on innovative means in harnessing ICTs for advancing development. Series of regional meetings addressed the issues of private-public partnerships as a solution to address the needs of regions for digital technology deployment.

167. ITU Telecom World is scheduled for December 2014, to be held in Doha. ITU Telecom World is the global platform for high-level debate, networking, innovation showcasing and knowledge-sharing. It is focused on the current massive disruption of the ICT sector, and its implications for the industry and the world. The unique features of the Telecom World include the following: Influential audience: leveraging our status as a UN agency to bring together public and private sectors, developed and emerging markets; Insight and understanding of the current industry disruption and evolving ICT ecosystem; World-class debates with expert speakers on technology, policy, strategy; Showfloor experience showcasing global innovation and investment opportunities; Unparalleled exposure to and for emerging markets; Face-to-face networking at the highest level.



**Doha 7-10 December**

### Action Line C3: Access to Information and Knowledge

168. ITU continues to promote universal access with equal opportunities for all, to scientific knowledge and the creation and dissemination of scientific and technical information relating also to accessibility to ICTs. In 2014, ITU held numerous workshops and conferences, making extensive materials freely and widely available on the web. In addition, a number of online resources have been made available, including portals, web-based information portals, practical ICT toolkits, and online databases, while existing resources were updated.

169. With great and increasing effort in the past years, ITU has improved its facilities and provided accessibility features for technical meetings, events, workshop and conferences related to accessibility to ICTs. ITU has undertaken significant amount of work to provide reasonable accommodation to ITU services (which include facilities, events, documents and corporate communication tools, among others) to persons with disabilities. ITU has offered these services for meetings such as the WSIS Forum 2014, the WTSA-12 and WCIT-12, as well as the key ITU-T and ITU-D study groups focused in the area of ICT accessibility.

170. To build upon the lessons and establish solutions and procedures, the ITU Accessibility Task Force, chaired by the ITU Deputy Secretary-General, produced an ITU Accessibility Policy, which draws upon the experiences and best practices from other UN agencies, international organizations and national administrations. The Policy was endorsed by the 2013 Session of the ITU Council. The policy can be found in contribution 42 “ITU’s activities in promoting accessibility to ICTs for persons with disabilities”. The Policy represents the first document of its kind produced by an UN agency, as it aims at achieving the full participation of persons with disabilities in all ITU activities, either as staff members, meeting participants or general public. In addition, ITU undertakes to apply the principle of “Universal Design” to the greatest extent possible whenever a service is reviewed or introduced in ITU. The

organization of accessible meetings requires organization, human power and allocation of budget resources. This is an on-going process which goes across all the ITU sectors, not yet completed, but continuing to grow allowing persons with disabilities to participate in the ITU work.

171. Within the Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the technical work on accessibility to ICTs progressed within the two main ITU-T Study Groups dealing with Accessibility to ICTs:

- WTSA-12 reconfirmed [SG16](#) (Multimedia coding, systems and applications) as the lead study group for telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities and [SG2](#) (Operational aspects of service provision and telecommunications management) for the work relating to Human Factors.
- ITU-T SG16 Question 26/16 works on “Accessibility to multimedia systems and services”, ITU-T SG2 [Question 4/2](#) works on “Human factors related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications”.
- A new Technical Paper on telecommunication relay services for persons with disabilities is nearing completion under ITU-T Question 26/16. Other progress in the field of accessibility standardization work have been performed by ITU-T Study Group 12 (Performance, QoS and QoE), ITU-T Study Group 13 (Future networks including cloud computing, mobile and NGN), ITU-T SG9 (Television and sound transmission and integrated broadband cable networks), to name a few.
- ITU-T has successfully concluded the work of the [Focus Group on Audio-visual Media Accessibility \(FG AVA\)](#), which was convened under ITU-T SG16. The main objective of this Focus Group, launched in May 2011, was to address the need to make audio-visual media accessible. The Focus Group was established to help access services for audio visual media, for viewers and listeners with disabilities, to be successfully provided and used. The Group examined the situation for all audio visual delivery media – broadcast, cable, IPTV, Internet, and mobile, and looks, where possible, for common solutions. The FG AVA aimed at increasing the participation of standards development organizations in this area, universities, research centres and organizations that represent persons with disabilities.
- The Focus Group concluded its work in October 2013 and produced a series of deliverables addressing several matters, to name few of them taxonomy of audiovisual media, introduction to audiovisual media accessibility, requirements for the application of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) for media services, methods for improving the intelligibility of audio, recommended characteristics for audio descriptions, requirements of TV receiver for closed signing, to name few among the eighteen approved by the Group overall. ITU organized a Workshop on Making Media Accessible to all: the options and the economics ITU Headquarters in Geneva on 24 - 25 October 2013. The objective of this workshop was to explain the options available for access services, the economics of providing them and to offer successful financial cases of accessibility-service rollouts from around the globe, seeking to identify seeking to identify sustainable business models that might be mirrored by countries elsewhere.
- The ITU workshop featured a series of live demos and exhibition of accessibility services among others on the development of a key board and the dictionary for sign language (from Japan), Accessible technologies for speech management: Mediamonitor (from Italy),

Assess the accuracy for live subtitles in a quick and effective way” (from Switzerland), Different Approaches for Different Qualities in Media Accessibility” (from Spain). Early 2013, the ITU headquarters in Geneva has hosted a showcase of ITU-standardized multimedia solutions targeting a better quality of life through innovations in high-definition content delivery, interactive entertainment, e-health services, and the accessibility of audiovisual media to persons with disabilities. IPTV demonstrations included ASTEM’s (Japan) remotely-provided subtitling and captioning solution for IPTV services; a mobile IPTV service from South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; and selected applications from ITU’s 2nd IPTV Application Challenge: "A better quality of life". Further on, the 2nd IPTV Application Challenge booth also showcased an accessibility-oriented application from Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) designed to teach its user how to communicate using sign language.

- ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF) continued to work on improving the awareness of accessibility to ICTs in standardization work. In 2013, the JCA-AHF met in Geneva on 24 January 2013, in conjunction with SG16, Question 16. Accessible remote participation and relay services requirements were discussed. TSB provided teleconference facilities, a tool for remote sharing of documents (Adobe Connect), sign language interpretation and real time captioning, in order to allow a fully accessible meeting as well as accessible remote participation. The JCA-AHF met on 24 April 2013 to reach out to participants to ITU-D Rapporteurs Meetings, in particular to Question 20-1 “Access to telecommunication/ICT services by persons with disabilities and with special needs”. The JCA-AHF also met on 6 November 2013, in the framework of Study Group 16. [The meeting presented several updates on the activities related to several ITU-T Study Group Questions \(Question 26/16 “Accessibility to multimedia systems and services”, Question 21/16 “Multimedia framework, applications and services”, Q4/2 on “Human factors related issues for improvement of the quality of life through international telecommunications”\) as well as update of the work of the Union in this area. , with participation of experts from Q26/16. A live demo on video relay services was successfully conducted during the meeting.](#)

172. In order to raise awareness and build capacity in various regions, in addition to the ICT & telecommunication accessibility work currently carried out in the various ITU Study Groups, noticeably ITU-T Question 26/16 and ITU-D Question 20/1, ITU organized other accessibility events throughout 2012 and 2013. During WSIS 2013, three accessibility events were organized as thematic workshops and panels:

- Thematic Workshop: “ICT Apps for Persons with Disabilities” (ITU / ISF - Informatici Senza Frontiere/Computer Scientists without Borders), 15 May 2013, ITU Headquarters. The workshop presented the work conducted by ISF, a non-profit organization that uses ICTs competences to contribute at ensuring that poor countries get the full benefits that new ICTs, including the Internet, can bring to economic and social development. The workshop presented some of the most recent innovative tools for inclusion for Persons with Disabilities, notably, ISA I Speak Again, a simple communicator for ALS or quadriplegic users; Paperboy – Strillone “on demand” newspapers for visually impaired users; Musical Instruments for persons with disabilities can play special instruments; Tactile Paintings; visually impaired / blind users can “look” at famous paintings.
- The ITU panel of “Towards a Disability Inclusive Development Agenda with ICTs” (ITU) Wednesday 15 May 2013, ITU Headquarters: the ITU workshop proposed an interactive debate to look at the opportunities and challenges that ICTs offer to achieve disability-inclusive international development agenda. To achieve this goal, it is important that ICTs are made fully accessible for persons with disabilities. This can be achieved through the introduction of universal design principles in technical standards and by promoting ICT accessibility through public policy and regulation. The combination of these actions can

contribute to introduce a certain critical mass that would make the use of ICTs more affordable for persons with disabilities.

- The ITU panel launched the Global Consultation on ICTS, Disabilities and Development, which aimed at collecting recommendations from all stakeholders on how to better leverage the contribution of ICTs to achieve the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 development agenda. The results of the consultation were presented at the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development (HLMDD), New York, in September 2013 during the opening of the UN General Assembly. Thematic Workshop: "ERICA: Electroencephalographic-based Resuscitaio Index Computer Aided (University of Padua, Italy/Daccapo/Faber Libertas)", 16 May 2013, ITU Headquarters. The workshop discussed issues related to e-health as well as accessibility issues, presented a feasibility study focused on a less explored domain, which is the access to Assistive/Augmentative Serious Game (ASG) by children in a "locked-in-status" (condition in which a patient sometime is minimally aware but cannot move or communicate verbally). In these cases the inability to communicate is recognized as a terrifying and isolating experience that is related to feelings of panic, insecurity, anger, worry, fear, and stress among critically ill patients of any age and having a traumatic effect of the subsequent patient's psychological status. The workshop intended to contribute to the increasing awareness of this issue within the ICTs and medical community and thus the need of developing tools to index the level of consciousness strongly needed in order to overcome this status of non-communication, to improve the quality of care for the patient and to reduce all the negative effects they the child suffer because of this dramatic neurological status.

173. PP-10 created a new category of membership for academia, universities and research institutes, and more than 50 members have joined ITU since. Building upon the success of the four ITU Kaleidoscope events held in 2008 in Geneva, 2009 in Argentina, 2010 in India, 2011 in South Africa, 2013 in Japan, the **sixth Kaleidoscope 2014 academic conference on *Living in a converged world - impossible without standards?*** took place in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 3-5 June 2014. The ITU Kaleidoscope events aim to increase the dialogue between experts working on the standardization of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and academia. By viewing technologies through a Kaleidoscope, these forward looking events will also seek to identify new topics for standardization. The objective is to hold these events once a year in different parts of the world.

174. Given that the concepts of innovative technologies are normally developed in the academic world, ITU is increasingly looking to attract academics from the world's universities and R&D institutions, fostering their involvement in the ITU Standardization process. There are numerous examples of this policy bearing fruit as many ITU-T Recommendations (international standards) have been heavily influenced by academic involvement.



175. The Kaleidoscope events also provide a venue to facilitate networking and discuss ways forward to enrich the ITU standardization process, both in terms of technical proposals for current work items and in steps to increase participation of academia and research organizations in the ITU standardization work.

176. Recognizing the admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishment into the work of the ITU under Resolution 169 (PP-10), the 2012 Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-12) approved a new Resolution ITU-R 63 which laid out their conditions of participation in the activity of the Radiocommunication Sector.

177. In addition, ITU has reinforced its internal coordination mechanism for a unified action in the area of accessibility. The new ITU Accessibility Task Force (AccTF) focuses in making

ITU a fully accessible organization and in mobilizing resources and partners to increase accessibility to ICTs through ITU activities.

178. In 2014 more than 250 indigenous people were trained through a tailor-made capacity building programme which includes three (3) online courses provided in partnership with Fondo Indigena, an organization to support the indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. The curriculum of the courses was developed on topics required by the beneficiaries (Project Management including planning, implementation and follow-up). Since its creation in 2010, these trainings provided capacity building to over 800 indigenous representatives on project management to enable them to apply this knowledge in their communities.

#### **Action Line C4: Capacity-Building**

179. Within the framework of its mandate as facilitator for Action Line (AL) C4, the ITU organized the 8th facilitation meeting of AL C4 which took place during WSIS Forum 2013. This year's Action Line C4 facilitation meeting focused on developing National e-Skills for a Knowledge Society. It drew awareness to the need for governments to develop e-skills policies at the national level to ensure that every citizen has the necessary skills and abilities to use ICTs. The session brought together case studies and best practices from all over the world from the public and private sector perspectives.
180. The ITU continues to support its Centres of Excellence (CoEs). The CoEs are institutions sharing expertise, resources and capacity-building know-how in telecommunications and ICTs training/education, distributed around the world. Designed to offer training to ICT managers in the public and private spheres through face-to-face or distance learning programmes, the Centres serve as regional focal points for professional development, research, and knowledge sharing, as well as providing specialist training services to external clients. CoEs networks have been established in all regions including Africa, Africa Spanish/Lusophone countries, the Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Caribbean, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Europe. Under the umbrella of the ITU Academy, these regional networks are now being joined together into a single global network sharing training curricula, resources and expertise.
181. However, notwithstanding the success and popularity of this project, it became necessary to review its strategy, in view of the changing sector environment. New technologies, new business models as well as regulatory challenges demanded different skills sets and different human capacity building responses. Thus, in accordance with WTDC-2010 Resolution 73, a study was undertaken, and recommendations were made on the future strategy of the Centres of Excellence. Based on this study the Guidelines for the Implementation of the New Centres of Excellence Programme has been prepared and approved. These Guidelines provide the framework on how key aspects of the strategy would be implemented by the CoEs and other stakeholders during the new 2015-2018 cycle. As a follow up on these Guidelines, an "Operational Process and Procedures Document for the New CoEs Strategy" has been prepared in order to provide the framework on how key aspects of the new CoE strategy would be implemented by the CoEs stakeholders.

182. Following the adoption of the priority areas for the next four years by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC 2014), the application process for institutions interested in becoming Centres of Excellence for the next four years was launched. The selection process will be completed by the end of 2014 and the new Centres of Excellence will be in operational by January 2015. In order to acquaint all stakeholders with the work of the new ITU Academy, the ITU Academy

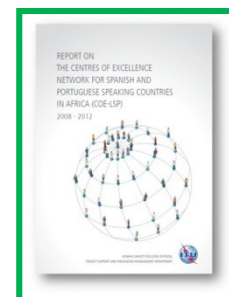


[brochure](#) was translated into all the ITU official languages, and now is available online <http://academy.itu.int/news/item/1033/> . Hard copies are also available and can be obtained from ITU Regional Offices and at headquarters.

183. As the main ITU training supplier, the ITU Academy under its umbrella has embarked on the development of a new ITU **Spectrum Management Training Programme (SMTP)**. This will be a new training solution in the domain of Spectrum Management, which will be the first in a series of educational programmes to be developed under the ITU Academy, guided by need and priorities of the ITU membership. Once developed, the SMTP will be a complete set of high level training materials in all areas of Spectrum management, which will be developed by experts drawn from within and outside the ITU.



184. In close cooperation with Standardisation Bureau work has already commenced on the development of training materials for Quality of Services training programme, an ITU Academy new training solution. This programme will provide students with the understanding of requirement and conceptual models of Quality of Service and will be mainly based on the new ITU-T Recommendations. A report on the **Centres of Excellence network for Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries in Africa (CoE-LSP) 2008-2012** has been produced. This report provides information, figures and statistics on training activities undertaken in the four years of CoEs project for the Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries in Africa existence. It also shares testimonials from the beneficiary countries on how the project made a difference to human and institutional capacity building in their respective countries.



185. As the lead agency and coordinating body for all ITU human capacity-building activities, the ITU Academy should be up to date regarding the training needs and priorities of all stakeholder groups. In this regard, an action was initiated to design and pilot an on-line **Training Needs Analysis questionnaire**. The main objective of this questionnaire is to provide a fast and cost-effective mechanism for ascertaining priority training requirements of all organisations which comprise the ITU membership.

186. In May 2013 ITU organized a workshop on **“Using ICT Tools for Human Capital Development and Capability Assessments in the ICT Sector”**, which was held in Gaborone, Botswana. One of the main objectives of the workshop was to identify the various technological and regulatory changes in the ICT sector that have the greatest impact on the management and development aspects of human capital.



187. In May 2013 the ITU successfully organized workshop on **“VSAT and Satellite Systems Workshop” in Nassau, Bahamas**. This workshop was a part of a capacity building partnership entered into between the ITU and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO) for the delivery of satellite communications training. The objective of the ITU/ITSO Workshop was to provide participants with in-depth understanding of VSAT systems and protocols as well as a comprehensive introduction to VSAT concepts, satellite

communications systems, technologies and protocols, and allow participants to understand and assess VSAT systems for deployment into corporate wide area network solutions. It also covered a wide range of issues relating to satellite communications, and regulatory issues, including the role of the regional and international satellite communications organizations.

188. ITU Regional Seminar on “[Strategic Aspects of ICT Use in Education](#)” was held in Odessa, Ukraine in April 2013. It was organized in collaboration with Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications named after A. S. Popov (ONAT) and the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine.

189. The workshop on “[Implementation of radio monitoring systems according to ITU-R recommendations](#)” was held in Munich, Germany, from 11 to 15 November 2013. This was the first joint training activity between ITU and Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co within the framework of the ITU Academy.

190. The above program is due to be repeated in November 2014, as it is envisaged to be an annual event under a training Agreement between ITU and Rohde & Schwarz GmbH. Registrations for the November 2014 closed before deadline due to oversubscription, thus signifying the relevance and popularity of this training program.

191. An ITU Academy event on “Fostering Innovation and Partnerships in Human Capacity Building: Enhanced Engagement of the Academia in the International Telecommunication Union” was organized by the Telecommunication Development Bureau to engage the Academia as well as the private and public sectors in the work of the ITU Academy. This event was held in Prague, Czech Republic, from 28 to 29 April 2014, at the National Library of Technology. This event was organized in collaboration with the Europe region and kindly hosted by the Czech Technical. About participants from the academia, private and public sector discussed how they they could contribute to the capacity building work of ITU under the ITU Academy. Ground was laid for further cooperation with Universities, particularly in the area of joint development of High level training materials and possible accreditation of some of the relevant programs by Universities. The Forum laid the groundwork for an ongoing dialogue between the ITU Academy and related capacity building institutions within the ICT ecosystem.



192. An ITU Regional Workshop on "Human Capital Development and Digital Economy in Sub Sahara Africa: Issues, Challenges and Prospects" was held from June 16-18, 2014 in Niamey, Niger. The workshop was organized by the International Telecommunication Union in partnership with the Regulatory Authority for Telecommunications and Post (ARTP). More than one hundred (102) participants from thirty-three (33) countries took part in this important event. The workshops explored the challenges of the digital economy facing Africa, and made far reaching recommendations to their governments, including the need for sound and enabling policies for the rollout of ICTs and affordable broadband infrastructure.



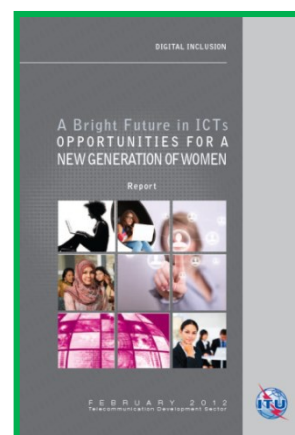
193. In line with Action line C4(g), C6(l) and C7 (19), ITU Members, in Resolution 70 (Guadalajara, 2010) called for an International Girls in ICT Day to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April. Since its creation BDT has led implementation of International Girls in ICT Day by raising visibility for the initiative, supporting countries organizing International Girls in ICT Day events around the world and developing the Girls in ICT Portal.



