COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)

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Submissions from entities in the United Nations system and elsewhere on their efforts in 2013 to implement the outcome of the WSIS

Submission by

ITU

This submission was prepared as an input to the report of the UN Secretary-General on "Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels" (to the 17th session of the CSTD), in response to the request by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2006/46, to the UN Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS as part of his annual reporting to the Commission.

ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes: 2013

www.itu.int/itu-wsis

Background: This annual report reflects contributions from all Sectors and the General Secretariat on the activities implemented from December 2012 to December 2013 with reference to the WSIS implementation and follow-up. Information on ITU activities related to WSIS may be referred to at www.itu.int/itu-wsis

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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).

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 elaborates 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.

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.

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:

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

   b) 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.

   c) Co-facilitator of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7 and C11; and partner for C8 and C9.

   d) Rotating chair of the United Nations Group on Information Society (UNGIS).

   e) Steering committee member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Measurement.

   f) Facilitator of the WSIS Stocktaking process.

   g) Implementation of other WSIS outcomes.

6. 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.

7. In response to Council resolution 1334and PP Resolution 172 (Plenipotentiary 2010) on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes, ITU is taking the lead in the coordination of the WSIS+10 High-level Event in partnership with all the UN Action Line Facilitators including, ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP, FAO, WHO, ILO, ITC, UPU, WMO, UNEP, UNDESA and the UN Regional Commissions.

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 ITUs 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 December 2012 till December 2013 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. In 2013, the ITU hosted the WSIS Forum 2013, from the 14 to 18 May, which was jointly organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. This event built upon the tradition of the annual WSIS May meetings, and its new format is the result of open consultations with all WSIS Stakeholders. The five day forum comprised of high-level panels, WSIS Action Lines meetings, thematic workshops, and various platforms for networking and initiation of partnerships.
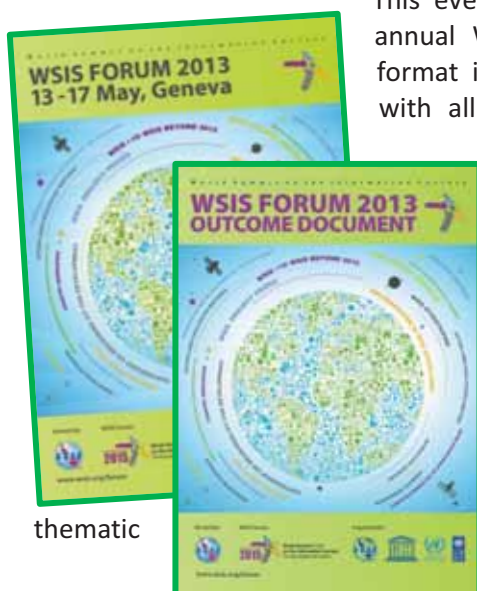
With aim of ensuring inclusiveness in the preparatory process of the WSIS Forum 2013, the ITU, in close collaboration with the coorganizers, facilitated the launch of an Open Consultative Process on the focus and format of the forum, please view the outcomes of all phases and here:

http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/ocp/finalreview.html

11. The WSIS Forum 2013 resulted in an Outcome Document that is available at: www.wsis.org/forum. A booklet capturing emerging trends in the 11 WSIS Action lines, both in terms of policy and technology, discussed by stakeholders during WSIS Forum 2013 has been produced as a byproduct of the WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document. This booklet provides all the WSIS stakeholders with guidance and a vision for the way beyond 2015.

12. 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 17 May 2013 as an integral component of the WSIS Forum, 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.

13. Discussions on the WSIS Review process (WSIS+10) and the plan of action were initiated during the two WSIS+10 Plenary Sessions at the WSIS Forum 2012. Following the discussions, there was multistakeholder consensus on the following:

a) preliminary indications for a vision beyond 2015

b) WSIS+10: Template for Countries: 10–Year Country Reporting Template

c) WSIS+10: Template for Action Line Facilitators : 10–Year Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines

14. These templates will establish the necessary framework for reporting on the ten-year achievements by WSIS stakeholders, as well as highlighting the remaining challenges to be addressed.

15. WSIS+10 related sessions at the WSIS Forum 2013 formed the **WSIS+10 Visioning Track** that was organized in accordance to the Plan of Action developed within the framework of the United Nations on the Information Society (UNGIS) Open Consultation Process on WSIS+10 (2011-2012, www.ungis.org) .

16. The WSIS+10 Visioning Track at WSIS Forum 2013 included the following :

WSIS+10 Plenary One (15 May 2013) and Two (17 May 2013)
WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge
o Focus on Geneva Phase -2003 (15 May 2013)
o Focus on Tunis Phase -2005 (16 May 2013)
Ministerial Round Table (14 May 2013)
High level Opening Session : *Identifying Emerging Trends in the ICT Ecosystem* **(13 May 2013)**

17. WSIS+10 High-Level Event & Forum is scheduled to be held from the 13-17 April in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

18. The preparatory process comprises of a multi-stakeholder Open Consultation Process. The Open Consultation Process aims at ensuring the participatory and inclusive spirit of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event by actively engaging governments, civil society, the private sector and intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process in an open and inclusive consultation process to develop multi-stakeholder consensus on the following:

• WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

• WSIS +10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating agencies

• Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format for the WSIS+10 High-level Event

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

- **Phase One**: 15 July 2013- Initiation of the Open Consultation Process

  - Official Submissions (www.wsis.org/review) . Official Submissions received are available here: http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/phase1-submissions.html

- **Phase Two**: 7-8 October 2013- First Physical Meeting (with remote participation facilities)

  - Chairman's report available here: Chaiman's report is available here: http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/inc/docs/phase2/WSIS10.hle-ocp_phase2_ChairmanReport.pdf

- **Phase Three**: 16-18 December 2013- Second Physical Meeting (with remote participation facilities)

  - Documents for Comments: Zero Drafts with Consolidated Texts for Chapter C of the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015

    http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html

- **Phase Four**: 17-18 February 2014- Third Physical Meeting (with remote participation facilities)

- **Phase Five**: 1st March 2014- Outcomes of the open consultation published on the website.

- **Phase Six**: 12 March 2014- Final Brief on the WSIS +10 High Level Event &Forum 2014

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

Action Line C2: Information and Communication Infrastructure

20. 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.

21. The 8th Facilitation Meeting of the Action Line C2 was held in Geneva on 13 May 2013 as an integral part of the WSIS Forum 2013. Based on proposals received during the WSIS Forum 2013 multistakeholder open consultation process, the theme for the Action Line Facilitation meeting was "Broadband Backbone Connectivity: Economic, Regulatory Policy and Technical Aspects". Please read the outcome of the meeting here: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/documents/outcomes.html

22. 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.

The Connect Asia-Pacific Summit, the last in a series of ITU-led Connect Summits, is jointly organized by ITU and the Royal Thai Government. It will be held on 18 November 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, to be held back-to-back with ITU TELECOM World 2013 which will take place from 19-22 November 2013 at the same venue. The theme of the Summit is "Asia-Pacific 2020: Smartly DIGITAL (Digital Inclusive Green Innovative Transformative Affordable Living)" and will bring together Heads of State and/or Government, Ministers, Heads Regulatory Authority in the Asia-Pacific Region as well as CEOs and senior officials from industry, regional and international organizations including financial institutions.

23. Also, ITU has organized the ITU Regional Development Forums (RDFs), a platform where decision-makers from ITU Member States, Sector Members, and various partners meet, review, discuss and recommend the priority areas of telecommunication/ICT development programs and initiatives. In 2013, ITU held hold 6 RDFs, one for each region (Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Americas, Commonwealth of Independent States and Europe).

24. 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.

25. Funded by Swiss contribution, a project to connect schools in five states is under implementation in Comoros, Lesotho, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. In Sri Lanka, ITU is working in close partnership with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRCSL) to further extend the program across the country through a '4P model' (public/private/peoples' partnership). 33 primary and secondary schools throughout the country have been targeted by the end of 2013, which will provide access to ICT and broadband Internet connectivity to over 100 students per school and for persons with disabilities. In Africa this has been implemented in, 25 schools in Tanzania, 10 in Lesotho and 10 other are under installation in Sierra Leone. Beneficiary countries have conducted a formal training for teachers to be able to teach computers (practical and theory) as a subject in the schools using the Information and Computer Studies (ICS) syllabus provided by the Ministries of Education and Vocational Training or developed under the project.