194. In 2014, 1203 Girls in ICT Day events were organized in 121 countries empowering 41,832 girls. The challenges highlighted through these events are mainly the need for strong and committed support from industry; the importance of role models and mentoring opportunities, the need for countries to focus on STEM curricula and adapt STEM studies to today's needs, as well as using hands-on experiences to encourage girls and young women to become ICT creators, addressing their daily challenges. **With over 3500 *Girls in ICT events* developed in 140 countries in the last 4 years, ITU created a global environment that empowered and encouraged almost 112,000 girls and young women to consider careers in the growing field of information and communication technologies (ICTs).**

195. At the WSIS 2013 High Level Segment on “Women’s Empowerment in the Information Society: Systemic, Scalable Solutions” ITU, UN Women and the UN Global Compact announced an international multi-stakeholder consultation process to develop a “Tech Sector Roadmap” designed to address the challenges and barriers to engaging more girls in STEM studies, as well as those that prevent women from fully-engaging in ICT careers and advancing to the highest levels. The Tech Sector Roadmap promises to be a scalable, sustainable solution to encourage ICT businesses to attract, recruit, retain and promote women. A public consultation to develop this framework will be launched in the last quarter of 2014.

196. ITU-D also promoted the ITU *Girls in ICT Portal*, housing resources for girls and young women including more than 120 online networks offering career support and mentoring, some 80 scholarship opportunities, 40 contests and awards, and nearly 100 training and internship opportunities, as well as tech camps and other activities to support women and girls in the ICT sector. The Portal also includes role models profiles of successful women in ICTs as well as the BDT thematic report *A Bright Future in ICTs: Opportunities for a New Generation of Women*.



197. Revised Resolution 55 (approved by WTSA-12 on 28 November 2012) calls upon the encouragement of ICT education for girls and women and preparation them for a career in ICT standardization sector.



198. **Women’s Digital Literacy Campaign:** The Women’s Digital Literacy Campaign, launched in 2011 with a target of training one million women around the world, leveraged the combined reach of Telecentre.org Foundation’s global network of 100,000 telecentres worldwide and ITU’s 193 Member States and 700 private sector members. **The campaign reached its goal in March 2014 with a total of 1,014,096 women trained in**

basic computer skills, **through the efforts of 153 participating organizations and 20,000 telecentres around the world.** ITU celebrated in 2014 the power of digital literacy to change women's lives. **Over one million disadvantaged women in 79 countries around the world are now benefiting from newly-acquired information and communication technology (ICT) skills** thanks to a partnership between ITU, the UN specialized agency for ICTs, and Philippines-based NGO Telecentre.org Foundation. More information about joining the campaign is available at [http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/sis/Gender/digital\\_literacy.html](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/sis/Gender/digital_literacy.html)

### **Action Line C7: ICT Applications (eHealth, eEnvironment , e Science and eGovernment)**

199. ITU is one of the co-facilitators together with UNESCO, UNDESA and Regional Commissions, ILO, ITC, FAO, UPU, UNEP, WMO, UNCTAD, WHO, etc. for the eight areas of ICT applications that are covered by WSIS Action Line C7. Within the framework of its mandate as co-facilitator for Action Line C7 ITU co-organized and participated in several facilitation meetings and thematic workshops which took place during the WSIS Forum 2011 such as the e-government workshop on “Future Government: A Global Perspective in Connection to Open Government Data and Citizen Engagement” jointly organized with UNDESA and WSIS C7 Facilitation meeting on e-Health jointly organized with WHO.

200. ITU's role in relation to the use of ICTs for the protection of the environment (e-environment action line) was reinforced during PP10 with the approval of Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010), “*The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies on climate change and the protection of the environment*”, which further defined the key action lines to be further developed by ITU in this subject over the upcoming years. A complete summary of ITU's activities on this area is available at [www.itu.int/climate](http://www.itu.int/climate). To strengthen ITU-T's activities in the area of environmental protection, at WTSA-12 held in Dubai, November 2012, ITU's Member States adopted Resolution 73 on “ICTs, the Environment and Climate Change” and new Resolution 79 on “The role of telecommunications/ICT in handling and controlling e-waste from telecommunications/ICT equipment and methods of treating it”. ITU-T approved several standards including a set of standardized methodologies to assess the environmental impact of ICT (Recommendations ITU-T L.1400, L.1410, L.1420, 1430) and Recommendation F.747.2 on deployment guidelines for ubiquitous sensor network (USN) applications and services for mitigating climate change.



of standardized methodologies to assess the environmental impact of ICT (Recommendations ITU-T L.1400, L.1410, L.1420, 1430) and Recommendation F.747.2 on deployment guidelines for ubiquitous sensor network (USN) applications and services for mitigating climate change.

201. As a result of this strengthened mandate, ITU has raised notably its profile in the co-facilitation of action line C7 e-environment by coordinating for WSIS Forum 2012, together with UNEP, WMO and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, a full day of activities around this action line. The *e-environment activities at WSIS Forum 2012* included one high level dialogue on Advancing the Green Agenda, thematic workshops on Climate change monitoring and disaster risk reduction and e-waste, respectively, and an action line facilitation meeting, which took place in an innovative round table format. The activities also included releases of publications and several networking opportunities for the participants.

202. Between 2011 and 2014, ITU organized regional events on emergency telecommunication and climate change adaptation including waste management in Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Barbados and Fiji. The impact of these events was increasing the knowledge of participants in strategies for reducing environmental hazards in particular during natural disasters.

203. Bilateral meetings were also held with countries that requested assistance. As a result, Uganda requested ITU's assistance to install an early warning system for areas in Eastern Uganda that are prone to flooding. The system was launched on 22 September 2014. During the launch, the Chairman of the Regional office during his statement said that on 9 September, the flooding occurred and was detected by the sensor near the river which is linked to the siren. The siren was activated just before midnight that woke up everyone and ran for cover. It is the first time ever that flooding did not kill one person. The impact of the early warning system made every one who attended the launch smile! People even picked up their babies and said they would have been the first to drown if it was not for the early warning system. A second early warning system will be installed in Uganda. Other countries are now working with ITU to have early warnings installed.



204. As part of the continued work, during the WSIS+10 forum, ITU organized a Thematic Workshop jointly with World Meteorological Organization on ICTs and Climate Data. The session provided an overview of best practices and case studies on projects using ICTs as tools to record and access weather and climate data. Special emphasis of the workshop was set on the use of marine climate data, recognizing the importance of oceans in the climate systems. The role of ICTs in climate data is very important as it helps to meet the demands of the climate community. The main outcomes of the event reflected the following:

- The pivotal role that ICTs play in climate change monitoring, climate change projections and warnings against extreme weather and climate events.
- Climate observations need to account for the full range of elements that describe the climate system – not just those that describe the atmosphere-.
- Extensive observations of the ocean and terrestrial-based systems are required.
- The numerous meteorological and related observational networks and systems should continue to be improved so that it meets the evolving user requirements and the societal needs.

The debated topics were:

- How do we connect ITU/WMO members/users of climate data to ICT?
- Radio frequency spectrum is scarce, but important for successful climate monitoring
- Exploring new technologies for meteorology

205. The sixth World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) took place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates from 30 March to 10 April 2014. During WTDC-14 new study questions were created under Study Group 2 and all of them were renamed. The Study Question 6/2 is the continuation of Study Question 24/2 on ICT and Climate Change. During WTDC-14, Recommendation ITU-D 21 on ICT and Climate Change was adopted with the following:

- “that countries elaborate guidelines and best practices and implement national policies and related measures to facilitate the use of ICT to combat climate-change challenges;
- that support be provided to help countries invest more in meteorology monitoring services, in order to prevent extreme events that could be devastating, as better prediction would cost

relatively little and helps reduce the carnage caused by floods, droughts and tropical cyclones;

- that, in order to help countries invest in the technologies, they need to know more about climate change in general, and have better access to and understanding of meteorological data (satellite and terrestrial) that are supplied;
- that countries elaborate training programmes with a view to ensuring better usage of all the monitoring data;
- that a program be developed, based on real figures, showing the effect of reduced energy consumption and the benefit of ICT;
- that it is necessary to adopt innovative ICT-enabled strategies to tackle climate-change adaptation and mitigation on the long term;
- that, as ICTs may need to operate in difficult meteorological conditions (hot weather, high humidity, etc.), it becomes urgent to help countries develop more affordable, as well as more robust and reliable, green ICTs;
- that better cooperation between countries be established in areas related to the monitoring of meteorological data and for mitigating climate change using ICTs”.

It recommends further

- “that appropriate steps be taken for the creation of an enabling environment at the national, regional and international levels to encourage development and investment in the ICT sector, in meteorology and in prediction of extreme events by ITU members;
- that work on further developing the field of ICTs and climate change be continued and treated by countries as a priority and urgent task”.

It also invites the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau:

- “to continue to contribute actively to enhancing activities related to climate-change mitigation and adaptation;
- to continue jointly organizing events with other ITU Sectors in order to reduce duplication and enhance sharing of information across the Sectors and Member States”.

#### 206. Summary of report for Q24/1 (Q6/2)

The work undertaken by the SG for Q24/2 during the 5th study period produced the report and drafted a recommendation on ICT and Climate Change which was adopted as Recommendation 21 in WTDC-14.

#### 207. Disaster Response for Philippines

One of the main activities in 2013 on emergency telecommunications was the response that ITU gave to Philippines after the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan that struck the country on the 8th of November 2013. The Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) of Philippines requested assistance and ITU deployed satellite telecommunications equipment and a base station to help the government solve the needs of communications in the devastated region.

#### 208. Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) was one of the strongest tropical cyclones ever recorded and the deadliest typhoon on record, that left its wake at least 6,300 people dead. Super Typhoon destroyed houses, basic infrastructure including telecommunications and roads. This made search and rescue and timely delivery of humanitarian logistics such as food and medicine difficult. Haiyan is also the strongest storm recorded at landfall, and unofficially the strongest typhoon ever recorded in terms of wind speed. As of January 2014, bodies were still being found while many victims were looking for shelter, food and medicine.

209. There was no communication to the authorities from the affected areas where they could advise their needs and the situation in their villages. Not only there was no communication, but there were no roads, wharfs and landing strip because everything was destroyed. Hence, it is why the Government of the Philippines requested the assistance of ITU.



### ITU Intervention

210. ITU responded immediately to the request for assistance from the Government of the Philippines and deployed emergency telecommunication equipment that included:

- 125 satellite mobile phones
- 25 BGANs
- 1 Qualcomm CDMA complete base station
- 6 VSATs iDirect complete Systems
- 100 solar panels, and
- 25 laptops

211. Training was delivered on the how to use the equipment.

212. The equipment was distributed to Tacloban, Guiuan, Cebu, Iloilo, and Eastern Samar, the worst affected areas where communications were most needed because all utilities were destroyed.

213. ITU also supported the Government in negotiating with SES Satellite Provider the bandwidth for providing connectivity for the VSAT systems. SES kindly accepted the proposal and agreed to provide three (3) months free space capacity, in Ku-band, offering a 36 MHz on its satellite NSS-11, due to its perfect coverage of the region and with Speedcast the provision of the network service on the ground.



214. Because all utilities including electricity, ITU has to procure 100 solar panels to charge the equipment provided.

### Disaster response for Tonga

215. On the on 3rd of February 2014, the Ministry of Information and Communications of Tonga requested the assistance of the ITU following the powerful tropical Cyclone Ian that struck the country on the 11th of January 2014 causing severe devastation and destruction. Many islands were completely devastated and had no means of communication.

216. ITU responded immediately to the request for assistance made by the Government of Tonga and deployed satellite telecommunications equipment based on their requirements.

217. 10 Iridium Satellite mobile phones that enabled them to be communicated during the response and recovery phase. As this equipment was very highly needed, the government of Tonga made a request of extension of the loan for 3 more months.

## Emergency Telecommunications Agreement with Government of Japan and Philippines

218. ITU in partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (MIC) of Japan is conducting a feasibility study on using movable and deployable ICT Resource unit (MDRU) to restore telecommunication and ICT infrastructure damaged by natural disaster. The Cooperation Agreement between ITU, Japan and the Philippines was signed in Geneva on 13 May 2014. The Government of Japan is funding this feasibility study amounting to 217, 717 CHF while ITU provides in-kind contribution proving the project manager and other relevant resources.
219. The MDRU will be stationed in CEBU, Philippines, one of the worst areas affected by the super typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda).
220. The objective of the study is twofold – 1) to study the effectiveness of the MDRU in providing immediate communication infrastructure and ICT facilities in the worst disaster-struck area in Cebu, Philippines and 2) to carry out a study on the viability of MDRU as a solution in the aftermath of disasters.
221. After the study, ownership of the MDRU will be transferred to the Government of the Philippines.
222. Key activities promoted by ITU since the approval of Resolution 182 has been the organization of the [6<sup>th</sup> ITU Symposium on ICTs, the environment and climate change](#) that took place in Accra, Ghana in July 2011 and endorsed the “Accra Call to Action” as well as the 7th Symposium that was held in Montreal, Canada in May 2012 and concluded with the [Montreal Declaration](#).
223. Key activities promoted by ITU since the approval of PP Resolution 182 has been the organization of the ITU Symposia to deepen the knowledge base on the relation between ICTs and climate change. The [8<sup>th</sup> Symposium on ICTs, the Environment and Climate Change](#) took place in Turin and concluded with the “[Turin Roadmap: towards a planet of smart sustainable cities](#)”. Earlier, the [6<sup>th</sup> ITU Symposium on ICTs, the environment and climate change](#) took place in Accra, Ghana in July 2011 and endorsed the “Accra Call to Action” as well as the 7th Symposium that was held in Montreal, Canada in May 2012 and concluded with the [Montreal Declaration](#). The 9<sup>th</sup> Symposium will be held on 15 December in Kochi, India.
224. ITU-T has continued to lead the organization of Green Standards Weeks (GWS). The [2nd GSW](#) was held in Paris, 17-21 September 2012 and concluded with the [Paris Declaration](#) and a [Call to Action on Smart Sustainable Cities](#). The [3rd GSW](#) took place in Madrid, Spain from 16 to 20 September 2013 and featured, inter alia, a High Level Segment on Smart Sustainable Cities. The 4<sup>th</sup> GWS took place in Beijing, China from 22-26 September and conclude with a Call to Action on Setting the Vision for Sustainable Cities.
225. ITU organized other events throughout 2012, 2013 and 2014 to build capacity in the various regions and raise awareness of the role of ICTs with regards to climate change. For additional information on events: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/climatechange/Pages/events.aspx>.
- ITU, GeSI, WRF and HP workshop on ICT Solutions for Sustainable Lifestyles (13 February 2013, Zürich, Switzerland)
  - Central American Workshop for Capacity Building on Environmentally Responsible Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (19-21 March 2013, San Salvador, El Salvador)
  - ITU/UNEP session on Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste at WSIS Forum 2013 (14 May 2013, Geneva, Switzerland)
  - ITU Workshop on Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste (9 July 2013, Durban, South Africa)

- ITU Workshop on Building a Sustainable Future Through Green ICT Standards (15-16 July 2013, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso)
- ITU Workshop on Smart Sustainable Cities in Latin America (30 July 2013, São Paulo, Brazil)
- ITU Workshop on E-Waste (13 August 2013, Quito, Ecuador)
- Greening the Future: Bridging the Standardization Gap on Environmental Sustainability (3-4 October 2013, Colombo, Sri Lanka)
- ITU/CITEL Workshop on Environmentally sound management of E-waste (9 October 2013, Mendoza, Argentina)
- ITU/UNESCO Events on Smart Sustainable Cities (11-14 March 2014, Montevideo, Uruguay)
- Training on "Green ICT Standards", 11 July 2014, Geneva, Switzerland
- Regional Standardization Forum, 23-25 June 2014, Kampala, Uganda
- ITU Events on Smart Sustainable Cities, 17-20 June 2014, Genoa, Italy
- ITU/UNU/UNEP workshop on "Sustainable life-cycle management of ICT equipment", 9 June 2014, Geneva, Switzerland

226. At the global level, ITU has been very active in the UNFCCC climate change conferences, providing the role of the information society as a solution to address the causes and effects of climate change. On this regard, ITU has been taking part in the UN Climate Change Conferences since 2008. Further information about ITU's participation at the 2011, 2012, 2013 conferences, is available at [www.itu.int/climate](http://www.itu.int/climate).

In the area of Green ICT standards, [ITU-T Study Group 5](#), approved nine new Recommendations: Recommendation ITU-T [L.1400](#) (Overview and general principles of methodologies for assessing the environmental impact of information and communication technologies), [L.1410](#) (Methodology for environmental impact assessment of information and communication technologies goods, networks and services ), [L.1420](#) (Methodology for energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions impact assessment of Information and Communication Technologies in organizations), [L.1300](#) (Best Practices for Green Data Centres), [L.1310](#) (Energy efficiency metrics and measurement for telecommunication equipment), [L.1000](#) (Universal power adapter and charger solution for mobile terminals and other hand-held ICT devices), [L.1001](#) (External universal power adapter solutions for stationary information and communication technology devices), [L.1100](#) (Procedure for recycling rare metals in information and communication technology goods) and [L.1200](#) (Direct current power feeding interface up to 400 V at the input to telecommunication and ICT equipment) were approved. For further information refer to the website of [ITU-T Study Group 5](#).



227. ITU-T published [twenty three new reports](#), covering areas such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency, smart grids, e-waste, sustainable ICTs, sustainable buildings or end of life management for ICT equipment, among others. A report on “[The case of Korea: the quantification of GHG reduction effects achieved by ICTs](#)” was published in May 2013. The purpose of this report is to demonstrate the potential GHG reductions by ICT services,



estimate the reduced volume of GHG, and identify major ICT GHG reduction enablers in Korea. This report follows the methodology described in Recommendation ITU-T L.1410 and comprises a review of more than 30 ICT services through a literature study and global benchmarking. These publications are also available for free at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/climatechange/Pages/publications.aspx>.

In March 2014, ITU, UNESCO and UNFCCC published a joint report on resilient pathways: the adaptation of the ICT sector to climate change which to explore the impacts of climate change on the ICT sector and the potential for adaptation, while emphasizing the need for resilient pathways of action, enabling environments and new standards to foster the sector’s

approach to adaptation. In April 2014, ITU and UNESCO published new report on “Partnering for solutions: ICTs in Smart Water Management”. Though economic growth, climate change and rising populations highly influence the availability of global water resources, strategic incorporation of ICTs in SWM can mitigate some of these challenges. Such achievements, however, are unattainable without proper stakeholder involvement and buy-in. The principal intention of this report is to go further and emphasize how ICTs can overcome some of the challenges faced in the water sector when there is proper stakeholder involvement.

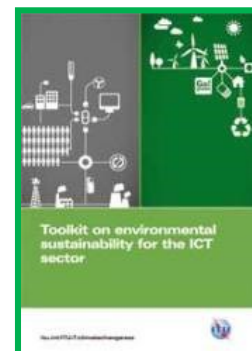
228. ITU’s activities on this area are available at the following link. In support of “International Year for Sustainable Energy for All” ITU together with Telefonica announced two challenges to uncover innovative ICT approaches towards achieving this goal. First the Green ICT Hackathon, 28-29 February 2012, was held during the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona and the 2nd Green ICT Application Challenge, a global competition to find the best and most innovative ideas to help promote sustainable energy for all. The winning application “SocialElectricity” is a Facebook application that allows people to compare their electricity footprint with their friends locally and nationally. The application aims to help people become aware of their electricity consumption and manage it more rationally.

229. ITU, UNEP/ Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the United Nations University (UNU), in collaboration with the Solving the E-waste Problem (StEP) Initiative and the Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), lunched a joint survey on e-waste to promote exchange of information and future cooperation in the field. In addition, in March 2012 ITU and UNEP/ Secretariat of the Basel Convention signed a Memorandum of Understanding to tackle the issue of e-waste and ITU joined the StEP Initiative in April 2012.

230. Joint ITU-UNEP Basel Convention Session on “E-waste management” took place during the WSIS Forum 2012 and 2013.. A new WTA-12 Resolution on e-waste was adopted on 29 November 2012.

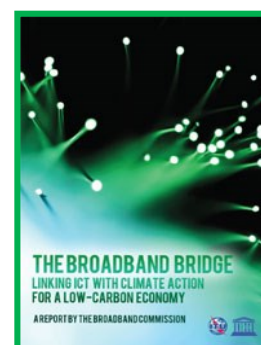


231. ITU-T in partnership with over 50 ICT companies, UN agencies, environmental organizations, and research institutes produced a [Toolkit on Environmental Sustainability for the ICT sector](#).



232. The Toolkit provides detailed help on building sustainability into the management and operations of ICT companies through the application of international standards and best practices. The toolkit provides a standardized method to report on sustainability performance, which is increasingly required by customers, investors, governments and other stakeholders. It will also enable companies to manage and improve their own sustainability performance.

233. A 1<sup>st</sup> Workshop on Submarine Cables for Ocean/Climate Monitoring and Disaster Warning: Science, Engineering, Business and Law” took place in September 2011 and closed with the adoption of a Call to Action inviting ITU, UNESCO IOC and WMO to establish and coordinate a [Joint Task Force](#) to explore the potential of a submarine climate monitoring and disaster warning system. To follow up on the Call to Action, ITU, UNESCO/IOC and WMO organized a [2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop](#) that took place in September 2012 and concluded with an Action Plan.



234. ITU-T created a [Global Portal on ICTs, the Environment and Climate Change](#). This website provides references to external resources: background papers, reports, case studies and statistics on ICTs and the environment including information on climate change, conflict minerals, e-waste and other sustainability issues.

235. Other relevant activities undertaken by ITU in this area include the launch of the report “[The Broadband Bridge: Linking ICT with Climate Action](#)”, produced by the [Broadband Commission for Digital Development](#), a multistakeholder high-level advocacy group launched by ITU and UNESCO to promote the role of ICTs as a fundamental tool to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. The report highlights the use of broadband as a tool to assist in the transition towards a low-carbon economy, and to help countries achieve the millennium development goals (MDGs). As the global community gathered in the city of Doha (Qatar) for the 2012 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP18), ITU, ictQatar and Ericsson held a side event which discussed the opportunities that broadband networks, services and applications can provide to contribute in such transformation. The event presented the views of high-level representatives from national governments, the private sector and international organizations on the initiative being undertaken globally to mobilize broadband and information and communication technologies (ICTs) to reduce GHG emissions and build inclusive societies. The Arabic translation of this report was also launched during this event in November 2012.

236. ITU-T continues to lead the work conducted in the context of the [ITU/WMO/UNESCO IOC Joint Task Force \(JTF\)](#). The JTF now composes over 70 experts and is investigating the potential of using submarine telecommunications cables for ocean and climate monitoring and disaster warning. In this context, ITU, WMO and UNESCO IOC organized the 2nd Workshop on Submarine Communications Networks for Climate Monitoring and Disaster Warning (Paris, France, 20-21 September 2012). This workshop concluded with the approval of an action plan which is leading the work of the JTF through its 5 committees producing, inter alia, technical requirements specification for sensors, both for climate change and tsunami warnings, to measure, pressure, temperature and acceleration. A third workshop on “Propelling a Pilot Project on Green Cables” took place in Madrid, Spain on 19-20 September 2013, followed by a meeting of the JTF. The 4th workshop on Green Cable Systems: New Developments and Demonstrator Project will be held 16-17 October 2014 in Singapore. Details are at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/Workshops-and-Seminars/jtf-itu-wmo-unesco->

[ioc/Pages/default.aspx](http://ioc/Pages/default.aspx) . This workshop is followed by a plenary meeting of the ITU/UNESCO-IOC/WMO Joint Task Force on Green Cable Systems (JTF).

237. ITU-T SG5 agreed the formation of a new Focus Group on Smart Sustainable Cities (FG SSC) at its meeting in Geneva, 29 January to 7 February 2013. The new Focus Group has been established to assess the standardization requirements of cities aiming to boost their social, economic and environmental sustainability through the integration of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in their infrastructures and operations. The FG SSC acts as an open platform for smart-city stakeholders – such as municipalities; academic and research institutes; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and ICT organizations, industry forums and consortia – to exchange knowledge in the interests of identifying the standardized frameworks needed to support the integration of ICT services in smart cities. The FG SSC held its first meeting in Turin, Italy, on 8 May 2013. The second meeting of the FG SSC will take place in Madrid, on 17 September during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Green Standards Week. For additional information about this Focus Group: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ssc>.



238. At the ITU-T TSAG meeting in Geneva, 4-7 June 2013, ITU-T established a new Focus Group on Smart Water Management (FG SWM) to analyse ICT solutions and projects that promote smart water management that can be standardized by ITU-T Study Group 5 and will identify best practices which could facilitate the implementation of such solutions in countries. The FG SWM will hold his first meeting in Lima, Peru, on 10 December 2013. For additional information about this Focus Group: <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/swm>.

239. During 2012-2013-2014 ITU-T SG5 has continued to organize meetings of the [Joint Coordination Activity on ICTs and climate change \(JCA-ICT&CC\)](#), whose purpose is to provide a visible contact point for ICT and climate change activities in ITU-T, to seek cooperation from external bodies working in this field and enable effective two-way communication with these bodies.

240. In support of the “World Environment Day” (WED) and to follow up on the Paris Call to Action on “Smart Sustainable Cities”, ITU and Telefónica organized a Green ICT Application Challenge to uncover innovative ICT approaches and applications towards addressing global environmental issues in cities and urban areas.. The application “Greenyplay” has been awarded the winner of the third ITU Green ICT Application Challenge. Greenyplay is a mobile application that helps solve the problem of waste disposal in cities and aims at encouraging citizens to recycle, using gamification mechanics and system of achievements and rewards. It targets particularly young people, thanks to its educational potential.

241. ITU held in November 2013 a [Workshop on Emergency Broadcasting](#) to highlight the importance of international cooperation needed to enhance the reach of broadcasting in emergency situations, such as in the Philippines, which was recently devastated by Typhoon Haiyan and the cyclones that have battered the coastal districts of eastern India.

242. A new [ITU-R Report BT.2299 \(2014\)](#) on ‘Broadcasting for public warning, disaster mitigation and relief’ on the essential role of terrestrial radio and television broadcasting was finalized in 2014 and made available online free of charge.

243. Emergency broadcasting plays a critical role in the rapid dissemination of information to the public, and is a key element in helping save lives in the aftermath of natural disasters,” The ITU Report on Emergency Broadcasting will provide broadcasters, first responders and the general public important information on how to prepare for natural disasters and their aftermath.

244. For many decades, radio and television broadcasters have been the primary source of critical information to the public in the event of disasters such as tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, snowstorms, earthquakes, tsunamis, and even terrorist attacks and industrial catastrophes. Due

to their wide coverage, broadcasting services are more likely to survive such events than other communication networks.

245. Radio and television broadcasting provides reliable point-to-multipoint delivery of essential information and safety advice to the public as well as to first responders and others via widely available consumer receivers, both mobile and fixed. Even in cases where electricity and mobile-phone base stations are no longer available, reception of broadcast signals is still possible with battery-operated receivers in cars and in hand-held devices such as mobile phones equipped with a radio or TV receiver.
246. With the number of natural disasters and other large-scale emergency situations on the rise around the world, as we have seen with the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan amongst others, it is absolutely essential that the public is provided the necessary emergency information quickly, comprehensively and accurately. Terrestrial television and radio broadcasters provide the fastest, reliable and most effective means of delivering information to the public in these critical situations.”
247. As a follow up to this report, ITU and the Broadband Commission launched in September 2012 the case study.
248. [“A review of environmental sustainability in national broadband policies - global overview and case studies on Australia and Rwanda”](#). This case study looks at the potential and existing contributions broadband is making towards the achievement of MDG7, which targets environmental sustainability. It presents a global overview of the inclusion of references to environmental sustainability in national broadband policies. Of the 193 countries reviewed, 119 were found to have a broadband policy, 34 per cent of which contained a reference to environmental sustainability. The final two chapters of the study review two country cases: Australia and Rwanda.
249. ITU also had an active role in promoting the role of ICTs as a key enabler of sustainable development at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The conference concluded with the adoption of “The future we want”, the outcome document of the conference, which recognizes the key role of ICTs and broadband in sustainable development. All action line facilitators will be invited to contribute to the follow up to this conference and to the definition of the post 2015 international development agenda.
250. The e-health standardization work in ITU-T SG16, designated by WTSA-12 as the lead SG on e-health, has seen a significant advance with the approval of ITU-T H.810 for interoperable personal health devices (a transposition of the Continua Design Guidelines), and [ITU-T H.860](#) with a data schema and supporting services for multimedia e-health data exchange services. A suite of further [32 Recommendations](#) are in the approval process that will allow for interoperability testing of personal health devices implemented as per ITU-T H.810. ITU-T SG13 also completed work for [ITU-T Y.2065](#) on service and capability requirements for e-health monitoring services. An improved version of ITU-T H.810 is expected for the 3rd quarter of 2015.
251. A new portal for e-health standardization was made available by ITU-T, see <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/e-Health>. Up-to-date information on progress on this topic can be found there.
252. ITU co-published with WHO a report, based on a 64-country survey, on “eHealth and innovation in women's and children's health: A baseline review”. The report demonstrates the vital role that information and communication technologies (ICTs) and particularly eHealth are playing today in helping achieve those targets. It demonstrates how, every day, eHealth is saving the lives of women, their babies and infants in the some of the most vulnerable populations around the world, in a wide variety of innovative ways.
253. In the context of the ITU-WHO mHealth for non-communicable diseases programme, an mDiabetes programme is being launched with the Ministry of health in collaboration with

Ministry of ICT and private sector companies such as Alcatel Lucent. An SMS awareness campaign was launched during the month of Ramadan to help diabetic patients in Senegal to safely manage their illness and reduce the number of emergency hospitalizations that normally peak during the fasting month. Another awareness and patient education campaigns will be launched at the World Diabetes Day in November 2014.

254. UK government officially joined the ITU-WHO Be Healthy, Be Mobile as a key partner and pilot country and announced this collaboration during the Commonwealth Games that took place in Glasgow July 2014. UK Public Health England will focus on up-scaling particular mHealth interventions around Wellness (physical activities) and share its best practices with other countries. *Norway Ministry of Health and Care Services has also joined the mHealth initiative to upscale interventions around supporting home-based care possibly for elders. Norway will also share their experiences and best practices with other interested countries.*
255. In the context of the mHealth for NCD, DoH of Philippines in collaboration with DOST-ICTO is planning to launch a large scale smoking cessation program in the Philippines. Support of Project proposal and document for an mHealth for non-communicable diseases for the Philippines in currently under development.
256. A New Partnership agreement was signed with Novartis, a leading Pharmaceutical companies to provide both financial and in-kind contributions to support activities on using mobile for health in targeted countries.
257. Several ICT for Development events were organized such as:
- A facilitation meeting was held during the WSIS High-level meeting on Action Line C7 eHealth in Geneva in June 2014 to discuss achievements of eHealth following 10 years of WSIS and future priorities.
  - A three-day Global mWellness Workshop was co-organized with University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California on February 5-7, 2014 to bring together universities, governments, private sector and philanthropic foundations to profile successful mHealth interventions and assessing the current evidence base and perspectives on mobile technology as a tool to promote wellness.
  - An expert panel was co-organized with Bupa (International healthcare company) in London on 31 January 2014 to discuss the transformative role of mHealth. There was a consensus that there is an immense possibility and challenge in tackling non-communicable diseases (NCDs) via innovative wellbeing and health interventions, mainly through mobile devices.
  - A side event on eHealth was organized during the WTDC-14 in Dubai to share experiences from leading technology partners who have a long standing experience in developing and deploying scalable, open, secured and integrated eHealth platforms.

### **Action Line C8: Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content**

258. ITU actively facilitates access to and use of ICTs by Indigenous Peoples to contribute to their digital inclusion, social and economic development and preservation of their heritage and cultural legacy through the use of ICTs. In line with this goal ITU Members adopted Plenipotentiary Resolution 184 (Guadalajara, 2010) regarding facilities to provide fellowships to indigenous persons seeking to attend ITU events, workshops, training etc.
259. The ITU actively participated in the 2013 WSIS Session on Action Line C8.
260. In accordance with the decision of WTDC-02, endorsed by WTDC-06 Resolution 46 within the framework of the Special Initiative “Assistance to Indigenous People” and in line

with the WTDC-10 Resolution 68 revised at WTDC-14, with a view to support Member States in addressing special needs of Indigenous People as regards to equitable access, use and knowledge of information communication technology (ICT's), based on the preservation of their heritage and cultural legacy, the BDT developed since 2004 a Capacity building Programme targeting to use the ICTs as a tool to leverage their social and economic community development and to promote, preserve and protect their indigenous culture development.

261. To enable the development of this Capacity building Programme BDT included the relevant provisions in the activities of its Operational Plan with a view to support Member States in addressing special requests of Indigenous People developing and delivering dedicated training materials aiming at facilitating though the use and knowledge of information communication technology (ICT's), provision of appropriate skills, and enabling to implement projects that respond to their community needs including the preservation of their heritage and cultural legacy.
262. BDT develops activities targeting to achieve the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable and affordable access to ICT's for All, including disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable groups, as well as Indigenous People.

### Action Line C9: Media

263. Number of recommendations relevant to providing access to ICTs through terrestrial and satellite radiocommunication and broadcasting infrastructures have been established, and are under study currently, broadcasting infrastructures are particularly relevant in developing countries and/or underserved areas such as remote and sparsely populated areas.
264. Moreover ITU carried out various studies for Internet Protocol TV (IPTV) that will enable enhanced, media rich delivery of content to users around the world, as well as Next Generation Networks (NGN) to reduce international imbalances affecting the media, particularly as regards infrastructure and technical resources. ITU-T is also working to enhance accessibility features of audio-visual media through the IRG AVA, and has organized two IPTV Application Challenges to promote innovative IPTV applications, and motivate experts across the broad IPTV ecosystem to develop original and creative IPTV applications based on ITU's suite of IPTV Recommendations.
265. ITU is in the process of implementing a project on Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting aiming to assist the developing and least developed countries to smoothly shift to digital terrestrial broadcasting in all regions starting with the African Region, followed by Asia-Pacific, Central-Eastern Europe, CIS and the Caribbean ones.
266. World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 preparations are well underway. World radiocommunication conferences (WRC) are held every three to four years. It is the job of WRC to review, and, if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits. Revisions are made on the basis of an agenda determined by the ITU Council, which takes into account recommendations made by previous world radiocommunication conferences.

## (d) United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) (Para 103)



267. UNGIS was endorsed by the CEB in April 2006 and it serves as an interagency mechanism to coordinate substantive policy issues facing the United Nations system's implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society, thereby contributing to improving policy coherence in the UN system, as requested by the 2005 World Summit.



268. In May 2012, within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2012, ITU hosted Eighth Meeting of UNGIS consisting of a High Level Segment and a Working Level Meeting. During this meeting ITU handed over its Chairmanship of the Group to UNCTAD. As the Chair for 2011-2012, ITU successfully performed its duties and coordinated with all the vice chairs ensuring the implementation of the UNGIS Work Programme 2011-2013. The UNGIS Work Plan mandated ITU to follow up on several UNGIS activities, including, WSIS+10, RIO+20, UNDAF, Joint Initiative on Mobile for Development, Stocktaking Process, etc. During the UNGIS working level meeting ITU made a presentation on the strengths and weaknesses of other United Nations interagency mechanisms to improve/ assist the UNGIS working methods. This exercise allowed the UNGIS members to compare.



269. The WSIS outcomes and the UN General Assembly Resolution 60/252 decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015. The ITU Plenipotentiary Resolution 172 (PP-10) on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS, including the possibility of holding a high-level event in 2014/2015 has requested ITU Secretary General to initiate the preparatory process at the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB). Consequently CEB tasked UNGIS, **under ITU leadership**, to prepare, on the basis of an open consultation, an Action Plan to organize high-level meeting on the WSIS Review. The Action Plan was presented to the CEB meeting in April 2012, and would take into consideration the strong support of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development served by UNCTAD.

270. The results of the open consultation including all the **Formal Submissions received** and the draft **Plan of Action** are available at [www.ungis.org](http://www.ungis.org).

271. In March 2012, the ITU submitted a report on the Action Plan for the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS +10) to the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP).

272. In the CEB spring session, April 2012, the ITU presented the Plan of Action. During this session it was decided that ITU should play managerial role for WSIS+10.

273. During WSIS Forum 2012, discussions on the WSIS +10 process were held during the Ministerial Round table, the two plenary sessions on WSIS +10 and the Action Line facilitator's meeting. The WSIS + 10, Plenary I was held on the 15 May 2012 and the Plenary II was held on 18 May 2012.

274. Stakeholders actively shared their vision of the WSIS Process beyond 2015, and made their contributions reemphasizing the need to strengthen the reporting mechanisms for the 10-

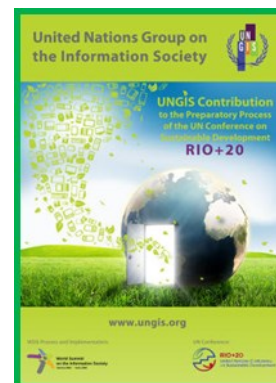
year implementation of WSIS related activities and identifying the new developments and challenges that have emerged by way of reporting templates.

275. There was Multistakeholder consensus on the following:

- 10 Year templates for the reports of the lead facilitators on the Action Lines
- 10 year templates for the national self-evaluation reporting on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes

276. Further to the request of the ECOSOC Resolution (31) on the Assessment of the Progress Made in the Implementation of and Follow-up to the Outcomes of WSIS, the Secretary General, ITU reported to the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSTD that during the WSIS Forum 2012 Multi-stakeholder consensus was achieved on the 10 year reporting templates.

277. In response to the ITU Council resolution that instructs the ITU SG to report to the United Nations General Assembly, the ITU SG made a contribution to the General Assembly in November 2012 and provided an update on the preparations initiated towards the 10 year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).



278. Following up on the recommendations of its 7th meeting, under ITU's leadership, UNGIS presented a joint contribution to the preparatory process of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20). In response to the call for contributions by the RIO+20 secretariat, UNGIS prepared and submitted a contribution highlighting the relevant aspects of ICTs and Information Society to help achieve a green economy and sustainable development.

279. The UNGIS Contribution to the Rio+20 preparatory process makes concrete proposals and welcomes the establishment of international sustainable development goals as tools to measure progress towards sustainable development with the aim of promoting access to ICTs and the transformational potential they encompass in achieving equitable, secure and sustainable societies. This important contribution ensures linkage between the principles of the World Summit on the Information Society and the sustainable development process.



Click here to read the official UNGIS submission to the UNCSD Secretariat. The contribution to the RIO+20 Preparatory Process is available here: <http://www.ungis.org/ThematicMeetingsActivities/JointContributiontotheRio20Process.aspx>.

280. UNGIS actions on UNDAF: a letter cosigned by ITU, Secretary- General and UNDP Administrator was issued by UNGIS on incorporating ICT for Development into the UNDAF Process. On behalf of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) a request was made for good co-operation to follow through on the commitments made in ECOSOC Resolution 2009/7 "Assessment of the Progress Made in the Implementation of and Follow-Up to the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society".



281. The Resolution calls for the 'inclusion of a component in the UNDAF on information and communication technologies for development (ICTD)', and urges coordinated action to implement the Tunis Agenda, as agreed at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2005.
282. The ninth meeting of the UNGIS took place on 25th and 28th February 2013 at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France. The ninth meeting of UNGIS comprised of a High-Level Segment that took place on the 25th February 2013, 09:00-10:00, (room 5) at the UNESCO headquarters, Paris, and a Working Level Meeting that took place on 28th February 2013, 09:00-13:00 at the UNESCO headquarters, Paris. The UNGIS working plan for the year 2013 was discussed during the meeting.
283. The tenth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) comprised of a substantive session that took place on the 13 May 2013 (11 a.m. to 12 p.m. room E at ITU Headquarters), and the working level meeting took place on 14 May 2013 (11.00 a.m. to 1 p.m., room E at ITU Headquarters).
284. UNGIS substantive session concluded with the endorsement of an UNGIS Joint Statement as a contribution to the Post-2015 Development Agenda Process. This UNGIS statement will be submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General and the UN Task Team. The tenth UNGIS working level meeting provide an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of the coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations system in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).