26. Funded by French contribution, to equip and connect schools as community ICT centers, ITU is connecting 25 model schools with community ICT centers in Tanzania and three sites each in Gambia and Niger. The preparations of sites are fully completed in Niger, where the site of Birni Nkonni is already active, the other two sites of Tessaoua and Filingué are under installation. In Gambia, all acquisition, installation and testing of equipment was completed. The 3 sites at Farafeni, Birkamaba and Basse are already put in implementation. In Tanzania, an activity for training of trainers is completed. ICT trainers of those sites are trained on basic ICT skills for good use of the equipment and to train others. Also ITU organized a stakeholders meeting in Gambia and started the extension of the project in 3 beneficiary countries.

27. Also, a similar project is being implemented in Palestine in the Arab State Region with funds from ITU. This project, aims to connect five schools (including one sports club), located in remote, rural or underserved areas of the State of Palestine, to broadband Internet services through individual or shared computing devices to school children in the selected schools (including any necessary servers, printers, local area networks and other ICT equipment including assistive technologies for persons with disabilities).

28. 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 which will eventually provide access to broadband supported services and applications at rates that are affordable and comparable to those in developed countries.

    ITU, with support from Korean government, has assisted member countries in developing broadband policies and plans since 2011. ITU supported four countries to develop Wireless Broadband Master Plan (Myanmar, Samoa, Nepal and Vietnam), and also provided technical assistance to six countries for facilitating establishment of their National Broadband Plans (Cambodia, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, and Indonesia). Currently, this project is extended for further technical assistance to form Broadband Policies/Plans in Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Marshall Islands, Philippines and St Lucia.

29. 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 operational in Burundi, ongoing in Djibouti, Burkina Faso, Mali and Rwanda.

    On 13th of July 2012, a donation agreement was signed with Nexpedience for 180 Base transceiver stations (BTS) equivalent to USD 1'000'000. It will contribute to the broadband wireless connectivity and developing ICT applications and will provide free or low cost digital access for schools and hospitals, and for underserved populations in rural and remote areas in selected countries

    4G Broadband Wireless Network (mobile WiMax standard IEEE 802.16e) for Djibouti will cover the following regions; Arta, Ali Sabieh, Djibouti-City, Dikhil, Obock and Tadjourah. The network is now operational in 3 sites and the Network Operating Center (NOC) is also operational. Other 7 sites/ towns will be completed by the end of November. The whole network is planned to be officially launched in mid-December, 2013.

    For Burkina Faso, the deployment of Broadband Wireless Network is ongoing and the following sites have been selected: Nouna, Niangologo, Gorom-Gorom, Manga, Gaoua, Tougan, Koupela, Léo, Orodara and Yako. Negotiations with Airtel have been positive and the appropriate backhaul solutions

have been identified for the mentioned sites. 40 BTSs are already in ITU storage and the procurement of other related equipment is ongoing for shipment to Burkina Faso.

Broadband Wireless Network for Lesotho is also ongoing and the Kingdom of Lesotho has contributed USD 377'000 to build this Broadband Wireless Network. 40 BTSs are to be shipped to Maseru and the procurement of other related equipment is ongoing for shipment too.

30. To show a global perspective of broadband connective that will allow membership to identify broadband investment opportunities, the Expert Group on Telecommunications/ICT Indicators (EGTI) and World Telecommunication Indicators Meeting (WTIM) in 2012 encouraged ITU to develop a worldwide interactive Map of Transmission Networks, and a new set of broadband transmission capacity indicators have been identified for the purpose. ITU has launched a project for building the first interactive online transmission maps. In the framework of this project, BDT will develop and release in the public domain an authoritative, bleeding-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.

31. 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).

32. 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.

33. ITU, in cooperation with the Korea Communications Commission (KCC), Republic of Korea, has provided assistance on Digital Broadcasting Transition since 2008. In 2012 - 2013, ITU-KCC provided assistance to countries such as Gabon, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and East Timor for the roadmap on transition from analogue to digital terrestrial television broadcasting and for the introduction of mobile television. Currently, the ITU-KCC project has been extended for further assistance to countries including Vietnam, Vanuatu and Guyana.

34. 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 two countries each in Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), and 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.

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

- In partnership with the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) and the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU), ITU held a Regional Workshop on Spectrum Management and Frequency coordination meeting – digital terrestrial television and digital dividend in Barbados in 2012.

- ITU and the Regulatory Unit of Communications Services (URSEC from Uruguay) organized a Sub-Regional Workshop on Digital Television Migration and Digital Dividend which was held in Uruguay in 2012.

- ITU Regional Workshop for CIS Countries on Implementation and Monitoring of DVB-T/DVB-T2 System was held in Minsk, Republic of Belarus, 25-27 September 2013.

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

37. 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 the African region, two workshops were organized, one for English speaking countries held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 20 to 31 May 2013 [1]and another one for French speaking countries held in Libreville, Gabon, from 12 to20 November 2012. In total more than 75 participants coming from 17 countries took part at the two workshops:

- Also, direct assistance was provided to Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, South Sudan, Somalia and Bissau-Guinea in areas of spectrum management.

- In the CIS, expert assistance was provided by ITU to the Communication Administration of Kyrgyz Republic on the revision of the Law on Telecommunications in Kyrgyz Republic in May 2013.

- ITU in coordination with ASETA (Asociación de Telecomunicaciones de la Comunidad Andina) prepared a Study on Broadband in the Andean Community: Technology, Regulation and Marketing: current situation and perspectives 2012 – 2015.

- The ITU assisted Government of Mongolia in preparing for satellite launch related coordination procedures and the related ITU International Spectrum Regulations.

- ITU created a videoconference network to carry out videoconference meeting/seminar/workshops/trainings. The videoconference network central station in the ITU CIS Area Office and terminal stations in CAs of Russia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, and Armenia were established in December 2012, while in March 2013, as ITU technical assistance, the videoconference equipment was purchased for and installed in the Communication Administration of Uzbekistan.

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[1] http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regional-Presence/Africa/Pages/EVENTS/SMS4DC2013/SMS4DC2013.aspx

- Three Internet Access Centres were created in rural areas of Georgia in July 2013. Equipment was purchased by ITU as technical assistance.

- 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 Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Satellite Launching and Coordination was successfully organized on 3-5 June 2013 in Yogjakarta, Indoensia and was attended by 112 participants representing 15 Member States from the ASP region, 1 Member State from Arab Region, 4 Recognized Sector Members and 3 academic institutions.

- To create a policy and regulatory environment conductive to telecommunication/ICT development, ITU carried out regional seminar for CIS on Quality of Services provided by Telecommunications/ICT Companies and Consumer Protection in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in May 2013. http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regulatory-Market/Pages/ITU-Regional-Workshop-for-the-CIS-on-Quality-of-Services.aspx

- Aimed at human capacity building of the CIS countries, a training for trainers for Connected school in Kyrgyzstan was organized in March-April 2013, which allowed to upgrade professional skills of informatics school teachers from 10 rural settlements of Kyrgyzstan.

- To respond to the need of increasing the number of trained telecoms/ICT professionals in Americas countries and enhancing the capacity of the Communications Administrations (CAs), regulators and operators, BDT conducted an expert-level training in the area of network development. In order to provide practical tools for promoting the built-out and management of broadband wireless networks to ITU Membership through technical skill transfer, guidelines on migration to NGN and infrastructure development have been developed.

- ITU-T Study Groups topics were covered by workshops held in the CIS. In particular Regional Workshop for CIS on the Role of ICT in Saving Lives: Climate Change and Emergency Telecommunications took place on the lake of Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyz Republic, from 19 to 21 August 2013.

- Please see Annexure 1 for a list of all BDT Projects initiated since December 2012 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.

38. 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. The report also includes analysis on case studies and information from member states and sector members.

39. ITU-D Study Groups Question 2 "Question 25/2 Access technology for broadband telecommunications including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), for developing countries" approved the final report on September 2013. ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 25 has been tasked with providing developing countries with an understanding

of the different technologies available for broadband access using both wired and wireless technologies for terrestrial and satellite telecommunications, including IMT. 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. This Report aims to examine future trends of wired and wireless broadband access technologies, identify methodologies for migration planning and implementation, consider trends including deployments, services offered and regulatory considerations, identify key elements to be studied in order to facilitate the deployment of systems integrating satellite and terrestrial components of IMT, and provide information on implementation impact, and provide information on IMT-Advanced. Information contained in this Report includes information directly from the two other sectors of the ITU, work conducted by ITU-D SG 2 Question 10 on Rural Technologies, as well as recent work undertaken by the UN Broadband Commission. Discussion for extending the Q.25/2 to the next study period is already ongoing and final decision will be taken during the next World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14).

40. ITU-D SG2 Question 26 – "migrating from existing networks to next-generation networks (NGN) for developing countries: technical, regulatory and policy aspects" has approved its final report on September 2013.

41. Furthermore, guidelines on the design of telecommunication outside plant in areas frequently exposed to natural disaster are under finalization in collaboration with ITU-D SG2.

42. In the implementation of Action Line C2, ITU continues to be at the forefront of providing global standards for telecommunication. Since 1 January 2013, ITU-T approved 139 work items, including ITU-T Recommendations, Supplements and Technical Papers.

43. 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 has started in SG 13 since February 2013 as part of the package on service aware networking study. A new Resolution on the topic has been approved by WTSA-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, eco-system, reference architecture, inter-cloud infrastructure, desktop as a service and resource management. To this end, first three ITU-T Recommendations on cloud computing were approved in May – June 2013. Also, established by WTSA-12 a new Regional Group for Africa (under SG13) will look into the cloud computing studies form the needs of developing countries' perspective. In addition a Joint Coordination Activity on Cloud Computing (JCA-Cloud) is developing 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.

44. 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. Three new Recommendations: ITU-T Y.2060 "Overview of Internet of Things", ITU-T Y.2061 "Requirements for support of machine-oriented communication applications in the NGN environment" and ITU-T Y.2069 "Terms and definitions for Internet of Things" were approved in June 2012. 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) was established by ITU-T TSAG under the parentship of SG 11 in January 2012, and since has progressed work on M2M APIs and protocols to support M2M services and applications, with a focus on e-health.

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 G.hnem suite of standards for narrowband power line communication (NB-PLC) and 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.

45. Resolution 177 Conformance and Interoperability (Guadalajara, 2010) endorsed the objectives of both Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and WTDC-10 approved 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. Also, WTSA-12 revised, among others, Resolution 76 on Conformance and Interoperability testing to help in increasing probability of interoperability and to ensure all the countries to benefit of ICTs. And ITU Council-13 (June 2013) revised the C&I action plan, added stronger amendments requesting all ITU-T SGs to develop use cases, application profiles and test plans to use for 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 Pillars 1 (conformance assessment) and 2 (interoperability); as Pillars 3 (capacity building) and 4 (establishment of laboratories).

- The following are being prepared: *i*) Guidelines for the development, implementation and management of mutual recognition arrangements/agreements (MRAs) on conformity assessment. The terms of reference are available on line; and *ii*) a Feasibility Study for the establishment of a Conformance Testing Center.

- ITU started the project on the ITU Virtual Laboratory for remote tests of equipment, new technologies and services in cooperation with Central Scientific and Research

Institute of Communications (ZNIIS), Moscow, Russian Federation. Within first stage of the project implemented in May-July 2013, equipment was supplied to ZNIIS.

- ITU has organized C&I testing centers. During these forums, 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. Training on EMC for experts from Americas, Africa and Arab regions was organized in the premises of partners' laboratories in these 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 launched C&I training 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 regime options for the participant countries, which can include either building new labs and/or establishing MRAs, as appropriate. In the last quarter of 2013, ITU will present in a Workshop for South African Development Community (SADC) region the results of the Assessment Study for that region. Assessment for other regions are planned to take place in 2014.

- 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 and prepared a living list of key technologies suitable for conformance and Interoperability testing. Also, SG11 approved five new test suites for testing interconnection among telecommunication networks in March 2013. 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. The C&I portal is continuously updated with latest progress on ITU C&I Programme.

- ITU-T organized a NGN and IPTV testing and showcasing event with APT in Bangkok on 9-12 Sept 2013 and will organize an e-health Interop event, with Continua Health Alliance in Geneva on 28-30 October 2013. C&I testing activities continue in SG 16. Coverage of conformance checking for IPTV standards continues to be developed to enrich the current set of Technical papers on the matter.

46. 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 has

been implemented in various countries such as Argentina, El Salvador, Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil.

In order to implement WTSA-12 Resolution 72 and to provide an overview of EMF issues to policy makers and other stakeholders, two workshops on "Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields" were organized in Turin, Italy, on 9 May 2013 and in Quito, Ecuador, on 14 August 2013. (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. With regard to radiocommunications, ITU-R is organizing in 2013 a series of Radiocommunication Regional Seminars (Asuncion – July 2013, Yaoundé – September 2013, Fiji Islands – October 2013, Tunis – November 2013) 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.

48. 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

49. 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.

50. The 8th Action Line C5 facilitator's meeting was held at the WSIS Forum 2013 on 15 May 2013

The session addressed issues concerning promoting Cybersecurity and ensuring better international cooperation through the adoption of an international framework. In particular, participants examined international trends and developments toward the implementation of international norms and principles and emphasized existing national, regional and international efforts to ensure a safe and peaceful use of ICTs. As we fast approach the 10-year anniversary of the Tunis Phase of WSIS, special emphasis was placed on providing guidance on strategies and actions needed beyond 2014 under this action line. Please read the WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document here: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/documents/outcomes.html

51. Cybersecurity and Countering Spam Activities:

   a) 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.

   b) 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

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. Within the framework of the ITU/EC project, ITU has assisted countries in the Caribbean, Sub Saharan Africa and Pacific Islands in harmonizing ICT regulations and legislations, including cybercrime legal frameworks.

55. Based on the Model Law on Computer Crime and Cybercrime developed within the ITU/EC project, ITU has offered inputs to the draft of the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity.

2) Technical and Procedural Measures

56. 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). 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.

57. ITU-T Study Group 17 (SG 17) is the lead study group on security and identity management with its role being reinforced by WTSA-12 Res. 50 and 52. SG 17 is also working on the implementation of WTSA-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 2012, Study Group 17 has approved two Recommendations on cybersecurity, among them Rec. ITU-T X.1526 on open vulnerability and assessment language which standardizes three main steps of assessment process: representing configuration information of systems for testing; analysing the system for the presence of specified machine state (vulnerability, configuration, patch state, etc.) and reporting the results of this assessment, Rec. ITU-T X.1544 on common attack pattern enumeration and classification provides an XML/XSD based specification for identification, description, and enumeration of attack patterns, and approved several other ITU-T Recommendations related to security. Two Supplements to the ITU-T X-series Recommendations were approved to provide guidelines for abnormal traffic detection and control on IP-based telecommunication networks, and a framework of security information sharing negotiation. Rec. ITU-T X.1255 was approved which provides a framework for discovery of identity management information. A draft Recommendation on a cybersecurity indicator of risk to enhance confidence and security in the use of telecommunication/information and communication technology, as well as six other security drafts are currently in the final approval stage. New standardization work is started on technical framework for countering mobile messaging spam, for information security controls for cloud computing, on a framework for the interoperable exchange of trusted services, and on certified mail transport and certified post office protocols.

58. Several new correspondence groups were established on subjects such as providing confidence and security in the use of telecommunication/ICT within industrial systems, Cybersecurity Information Exchange Capabilities (CG-CYBEX), on SAML, on XACML, Web mash-up security activities, cloud computing security, IdM requirement in cloud computing activities, generic IdM interoperability mechanisms activities, on verification process for cryptographic protocols, open identity trust framework activities, and on mobile identity management. The Joint Coordination Activities on Identity Management (JCA-IdM) and on Child Online Protection (JCA-COP) are continuing actively.

59. 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).

60. 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

61. 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, 145 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.