285. At the WSIS Forum 2013 an UNGIS Joint Statement on the Post-2015 Development Agenda was released. This statement is a collective contribution by 30 UN Agencies (UNGIS Members) to the dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

286. In keeping with its mandate to promote policy coherence and programme coordination in the UN system, as well as provide guidance on issues related to information and communications technologies (ICTs) in support of internationally agreed development goals, the 30 members of the UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) will respectfully submit a joint statement to the UN Secretary General and the UN Task Team. The statement is a collective contribution to the dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, a unified effort to harness inter-agency expertise and experience to support deliberations on Post-2015 priorities, and a united commitment to a UN community poised to address development challenges in the 21st century. UNGIS Joint Statement for discussion at the UNGIS Substantive Session is available in English, French and Arabic at [www.ungis.org](http://www.ungis.org)



287. ITU continues to collect best practices through the WSIS Stocktaking Platform:

- best practices on innovative concepts
- best practices on the frameworks and substantive policy issues

288. During preparation of WSIS Stocktaking Report 2014, the UNGIS secretariat contacted facilitators on a bilateral basis to collect information on the latest activities in their respective Action Lines for period 2013-2014. The 6th edition of WSIS Stocktaking Report reflects more than 1000 latest WSIS related activities each emphasizing the efforts undertaken by stakeholders involved in the WSIS process. The WSIS Stocktaking Report 2014 was released at the WSIS+10 High-Level Event.

289. The ITU Secretary General is the Chairman for the UNGIS for the year 2014-2015. The rolling work plan from June 2014 to December 2015 was discussed and approved during the UNGIS working level meeting as part of the Forum track of the WSIS+10 High-level Event.

290. The High-level Meeting of UNGIS took place on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June and was well attended by several head of UN Agencies who reaffirmed their commitment to working together as the UN to ensure that the benefits of ICTs reach the people.

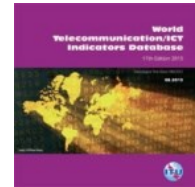
ITU continues to provide secretariat support to UNGIS and maintains the official UNGIS webpage [www.ungis.org](http://www.ungis.org).



## (e) Measuring the Information Society (paras 113-119 of TAIS)

291. ITU continues to monitor the development of the digital divide, through appropriate benchmarks and indicators. The ITU maintains the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, which is updated regularly, disseminated widely and which can be accessed online through the ICT Eye. To improve data availability and comparability, ITU works closely with its member states, particularly the Ministries in charge of telecommunication, regulatory agencies, and national statistical offices.

292. In 2013-14, more than 150 statistical indicators from over 200 economies worldwide were collected through four annual questionnaires. The data were disseminated through the website (ICT Eye on line portal), CD-ROM, electronic download and printed publications such as the Yearbook of Statistics, and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database. In 2014, ITU in cooperation with World Bank published "[ITU World Bank The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology 2014](#)" featuring key ICT indicators for the current year. In addition The World in 2014: ICT Facts and Figures were issued and featured end 2014 estimates for ITU's key telecommunication/ICT indicators. The brochure highlights the latest global ICT facts and trends and includes figures on mobile-cellular subscriptions, Internet use, trends of fixed and mobile broadband services, home ICT access, and more.



293. ITU is an active member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and together with UNCTAD and ECLAC, one of the three members of its Steering Committee. In December 2012, the Partnership launched the Task Group on Gender (TGG) which seeks to improve the availability of internationally comparable indicators on gender and ICT, especially in developing countries to allow for a better assessment of possible gender divides in ICT and improve the ability of governments to design, implement and monitor ICT-related policies, projects and initiatives in relevant areas. In January 2013, the United Nations University Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP), an international community of scholars engaged in research, capacity development and dissemination of knowledge, became the latest organization to join the Partnership. In mid-2013, the Partnership launched the Task Group on Measuring Trade in ICT Services and ICT-enabled Services (TGServ) with an aim to develop a methodological framework for measuring trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services, and to define a set of related core indicators that could be collected and used by all countries within the framework of their national statistical system. The Partnership presented its planned activities for the WSIS+10 review during the WSIS Forum 2013 and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) 2012. Coordinated by the Partnership's Task Group on Measuring the WSIS targets (TG WSIS, led by ITU), a meta-data questionnaire was sent to 193 countries to assess the data availability for the WSIS target indicators. The questionnaire, which is based on the Partnership document "Measuring the WSIS Targets - A statistical framework", was sent to all WSIS country focal points at the end of 2012, through the UN Regional Commissions, UNCTAD, OECD and Eurostat.



294. In 2014, the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development celebrates its 10th year anniversary. In this context on the occasion of the WSIS+10 High Level Event, Partnership organized two multistakeholder meetings on 12 June 2014, as follows:

- [Interactive Session on "Final WSIS Targets Review"](#)
- [High-Level Dialogue on "Monitoring the Information Society"](#)

295. In addition, a comprehensive report on “*The Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward*” was launched on 13 June 2014, as an input document to the WSIS+10 High Level Event. The report was produced by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, under the coordination of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The lead agencies contributing to the report were ITU, the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations University (UNU). Many other organisations and representatives of civil society also contributed. The Report provides a comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society, and:



- Reviews progress made on each one of the WSIS Targets, which range from connecting villages, schools and health centres to developing content and providing people with ICT access
- Draws attention to the availability (and lack) of data to track progress today, and over time
- Makes recommendations on policies that are most relevant in impacting the WSIS Targets
- Reviews the relevance of targets and indicators to track the information society
- Highlights lessons learnt and makes recommendations on a possible future (post-2015) ICT measurement framework
- Links a possible post-2015 ICT monitoring framework to the post-2015 development agenda

296. The review of the WSIS targets and indicators has shown that revisions are necessary: data for some targets are not available, others are less relevant, and there is a need to move from ICT access to use to monitoring the quality and equality of access. In addition, capturing the impact of ICTs is becoming more important than just capturing the rapid development of ICTs. The impact includes the role of ICTs as a development enabler to help achieve other development goals, including MDGs, and future goals of the post-2015 agenda. A number of recommendations were made for future ICT target setting:

- high-level endorsement and awareness building among policy-makers
- open consultation processes to identify targets
- targets should be time-bound, concrete and measurable to be able to track progress
- they should be ambitious but realistic and achievable, based on the assessment of historical and current trends of progress
- indicators should be clear and easy to understand for policy-makers and other stakeholders, and relevant to policy intervention
- where possible, they should be based on internationally-agreed statistical standards.

297. The *Partnership* continues to take the lead in coordinating measurement of the information society at the international level. In close collaboration with national statistical offices, relevant ministries, regulatory authorities and other relevant stakeholders, the *Partnership* continues its work on identifying and disseminating statistical standards, concepts and classifications on ICT measurement, in order to produce data needed to assess information society progress and measure the impact of ICTs on development.

298. ITU is continuing to facilitate the international debate on the measurement of ICTs, including through its **The World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS)**, which is the main global forum for telecommunication and information society measurements. The 12th WTIS will be held from 24-26 November 2014, in Tbilisi, Georgia. It will feature a number of international high-level panel debates on key issues related to ICT policy and monitoring and bring together users and producers of ICT data. Panelists will include Ministers, Director-Generals of National Statistical Offices, Heads of Regulatory Authorities, CEOs from the business sector, Academia and other high-level experts. The WTIS will include a panel debate on the **10th anniversary of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, focusing on the lessons learned and future priorities of international coordination of ICT measurement. Other featured topics of WTIS-14 will include:**



12th WORLD  
TELECOMMUNICATION  
**ICT**  
INDICATORS SYMPOSIUM  
TBILISI, GEORGIA  
24-26 November  
**2014**

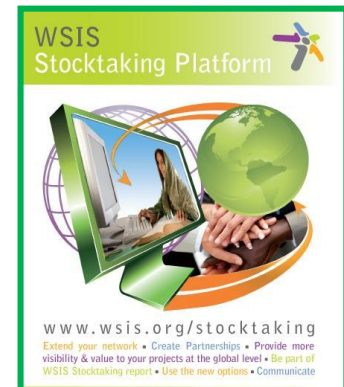
- Future priorities for ICT for development policy in the context of WSIS+10 and post 2015 agenda
- Big data for development and the future of ICT measurement
- Measuring competition, regulation and affordability of ICT services
- Data quality assurance in view of new data sources and the role of open data
- The results of the work of the Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI), including a revision of broadband metrics, new indicators on LTE–advanced services and M2M connections and bundled services
- The results of the work of the Expert Group on ICT Household indicators (EGH), including improved mobile phone metrics, Internet security, ICT employment and child online safety
- International cooperation and the role of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development

299. At the occasion of the [World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium \(WTIS\) 2014](#), ITU will also launch the 6th edition of the **ITU Measuring the Information Society (MIS) Report**. The MIS Report, which has been published annually since 2009, features key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society, including the ICT Development Index (IDI). The IDI captures the level of ICT developments in 166 economies worldwide and compares progress made during the last year. The MIS 2014 highlights the relationship between ICT developments (as measured by the IDI) and the MDGs, a contribution to the ongoing discussions on the potential of ICTs as development enablers. The report includes the results of the ICT Price Basket (IPB) and new mobile-broadband price data for over 140 economies. Price data are analysed to provide insights into the relationship between affordability and income inequality, competition and regulation. The report also looks at new ICT data sources for measurement and examines the possible role of big data from the ICT industry for monitoring and development.



**(f) Maintaining the WSIS Stocktaking Database (Para 120, Tunis Agenda) and a portal for best practices and success stories ( Para 28, Geneva Plan of Action).**

300. Maintaining the WSIS Stocktaking Database (Para 120). Pursuant to the outcomes of the Tunis Agenda (Para 120) ITU continues to work on the WSIS Stocktaking ([www.wsis.org/stocktaking](http://www.wsis.org/stocktaking)) as a valuable tool for assisting the WSIS follow-up, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis phase of the Summit.



301. The WSIS Stocktaking process was initiated in 2004, during the Tunis phase of WSIS and, with time, it has become an effective tool for the exchange of information on projects and initiatives related to the implementation of the 11 Action Lines. The principal role of the WSIS Stocktaking exercise is to leverage the activities of stakeholders working on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and share knowledge and experience of projects by replicating successful models. As of July 2014, over 6000 updated entries have been registered in the WSIS Stocktaking Database reflecting innovative activities including projects, programmes, WSIS thematic meetings, conferences, publications, training initiatives, guidelines and tool-kits. One entry may contain information on more than one project. Following Para 120 and 2013 ECOSOC Resolution on “Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, the ITU Membership is encouraged to continue to contribute information on their activities to this public database. All countries are invited to gather information at the national level with the involvement of all stakeholders, to contribute to the stocktaking process. In 2013, the new application for the database was introduced with additional features that allow stakeholders to use the database in more efficient way. The users are able to access their account of projects/activities where they could track all recorded data and update/edit their existing WSIS related activities at any time. The same application is used for the repository of eHealth projects that is a joint effort between the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

302. Regular reporting on WSIS Stocktaking is the outcome of the Tunis phase of the Summit, which was launched in order to serve as a valuable tool for assisting with the WSIS follow-up. Since 2005, regular reporting has been a key tool for monitoring the progress of ICT initiatives and projects worldwide. WSIS Stocktaking has been playing a crucial role during many years and this role takes on even greater significance in the light of the WSIS+10 review process on the implementation of WSIS outcomes. The 2014 edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report is the continuation of the WSIS Stocktaking Report series. (also please see the see previous editions of the report 2005, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013).

The 6th edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report was officially released in May WSIS+10 High-Level Event. The 2014 report reflects more than 1000 of the latest WSIS-related activities, submitted to the WSIS stocktaking process for the period May 2013-May 2014 and the present day, each highlighting the efforts deployed by stakeholders involved in implementing the WSIS goals. In the fifth edition, examples of emerging trends in actions geared to bridging the digital divide and building an inclusive information society were illustrated. The report is based on the multi-stakeholder approach including input from stakeholders from all over the world as well as the input from facilitators and co-facilitators. The reporting is based on the contributions of the stakeholders responding to the ITU Official Call 2013 for update and new entries. The ITU Official Call for update and new entries is issued regularly in order to invite stakeholders to contribute to the WSIS Stocktaking Process and its reporting. The upcoming call will be issued in September 2014 inviting stakeholders to provide their input to the WSIS Stocktaking reporting 2015 that will be released at WSIS Forum 2015.

303. WSIS Stocktaking process provides a portal of best practices for stakeholders seeking updated information on the progress of implementation of WSIS outcomes (§28.e. Geneva Plan of Action). WSIS Stocktaking Platform, launched in February 2010, transformed the previous static database into a unique portal to highlight ICT-related projects and initiatives in line with WSIS implementation. The platform offers stakeholders exciting and interactive networking opportunities via Web 2.0 applications. In the framework of the WSIS Stocktaking Platform, all types of stakeholders can benefit from “the global events calendar”, “the global repository”, “blog” components. It provides the opportunity to stakeholder to network and create partnerships and adds value to projects at the local, national, regional and international levels.

304. In 2014, WSIS Stocktaking Platform reached 30 000 stakeholders representing governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society and others. As a result, it has become the biggest ICT for development (ICT4D) online platform. WSIS Project Prizes is a unique recognition for excellence in the implementation of WSIS outcomes. The WSIS Project Prizes is the announcement that came in response to requests from participants at WSIS Forum 2011 for a mechanism to evaluate and reward individuals, governments, civil society, local, regional and international agencies, research institutions and private sector companies for the success of their efforts in implementing development-oriented strategies that leverage the power of ICTs.

305. The contest of WSIS Project Prizes is open to all stakeholders: governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations, academia and others. The contest comprises 18 categories that are directly linked to the WSIS Action Lines outlined in the Geneva Plan of Action. For the first time, the contest was held in 2012 and gained fast attention and popularity of ICT4D community. The contest was highly appreciated and got its reflection in the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2012/5 "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", that reiterates the importance of sharing the best practices at the global level, and while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives which further the WSIS goals, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects to the annual WSIS Project Prizes, as an integral part of the WSIS Stocktaking process, while noting the report on the WSIS Success Stories.



- This initiative was continued and on 5th September 2013 the contest of WSIS Project Prizes 2014 was launched. WSIS Project Prizes Ceremony was held on 10th June 2014. More than 140 projects were nominated for the contest 2014 that were made available online for public appreciation. More than 16 000 votes were made by public for the period of two months.
- Project descriptions of the winning projects are reflected in the WSIS Stocktaking: Success Stories 2014 report which was released on 10 June.
- On 10th June, seventeen winners were announced and awarded prizes in recognition of their outstanding contribution towards strengthening the implementation of Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS):
- Ministry of Information Technology and Communications, Colombia
- Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications, Ghana
- GEOSYS, Algeria

- Mohammed Bin Rashid Smart Learning Programme, United Arab Emirates
  - Information Technology Authority, Oman
  - Polish Agency for Enterprise Development, Poland
  - Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh
  - Ministry of Education, Saudi Arabia
  - Abu Dhabi Systems & Information Centre, United Arab Emirates
  - Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Hyderabad, India
  - Egypt Information and Communications Technology Trust Fund (MCIT–UNDP), Egypt
  - İSKİ, Turkey
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Uruguay
  - Kuwait University, Kuwait
  - Cubarte, National Centre of Informatics in Culture, Cuba
  - Philmon Press P.L.C, Ethiopia
  - Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Information and Communication Technologies, Tunisia
306. Innovative component was World Cafe that provided opportunity to promote the winning projects of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2014 at an international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects that have been recognized for their excellence in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.
307. The winners were highlighted in the 2014 edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report on Success Stories that was released at WSIS+10 High-Level Event and it was submitted as the contribution to ITU-D Study Groups to be shared in the elaboration of the Output Reports and also to Sixteenth session of Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD).
308. Stakeholders highly appreciated the multi-stakeholder approach of the contest and highlighted the importance of the continuation of this platform to serve as recognition mechanism of stakeholders for their efforts on the implementation of WSIS outcomes.
309. WSIS Project Prizes 2015 will be launched in October 2014 inviting all stakeholders: governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations, academia and others to submit latest WSIS related activities that they are proud of. The format and structure of contest 2014 will slightly differ from the previous contest. The deadline to submit projects was set up as 1st November 2013
310. Support to collection of information using the WSIS stocktaking database:
311. In 2012, Broadband Commission share house was further developed with assistance of WSIS secretariat to facilitate collection of descriptions of the broadband related projects and automatic reporting to the WSIS process.
312. A similar approach was used for development of the e-health portal. There were several meetings held between ITU and WHO in order to share knowledge and technology of the WSIS Stocktaking platform for building a e-health portal. The e-health portal is initially built to collect information on the accountability processes in place for maternal and child health and tracking information on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4 and 5 to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health. The e-health portal could become the mechanism for future reporting that responds to the request for the resolution “WHO’s role in the follow-up to the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on the review of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (September 2010)” that

notes the United Nations Secretary-General's request that "WHO leads a process to determine the most effective international institutional arrangements for global reporting, oversight and accountability on women's and children's health, including through the United Nations system".

313. In the future, the portal is expected to serve as a unique eHealth platform for knowledge management and sharing that will provide regular and updated information and reporting on eHealth through;

1. An e-Repository of eHealth projects and case studies implemented in Commission on Information and Accountability (COIA) countries, and later, in all countries.
2. An e-Roster of selected eHealth experts that have technical capacity for future cooperation.
3. An e-Library and online documentation space for policies and strategies for the National eHealth Strategies Toolkit.
4. The organization of regular webinars with Regional Offices and partners.

314. The embeddable interface of WSIS Stocktaking can also be found on the [e-agriculture platform](#) and [UNDESA website](#).

315. In the framework of WSIS Stocktaking, WSIS secretariat and ITU Climate Change team conducted an analysis on projects submitted to the WSIS stocktaking platform featuring the role of ICTs in promoting environmental sustainability (action line C7, ICT applications: e-environment). The results from this analysis will contribute to the work of ITU's development sector, which has a line of work focused on the issues of climate change, identifying ways and means in which ICTs can monitor climate change and reduce overall global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.



316. Regional WSIS Stocktaking Reports (for Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, CIS and Europe) were prepared as information documents for ITU-D Regional Development Forums and Regional Preparatory Meetings in order to provide the examples of activities related to the implementation of WSIS outcomes in the region and to enrich discussions related to the overall review on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and upcoming WSIS+10 High-Level Event. The regional WSIS Stocktaking Reports are based on the contributions to the WSIS Stocktaking exercise, collected since the 2010 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-10). Global WSIS Stocktaking Report 2014 and Regional WSIS Stocktaking Reports will be officially launched during the WSIS+10 High-Level Event 2014 and submitted to the 17th Session of Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD).