62. 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 42 countries. ITU-IMPACT has recently successfully completed CIRT implementations for countries such as Zambia, Burkina Faso, Montenegro and Kenya. Furthermore, 10 countries have provided financial contributions for a total amount of US$ 1.5 million in order to move to the implementation phase. CIRT establishment is underway in Jamaica, Ghana, Burundi, Tanzania and Cote D' Ivoire . Training for Burkina Faso on CIRT operations was carried out in June and July 2013. Technical assistance on CIRT and National strategies will be provided to Monaco, Cyprus, Rwanda in the period September - December 2013

63. 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. So far, ITU-IMPACT conducted Cyber Drills for Cambodia, Lao, Viet Nam & Myanmar; Qatar, Oman, Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia & UAE; Armenia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and Ukraine. A Cyberdrill for Latin America region was held in Montevideo (Uruguay) from 26-29 August 2013 and one is planned for the Arab Region in Muscat, Oman from 27, 28 October 2013..

64. The first ITU-IMPACT Arab Regional Cyber Security and Innovation Centre will be hosted by Oman CERT (OCERT), under the Information Technology Authority (ITA), and has been funded by Oman and ITU for a total amount of US$ 3 million. The centre will cover 22 nations in the Arab region, but would be able to provide support to other countries in the region, should they require assistance.

65. 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.

66. ITU organized a workshop on countering and combating spam in Durban, South Africa for the African region on 8 July 2013. 20 countries were represented and around 90 participants joined the workshop, which understood the current problem and dimension of spam, Governments informed on their anti-spam policies and their readiness; and the industry gave a perspective on technical countermeasures; ITU-T SG17 reported its achievements on anti-spam Recommendations; and a debriefing was given from WTSA-12 and WCIT-12 concerning spam. The workshop concluded on several follow-up actions and activities at the regional and international level. A joint Internet Society, CITEL and ITU workshop on Combating SPAM took place on 7 October 2013 in Mendoza/Argentina.

4) Capacity Building

67. Within the framework of GCA, ITU facilitates in the implementation and deployment of cybersecurity capabilities that is necessary to combat cyberthreats.

68. ITU organizes on a regular basis regional cybersecurity forums for all ITU regions, using these as a capacity-building vehicle for different ITU-D programmes and activities, as well as an operational platform for cooperation at the regional and international level.

69. ITU-IMPACT's Training and Skills Development Centre continues to build capacity and conducts high-level briefings for the benefit of representatives of Member States, providing invaluable exposure and privileged private sector insight on latest trends, potential threats and emerging technologies. Results obtained include:

a) trained over 2700 cybersecurity professionals and practitioners;
b) deployed 330 scholarships to over 49 Member States globally;

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70. BDT launched the LDC Project to enhance the cybersecurity capacity, capability, readiness, s

Photos from the ITU-IMPACT Cyber Drill Uruguay 2013 Drill

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wledge 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). The secondary objective is to raise funds among interested stakeholders, making available the necessary capital to execute the LDCIPP.

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5) International Cooperation

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. ITU has also started to develop relationships and partnerships with various regional and international Cybersecurity-related organizations and initiatives, including the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative, the CyberLympics, ENISA and FIRST. Regarding ENISA and Forum for Incident Response Team (FIRST), discussions are currently underway, to be finalized through the establishment of formal agreements. The agreement with (FIRST) would facilitate the FIRST affiliation of newly established CIRTs.

75. 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. It is planned that ITU will finalize an agreement with Trend Micro who has committed to provide current and forward looking analysis on Cybersecurity threats to be shared with all Member States.

76. 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)2, ABI Research and ASICO have become sector members of ITU-D.

77. The revised International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) (rev. Dubai, 2012) contain two new articles, both of which encourage ensuring international cooperation among Member States:

(a) New Article 6 on "Security and robustness of networks".

(b) New Article 7 on "Unsolicited bulk electronic communications".

78. During the WSIS Forum 2012, several sessions were organized around the AL C5. These included, a high level dialogue on Securing Cyberspace in a borderless world: Vision 2015 and Beyond and thematic workshops.

79. The Republic of Azerbaijan is organizing an international-level Conference called "Global Cybersecurity Cooperation: Challenges and Visions", to take place on 2-3 December 2013 in Baku, Azerbaijan with the support of ITU. ITU is working closely with Interpol, the World Bank and the World Economic Forum who are leading the organization of specific sessions. The Conference aims to facilitate discussions on all aspects of cybersecurity and to promote the exchange of best practices as well as sharing of meaningful information on major developments in the protection of online activities. The Conference will bring together high-level delegates and leading experts from governments, businesses, academia and NGOs to explore the prospects for further cooperation and to provide key insights into crucial cybersecurity issues.

80. 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.

81. In 2010, HLCP requested the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to examine the policy and technology issues concerning cybercrime and cybersecurity and called on Committee members to designate focal points for this initiative. In 2011, ITU and UNODC convened the first meeting of the UN Focal Points on Cybercrime and Cybersecurity with the participation of some 35 UN agencies with a follow-up session in 2012.

82. At the suggestion of the UN Focal Points on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime, ITU and UNODC submitted to the 24th session of the HLCP a summary of the UN-wide Framework together

with the draft headings. At that session, ITU and UNODC informed the committee, inter alia, on the progress of the framework. The HLCP "took note of the briefing by UNODC and ITU and thanked them for their leadership". The Committee also "looked forward to reviewing the draft United Nations-wide policy at its twenty-fifth session in the first half of 2013"

83. At the beginning of 2013, after a conference call with the UN Focal Points, the first draft of the document on an UN-wide framework on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Support to UN Member States was circulated within the group.

84. After incorporating the input received from the group, this revised version of the draft framework was submitted to the 25th session of the HLCP in March 2013 which recommended the continuation of the work of the group towards finalizing the draft framework.

85. As a follow up, all aspects of the draft framework were discussed by the UN Focal Points in detail at a conference call in April 2013 followed by a face-to-face meeting in May 2013 at the ITU HQ in Geneva.

86. This was followed by multiple rounds of revisions of the draft framework document based on written contributions on all aspects of the draft framework from many UN agencies.

87. At a conference call at the end of August 2013 the UN Focal Points provisionally endorsed the revised draft of the UN-wide framework on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime to be submitted to the 26th meeting of the HLCP in October 2013 for endorsement.

88. Cybersecurity is one of the 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 will be established, involving active participation from governments and major private sector entities. The pavilion will highlight 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. This would include the launch of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GC) with the first results from the Arab region

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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 to realign the work developed during these years, ITU organized a virtual meeting with all COP partners at the beginning of 2012. A physical meeting took place in Geneva during the WSIS Forum 2012. During this meeting, participants highlighted the need to continue working together and strongly supported ITU and its activities related to the COP Initiative. During the meeting, the importance of making available resources developed by the partners was highlighted, in order to ensure that the COP Initiative can better fulfil its mandate and scope. In addition, the group agreed on the importance of defining a minimum set of indicators that can be used to measure child online protection at the national level. Finally, COP should make available a platform to aggregate the different information and available resources coming from partners. The importance of having a common place to collect or link the different repositories available from the online community was also highlighted.

95. In addition, it has been four years since the ITU published the Child Online Protection (COP) Guidelines for Industry and a great deal has happened since then. As a result, and following discussions with a range of key actors, the COP Initiative has resolved to update the Industry Guidelines. UNICEF volunteered to take on board the editorial responsibility and is leading the editing process.

96. ITU has been working on the COP National Strategy Guide which will serve as a model for countries that want to start a strategy on Child Online Protection. The Guide is under revision by the COP Partners awaiting their approval and endorsement.

The Child Online Protection (COP) Global Initiative

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. In June April 2013, ITU in partnership with the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organization (CTO) organized a workshop in Cameroon to present the establishment of COP National Frameworks for 6 countries - Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Mauritius and Cameroon. The project has been launched in October 2012 and it is already in its implementation phase..

100. In June 2013, ITU sponsored a pilot project with the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) to establish a hotline in Uganda. The project was based on the expertise and resources of the IWF to establish efficient and cost effective methods of fighting against online child sexual abuse content. In August 2013, ITU established a partnership with the African Child Online Protection Education and Awareness Centre (ACOPEA) to run a pilot exercise in training community

activists and others in key safety messages and tools. The ACOPEA programmes and educational resources, in line with the scope and objective of the COP Initiative, will promote smart, safe and responsible use of digital technologies. In particular, one of the expected outcomes of the project is to conduct awareness and training sessions in 25 schools in partnership with educators/teachers. Facebook is supporting this pilot initiative financially, in partnership with ITU and ACOPEA. All three parties have a strong interest in digital empowerment and in ensuring a safe and secure online experience for children and young people in Africa. .