The documents are available at ITU website <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Conferences/WTDC/WTDC14/Pages/default.aspx>

### (g) Emergency Telecommunications (Para 91 of TAIS)

317. ITU carried out various actions related to Emergency Telecommunications including:

- Disaster Relief: Assistance was provided to a number of countries. ITU has deployed satellite terminals for disaster relief operations in various countries such as Pakistan, Haiti, Indonesia, Malawi, Japan, among others.
- Direct Assistance to countries in the areas of policy, regulation, technology and designing of National Emergency Telecommunications Plans and drafting of Standard Operating Procedures, as well as disaster preparedness, early warning, dissemination of



- understandable warnings to those at risk, disaster relief/response and telecommunication network rehabilitation in the aftermath of disasters.
- Promotion of regional and international cooperation for easy access to, and sharing of, information for disaster management, climate change and exploring modalities to facilitate participation of all countries.
  - Support countries with appropriate technologies for monitoring climate change, disaster prediction, detection and mitigation using remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems.
  - Assist countries in considering the importance of environmentally sound disposal of ICT equipment.
318. ITU continues to define Recommendations in support of emergency communications specifying service definition, alert messaging, call prioritization for relief workers using multimedia and cable systems, telecommunications network management, and special functionality in signaling systems. ITU-T is continuing work on a Recommendation that defines service requirements for land terrestrial mobile alerting broadcast capabilities and is continuing work to provide guidelines for Member States who are in the process of selecting Message Identifier assignments to be used for such services. In addition work was completed on a document that provides an overview of standards development organizations (SDOs) and other industry organizations in support of emergency telecommunications. Also an ITU-T Recommendation indicating what features and mechanisms of a Next Generation Network (NGN) may be used to facilitate the requirements of emergency telecommunications was completed. ITU-T SG 17 has approved Rec. ITU-T X.1303*bis* on the (OASIS) Common Alerting Protocol (CAP 1.2).
319. As mandated in Resolution 647 (Rev.WRC-12), ITU continues to maintain a database of frequencies used by its Member States for emergency communications; the availability of those frequencies in the database is intended to facilitate timely operations during disaster situations.
320. The October 2011 CTO (Chief Technology Officer) Group meeting called upon ITU-T urgently to study the development of standards for disaster relief systems and to establish a Focus Group to advance work on this critical subject, including the recovery and resilience of network infrastructure. ITU-T established a Focus Group on Systems Network Resilience and Recovery (FG-DR&NRR) in January 2012 at its TSAG meeting. FG-DR&NRR addressed: (1) disaster relief for individuals (to notify the damage situation from victims to their relatives, friends, or employers) and (2) disaster relief guidance (to show victims the routes to evacuation shelters, home, etc.). In addition, it identified standardization requirements and issues in network resilience and recovery of infrastructure following disasters. The Focus Group held two meetings in Geneva (June and September 2012) inviting experts from various organizations such as UNDP, UNISDR as well as ITU-D, ITU-R and ITU-T. Then, it met in countries that have experienced serious disaster, such as flood, hurricane, earthquake and tsunami, to learn and collect their experiences all over the world enabling participation of local experts. FG-DR&NRR held meetings in Turkey (December 2012), Japan (February 2013), Thailand (May 2013), Kyrgyz Republic (August 2013), Chile (October 2013), Switzerland (March 2014) and Fiji (May 2014). This Focus Group successfully concluded in June 2014. Nine deliverables and two base documents were produced and transferred to ITU-T SG2, the parent group of this FG, for further consideration and development towards Recommendations. Out of these documents, two deliverables related to network resilience and recovery were transferred to ITU-T SG15. In addition, the nine deliverables were published as Focus Group Technical Reports. They are available at <http://www.itu.int/pub/T-FG/e>.
321. As a result of this strengthened mandate, ITU has raised notably its profile in the co-facilitation of action line C7 e-environment by coordinating with WMO, ILO, WHO, UNEP

and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, a full day of activities around this action line for WSIS Forum 2013. Support from Member States, Private Sector and Civil Society for organization of events was very strong and many of them contributed to the workshop by being on the panel by sharing their experiences, plans and ideas. Links to the e-environment workshops and recordings of the session are available:

- Smart climate monitoring: Expanding access to information on weather, climate and water (High level Dialogue)
- Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste: Emerging Issues, Challenges and Opportunities (ITU and UNEP/Secretariat of the Basel Convention)
- Emergency Telecommunications and Alerting: Saving Lives and Climate Change Adaptation efforts for DRR (ITU and WMO)
- Action Line C7 e-Environment Facilitation Meeting BDT (Telecommunications Development Bureau) has contributed to ITU's work on emergency telecommunications, notably by organizing a number of regional and sub-regional workshops on telecommunications/ICTs for disaster management and climate change adaptation.

322. In 2012 and 2013, BDT provided support in the organization of various ITU lead workshops and forums, and also in cooperation with Member States workshops on emergency telecommunication and climate change adaptation which included past forums in Colombia, Guatemala and Kyrgyzstan and in Barbados. In addition, ITU provides country assistance on climate change adaptation.

323. Currently, ITU is assisting in implementation two early warning systems in Eastern Uganda. Previously, ITU has assisted in implementation of the early warning system in one the Philippine's outer islands.

324. During 2013 Member States in Central America requested assistance from ITU in development of national emergency telecommunication plans (NETP) and BDT is currently working on developing NETPs for all the Central American countries. This assistance to Member States will continue in 2014.

325. BDT provides concentrated assistance selected LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in regards to ICT priority needs these countries need. This concentrated assistance is provided on an annual basis. Eighteen countries have been approved for concentrated assistance in 2014.

326. The Emergency Telecommunication project of BDT provides satellite mobile phones and terminals, laptops, etc. to countries in disasters in order to ensure communication is available when telecommunication networks are damaged. ITU also pays for freight and airtime until the equipment is returned after 3 months. Laptops are used to set up a cyber café where victims are able to talk to their family members living in other towns and overseas. This is the commitment of ITU to the WSIS Action Line it is leading.

327. BDT is also working in partnerships with other UN agencies in moving forward its mandate on LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. Currently, BDT and UNOHRLLS is developing a report on the impact of ICT in LLDC national development which will be launched at the 2014 10th year review of the Almaty Plan of Action. ITU is also collaborating with WHO and UNHCR with regards to emergency telecommunications where they requested the assistance of ITU with regards to communication equipment because the networks in some of the countries they are working in are damaged beyond repair from the crisis.

## **(h) International Internet Connectivity (Para27c.ii and 50d of TAIS)**

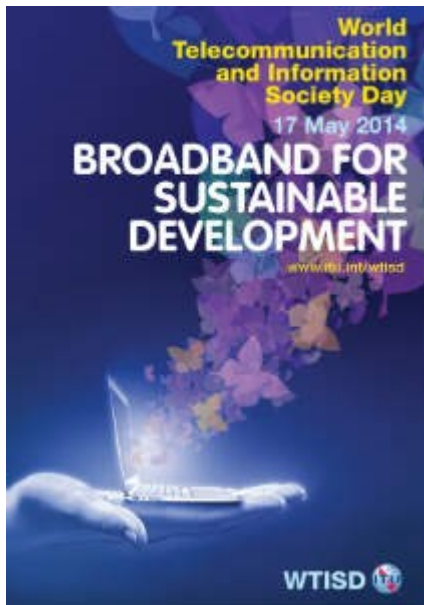
328. ITU-T Study Group 3 continues to study this matter. BDT is providing assistance to East African Community (EAC) and South African Development Community (SADC)

countries on the creation of national Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) and achieving efficient and cost effective Regional Internet connectivity.

### (i) Connect the World Initiative

329. Within the framework of the *Connect the World* initiative, launched by ITU in 2005, the Union dedicates significant efforts further development of this multistakeholder platform, with aim to help mobilize the financial, human and technical resources needed to implement outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC).
330. As part of this effort, ITU organized high-level events known as *Connect the World* Summits ([www.itu.int/partners](http://www.itu.int/partners)) in each region where Members have expressed an interest. Building on the success of the first event *Connect Africa* held in 2007, Rwanda, the following Summits were organized with the aim to leverage the huge market potential, and to mobilize the human, financial and technical resources which would support the rapid move to a true information economy and society: *Connect CIS Summit*, Minsk, Belarus 2009; *Connect Arab States Summit* in Doha, Qatar from 5-7 March 2012, *Connect the Americas*, Panama City, Panama, from 17 to 19 July 2012; *Connect Asia Pacific Summit*, Bangkok, Thailand, on 18 November 2013, in conjunction with World Telecom 2013.
331. BDT continues to work on four global [Connect the World flagship initiatives](#). The aim of these initiatives is to build upon and strengthen promising projects that start in one region or with one industry partner, by providing an attractive, open platform and brand that can be promoted to additional partners globally and/or in various regions. [Wireless Broadband Partnership](#), [Connecting Villages Initiative](#), [Connect a School](#), [Connect a Community](#), [ITU Mobile Health Initiative](#), [ITU-IMPACT Collaboration on Cybersecurity](#).

## (j) World Telecommunication and Information Society Day



332. World Telecommunication and Information Society Day ([www.itu.int/wtisd](http://www.itu.int/wtisd)), celebrated each year on 17 May, marks the anniversary of the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention in 1865 which led to the creation of the International Telecommunication Union. This occasion was recognized as World Telecommunication Day in 1973. Following the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2005 and the 2006 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Antalya, Turkey, 17 May was designated as World **Telecommunication and Information Society Day (WTISD)**.

333. **The World Telecommunication and Information Society Day endeavors to raise awareness of the possibilities that the use of the Internet and other ICTs can bring to societies and economies, as well as of ways to bridge the digital divide. ICTs are increasingly in demand to meet the Millennium Development Goals. In the rural context, ICTs provide enhanced opportunities to generate income and combat poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy.**

### LAUREATS 2014



334. In 2014, ITU presented the World Telecommunication and Information Society Award to three eminent personalities: Mr **Paul Kagame**, President of the Republic of Rwanda; Ms Park Geun-hye, President of the Republic of Korea; and Mr **Carlos Slim**, Chairman, Grupo Carso and President of the Carlos Slim Foundation. The three laureates were honoured in recognition of their leadership and dedication towards promoting ICTs and broadband connectivity as a means of achieving sustainable development.
335. Welcoming the laureates to the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day ceremony, ITU **Secretary-General Hamadoun I. Touré** said, “Our distinguished laureates this year are among the greatest champions of ICT in the world. They have supported our work with tremendous zeal, and together we have accomplished a lot – particularly in highlighting the key role ICTs play in the global economy as well as in leveraging sustainable development.”
336. World Telecommunication and Information Society Day 2014 marks the 149th anniversary of the establishment of ITU, which was founded in Paris on 17 May 1865. The theme for this year, ‘Broadband for Sustainable Development’ brings attention to the catalytic role of ICTs in securing smart solutions to achieve economic growth, social inclusion and environmental balance – the three pillars of sustainable development in the post-2015 era.
337. “ICTs are powerhouses of the global economy, offering solutions for sustainable economic growth and shared prosperity,” said **United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon** in his message to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day. “Broadband networks provide smart eco-friendly solutions to manage booming cities and transport systems; enhance efficiency for manufacturing industries and power generation; conduct long-distance diagnosis and treatment for patients in remote locations; and promote innovative educational applications for students around the world.
338. “Broadband connectivity is a critical element today in ensuring that ICTs are used as effective delivery vehicles for health, education, governance, trade and commerce in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic growth,” said ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun I. Touré. “We must commit ourselves in the service of humanity to make broadband the central element of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.”
339. Dr Touré added: “The right to communication is central to the information society; it is a key principle for equitable, affordable and universal access to information and knowledge that in turn empowers people to meet their aspirations and achieve their development goals.”
340. The Award ceremony was followed by a high-level round-table discussion on how broadband connectivity and ICTs can be harnessed to meet the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.
341. **ITU celebrates 150 years in 2015:** The World Telecommunication and Information Society Day ceremony ended with a call to celebrate **ITU’s 150th anniversary** in 2015. “As ITU approaches its 150th anniversary next year, let us work together to bridge the digital divide and harness the power of technology to create a better and more sustainable future for all,” United Nation Secretary-General Mr Ban Ki-moon said.

#### **WTISD [photos](#)**

For more information, please see [www.itu.int/en/wtisd/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.itu.int/en/wtisd/Pages/default.aspx) or contact.

### **(k) Bridging the standardization gap (BSG)**

336. ITU is working to implement PP-06 Resolution 123 on bridging the Standardization Gap between developed and developing countries.
337. In 2012, numerous ITU-T’s SGs saw increased participation, especially from developing countries. Remote participation tools are used for all ITU-T meetings. 15

workshops were held in developing countries in 2012 to promote the implementation of ITU-T Recommendations. Four handbooks were published (Security Manual, Future Networks, Impacts of MTC and Non-MTC Mobile Data Applications on Mobile Networks, Access Networks, and How To Video Conference with ITU-T H.323 using Free and Open Source software).

338. The [Standards Q&A forum](#) launched in 2011, has now been implemented.. It is an open forum allowing anyone to ask questions concerning standardization work, moderated by TSB's study group counsellors. It offers a unique opportunity to engage with the experts that develop the standards that underpin ICTs. The Forum also offers a platform where exchange of information between developed and developing countries on application of ITU-T Recommendations can be facilitated.
339. A mentoring programme for ITU-T Study Group members from developing countries has been introduced for the first time in August 2011 to provide more information to new delegates about the procedures of ITU-T meetings and to enhance the contribution from developing countries. It will feature now as a regular part of ITU-T study group meetings and TSAG. At the TSAG meeting in January 2012, a new Mentor role was created for ITU-T Study Groups. The mentor will be responsible for guiding delegates from developing countries and briefing them about the work of the study group to enhance contribution from developing countries.
340. The voluntary BSG fund to help bridge the standardization gap was established in August 2007. The Fund was used, inter alia, for supporting more events taking place in developing countries. Contributors are Nokia Siemens Networks, Microsoft, Cisco and the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, Korea. Funds were also used to provide fellowships.
341. In 2012, two regional Bridging the Standardization Gap workshops were held. 16 workshops were organized by TSB in collaboration with BDT and BR in developing countries in 2012 to disseminate information about standardization work ongoing at the level of ITU-T and capacity building on standardization.
342. The ITU workshop 'ICT as an enabler for smart water management' was held in Luxor, Egypt, from 14-15 April 2013, hosted by Egypt's Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. The event was the first of its kind, and reflects the growing importance and acceleration of smart-water standardization work in ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T). The 'smart' integration of information and communication technology (ICT) in water networks adds communication, monitoring, analysis and control capabilities, increasing efficiency and reliability in water supply, improving delivery of water to crucial sectors like agriculture and health, and reducing water consumption and waste. Participants of the workshop agreed a Call to Action which charges ITU with mobilizing its global membership to enable 'smart' water management. Following the workshop, a Focus Group on Smart Water Management was set up at the TSAG meeting of June 2013.
343. In 2013, an online e-learning course on ITU-T A.1 Recommendation aimed at delegates from developing countries is being implemented to enable them to familiarize themselves with the working methods of ITU-T study groups and therefore be in a better position to contribute actively to the work. Additional e-learning courses on other ITU-T Recommendations will be planned in the future.
344. A Focus Group bridging the gap: from innovation to standards was established in January 2012 to identify successful innovations in emerging economies, analyse the standardization gaps and recommend new standardization work for ITU-T SGs. The Focus Group has already met eight times in 2012, 2013 and 2014. The Focus Group lifetime was extended for one more year in June 2014 and is expected to conclude its work in mid-2015, following the extension of its lifetime at the TSAG meeting in June 2014.

345. In 2014, three Regional Standardization Forums were held in Africa (Uganda), Asia-Pacific (Thailand) and Arab (in Kuwait) Regions. The main objective of the Regional Standardization Forum is to discuss standardization topics of interest to the region and identify proposals to overcome the standardization challenges facing countries in the regions.
346. WTSA-12 Resolution 44, Bridging the Standardization Gap, calls upon the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) to implement measures to reduce the standardization gap. In this context, one of the new measures adopted under Resolution 44 is the development of guidelines for developing countries to set up a national standardization secretariat with the objective of enhancing coordination of standardization activities at the national level and participation in ITU-T study groups.
- One of the findings of the ITU-T study on the “*ICT Standardization Capabilities of Developing Countries*” carried out in 2011 was that there is not proper coordination of standardization activities at national level. The “*Guidelines on the establishment of a National Standardization Secretariat (NSS) for ITU-T*” takes into account the different capability levels for standardization across the developing countries, showing how it is possible to establish an NSS at a basic level with very little new cost or resource requirements.
- The “*Guidelines on the establishment of a National Standardization Secretariat (NSS) for ITU-T*” can be downloaded on the BSG website at <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/gap/>. The guidelines are intended for countries which do not have a national standardization secretariat or in the process of establishing an organization structure at national level to coordinate standardization activities.
347. Globally, more than 2.5 billion adults do not have a formal bank account, most of them in developing economies. Low levels of financial inclusion represent a barrier to socio-economic development in developing countries. Mobile money can be a game changer for people of limited income and an enabler for financial inclusion in developing countries. Digital financial services can expand the delivery of basic financial services to the poor through new technologies like mobile phones, electronic money and new channels such as retail agents. These channels can drastically drive down costs for customers and service providers, opening the door to remote and underserved populations. A new Focus Group on Digital Financial Services and Financial Inclusion was established in June 2014 to develop a roadmap for interoperable digital financial services and investigate the standardization gaps in the field of mobile financial services. More information about the Focus Group is available at: <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfs/>.

## (I) Internet Governance Forum

348. ITU continued its active participation in the 9<sup>th</sup> IGF in Istanbul, Turkey, in September 2014. The Deputy Secretary General of ITU, Mr. Houlin Zhao, participated in the High Level Leaders Meeting on Capacity Building for Economic Development, hosted by the Republic of Turkey, preceding the 9<sup>th</sup> IGF, on 1 September. Mr Zhao also made a speech addressing the multistakeholder community at the opening of the 9<sup>th</sup> IGF.
349. Three Dynamic Coalition meetings and several workshops/events were organized or co-organized by ITU aimed at raising awareness of the various ITU initiatives in the areas of Internet and Climate Change, Accessibility and Disability, and Child Online Safety. In particular, ITU facilitated the preparations of a “Best Practices” report on the topic of *Online Child Protection*. ITU also participated in two Main Session panels on *Policies Enabling Access, Growth and Development on the Internet* and *Evolution of Internet Governance Ecosystem*.
350. BDT presented the ITU/G3ict Model ICT Accessibility Policy Report in the IGF workshop “Multi-Stakeholder Engagement: Imperative for Web Accessibility” organized by ITU, G3ict and DCAD on 2 September. The presentation demonstrated how the ICT accessibility provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities can be transposed into national policy and legal frameworks, including by adding ICT accessibility provisions

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to countries' ICT policy and regulatory frameworks. In addition, public procurement laws are highly effective in promoting the availability of accessible ICTs. When governments, being large buyers of ICT products and services, procure accessible ICT products and services, local suppliers will only stock accessible ICT solutions. Likewise local developers and manufacturers will only produce accessible ICTs products and services. This makes ICTs available to all consumers and drives costs down

351. In addition, ITU organized a joint Open Forum with UNICEF for the releasing of the updated version of the Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection, originally produced and published in 2009 under ITU's COP Initiative. This year ITU also organized a special session on *WSIS+10* to provide information to all multistakeholder participants present on *the Outcome of the WSIS+10 High Level Event*, held in Geneva, June 2014.
352. Members of ITU's delegation were involved in relevant workshops and events, providing an ITU perspective on critical issues such as Cybersecurity, Protecting vulnerable children online, Climate Change, Consumer Trust, as well as Accessibility to ICTs and inclusion for all.



### III. ITU Role in the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

#### (a) WSIS+10 Process, WSIS Beyond 2015

353. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcome documents and the UN General Assembly Resolution 60/252 resolved to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015. The ITU Plenipotentiary Resolution 172 (PP-10) on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the WSIS; including the possibility of holding a high-level event in 2014/2015, requested ITU Secretary General to initiate the preparatory process at the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB). Consequently, in 2011 the CEB tasked UNGIS, under ITU leadership, to prepare, on the basis of an open consultation, an Action Plan for the WSIS Overall Review (WSIS+10). The Board requested UNGIS to present the Action Plan at its spring 2012 session. HLCP noted the plan and forwarded to CEB for endorsement. During the CEB Spring Session held at ITU Headquarters in April 2012, the plan was approved. and ITU has been identified to play a managerial role for the process. Further to the request of the ECOSOC Resolution (31) on the Assessment of the Progress Made in the Implementation of and Follow-up to the Outcomes of WSIS, the Secretary General, ITU reported to the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSTD that during the WSIS Forum 2012 multi-stakeholder consensus was achieved on the 10 year reporting templates.



354. Following the Plan of Action, two plenary sessions on WSIS+10 were been organized during the WSIS Forum 2012. Comprehensive report on the outcomes have been provided by the ITU Secretary General to the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Following 2012 ITU Council Resolution, the ITU Secretary General contributed to the 67<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly, providing an update on the Plan of Action as well as all activities related to the WSIS+10.