101. Under the Patronage of the President of Costa Rica, in September 2013, ITU organized the Global Youth Summit: BYND 2015. The purpose of the Summit was to convene young people both online and offline to participate in a discussion on how to ensure that technology (ICTs primarily) is used for good, specifically to shape the post-2015 agenda. ITU worked on a wide-scale collaborative and crowdsourcing platform with the intention of gathering opinions from young people (between the ages of 18-25) around the world. President Chinchilla of Costa Rica will present these crowd-sourced policy recommendations as an input to post-2015 policy making at the UN General Assembly in the third week of September.

102. As one of the main themes of the Summit, the BE SAFE& BE SMART track has been organized by ITU with the invaluable support of our partners, The Walt Disney Company and UNICEF. In this regard, the Train the Trainer Programme showed how to use an online safety training kit developed by Club Penguin, a virtual world for children, to help younger kids use the web safely and responsibly. In addition, UNICEF and ITU organized a Global Video Competition where, after the selection of top 10 Video concepts, the winning video message will be produced as an animation.

103. Finally, ITU is organizing important events to raise awareness:

   a) Following the growing interest within the African continent on COP related issues, and in response to requests from countries to provide assistance, ITU and COP Partners organized an Africa Child Online Protection (ACOP) Summit, that was held in June 2013.

b) ITU and UNICEF organized an Open Forum at IGF 2013, Bali, Indonesia, to discuss issues related to child online protection. The new version of the COP Industry Guidelines were also presented at the event.

Action Line C6: Enabling Environment

104. 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.

105. Following tradition, ITU organized the 8th Action Line C6 Facilitation meeting on 14 May 2013 at the WSIS Forum 2013, on the theme Future Consumer Behavior and Demand: Industry outlooks on future services and applications and associated bandwidth requirements. 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/2013/forum/documents/outcomes.html

106. 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:

107. World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 was held from the 23 January to 17 February 2012. WRC-12 addressed some 30 agenda items related to frequency allocation and

frequency sharing for the efficient use of spectrum and orbital resources, thus ensuring high quality radiocommunication services for mobile and satellite communications, maritime and aeronautical transport as well as for scientific purposes related to the environment, meteorology and climatology, disaster prediction, mitigation and relief. Over 3000 participants, representing 165 out of ITU's 193 Member States attended the four-week Conference, braving the extreme winter conditions prevailing in Geneva. Over 100 Observers from among ITU's 700 private sector members along with international organizations also attended WRC-12.

108. WRC 2012 concluded its deliberations with the signing of the Final Acts that revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits.

109. World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) was **held** in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 3-14 December 2012. **This la**ndmark 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.

110. 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. "

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. 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.

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

123. The thirteenth edition of ITU's flagship annual publication that examines the latest reforms in the sector was released is available (www.itu.int/pub/D-REG-TTR.14-2013) . The report examines transnational aspects of regulation in a networked society and provides a sound

understanding of the digital ecosystem in place and the role of regulation. This edition includes chapters on key trends in the ICT market and the regulatory trends, net neutrality, spectrum policies, international mobile roaming, international IP interconnection and cloud computing.

124. The ITU Broadband Atlas, an interactive online 3D data visualization tool, allows simple and user friendly visualization of broadband penetration.

125. The joint ITU-infoDev ICT Regulation Toolkit assists regulators in the design of effective and enabling regulatory frameworks by featuring insightful and up-to-date analysis and information on key regulatory issues as well as best practices.

126. Five new thematic reports were released in 2013 on 1) International Internet Connectivity in sub-Saharan Africa, 2) Strategies for the deployment of NGN in a broadband environment – Regulatory and economic aspects, 3) ITU Study on Taxing telecommunications/ICT services: an overview, which presents a section on the tax environment in five sub-Saharan African countries, 4) Universal Service Funds and 5) Regulation and Consumer protection in a converging environment. The series is available free of charge from the ITU Broadband universe portal. This is the new one-stop-shop for ITU's activities and resources on broadband.

127. 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. In 2012-2013, the content management system of Toolkit and the design will be modernized while enhancing the navigation and interactivity of the web platform.

128. The GSR 13, held in Warsaw, Poland, from 3 to 5 July 2013 under the patronage of Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski, attracted 664 participants from 131 countries under the overarching theme of "4th Generation regulation: driving digital communications ahead". His Excellency H.E. Mr. Olgierd Dziekoński, Secretary of State of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland, presided over the opening ceremony, accompanied by , Houlin Zhao ITU Deputy Secretary-General and Magdalena Gaj, President of Poland's Office of Electronic Communications (UKE). The event was chaired by Ms. Magdalena Gaj and featured exceptionally strong high-level participation. The event concluded with the adoption by the regulators of a set of Best-

Practice Guidelines on the evolving roles of regulation and regulators in a digital environment.

129. The meeting of private sector Chief Regulatory Officers facilitated discussion and information sharing among telecommunication service and technology companies and was well attended.

130. The Regulatory Associations meeting held the afternoon of 2 July was well attended by 11 Regulatory Associations of different regions.

131. The GSMA organized a pre-event seminar on the topic of "Setting realistic expectations for spectrum auctions" the morning of July 2.

132. The 2014 edition of the GSR will be held in Bahrain in June, 2014, at the invitation of Bahrain's Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA);

133. The 14th Forum on Telecommunication/ICT Regulation and Partnership in Africa (FTRA-2013) held in Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe) from 3 to 6 September 2013 under the theme of Development of broadband and Investments required to support sustained growth attracted 115 delegates representing 19 countries, 9 ITU-D sector members and 9 other institutions and regional organizations. FTRA 2014 will be held in Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire) in June 2014.

134. The ITU/BDT Regional Seminar on Economic and Financial aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (SG3RG-LAC), in Asunción, Paraguay (13-16 March 2012). The seminar treated subjects such as: pricing regulation in a converged environment, preparation of the National Broadband Plan, the economic and social impact of the deployment of mobile Broadband. A session on the ITRs and the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) was organized as well to discuss the main concerns of the region. The 2013 edition of this Seminar and Meeting will be organized in Mexico in March.

135. The ITU Regional Seminar on Cost and Tariffs for Asia and Oceania was held in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Asia and Pacific (SG3RG-AO), in Bali, Indonesia (28-31 May 2012). Discussions focused on: Charging, accounting, and economic issues of the use of next-generation networks (NGN) in a Broadband environment; international mobile roaming (IMR) and tariff issues for cross-border connectivity for mobile; numbering misuse and fraud. A session on the ITRs and the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) was organized as well to discuss the main concerns of the region. Japan will host the 2013 edition of these events from 8 to 10 April 2013.

136. The ITU Regional Seminar on Costs and Tariffs for African countries was held in conjunction with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group for Africa (SG3RG-AFR). It was organized in in Cairo, Egypt from 4 to 7 February . It focused on strategies for the development of NGN and NGA in a broadband environment - Regulatory and economic aspects, regulation in a

converged broadband world, initiatives to stimulate demand for broadband services and development of local content Session and the Internet Ecosystem in Africa and the Internet Ecosystem in Africa. The 2014 Seminar and Meeting for Africa will be organized in Brazzaville (Republique of Congo) in February 2014.

137.   The ITU-T S Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean (SG3RG-LAC) and associated ITU/BDT Regional Seminar on Economic and Financial aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs for Latin America and the Caribbean were held jointly in Mexico Cityon 19-22 March 2013. The following topics, among others, were discussed: cost models, mobile termination and mobile roaming, international internet connectivity, national broadband plans, universal service, taxation and invoicing. The meeting also explored the key outcomes of the WTSA-12 and the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT). The next SG3RG-LAC Meeting and Seminar will be held in Costa Rica in March 2014.

138. The ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Meeting for Asia and Oceania (SG3RG-AO) and associated ITU/BDT Regional Seminar on Economic and Financial aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs for Asia/Oceania were held jointly in Tokyo, Japan on 8-10 April 2013. Discussions during the meetings covered issues such as NGN Charging, mobile termination, international mobile roaming (IMR), international Internet connectivity, hubbing and cost model enhancements. The meeting also explored the key outcomes of the WTSA-12 and the WCIT. The next SG3RG-AO Meeting and Seminar will be held in Mongolia in July 2014.

139.   The ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Meeting for Africa (SG3RG-AFR) and associated ITU/BDT Regional Seminar on Costs and Tariffs for Africa were both held in Cairo, Egypt on 4-7 February 2013. The meeting explored a number of issues, such as international Internet Connectivity, network externalities, settlement periods, hubbing, mobile roaming and cross-border mobile connectivity. The next SG3RG-AFR Meeting and Seminar will be held in Brazzaville, Congo in February 2014.

140. 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 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.

141. The ITU High-Level Workshop on Regulatory and Economic Aspects of Roaming was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 23to 24 September 2013. The objective of this High-Level Workshop on Roaming, organized by the ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in coordination with the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), was to review the developments in international mobile roaming services (IMRs), by examining in particular the economic and regulatory steps which have been taken to reduce prices and improve competition in this market. The meeting identified some policy and regulatory actions to be taken by all stakeholders as well as actions needed to respond to IMR prices.

142. Over the past year, ITU undertook various capacity-building activities, training and seminars to promote an enabling environment. Through a project funded by the EC, ITU led an initiative to support an integrated ICT market in West Africa, resulting in the adoption of a harmonized ICT legal framework currently being transposed into national law by 15 West African States. Building on the success of the West Africa project, ITU and the EC continued implementation of new projects to harmonize ICT frameworks and build capacity in the field of policy and regulation in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific Island States.

143. A number of trainings were carried out in coordination with the ITU Centre of Excellence Network initiative to ensure the enabling environment on policy & regulation and economic & financial issues (including costing and pricing)worldwide.

144. 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.

145. Under the category of research and development of tools, studies such as the 1) Strategies for the deployment of NGN and NGA in a broadband environment – regulatory and economic aspects; 2) ITU Study on Taxation of telecommunications/ICT services: an overview; and 3) Update of the Case studies on the development of Next Generation Networks (NGN) 2012; have been prepared.

146. Other Regional activities: the Regulatory and Market Environment Division (RME) addressed direct assistance on topics such as: Market Analysis, Cost modeling and pricing, Elaboration of framework for Tariff Regulation, Policy and Regulations, Roaming, ICT National Plan.

147. ITU also assists its Members to develop policies and regulatory measures to ensure accessible ICTs in line with Article 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). On the occasion of the United
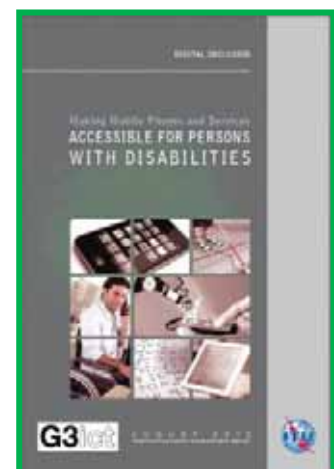
Nations Conference on States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 12 September 2012, ITU and its partner G3ict published the *Making Mobile Phones and Services Accessible* report. This latest resource describes the accessibility features required by the 1 billion people living with disabilities. New screen readers, for example, can make mobile phones easily usable for the blind, those with low vision and the illiterate. Visual or vibrating alerts, relay services and hearing aid compatibility devices are making mobile phones accessible for the deaf and hard of hearing, while features such as voice recognition and auto text are proving a boon to those with physical disabilities. Examples of pioneering solutions highlighted in the report include special text-only billing plans for the deaf and hard-of hearing so that subscribers pay only for messaging and data; a new SMS-to-Avatar translation system being developed by the University of Tunis which converts typed text into real-time, online interpretation in sign language with the help of a dictionary of words and signs; and new GPS-based devices and services that help blind and partially sighted people navigate streets using an interface that announces the nearest points of interest and the user's current location, with links to Braille readers over Bluetooth. The report also urges policy makers and regulators to take action to ensure accessible mobile handsets and services are widely available and affordable for persons with disabilities. The partners have also developed an online e-Accessibility toolkit to share best practices with policy makers and regulators on promoting accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities as well as the Making TV Accessible report which identifies the kinds of access services required by a range of persons with disabilities, along with different accessibility options. These include closed captioning and signing for the deaf, audio description and audio captions for the visually impaired, and accessible remote control devices for the elderly and those with reduced dexterity. The Making Mobile Phones and Services Accessible and the Making Television Accessible report join a wealth of resources already available on the e-Accessibility toolkit and on the ITU website at http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/sis/PwDs/index.phtml.

148. ITU recognizes the crucial need to shrink the gender digital gap. One way to do this is through projects for women and girls funded by Universal Service Funds. The Universal Service Funds (USFs) and digital inclusion for all study includes recommendations on how to ensure that telecommunications services are made accessible and affordable to the most disadvantaged groups, especially women and girls. The full study is available at the link below http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regulatory-Market/Documents/ITU_USF_Report2013.pdf

(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

149. In accordance with its mandate, the ITU continues to foster international and regional cooperation on a broad range of activities. ITU conducted several meetings, conferences and symposiums to provide a platform to broaden international dialogue on innovative means in harnessing ICTs for advancing development. In 2013 ITU organized a number of events. Series of regional meetings on private-public partnerships as a solution to address the needs of regions for digital technology deployment were organized.

Action Line C3: Access to Information and Knowledge

150. 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 2012/13, 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.

151. 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 2012 and 2013, 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.

152. 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.

153. 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.

154. 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.

155. PP-10 created a new category of membership for academia, universities and research institutes, and 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, the fifth Kaleidoscope academic conference will take place at the University of Kyoto, Japan, 22-24 April 2013. K-2013, themed *"Building Sustainable Communities"*, called for original academic papers offering innovative and bold approaches in research and development to build smart, ethical, and sustainable communities. The accepted papers will be presented during the event, published in the proceedings and in IEEE Xplore. The authors of the award winning papers will share the prize fund of USD 10,000.

156. 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.

157. On the occasion of the United Nations Conference on States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 12 September 2012, ITU and its partner G3ict published the *Making Mobile Phones and Services Accessible* report.

158. ITU Members passed resolutions on promoting accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities at both our Plenipotentiary Conference and the World Telecommunication Development Conference. ITU has provided technical assistance to create accessible multi-purpose community telecentres (MCTs) for persons with disabilities in Armenia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Mali and developed a text-to-speech engine in the Mongolian language to enable screen readers for blind people to use the Internet.

159. On International Day of Persons with Disabilities, ITU-D released the BDT Thematic report, *Making TV Accessible*, published jointly with ITU-D Sector Member, the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict). The ITU Secretary General opened the M-Enabling Summit, organized by G3ict, in cooperation with ITU and the US Federal Communications Commission, on 5-6 December 2011 in Washington, DC, it was an excellent occasion to distribute and spread the content of the report which was written by the chairman of the ITU-T Focus Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility. ITU-D and G3ict issued a draft version of their forthcoming report on *Making Mobile Phones and Services Accessible*, which was finalized and launched by BDT in 2012. This report is a key reference one more time for ITU-T FG AVA and to inform and make devices and in general, mobile communications accessible for persons with disabilities. the same FG AVA groups of experts dealing with Mobile and handheld devices.

160. In 2012 more than 200 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 were developed on topics required by the beneficiaries (Project Management including planning, implementation and follow-up).

161. 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 further resources and partners to increase accessibility to ICTs through ITU activities.

Action Line C4: Capacity-Building

162. 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.

163. 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.

164. 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.

165. 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.

166. 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.

167. 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.

168. 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.

169. In May 2013 ITU organized a workshop on "**Using ICT Tools for Human Capital Development and Capability Assessments in the ICT Secto**r", 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.

USING ICT TOOLS FOR HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS IN THE ICT SECTOR WORKSHOP

170. 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.