355. The following presents the Action Plan, including detailed information on events.

#### Plan of Action

##### Expected Final Outcomes of the Overall Review Process (WSIS+10)

1. Evaluation and Assessment Reports (adaptations possible in the lead-up to 2015)
  - WSIS+10 Progress Report (Quantitative Focus)  
(Initial Coordination by Partnership on the Measuring ICT for Development during the WSIS Forum 2012)
  - Review Reports by Action Line Facilitators (11 Action Lines)  
(Template to be prepared by WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting during the WSIS Forum 2012)
  - Self-evaluation National Review Reports  
(Draft template to be prepared during WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting of the WSIS Forum 2012)
  - WSIS+10 Stocktaking Report  
(International Telecommunication Union)
  - IGF Secretariat Report

- UNGIS Review Report
  - Contributions to the MDG Process
2. Forward looking outcome setting an agenda beyond 2015

**Preparatory Process and Meetings within the Framework of the Overall Review up to 2015**

Preparatory process will include virtual working methods as an integral part of the overall review.

2012:

- **15 May (Plenary I) and 18 May (Plenary II) Start of Preparations for the WSIS+10 Review during the WSIS Forum 2012, Geneva (2 days) to define**
  - preliminary indications for the scope of the possible forward looking outcome, setting agenda beyond 2015
  - templates for the reports of the lead facilitators on the Action Lines
  - templates for the national self-evaluation reporting on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes
- **21 May: Report on the outcomes of the UNGIS Consultations on the WSIS+10 Review** to the 15th Session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
- **October-December: UN General Assembly**

2013:

- **25-27 February: Multistakeholder Event for the WSIS+10 Review (Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development)**
  - (3 days event, hosted by UNESCO in Paris, with a high-level component)
  - Review of emerging trends in the Information Society
  - Development of recommendations of relevance to the forward looking outcome.
- **13-17 May: Preparations to the WSIS+10 during WSIS Forum 2013** (Geneva, 2-3 days)
  - Agreement on outline of the forward looking outcome
  - Discussion on text

2014<sup>1</sup>:

- **April: Preparations to the WSIS+10 during WSIS Forum 2014** (Geneva, 2-3 days)
  - Finalization of the forward looking outcome
- **April: High-Level Meeting on the Overall Review (WSIS+10)** (Location to be determined based on hosting proposals)

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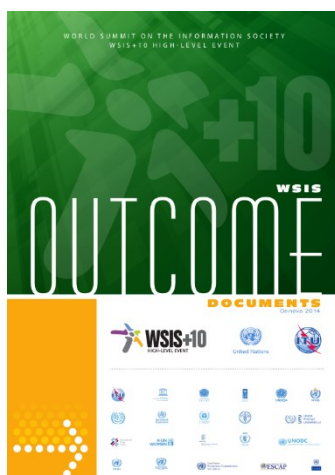
<sup>1</sup> UPDATE: Please note that the dates for both events have been updated following the guidance by the Member States, provided through the 2012 ITU Council Resolution 1334, more precisely the proposition of holding the High-Level Meeting on the Overall Review (WSIS+10) back to back with the ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference. Consequently it was planned that the WSIS Forum 2014 would be held in parallel with the High-Level Meeting on the Overall Review (WSIS+10), i.e. 14-18 April 2014. Finally the WSIS+10 High Level Event was held in June 2014 in Geneva.

## 2015:

- Report on the outcomes of the Overall Review Process to the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of CSTD
- UN General Assembly to endorse the forward looking outcome.
- Contribution to MDG Review Process

## (b) WSIS+10 High Level Event and its Outcomes

356. The WSIS+10 High Level Event Outcome Documents, i.e. WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, were developed in an open and inclusive preparatory process, WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (WSIS+10 MPP) and endorsed by the WSIS+10 High Level Event on 11 June 2014. The documents are available in six languages at [www.wsis.org](http://www.wsis.org).



357. In addition the WSIS+10 High-Level Event resulted in series of documents and reports that provide in-depth reporting, analysis and a fresh vision for the issues concerning the information society, in particular the WSIS Action Lines:

### 1) High-Level Track Policy Statements

Available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/dam/policy-statements.html#ps>

The High-Level Track provided a special platform for high-ranking officials of WSIS Stakeholders: Government, Private Sector, Civil Society and International Organization; to express their views on the achievements, challenges and recommendations on the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, emerging trends and matters of strategic importance to the development of the telecommunication and information and communication technology sector.



## 2) Forum Track Outcome Document

Available at:

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/doc/outcome/OutcomeDocument2014.pdf>

The Forum Track took place from Monday 9 to Friday 13 June 2014, this annual gathering of WSIS Stakeholders, co-organised by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, provided the perfect opportunity for multistakeholder visioning and discussion on the WSIS process including the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10). The presence of many high level officials in Geneva, was a sign of the stakeholders' commitment to the WSIS Process and of the important role ICTs will continue to play in tomorrow's development agenda. The Forum Track of the Event comprised of over 150 workshops, interactive sessions and knowledge exchanges and it brought together global stakeholders from Government, Private Sector, International Organizations and Civil Society. The sessions demonstrated the open, collaborative and transparent nature of the WSIS Process. The audience had an opportunity to hear expert testimonials were able to choose from a vast selection of themes exploring the catalytic of information and communication technologies in achieving goals ranging from Climate Change, ICT Infrastructure and enabling regulatory environment, Media, and Women's Empowerment to Child Online Protection. The outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-level Event Forum Track will serve the best purpose for further discussions on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10), including CSTD, UNGA and membership during the ITU Council and Plenipotentiary Conference.



## 3) WSIS Action Lines Executive Summaries (Achievements, Challenges and Recommendations)

Available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/inc/docs/phase6/v/r/wsis10-5-3.pdf>

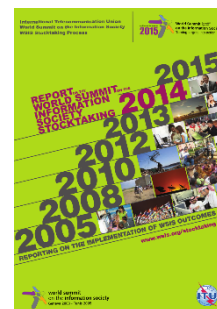
During the WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Process (MPP) the WSIS Action Line focal points provided Executive Summaries of their respective action lines to facilitate and assist the discussions during the meetings. These consist of Achievements, Challenges and Recommendation for each Action Line. UN Agency experts responsible for their respective action lines provided expert inputs highlighting the Achievements, Challenges and key Recommendations for the future. These were also based on the views submitted by multistakeholders during the WSIS+10 MPP. The UN Agencies involved in developing this document are: ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, ITC, UNDESA, UNODC, UPU, UN Women, WMO, WHO, WFP, WIPO and UN Regional Commissions.



#### 4) **WSIS Stocktaking Report 2014**

Available at: <http://www.itu.int/pub/S-POL-WSIS.REP-2014>

This annual report highlights projects and initiatives aimed at implementation of the WSIS outcomes, details of which were provided in response to ITU's official call for updates and new entries to the WSIS Stocktaking Database, maintained by ITU. It bears witness to the scale of the efforts made by numerous stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations, towards building the information society and bridging the digital divide. The progress made has been achieved thanks to multi-stakeholder collaboration in achieving the WSIS goals.



#### 5) **WSIS Stocktaking Success Stories 2014**

Available at: [http://www.itu.int/pub/S-POL-WSIS.SUCC\\_STORIES-2014/en](http://www.itu.int/pub/S-POL-WSIS.SUCC_STORIES-2014/en)

This report is an annual publication issued in the framework of the contest of WSIS Project Prizes 2014 ([www.wsis.org/prizes](http://www.wsis.org/prizes)) that is open to all stakeholders. The publication provides detailed descriptions of winning projects. Each success story attempts to define value, impact, challenges and lessons that can serve as a basis for other projects to be replicated in different contexts. Achieving WSIS goals, bridging the 'digital divide' and continuing to innovate with new applications for information and communication technologies are at the core of this publication.



#### 6) **Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development: Final WSIS Targets Review**

Available at: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wsistargets2014.aspx>

The Report provides a comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society. Moreover it reviews progress made on each one of the WSIS Targets, which range from connecting villages, schools and health centres to developing content and providing people with ICT access. Report draws attention to the availability (and lack) of data to track progress today, and over time. It makes recommendations on policies that are most relevant in impacting the WSIS Targets. It also reviews the relevance of targets and indicators to track the information society. Moreover this report highlights lessons learnt and makes recommendations on a possible future (post-2015) ICT measurement framework, while linking a possible post-2015 ICT monitoring framework to the post-2015 Development Agenda. The report was produced by the [Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development](#), under the coordination of the ITU Development Bureau. The lead agencies contributing to the report were ITU, the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations University (UNU). Many other organisations and representatives of civil society also contributed.



358. Taking into account that the 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly agreed on the modalities of the Overall Review ([UNGA Res. A/68/302](#)), the outcomes of the WSIS+10 High Level Event were submitted to the ECOSOC through its Commission on Science and Technology for Development in June 2014. The Outcome Documents will also be submitted to the preparatory process of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly to be held in December 2015 in due time.

### (c) Regional Development Forums

359. Six Regional Development Forums were held in 2013 back to back with the ITU Preparatory Meetings for the WTDC-14. All of them resulted in a series of comprehensive reports submitted to the preparatory process of the WSIS+10 High Level Event.

### (d) WSIS+10 High-Level Event Preparatory Process

360. According to the Council Resolution 1334, the WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (WSIS+10 MPP) was established in 2013 to develop two drafts Outcome Documents for consideration of the WSIS+10 High Level Event:

- **WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes**
- **WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015**

361. WSIS+10 MPP had served as an open and inclusive consultation platform for WSIS Stakeholders (governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations and relevant regional organizations) since June 2013 and consisted of online consultations, as well as, five physical meetings. UN agencies, in particular, ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, ILO, ITC, UNDESA, UNODC, UPU, UN Women, WMO, WHO, WFP, WIPO and UN Regional



provided expert input for the WSIS+10 Outcome Documents and more specifically on their respective Action Lines.

362. Several input documents have been prepared for the purposes of the WSIS+10 MPP, including the following.

363. The Open Consultation Process for the WSIS+10 High-Level Event is structured in six phases as follows:

- **Phase One: July 2013** - Initiation of the Open Consultation Process  
» [More on Phase One](#)
- **Phase Two: 7-8 October 2013** - First Physical Meeting  
» [More on Phase Two](#)

- **Phase Three: 16-18 December 2013** - Second Physical Meeting  
     » [More on Phase Three](#)
  - **Phase Four: 17-18 February 2014** - Third Physical Meeting  
     » [More on Phase Four](#)
  - **Phase Five: 14-17 April 2014** - Fourth Physical Meeting  
     » [More on Phase Five](#)
  - **Phase Six: 28-31 May 2014** - Fifth Physical Meeting  
     » [More on Phase Six](#)
364. An Additional Meeting of the WSIS +10 MPP was held on the 9th of June 14h00 - 18h00, Room 1, CIGG, Geneva for agreement on some pending issues.
365. The Final Briefing on the WSIS+10 High-Level Event was held on 19 May 2014 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

### (e) WSIS+10 High-Level Event

366. The WSIS+10 High Level Event was held from the 10-13 June 2014 at the ITU Headquarters and CIGG in Geneva. A series of pre-event meetings were held on 9 June 2014, on the eve of the WSIS High-Level event. They provided WSIS Stakeholders with an opportunity to take stock of achievements, brainstorm on future outcomes and build a common vision beyond 2015. Event attracted more than 1600 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 100 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On-site participation increased tremendously during this year's event. Several remote participants joined the forum through remote participation facilities. Two Outcome Documents of the WSIS+10 High Level Event were endorsed on 11 June 2014.

### (f) WSIS and the Regional Commissions:

367. Regional Commissions are the regional outposts of the United Nations in their respective regions. They are also an integral part of their regional institutional landscape. Stationed in five regions of the world, [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe \(UNECE\)](#), [United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific \(UNESCAP\)](#), [Economic Commission for Latin America \(ECLAC\)](#), [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa \(ECA\)](#) and [United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia \(UNESCWA\)](#).
368. Para 101 (b) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society informs that at the regional level UN Regional Commissions, based on request of Member States and within approved budgetary resources, may organize regional WSIS follow-up activities in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations, with appropriate frequency, as well as assisting members states with technical and relevant information for the development of regional strategies and the implementation of the outcomes of regional conferences.
369. The ITU WSIS Secretariat has facilitated organization of the meeting of the Regional Commissions at the WSIS+10 High Level Event, that offered an opportunity to the commissions to present an update on series of activities related to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

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370. The ITU WSIS Secretariat offered regular updates to the Regional Commissions with the following objectives:
1. Regular update on WSIS+10 related activities with possible implications for the WSIS +10 Regional Preparatory Process;
  2. Timeline for Collection of information using the WSIS+10, 10-Year Country Reporting Template.
  3. Meta data Questionnaire
371. The Regional Commissions played an active role in the preparatory process of the WSIS+10 High Level Event. Additional meetings at the regional level facilitated collection of regional views and challenges related to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.



## IV. Forums, innovative initiatives and future actions

### (a) Forums

#### *Forum component at the WSIS+10 High-level Event 2014*

372. The WSIS+10 High Level Event was held from the 10-13 June 2014 at the ITU Headquarters and CIGC in Geneva. A series of pre-event meetings were held on 9 June 2014, on the eve of the WSIS High-Level event. They provided WSIS Stakeholders with an opportunity to take stock of achievements, brainstorm on future outcomes and build a common vision beyond 2015. This year the Forum Track attracted more than 1600 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 100 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On-site participation increased tremendously during this year's event. Several remote participants joined the forum through remote participation facilities.



373. This annual gathering of WSIS Stakeholders, co-organised by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, provided the perfect opportunity for multistakeholder visioning and discussion on the WSIS process including the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10). The presence of so many leaders here in Geneva, including over 50 ministers, was a sign, both of stakeholders' commitment to the WSIS Process and of the important role ICTs will continue to play in tomorrow's development agenda.

374. The Forum Component of the Event comprised of over Hundred and fifty workshops, interactive sessions and knowledge exchanges brought together global stakeholders from Government, Private Sector, International Organizations and Civil Society. The sessions demonstrated the open, collaborative and transparent nature of the WSIS Process. The audience had an opportunity to hear expert testimonials were able to choose from a vast selection of themes exploring the catalytic of information and communication technologies in achieving goals ranging from Climate Change, ICT Infrastructure and enabling regulatory environment, Media, and Women's Empowerment to Child Online Protection.

375. The synergistic nature of the Forum Track is a reflection of the inclusive and collaborative nature of the *Open Consultation Process*, which took place from June 2013 to March 2014. The Thematic Workshops are based on requests from stakeholders, which were put forward during the Open Consultation Process. During this process, over a hundred submissions and inputs on the content of WSIS workshops were provided by WSIS Stakeholders.

376. In essence, the multistakeholder Forum Track provided an ideal platform for all involved stakeholders to share their experiences and ideas with other engaged stakeholders, as well with new stakeholders who would like to engage in the open and transparent WSIS Process.



377. More than 150 sessions were held during the Forum Track in the form of high level dialogues, thematic and country workshops, showcasing theatres, ministerial round table, World Café style workshops, interactive sessions and action line facilitating sessions. This provided a vibrant atmosphere for facilitation and exchange on a multistakeholder vision of the WSIS Process. An exhibition space provided the perfect atmosphere to network, learn and share.

378. The commitment and dedication of the WSIS Stakeholders was evident from the outcomes submitted by the session organizers.

379. The outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-level Event -Forum Track will serve the best purpose for further discussions on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10), including CSTD, UNGA and membership during the ITU Council and Plenipotentiary Conference.

380. ITU and the co-organizers thank all WSIS Stakeholders for their commitment and dedication. We look forward to welcoming all WSIS Stakeholders to the WSIS Forum 2015!

- **Agenda** (Presentations and Session Recordings):

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/agenda/>

- **Photographs:**

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/collections/72157644672232790/>

- **Videos:**

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpoIPNIF8P2MJ5QfonLTdplAzP70zMABx>

381. Action Line Facilitators from various UN agencies, regional commissions, the private sector, governments and civil society not only reported and assessed their own efforts towards WSIS implementation and follow-up, but also shared their future plans to achieve the targets set in the WSIS+10 plan of action in the WSIS Outcome documents. Programme of the Forum consisted of more than **150 sessions structured in 20 different types of meetings in 7 parallel streams**.

382. The commitment and dedication of the WSIS Stakeholders was evident from the outcomes submitted by the session organizers. The outcomes of the WSIS+10 High-level Event Forum Track will serve the best purpose for further discussions on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10), including CSTD, UNGA and membership during the ITU Council and Plenipotentiary Conference.

383. For additional details on the sessions the ITU membership is invited to consult the WSIS+10 High-level Event website, [www.wsis.org/forum](http://www.wsis.org/forum) or the Programme Brochure made available prior to the meeting with detailed descriptions at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/doc/agenda/WSIS10-HLE.ProgrammeBrochure.pdf>
384. On 13 June 2014, the WSIS Secretariat released a Draft Outcome Document of the Forum Track. The Outcome Document is a compilation of session reports submitted by all session organizers, capturing the:
- a) Objectives and outcomes of the Action Line sessions, thematic workshops and country workshops.
  - b) Executive description of the outcomes.
  - c) Listing of emerging trends and possible implications for the WSIS process beyond 2015.
385. The Forum Track Outcome Document is available at: [www.wsis.org/forum](http://www.wsis.org/forum) .
386. WSIS Forum 2015 will be held in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Week of June 2015 +10 High- Level Event & Forum 2014 will be held from the 13-17 April 2014 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

### *Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG-Internet)*

387. A Council Working Group (CWG) on Internet related public policy issues was established as a separate group by Council Resolution 1336, in accordance with Resolutions 102 and 140 of the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference. This CWG is limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders.
388. Previously, this group was established as the Dedicated Group as an integral part of WG WSIS, open only to all Member States, in accordance with Resolution 75 (WTSA, 2008), and Council Resolution 1282 (Mod. 2008).
389. The *terms of reference* for the CWG are:
1. to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, and including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009); in this regard, as appropriate;
  2. disseminate its outputs throughout ITU's membership and to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy making processes;
  3. consider and discuss the activities of the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux in relation to implementation of Resolution 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and to prepare inputs into these activities as appropriate;
  4. initiate and conduct open consultations with all stakeholders in an open and inclusive manner; and the output of the open consultations will be presented for consideration in deliberations of the Council Working Group.
390. Council 2012 [Resolution 1344](#) decided the modality of the open consultation for the Group.
391. 2009 Council [Resolution 1305](#) invites Member States to recognize the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented by the list of topics in [Annex 1](#) which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Council and world conferences; and to elaborate their respective position on each of the international Internet-related public policy issues referenced in the list of topics and to contribute actively to the work of ITU on these issues.

392. CWG-Internet held its third and fourth meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, on 11-12 November 2013 and 03-04 March 2014.

393. One of the key outputs of the third meeting was the following question sent to all ITU Member States via [Circular Letter 168](#) for their response.

*"Recognizing the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented by the list of topics in Council Resolution 1305 Annex 1 which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council Working Group on International Internet- Related Public Policy invites Member States to provide their position on the following question:*

*Q1. What actions have been undertaken or to be undertaken by governments in relation to each of the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305 (adopted by Council 2009 at the seventh Plenary Meeting)?"*

Responses to the question were received from 37 Member States, with over half providing opinions on the general nature of the role of governments in Internet governance and all providing specific examples of actions on Internet issues. This is a significant and important contribution to the topic of Internet public policy. The responses will also make an important repository of specific actions that have been and can be taken by governments.

The link to the responses can be found at: <http://www.itu.int/md/S14-RCLINTPOL4-INF>.

394. As a follow-up to the above consultation, the following question was sent by the fourth meeting of CWG-Internet to all stakeholders via a Circular Letter for their response.

“Recognizing the scope of work of ITU on international Internet-related public policy matters, represented by the list of topics in Council 2009 Resolution 1305 Annex 1 which was established in accordance with decisions of ITU membership at the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council Working Group on International Internet- Related Public Policy invites all stakeholders to provide their position on the following question:

Q1. What actions are to be undertaken by governments in relation to each of the international Internet-related public policy issues identified in Annex 1 to Resolution 1305 (adopted by Council 2009 at the seventh Plenary Meeting)?"

The link to the open consultation page including the received responses for this question can be found at: <http://www.itu.int/en/council/cwg-internet/Pages/consultation-mar2014.aspx>.