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. 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. 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. The Girls in ICT events developed in the last 3 years created a global environment that empowered and encouraged over 70'000 girls
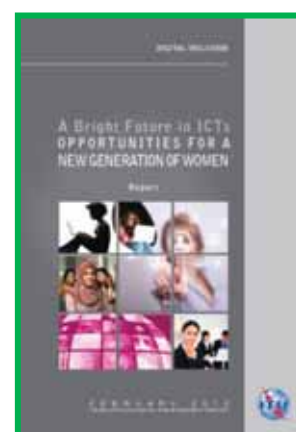
and young women to consider careers in the growing field of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

174. In 2013, over 40,000 girls and young women took part in the celebrations of International Girls in ICT Day, on 25 April 2013 and <u>over 1,500 events were held in more than 121 countries</u> worldwide, including at ITU headquarters and at the European Parliament in Brussels in collaboration with the European Commission. During WSIS 2013 a session on "Women and ICT careers" was organized by ITU jointly with WICTAD, aiming at finding solutions to address the need for more women in ICT careers. The topics such as the need for strong and committed support from the industry; the importance of role models and mentoring opportunities, the fact that countries should take a closer look at STEM curricula and adapt them to the today's needs, as well as the fact that the culture and the physical environment is really important, were highlighted and debated during this session.

175. 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.

176. ITU-D also promoted the ITU *Girls in ICT Portal*, housing over 550 programmes including nearly 200 scholarship opportunities, more than 75 contests and awards, over 150 training and internship opportunities and online networks offering career support and mentoring, 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*

177. 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.

178. **Women's Digital Literacy Campaign:** Over 800'000 marginalized and poor women at the bottom of the development pyramid have been trained to become digitally literate since ITU and Telecentre.org Foundation launched their joint Women's Digital Literacy Campaign in 2011. Training has been provided by 147 organizations in 85 countries that are part of the Telecentre.org Foundation network.

179. BDT has promoted the campaign at numerous events in 2012 and 2013, funded a contest in 2012 to incentivize telecentre managers to train as many women as possible and this year is developing more advanced digital literacy training materials that will be used in telecentres around the globe. More information about joining the campaign is available at http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/sis/Gender/digital_literacy.html

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

180. 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.

181. 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. 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 Recommendation F.747.2 on deployment guidelines for ubiquitous sensor network (USN) applications and services for mitigating climate change.

182. 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.

183. Key activities promoted by ITU since the approval of Resolution 182 has been the organization of the 6th 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.

184. 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 8th 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 6th 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.

185. 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.

186. ITU organized other events throughout 2012 and 2013 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)

187. 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 and 2012 conferences, is available at 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.

188. ITU-T published seventeen 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 new 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.

189. 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.

190. 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.

191. A Joint ITU-UNEP Basel Convention Session on "E-waste: Challenges, Solutions and Benefits" took place on 16 May 2012, during the WSIS Forum 2012. A new WTSA-12 Resolution on e-waste was adopted on 29 November 2012.

192. 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.

193. 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.

194. A 1st 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 2nd Workshop that took place in September 2012 and concluded with an Action Plan.

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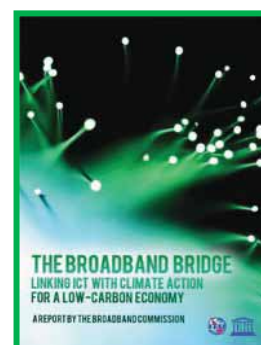
background papers, reports, case studies and statistics on ICTs and the environment including information on climate change, conflict minerals, e-waste and other sustainability issues.

196. 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 coutries 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 sice 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.

197. 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.

198. 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 3rd Green Standards Week. For additional information about this Focus Group: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ssc.

199. 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.

200. During 2012-2013 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.

201. 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 particulary young people, thanks to its educational potential.

202. As a follow up to this report, ITU and the Broadband Commission launched in September 2012 the case study.

203. "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.

204. 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.

205. A report on the use of ICT for improving information and accountability for Women's and Children's Health has been published. The report highlights the contributions that ICT applications can provide in fast tracking the fulfillment of the MDGs 4 and 5.
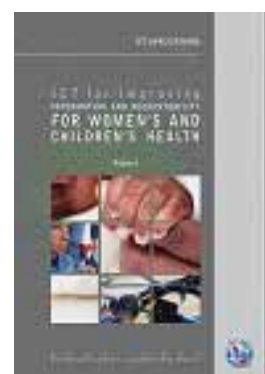
206. Technical assistance was provided, in collaboration with WHO, to Costa Rica to launch an mHealth for Smoking Cessation

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intervention at the national level as a model to be replicated by other countries.

207. A regional workshop on "e-Health services in low-resource settings" was organized in Tokyo, Japan, 4-8 February 2013 in collaboration with the Japanese Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and NTT to better share Knowledge and disseminate ICT Applications for Health best practices.

208. An online eHealth projects repository was created in collaboration with WHO to collect information about operational eHealth projects around the world available at: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/ICT-Applications/Pages/gehealthprojects.aspx

209. Two events have been organized during the World Health Assembly in May 2013 and during ECOSOC meeting in July 2013 to raise countries' awareness about the potential of Mobile for Health and especially for non-communicable diseases.

210. The joint ITU-WHO "National e-Health Strategy toolkit" is currently made available and translated into 5 UN languages. At least four countries have already adopted the toolkit to develop/evaluate/update their own national strategies.

211. Four regional workshops in Africa and Asia are being organized with WHO to showcase eHealth innovations that address women's and children's health and to strengthen human capacity at the government level to conduct national eHealth strategy development and planning.

212. Additional extra-budgetary resources are made available to support ICT use for Maternal and Child health and to combat non-communicable diseases through partnerships development with international organizations (WHO) and industry associations e.g. the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) and Verizon Foundation.

213. A toolkit developed on building Mobile-based ICT Applications for e-government services.

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

214. 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.

215. The ITU actively participated in the 2013 WSIS Session on Action Line C8.

216. 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" the BDT develops actions and projects dedicated to indigenous communities targeting to use the ICTs as a tool to achieve the integration into the Information Society of these communities.

217. BDT included the relevant provisions in the activities of its Operational Plan with a view to support Member States in addressing special needs of indigenous people for creating dedicated actions and projects as regards to equitable access, use and knowledge of information communication technology (ICT's), based on the preservation of their heritage and cultural legacy.

218. 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

219. 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.

220. 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 FG 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.

221. 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.

222. World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 was held from the 23 January to 17 February 2012. WRC-12 addressed some 30 agenda items related to frequency allocation and frequency sharing for the efficient use of spectrum and orbital resources, thus ensuring high quality radiocommunication services for mobile and satellite communications, maritime and aeronautical transport as well as for scientific purposes related to the environment, meteorology and climatology, disaster prediction, mitigation and relief. Over 3000 participants, representing 165 out of ITU's 193 Member States attended the four-week Conference, braving the extreme winter conditions prevailing in Geneva. Over 100 Observers from among ITU's 700 private sector members along with international organizations also

attended WRC-12. WRC 2012 concluded its deliberations with the signing of the Final Acts that revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits.

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

223. 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.

224. 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.

225. 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.

226. The results of the open consultation including all the **Formal Submissions received** and the draft **Plan of Action** are available at www.ungis.org .

227. 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) .

228. 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.

229. 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.

230. 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.

231. 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

232. 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 15th Session of the CSTD that during the WSIS Forum 2012 Multi-stakeholder consensus was achieved on the 10 year reporting templates.

233. 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).
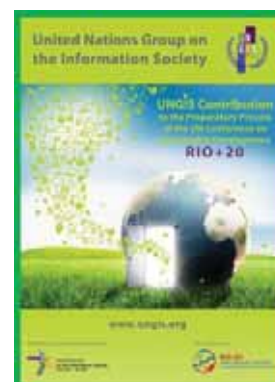
234. Following up on the recommendations of its 7th meeting, under ITU's leadership, UNGIS presented a joint contribution to the preparatory process of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20). In response to the call for contributions by the RIO+20 secretariat, UNGIS prepared and submitted a contribution highlighting the relevant aspects of ICTs and Information Society to help achieve a green economy and sustainable development.

235. 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 .

236. 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".

237. 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.

238.   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.

239. 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 (11a.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).

240.   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).

241. 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.