## (b) WSIS Project Prizes

395. The contest of WSIS Project Prizes is open to all stakeholders: governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations, academia and others. The contest comprises 18 categories that are directly linked to the WSIS Action Lines outlined in the Geneva Plan of Action. For the first time, the contest was held in 2012 and gained fast attention and popularity of ICT4D community. The contest was highly appreciated and got its reflection in the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2012/5 "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", that reiterates the importance of sharing the best practices at the global level, and while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives which further the WSIS goals, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects to the annual WSIS Project Prizes, as an integral part of the WSIS Stocktaking process, while noting the report on the WSIS Success Stories.

396. This initiative was continued and on 5th September 2013 the contest of WSIS Project Prizes 2014 was launched. WSIS Project Prizes Ceremony was held on 10th June 2014. More than 140 projects were nominated for the contest 2014 that were made available online for public appreciation. More than 16 000 votes were made by public for the period of two months.
397. Project descriptions of the winning projects are reflected in the WSIS Stocktaking: Success Stories 2014 report which was released on 10 June.
398. On 10th June, seventeen winners were announced and awarded prizes in recognition of their outstanding contribution towards strengthening the implementation of Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS):
- C1: Ministry of Information Technology and Communications, Colombia
  - C2: Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications, Ghana
  - C3: GEOSYS, Algeria
  - C4: Mohammed Bin Rashid Smart Learning Programme, United Arab Emirates
  - C5: Information Technology Authority, Oman
  - C6: Polish Agency for Enterprise Development, Poland
  - C7: Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh
  - C7: Ministry of Education, Saudi Arabia
  - C7: Abu Dhabi Systems & Information Centre, United Arab Emirates
  - C7: Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Hyderabad, India
  - C7: Egypt Information and Communications Technology Trust Fund (MCIT–UNDP), Egypt
  - C7: İSKİ, Turkey
  - C7: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Uruguay
  - C7: Kuwait University, Kuwait
  - C9: Cubarte, National Centre of Informatics in Culture, Cuba
  - C10: Philmon Press P.L.C, Ethiopia
  - C11: Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Information and Communication Technologies, Tunisia
399. Stakeholders highly appreciated the multi-stakeholder approach of the contest and highlighted the importance of the continuation of this platform to serve as a mechanism to recognize stakeholders for their efforts on the implementation of WSIS outcomes.

### (c) WSIS Stocktaking Portal

400. WSIS Stocktaking Portal provides a repository of best practices for stakeholders seeking updated information on the progress of implementation of WSIS outcomes (§28.e. Geneva Plan of Action). WSIS Stocktaking Platform, launched in February 2010, transformed the previous static database into a unique portal to highlight ICT-related projects and initiatives in line with WSIS implementation. The platform offers stakeholders exciting and interactive networking opportunities via Web 2.0 applications. In the framework of the WSIS Stocktaking Platform, all types of stakeholders can benefit from “the global events calendar”, “the global repository”, “blog” components. It provides the opportunity for stakeholders to network and create partnerships and add value to projects at the local, national, regional and international levels. As of July 2014, WSIS Stocktaking Platform attracted more than 30 000 stakeholders representing governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society and others. As a result, it has become the biggest ICT for development (ICT4D) online platform.



### (d) The Global Cyber Security Agenda (GCA)

401. As noted in Paragraph 32, in May 2007, ITU Secretary-General launched the GCA: a framework for international cooperation in cyber security. The GCA has seven main strategic goals and is built around the following five work areas or pillars: (1) Legal Measures; (2) Technical and Procedural Measures; (3) Organizational Structures; (4) Capacity Building; and (5) International Cooperation. It acts on existing national and regional initiatives to avoid duplication of work and encourage collaboration amongst all relevant partners. Within the overall framework of the cyber security agenda (GCA), international organizations such as IMPACT and ITU, are deploying joint services. These services harmonize, at the international level, different national approaches to better prepare countries to face cyber threats and solve cyber-attacks. This is achieved through information sharing, awareness raising and trainings programs. The momentum generated by the GCA and the broad nature of this ITU initiative have resulted in interest from other stakeholders and opportunities for collaboration and cooperation. Specific initiatives already undertaken under GCA umbrella include:

### (e) International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Terrorism (IMPACT) & ITU

402. Within the Global Cybersecurity Agenda, ITU and the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) are pioneering the deployment of solutions and services to address cyberthreats on a global scale. ITU-IMPACT’s endeavor is the first truly global multi-stakeholder and public-private alliance against cyber threats, staging its state-of-the-art facilities in Cyberjaya, Malaysia. An operational home of ITU’s Global Cyber Security Agenda (GCA), it supports 193 Member States and others with the expertise, facilities and resources to effectively enhance the global community’s capability and capacity to prevent, defend against and respond to cyber threats.

403. In this regard, in May 2013, the WSIS stakeholder community during the WSIS Action Line C5 Facilitation Meeting reaffirmed the need to establish strategies and capabilities at the national level. Computer Incident Response Team with national responsibilities and National Cybersecurity frameworks are key elements to toward the achievement of Cybersecurity. They have also emphasized the need for an international framework focused at the elaboration of norms and principles at the global level.

## (f) Child Online Protection Initiative (COP)

404. The [COP Initiative](#) is an international collaborative network based on a multistakeholder and multi-sectoral partnership for joint action to promote the online protection of children worldwide, through education and awareness-raising on e-safety. It also facilitates in the development and use of appropriate technologies, including a framework for cooperation among relevant stakeholders in the protection of children online. A yearlong call for action was launched by ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider the year 2009- 2010 as the Child Online Safety year. Through the COP Initiative, ITU has brought together members of existing initiatives and worked with them to develop initial sets of guidelines in 2009 for various stakeholders. Revised version of various guidelines are currently being developed. In line with the new Resolution 179 (Guadalajara, 2010), ITU has taken the next step to develop a cybersecurity strategy for child online safety, under the framework of the COP Global Initiative, delivering significant national and societal benefits.
405. *Emphasizing* on the commitment of the ITU in connecting the world responsibly to ensure cybersecurity, enable cyberpeace, and protect children online, the ITU's role to facilitate the implementation of WSIS Action Line C5 “*Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs*” and the establishment of the Child Online Protection (COP) as a special initiative within the GCA framework of the ITU.

## (g) The Connect the World Initiative

406. *Connect the World* aims to mobilize human, financial and technical resources for the implementation of the connectivity targets of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the Regional Initiatives adopted by Member States at the [ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference](#).



407. As part of this effort, ITU is organizing high-level events known as *Connect the World* Summits in each region where Members have expressed an interest. These Summits bring together like-minded stakeholders to work together on concrete actions and projects to expand information and communication (ICT) networks and access as a means of spurring investment, employment and broader social and economic development.

### *Connect Africa Summit*

408. The [Connect Africa Summit](#), the first in the series, was held in Kigali, Rwanda in October 2007 and generated the level of financial commitment of more than 55 billion USD to be spent for the development of inclusive information society in Africa. As part of follow-up to *Connect Africa*, several actions by ITU and partners are under implementation. More information on them is available on the Summit's website. In 2008, ITU launched two new partnerships, among others:
- **Wireless Broadband:** in the spring of 2008, BDT secured US\$ 4 million from the Craig and Susan McCaw Foundation and added another US\$2.4 million from the ITU ICT Development Fund to start wireless broadband projects. ITU is now working closely with the African Development Bank to build on this foundation to help meet the demand of Member States in the region, and has begun discussions with the Islamic Development

Bank. Missions have been organized to a number of countries and concrete implementation is underway;

- **Capacity Building:** ITU is implementing ICT capacity building projects for Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries in Africa, including a centre of excellence, Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) and youth scholarships. The Government of Spain has provided financial support for each of these projects. The Government of Portugal has also assisted by providing financial support for the centre of excellence.

### *Connect CIS Summit*

409. As the second regional event in the series, ITU organized the *Connect CIS Summit* with partners on 26-27 November 2009 in Minsk, Belarus. The Summit gathered some 353 participants from 18 Member States (10 from CIS Region), including five Heads of State (Republic of Armenia, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Republic of Tajikistan) and Government and one First Deputy Prime Minister. The administrations of 10 countries from the region were represented, including 7 at the Ministerial level. Some 40 leading ICT companies, development banks, international organizations and other stakeholders participated in the Summit. The Presidents (Heads of State) addressed participants of the Summit in a special session entitled, “Leaders Statements and Summit Declaration: Towards a Sustainable Information Society”, in which each President (Head of State) outlined their vision for the Summit and pledged their full support to the Connect CIS Initiative. The Connect CIS Summit concluded with the [Connect CIS Declaration](#).

410. This Summit was organized in partnership with the Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications, the Commonwealth of Independent States Executive Committee, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development among others.

411. The overall objective of the *Connect CIS Summit* was to mobilize the human, financial and technical resources to support a rapid, region-wide transition to digital infrastructure and services, widely recognized as the engine of future economic growth and social and economic development. Priorities include rolling out broadband Internet, expanding rural connectivity, creating a policy and regulatory environment to support investment and new business models, enhancing ICT training and human capacities and stimulating locally relevant applications and services.

### *Connect Arab Summit*

412. The Connect Arab Summit was held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 5 to 7 March 2012, under the patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar. It was jointly organized by the International Telecommunication Union and the League of Arab States. The Summit included some 540 participants from 26 countries, including 7 Heads of State or Government, 26 Ministers, 18 international and regional organizations and 99 private sector companies and other stakeholders. This Summit, the third of its kind in a series of ITU-led Connect Summits, aimed to foster mechanisms to mobilize the financial, human and technical resources needed to expand the scope of information and communication technology (ICT) networks and provide universal access to these as a means of encouraging investment in ICT projects and providing employment in order to achieve broader social and economic development. Leaders of the Arab countries and stakeholders commended the current ICT development that has been achieved as a result of all the efforts deployed in recent years to harness ICTs to increase rates of growth, reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in the region. They reaffirmed their commitment to realizing the vision of an inclusive Arab Information Society for all and leveraging the potential of ICTs to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Moreover, they committed to furthering the attainment of the Summit goals in alignment with the WSIS goals and



outcomes, and agreed to intensify efforts in the coming years in order to achieve priorities listed in the [communiqué](#).

#### *Connect Americas Summit*

413. The Connect Americas Summit was held in Panama City, from 17 to 19 July 2012, under the patronage of His Excellency, Ricardo Alberto Martinelli Berrocal, President of Panama. It was organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in partnership with the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), the Technical Regional Commission for Telecommunications (COMTELCA) and the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU). The Summit included some 654 participants from 36 countries, including 7 Heads of State or Government, 12 Ministers, 48 international and regional organizations and 158 private sector companies and other stakeholders.
414. This Summit, the fourth in a series of ITU-led Connect Summits, succeeded in its goal of helping to mobilize the human, financial and technical resources needed to connect the unconnected and to strengthen the role of ICT as the engine of economic prosperity and sustainable development, as well as poverty reduction in the Americas region.
415. During the Summit in Panama, Leaders reaffirmed their common desire and commitment as agreed at the World Summit on the Information Society, to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information and knowledge society, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and multilateralism, based on human rights and on the principles of peace, solidarity, inclusion, freedom, democracy, respect for cultural diversity, sustainable development and cooperation.

#### *Connect Asia-Pacific Summit*

416. The Connect Asia-Pacific Summit was hosted by the Royal Thai Government and co-organized with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in close partnership with the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), World Health Organization (WHO), the UN system and other stakeholders. The Summit took place on 18 November 2013 at the IMPACT Challenger Hall in Bangkok, Thailand. Its theme is Asia-Pacific: Smartly DIGITAL (Digital Inclusive Green Innovative Transformative Affordable Living). The Summit was held back-to-back with ITU TELECOM World 2013 which took place from 19 to 22 November 2013 at the same venue.
417. The Connect Asia-Pacific Summit brought together the countries of the region represented by Heads of State and/or Government, Ministers, Heads of Regulatory Authorities as well as CEOs and senior representatives and officials from industry, UN and its Agencies, regional and international organizations including financial institutions, leading ICT analysts and investors from around the world. By bringing together the key global and regional players in the ICT sector, the Connect Asia-Pacific Summit, among others, provided a platform for mobilizing human, financial and technical resources needed to support sustainable and inclusive ICT growth, which is widely recognized as the key engine and enabler for future economic prosperity and sustainable development.

#### *Global Flagship Initiatives*

418. In early 2009, BDT launched four global [Connect the World flagship initiatives](#). The aim of these initiatives is to build upon and strengthen promising projects that start in one region or with one industry partner, by providing an attractive, open platform and brand that can be promoted to additional partners globally and/or in various regions:
1. *Wireless Broadband Partnership*: high-speed connectivity for developing countries, with extra capacity for public uses, including schools and hospitals. This global flagship initiative builds on the wireless broadband project in Africa mentioned above;
  2. *Connecting Villages*: low cost solutions for basic connectivity in rural areas;

3. *Connect a School, Connect a Community*: partnership effort to promote broadband school connectivity to serve both students and the communities in which they live, with a special emphasis on groups with special needs; and,
  4. *ITU Academy Partnership*: training and courseware on cutting-edge ICT innovations in areas such as NGN and mobile.
  5. *ITU Mobile Health Initiative*: partnership effort to support developing countries making the best use of mobile technologies to assist patients and improve health services. The initiative will facilitate the launch of demonstration projects and provide capacity building to develop simple and cost-effective mobile applications that respond to critical national health priorities.
  6. *ITU- IMPACT Collaboration*: to facilitate the deployment of solutions and services to address cyber threats at a global scale, together with ITU Member States and leading global partners from industry and academia.
419. Each of the flagship initiatives outlines clear roles for government, industry and other partners, with ITU playing a neutral brokering and expert role. These initiatives will enhance donor/partner recognition and ITU visibility globally and in the regions, as well as provide greater coherence in partner outreach.

## (h) Broadband Commission for Digital Development

420. In May 2010, ITU and UNESCO established the *Broadband Commission for Digital Development*, in response to calls by the UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon to step up efforts by the UN to accelerate progress towards the MDGs. Expanding broadband access in every country is key to accelerate attainment of the MDGs by the target date of 2015. The Broadband Commission therefore defines practical ways in which countries – at all stages of development – can achieve this, in cooperation with the private sector.



421. The Broadband Commission was established in 2010, five years after the WSIS, and ten years after the launch of the MDGs. The Commission is a significant UN inter-agency initiative, innovative private-public partnership and high-profile advocacy group for the benefits of broadband and has succeeded in boosting broadband on the international agenda.
422. The Broadband Commission believes that high-speed, high-capacity broadband connectivity to the Internet is essential in modern society, with wide economic and social benefits. It aims to promote the adoption of broadband-friendly practice and policies, so the entire world can take advantage of the benefits. It defines strategies for accelerating broadband roll-out worldwide and examine applications that could see broadband networks improve ICT delivery in healthcare, education, environmental management, safety and across society.
423. The Broadband Commission aims to demonstrate that broadband networks:
- have the same level of importance as roads and electricity networks; and are basic infrastructure in a modern society;
  - are uniquely powerful tools for achieving the MDGs;
  - are remarkably cost-effective and can offer impressive rates of return-on-investment (ROI) for both developed and developing economies;

- underpin all industrial sectors and are increasingly the foundation of public services and social progress ;
  - must be coordinated nationally by governments in partnership with industry, in order to reap the full benefit of these powerful tools.
424. The Broadband Commission set 5 Global Broadband Advocacy Targets:
- 1) Target 1: Making broadband policy universal
  - 2) Target 2: Making broadband affordable
  - 3) Target 3: Connecting homes to broadband
  - 4) Target 4: Getting people online
  - 5) Target 5: Achieving gender equality in access to broadband by 2020
425. Commissioners represent governments from around the world, academia, relevant industries, international agencies and development organizations, and are all leaders in their field. The group is co-chaired by H.E. President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and Mr Carlos Slim Helú, President of Carlos Slim Foundation, with ITU Secretary-General Dr Hamadoun I. Touré and UNESCO Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, serving as joint Vice-Chairs.
- To advance its work, the Broadband Commission publishes reports on key issues, including its annual “State of Broadband 2014”. This is the third edition of the Commission’s annual report. Released every year in September in New York, it is the only report that features country-by-country rankings based on access and affordability for over 160 economies worldwide.
426. In addition to these reports, the Commission maintains an online portal with a wealth of online resources, country case studies, best practices and regulatory information. Its work is conducted through thematic working groups which focus on vital policy priorities including health, education, LDCs, climate change, gender, multilingualism and the involvement of youth.
427. In 2014 the Broadband Commission’s Working Groups have launched two reports. The Task Force on Sustainable Development and the Post 2015 Development Agenda released its second report entitled Means of Transformation: Harnessing Broadband for the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the 10th Meeting of the Broadband Commission on 21 September 2014. At the same meeting the Working Group on Financing and Investment released its initial report entitled Creating a Favourable Environment for Attracting Finance and Investment in Broadband Infrastructure.
428. The 9th Meeting of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development was held in Dublin on March 22-23 at the kind invitation of Mr Denis O’Brien, Chairman of the Digicel Group and the Broadband Commissioner. 22 March was dedicated to the first onsite gathering of the Broadband Commission Working Group on Financing and Investment. On Sunday, 23 March the discussion of 30 Commissioners - top leaders in ICTs industry and policy makers attending the main meeting of the Commission galvanized around the role of broadband /ICTs in the post 2015 agenda and to date developments of the Commission with regards to the successor framework of the MDGs. Commissioners exchanged views and new ideas on what is next and which are the priorities for the sustainable development agenda. In the context of remaining challenges for broadband ubiquity, the Commissioners revisited the broadband networks development and funding models in the rural areas.
429. The 10th Meeting of the Broadband Commission was held in New York on 21 September 2014 at the start of the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly. At



this crucial time, when the post-2015 process is nearing completion, the Commissioners and Special Guests discussed the importance of leveraging post 2015 negotiations to encourage the recognition of broadband and ICTs as critical components of a sustainable development framework. The discussion also addressed the challenges facing both the industry and regulatory players, including obstacles to financing and investment in broadband infrastructure.

### (i) "OPEN TALKS" with the ITU Secretary General

430. ITU Secretary-General Dr Hamadoun I. Touré launched on 8 October 2013 a series of online and off-line 'Open Talks', informal consultations with diverse stakeholders on issues of importance to the Union.
431. The first topic of 'Open Talks' deals with international internet-related public policy issues, including the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance. In line with the objective to adopt informal, open and inclusive formats providing opportunities for anyone, anywhere in the world to participate, a World Café was held at ITU headquarters on October 8, 2013.
432. The World Café assembled some 50 representatives from different stakeholders, including ITU's membership, in a collaborative conversation to exchange ideas on the following:
  - What is the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model of Internet?
  - What are the key issues that government should play an active role in?
  - How can governments improve their interaction with other stakeholders?
433. Following the World Café a Town Hall meeting was held at the IGF 2013 in Bali, Indonesia on 25 October 2013 from 9h00 to 10h30.
434. In addition, this initiative was further reinforced with the launch of a new ITU crowdsourcing platform specifically developed to gather ideas and promote collaboration and knowledge sharing: <http://ideas.itu.int/>.

For information please refer to the [Communiqué](#).

### (j) m-Powering Development Initiative

435. The m-Powering Development Initiative is an international, multi-stakeholder platform that seeks to leverage the ubiquity of mobile technologies beyond basic communications by facilitating the delivery of business, education, health, banking, and other services leading to socio-economic development in urban, semi-urban, and remote rural areas. The initiative aims to empower people through mobile technology; m-Powering. Mobile technology can help act as a catalyst for national, regional and international development, fostering growth and eliminating socio-economic barriers. It can help stimulate economic growth for all nations, thereby contributing to a truly inclusive information society that benefits the daily lives of all citizens. In line with the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and principles of the information society, the m-Powering Initiative is the result of a series of ITU activities aimed at expanding and enhancing telecommunications services with a focus on the developing world.



436. The Advisory Board, which meets twice a year, is composed of leaders in the telecom fraternity with a track record of making a real difference in the field of m-Powering development. This includes eminent personalities from diverse backgrounds with a range of interests and expertise in the mobile industry. Under the chairmanship of Mr Sam Pitroda, CEO of C-Sam and Technology Adviser to the Prime Minister of India, the Advisory Board convened to provide strategic direction for the development and implementation of the m-Powering Initiative. The First Advisory Board Meeting of the m-Powering Development Initiative was convened on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013 and the second meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2013 in Geneva.



437. The Advisory Board established 6 working groups on various topics to make a landscape analysis in several fields of m-services. The results of the work conducted by each working group were reported to the Advisory Board at its second meeting, and a consolidated report is being prepared for the third meeting.

For more information, please visit: [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Initiatives/m-Powering/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Initiatives/m-Powering/Pages/default.aspx).

### (k) Smart Sustainable Development Model Initiative



438. ICT and emergency telecommunications can help alleviate the negative repercussions of disasters and can simultaneously be used to achieve sustainable development goals and stimulate economic growth. The Smart Sustainable Development Model (SSDM) initiative, aims to create long term partnerships that facilitate the deployment of key telecommunications infrastructure for rapid assistance during natural disasters. The infrastructure can be used for disaster response if and when disaster strikes and at the same time, infrastructure could also be used for socio-economic development within regions. The purpose the SSDM is to establish a link between rural telecoms/ICTs for general communications, business, education, health and banking to disaster risk reduction and disaster management initiatives.

439. The Advisory Board of the SSDM Initiative is composed of eminent personalities with a range of interests and expertise in emergency telecommunications and sustainable development. They include policy makers, satellite operators, regulators and service providers. Under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr John M. Nasasira, Minister of Information and Communications Technology of Uganda, the Advisory Board issued a call for action to urgently address the needs of those countries that are most vulnerable to natural disasters.



440. The first meeting of the Advisory Board was held on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2013 in Geneva and it brought together leaders of the telecommunication sector to leverage the transformational power of ICTs to push forward innovation and change at all levels. The Board established three working groups which reported results of their work to the second meeting, on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2014. At this meeting the Board agreed to consolidate the working groups' reports and develop an action plan to promote ITU's SSDM initiative at its next meeting.

441. To find out more about the Initiative or get involved please visit <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Initiatives/SSDM/Pages/default.aspx>

## (I) BYND2015 Global Youth Summit

442. The BYND2015 Global Youth Summit was organized by ITU, with the support of a range of partners, and hosted by the Government of Costa Rica to engage a worldwide of community of young people and to gather their ideas on how technology can be used to help meet development objectives. The Summit brought together some 600 participants from 68 nationalities to help shape the Post-2015 Development Agenda.



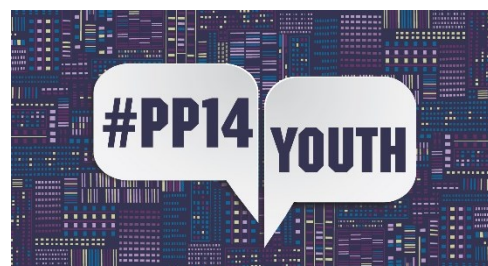
443. By fully leveraging ICTs to expand participation, this Summit will serve as a model for future global events. Along with the participants onsite, 8,000 youth from 83 countries (74 language groups) contributed ideas online through a crowdsourcing platform and 43 national/local hubs. The Summit also reached 10 million people via Twitter. Youth were remarkably engaged, not only ‘following’ the event, but actively self-organizing and sharing ideas, giving it a truly global, youth-led character.

444. The Summit and online participation led to a declaration, which was presented by the President of Costa Rica to the UN General Assembly just days after the Summit. It was also featured at several key events including one led by the UN Special Envoy for Youth and at a private sector-led event at the Clinton Global Initiative. This Declaration represents the hopes and concerns of young people related to ICTs and the post-2015 agenda, particularly the need for innovative development solutions and universal ICT access. ITU members are encouraged to refer to this declaration for inspiration and guidance when developing youth-related initiatives, including in preparations for WTDC and PP-14.



### ITU Young ICT Policy Leaders at PP-14

445. At the *Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14)* from 20 October to 7 November 20, ITU is providing an opportunity for national country delegations to include a select group of young professionals in their composition. The programme, **integrated into the main agenda of the conference**, provides a platform for delegates under the age of 35 to network and meet global leaders from the ICT sector, to nurture knowledge and skills exchange at an international level. The overall objective of the programme is to **engage and empower the next generation of ICT policy makers**, particularly those from lesser developed countries, through knowledge and skills exchange, peer-to-peer mentoring and direct exposure to experienced leaders with a proven record of consensus building and consolidation. The programme, sponsored by the City of Busan, provides paid fellowships to approximately 35 candidates from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDs). In addition to participating in the national delegation to PP, the ITU secretariat



facilitates for the participants **select networking sessions with senior representatives** from ITU, Member State, private sector and civil society organizations present, to encourage inter-generational discussion and exchange of ideas.

**Support to the Republic of Costa Rica in a Public Consultation on their Resolution Text**

446. In addition to the YIPL programme at PP-14, **several resolutions on youth** are expected to be tabled by different regions. In June, the Republic of Costa Rica requested ITU to **facilitate and online consultation on their draft resolution**, which was done on an innovative platform developed specifically for developing public policy documents in consultation with online commentators. The platform was developed by an organization called the Open Gov foundation, to help representatives of the US congress to draft bills online, and has **exciting applications for international policy**. ITU, as a secretariat, relies on **Member States to lead the moderation of discussion on a text**, however, ITU is able to facilitate them through hosting and providing a space where public citizens can give feedback and support/oppose. This marks the **first time that an ITU resolution has been made public by a Member State** prior to be tabled at a policy making conference, and could have exciting implications for such governance processes in future. The success of similar initiatives however relies on the ITU Membership that they can **generate value and ideas from such activities**, and in their being able to support the moderation and promotion of a consultation.

**(m) ITU TELECOM WORLD: Young Innovators Competition**

447. ITU has launched the fourth edition of its popular ‘Young Innovators’ competition, seeking out talented young thinkers and social technopreneurs across the globe, and encouraging them to showcase their innovative ideas at the ITU Telecom World 2014 in Doha in December this year.

448. This annual competition, which was launched in 2010, offers young people the chance to take part in workshops on entrepreneurial skills, opportunities to meet and network with leading ICT players, and to showcase their projects at the InnovationSpace, a dedicated show floor pavilion at ITU Telecom World.



449. The first challenge of the 2014 edition focuses on ‘Local Digital Content’ and is looking for the most promising tech start-ups that are inspiring the creation, aggregation or digitization of dynamic local content, particularly in non-Latin scripts. The second challenge focuses on ‘Open Source Technologies for Disaster Management’ and seeks for 18-30 year old entrepreneurs from around the world with social start-ups which use open source technologies for disaster management. This could include disaster preparedness, early warning, emergency communication and response, and recovery from natural disasters. The third challenge focuses on ‘Smart Cities and Climate Change’ and is organized in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), seeking innovative ideas on how information and communication technologies (ICT) can help smart cities mitigate or slow down the effects of climate change, in particular in the area of global health. The fourth challenge focuses on ‘Internet of Things’. This challenge is organized in partnership with the IEEE IoT Initiative, and is looking for the best ideas for new businesses and innovations that can take advantage of the potential of the Internet of Things (IoT) to be used for social good and thus improve lives of people all over the world.

## (n) Roadmaps for WSIS Action Lines C2, C5, C6

450. In line with its mandate and the WSIS outcome documents, the ITU continues to play a key role in the WSIS implementation and follow-up process, in particular, as the WSIS Action Lines Sole Facilitator for AL C2 (Information and Communication Infrastructure), AL C5 (Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs), and AL C6 (Enabling Environment).



451. With the aim of strengthening the implementation mechanism, ITU Council 2009 agreed on the framework for roadmaps of ITU's activities in its role as the sole facilitator for the above mentioned WSIS action lines in the implementation of WSIS up to 2015. Roadmaps are detailed plans to guide progress towards achieving WSIS goals. They provide broad vision and detailed overview of the activities planned within the mandate of the Union. Direct links between the activities and the strategic goals and relevant resolutions, programmes and initiatives of the ITU are highlighted. The roadmaps include timeframes, expected results, impact on ITU's human and financial resources as well as list relevant partners. In 2012 the Roadmaps were updated and made available at the ITU portal for WSIS related activities [www.itu.int/itu-wsis](http://www.itu.int/itu-wsis).

452. Elaborated framework may serve as a template for the other WSIS Action Line moderators/facilitators to strengthen the implementation mechanism of WSIS process. It has been widely disseminated amongst the WSIS Action Line Facilitators, members of the United Group on the Information Society as well as WSIS stakeholders. The Roadmaps can be accessed at [www.itu.int/itu-wsis](http://www.itu.int/itu-wsis).

## (o) Communication and Outreach

453. ITU continues to maintain several communication streams related to the WSIS process in order to facilitate access to the information by the WSIS Stakeholders.

454. **WSIS Flash:** is a monthly newsletter on WSIS Related news, projects and activities. <http://groups.itu.int/stocktaking/WSISFlash.aspx>.

455. **iwrite4WSISForum:** iwrite4WSISForum is a campaign that aims to empower stakeholders to write and report on all WSIS related events and activities, sharing their work and ideas with thousands of WSIS stakeholders online worldwide This twitter campaign was introduced for effective and far reaching communication for and amongst WSIS Stakeholders. This empowers all the WSIS Stakeholders to become WSIS reporters and tweet information about their projects and community. [www.wsis.org/iwrite](http://www.wsis.org/iwrite).



456. **imeetyouatWSISForum** imeetyouatWSISForum provides all registered onsite participants of the WSIS Forum 2013 with an online social networking community experience. This component of the WSIS Forum has been specially designed for the WSIS Forum 2013 onsite participants [www.wsis.org/imeet](http://www.wsis.org/imeet).



457. **WSIS Process on Facebook :** The WSIS Facebook page has a fan following of fans who contribute actively to the page <http://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess>.

458. **WSIS Process on YouTube:** WSIS Forum highlights, interviews and all the important WSIS Related Videos are available on the WSIS Forum You Tube site:



<http://www.youtube.com/wsisprocess>.

459. **WSIS Process on LinkedIn:** WSIS Process has a LinkedIn group:

[https://www.linkedin.com/groups/WSIS-Process-World-Summit-on-2599279?gid=2599279&trk=hb\\_side\\_g](https://www.linkedin.com/groups/WSIS-Process-World-Summit-on-2599279?gid=2599279&trk=hb_side_g).

460. **WSIS in ITU News:** The ITU News is a media partner of the WSIS Process and regularly publishes WSIS Process related articles in several issues.



### (p) Future Actions

461. The following major ITU-WSIS related events and initiatives are planned for 2014-15:

- WSIS Forum 2015
- Follow up to the review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10)
- Contribution to the Overall Review of UNGA
- Contribution to the CSTD ten year review of the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes
- Implementation of the UNGIS Work Plan
- WSIS Project Prizes 2015
- Regional Human Capacity Building Forums
- Regional Development Forums
- Global Symposium for Regulators
- Global Human Capacity Development Symposium
- ITU Green Standards Week
- TELECOM 2015

### (q) WSIS Fund in Trust

462. In light of 2015 as the year set for achieving the WSIS targets and upcoming overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, PP-10 Resolution 140 on ITU's Role in Implementing the Outcomes of WSIS, PP-10 strengthened the Union's mandate in relation to WSIS implementation and invited all member states, sector members and associates to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes as well as to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. During Council 2012, the importance of the WSIS Fund in Trust to ensure efficient and effective implementation was reemphasized in Resolution 1334 (Modified 2012), in particular in the context of the WSIS+10 Review Process.

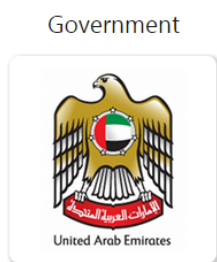


463. Resolution 1334 (Modified 2012) on the ITU Role in the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society recognizes that ITU should play a leading managerial role in the process of the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10) and encourages all

Member States to contribute to the WSIS Fund in Trust of the ITU corresponding to the financial requirements of the WSIS+10 related activities.

- 464. In this context, ITU has set up the WSIS Fund in Trust offering the member states, sector members and associates the opportunity to contribute towards strengthening the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, while addressing the needs of the WSIS process and its stakeholders. All stakeholders are encouraged to contribute to the WSIS Fund in Trust. Your financial contribution will help accelerate the implementation of the WSIS related activities undertaken by ITU.
- 465. The ITU would like to thank Côte d'Ivoire, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Oman, Poland, Tunisia, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Intel Corporation, IFIP, ICANN and ISOC for their contribution to the WSIS Fund in Trust in 2013 to accelerate the implementation of the WSIS related activities undertaken by ITU.
- 466. The official letter for the Call for Contributions 2014 - 2015 is available at the following address in all the six Official UN Languages : <http://www.itu.int/itu-wsis/fund/index.html>
- 467. WSIS Fund in Trust Partners 2013-2014 include the following:

Strategic Partner: Gold



United Arab Emirates

Strategic Partner: Gold



Intel Corporation

Partners for Specific Activities



Japan



Kuwait  
(State of)



Mexico



Oman  
(Sultanate of)



Poland  
(Republic of)



Qatar  
(State of)



Rwanda  
(Republic of)



Saudi Arabia  
(Kingdom of)



Switzerland  
(Confederation of)

Contributing Partners



Côte d'Ivoire  
(Republic of)



Tunisia



CICG



IFIP



ICANN



ISOC



ITU News

## V. Final conclusions

468. The ITU is committed to connecting the world and in its capacity as one of lead facilitating organizations for the WSIS Process ITU initiated, facilitated and implemented several activities related to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. The three ITU sectors, ITU-R, ITU-T, ITU-D, and the General Secretariat played an active role in this process in their respective areas of expertise and brought out the complimentary role between the sectors with reference to WSIS.
469. As the leading UN specialized agency focusing on ICTs, ITU organized several of these activities on its own and in partnership, highlighting and prioritizing the importance of multistakeholder collaboration. Participation from the governments, international organizations, civil society and private sector from all over the world was noted in all these efforts, which significantly contributed to the progress towards achievement of the WSIS goals.
470. ITU has continued to contribute towards the implementation of the WSIS related activities, this year, has been a particularly successful year for the process, but also challenging. The WSIS+10 process took shape this year with all the partner agencies, governments and other stakeholders. While awaiting the final decision of the General Assembly on the modalities of the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes, that was taken at 68<sup>th</sup> Session of GA, ITU continued to carry out WSIS+10 related activities, including the organization of the WSIS+10 High Level Event.
471. The WSIS+10 High-Level Event was a real demonstration of the multistakeholder approach and proved that ITU has capacity and capabilities to handle complex multistakeholder processes addressing the issues related to the Information Society development. ITU became an effective platform for negotiations and reaching consensus in a multistakeholder format. Membership appreciated the multistakeholder approach applied for WSIS+10 MPP (serviced by the secretariat consisting of all UN Agencies that have a mandate in WSIS), and commended its inclusiveness and effectiveness.
472. In order to engage the WSIS Stakeholders several new components were introduced in 2014. WSIS+10 High-Level Event and its Forum track welcomed more than 1600 stakeholders from 140 countries. It was acknowledge as the most successful Forum till date. The third edition of the contest of WSIS Project Prizes was held and 17 prizes were awarded. ITU has made every attempt to improve the display, interactivity and accessibility of WSIS related websites.
473. ITU has ensured effective collaboration with other UN Agencies in its efforts to implement the WSIS Outcomes. A coordination mechanism has been developed that respects the WSIS principles of a multistakeholder and collaborative spirit.
474. ITU would like to acknowledge the contribution and commitment of all Member States, Sector Members and Associates. All members are invited to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society; as well as to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU in 2011 to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcome. In particular, ITU would like to thank the following stakeholders for their contribution to the WSIS Trust Fund in period 2011 - 2014, Special appreciations were expressed to WSIS Stakeholders that have contributed towards the WSIS Fund in Trust (2011-2014) for defraying the costs of the WSIS related activities: Azerbaijan (Republic of), Belgium – Liège, Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan (Republic of), Kuwait (State of), Mexico, Oman (Sultanate of), Poland (Republic of), Qatar (State of), Rwanda (Republic of), Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Switzerland (Confederation of), Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe (Republic of) as well as Intel, HP, ICANN, IFIP, ISOC.

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475. The ITU has maintained a leadership role in the WSIS Process and along with its membership has ensured in providing a roadmap for the process. The ICT ecosystem is changing very fast, especially since 2003, there have been several changes. The WSIS Stakeholder community has made tremendous progress in achieving the WSIS Goals, however, there is still a lot to be done. ITU along with its partners is committed in ensuring that ICTs remain a priority in the political agenda and that the WSIS process provides a structures and an inclusive approach to address the opportunities and challenges realised by ICTs in a multistakeholder set up.

## ANNEXURE: 1

### List of signed BDT projects since December 2013

	Project Number	Project Name	Signature Date
	<b>AMERICAS REGION</b>		
1	2RLA14011	Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting	01 Jan 2014
	<b>ARAB REGION</b>		
2	SAU14006	Advisory Services to Saudi "Communications & Information Technology Commission (CITC)"	23 Mar. 2014
3	7PLS14004	Connect a School, Connect a Community - State of Palestine II	30 Mar. 2014
	<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION</b>		
4	9THA14022	DTTB Frequency Planning and Measurement	09 Jan. 2014
5	9THA14024	Development of a Roadmap for Mobile Television Broadcasting Deployment and Regulation in Thailand	22 Apr. 2014
6	9PHI14003	Feasibility study of restoring connectivity through the use of the Moveable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit (MDRU)	13 May 2014
	<b>GLOBAL</b>		
7	9GLO13073	Further developments to Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries (SMS4DC) software	18 Nov. 2013

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ANNEXURE: 2



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**WSIS+10: OVERALL REVIEW OF THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES**

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**10- Year Country Reporting Templates**

**Section I: Executive Summary**

- **Introduction**
- **Country at a Glance – Factsheet on various developments and ICT indicators including achievement of national targets for connectivity and access in the use of ICTs in promoting the objectives of the Geneva Plan of Action`**

\* For this section please refer to the questionnaire coordinated by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. A metadata questionnaire, to be sent in October 2012 to countries by the Regional Commissions, will collect information on data availability for the WSIS Target indicators as outlined in the [Measuring the WSIS Targets - A statistical framework](#) publication. A full data collection of the actual data for each of the WSIS Target indicators will be conducted in 2013. The data that will be collected in 2013 will be used to prepare the WSIS+10 quantitative report to be published in 2014.

Data will refer to the 10 WSIS Targets listed below:

- to connect villages with ICTs and establish community access points;
  - to connect universities, colleges, secondary schools and primary schools with ICTs;
  - to connect scientific and research centres with ICTs;
  - to connect public libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices and archives with ICTs;
  - to connect health centres and hospitals with ICTs;
  - to connect all local and central government departments and establish websites and email addresses;
  - to adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the Information Society, taking into account national circumstances;
  - to ensure that all of the world's population have access to television and radio services;
  - to encourage the development of content and to put in place technical conditions in order to facilitate the presence and use of all world languages on the Internet;
  - to ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach.
- **WSIS and MDG Implementation at National Level, including national ICT strategies towards and beyond 2015**
  - **Financial mechanisms in place for meeting the challenges of ICT for development**

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## **Section II: Reporting on Each Action line**

- C1 to C11

## **Section III: Profiles of Progress – Select Case Studies**

## **Section IV: The Way Forward and the Vision Beyond 2015**

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ANNEXURE: 3



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**WSIS+10: OVERALL REVIEW OF THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES**

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**Template for Action Line Facilitators**

*10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines*

**Action Line:**

**Lead Facilitator:**

**Co-facilitators:**

**1. Introduction**

(overall process, developments)

**2. Review**

(Action Line objectives, most important achievements and areas not sufficiently addressed since 2005, gaps)

**3. Developments and challenges**

(recent developments, current and future challenges, including a foresight dimension, emerging trends, possible new priorities)

**4. Recommendations**

(possible revisions and new topics, improvements of the action line facilitation mechanisms, possibly for post-2015 goals and mechanisms)

**5. Conclusion**