242. 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

243. 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

244. During preparation of WSIS Stocktaking Report 2013, the UNGIS secretariat contacted facilitators on a bilateral basis to collect information on the latest activities in their respective Action Lines for period 2012-2013. The 5th edition of WSIS Stocktaking Report reflects more than 700 latest WSIS related activities each emphasizing the efforts undertaken by stakeholders involved in the WSIS process, out of the projects submitted, 25% were by international organizations, mainly by UNGIS members. The WSIS Stocktaking Report 2013 was released on 14th May at the WSIS Forum 2013.

245. ITU continues to provide secretariat support to UNGIS and maintains the official UNGIS webpage www.ungis.org .

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

246. 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.

247. In 2012-13, 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 38th and 39th edition of the Yearbook of Statistics, and the 16th and 17th editions of the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database. In February 2013, ITU published "The World in 2013: ICT Facts and Figures" featuring estimates for key ICT indicators for the current year.

248. 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.

249. The 10th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) took place in Thailand from 25-27 September 2012. The meeting attracted around 300 participants 70 Member States, 14 public and private organizations (including academia) and 13 regional and international organizations. The meeting focused on the following main topics: national coordination of ICT statistics; ICT infrastructure and access; revenue and investment; quality of service; data traffic; wireless broadband; digital broadcasting; the WSIS+10 review; e-commerce; ICT household access and individual ICT use; and gender and ICT indicators. Two sessions were organized jointly with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. The WTIM was preceded by a two-day meeting of the ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI).

250. The 1st Meeting of the ITU Expert Group on ICT Household Indicators (EGH) took place in São Paulo, Brazil, on 4-6 June 2013. The meeting was organized by ITU and hosted by the Brazilian Network Information Center (NIC.br). The meeting was attended by 38 participants representing national statistical offices, ministries, regulators and other organizations officially in charge of monitoring the information society from 18 countries, as well as UNECLAC. The meeting examined contributions received from members of the EGH online discussion forum over the past year, and finalize the revision of the core list of indicators on ICT household access and individual ICT use developed by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and collected by ITU at the international level, as well as the related revision of the ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals.

251. The 11th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS) will take place in Mexico City, from 4-6 December 2013. It will be hosted by the Government of Mexico and will focus on the following main topics: national coordination of ICT statistics; ICT infrastructure and access; revenue and investment; quality of service; data traffic; wireless broadband; digital broadcasting; the WSIS+10 review; e-commerce; ICT household access and individual ICT use; and gender and ICT indicators. The WTIS 2013 will also feature an international high-level panel debate on the topic of monitoring international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and information and communication technologies (ICTs). The other sessions of the WTIS 2013 will address topics such as the national coordination of ICT statistics, data quality assurance, measuring ICT and gender and digital broadcasting. It will also discuss evolving areas in the mobile sector, such the measurement of machine-to-machine connections and LTE-advanced services. It will also feature countries' experience on data collection and dissemination platforms. The results of the work of the Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI) and the Expert Group on Household indicators (EGH) will be presented for adoption by the WTIS. The WTIS will be preceded by a two-day meeting of the EGTI, in the same location.

- On 7 October 2013, ITU launched the Measuring the Information Society (MIS) Report 2013, which includes ITU's two authoritative benchmarking tools to monitor information society developments worldwide: The IDI captures the level of ICT developments in 157 economies

worldwide and compares progress made during the last year. The IPB combines the consumer prices for (fixed and mobile) telephone and Internet broadband services for 161 economies into one measure and compares these across countries, and over time. Besides an analysis of key market developments, the MIS 2013 also included the first complete ITU price data collection for mobile-broadband servies, the first-ever model to quantify the world's Digital Native population and an overview of digital TV broadcasting trends. For more information on the report, see: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2013.aspx

252. The ITU Statshot May 2013, which compares the global cost of broadband, is available at http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/stats/listing.aspx?lang=en . Data and analysis in the ITU Statshot are drawn from the Measuring the Information Society 2012 and the ITU World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators database.

(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).

253. 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) as a valuable tool for assisting the WSIS follow-up, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis phase of the Summit.

254. 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 2013, over 6200 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).

255. 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 2013 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).

The 5th edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report was officially released in May during the WSIS Forum 2013. The 2013 report reflects more than 700 of the latest WSIS-related activities, submitted to the WSIS stocktaking process between May 2012 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 2012 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 on 1st of August 2013 inviting stakeholders to provide their input to the final WSIS Stocktaking reporting 2014 that will be released WSIS+10 High-level event & Forum 2014.

256. 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. As of July 2013, WSIS Stocktaking Platform attracted 20 000 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.

257. 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.

258. In 2013, this initiative was continued and on 3rd September 2012 the contest of WSIS Project Prizes 2013 was launched. More than 280 projects from 64 countries were submitted for the contest and more than 3500 people participated in the online voting phase. The WSIS Project Prize Ceremony was held on 13 May 2013 during the WSIS Forum 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland where 18 prizes were awarded in recognition of outstanding efforts and achievements in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes to the following entities:

o Ministry of Higher Education (Saudi Arabia) with the project Safeer Programme in category C1: The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

o Ministry of Education (Saudi Arabia) with the project Schools Connectivity Project in category C2: Information and communication infrastructure

o Public Library Radislav Nikcevic (Serbia) with the project AgroLib Ja (Agricultural Libraries in Jagodina) in category C3: Access to information and knowledge

o EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries) (Italy) with the project PLIP builds communities ICT skills in 23 developing and transition countries in category C4: Capacity building

o Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Society (Ecuador) with the project Digital Training through Mobile Classrooms in category C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

o Ministry of Communication and Transport (Mexico) with the project Club Digital: massive open online ICT courses in category C6: Enabling environment

o Network for Information and Computer Technology, Indore (India) in cooperation with Municipal Corporation, Indore and Bank of India with the project SAKSHAM - ICT enabled Direct Old Age Pension Distribution in category C7: ICT applications - e-Government

o Ministry of the transport and communications, National Information Technologies JSC (Kazakhstan), and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the project E-license Information System in category C7: ICT applications - e-Business

  o African Forum for the Promotion of New Information and Communication Technologies (AFP-NICT) (Congo) with the project Training and connecting rural people in category C7: ICT applications - e-Learning

  o Ministry of Health (Oman) with the project Reduce Childhood Mortality Rate: Infants and Children under 5 years of Age in category C7: ICT applications - e-Health

  o Civil Service Commission (Kuwait) with the project E-Employment system in category C7: ICT applications: e-Employment

  o University of La Punta (Argentina) with the project Zero Balance in category C7: ICT applications - e-Environment

  o Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA) (Netherlands) with the project Web 2.0 and Social Media Learning Opportunities in category C7: ICT applications - e-Agriculture

  o Abu Dhabi Technology Development Committee (United Arab Emirates) with the project Abu Dhabi Science Festival in category C7: ICT applications: e-Science

  o Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies in cooperation with Colnodo (Colombia) with the project En mi idioma ("In my language") in category C8: Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

  o Ministry of Youth and ICT and Workforce Development Authority (WDA) (Rwanda) with the project Africa Digital Media Academy in category C9: Media

  o Ministry of Communication and Transport (Mexico) with the project Mujermigrante.mx: promoting human rights for migrant women in category C10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

  o Child Helpline International (Netherlands) with the project Child Helplines and Telecoms: A toolkit to assist your child helpline to advocate for a free of costs telephone number in category C11: International and regional cooperation.

259. Innovative component of WSIS Forum 2013 was Showcasing Theatre that provided opportunity to promote the winning projects of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013 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. The showcasing theatre was divided into four sessions and held on 14, 15, 16 May.

260.. The winners were highlighted in the 2013 edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report on Success Stories that was released on 14 May 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).

261. 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.

262. WSIS Project Prizes 2014 will be launched on 8th August 2013 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

263. Support to collection of information using the WSIS stocktaking database:

264. 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.

265. 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".

266. 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.

267. The embeddable interface of WSIS Stocktaking can also be found on the e-agriculture platform and UNDESA website.

268. 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.

269. 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).

270. 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)

271. 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.

272. 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. Together with WMO, ITU held a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Implementation Workshop in April 2011. Another CAP Implementation Workshop sponsored by ITU, OASIS and WMO was held on 23-24 April 2013. ITU-TSG 17 currently is progressing OASIS Common Alerting Protocol (CAP 1.2) into an ITU-T Recommendation.

273. 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.

274. 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 will further address: (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 will identify 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) and Chile (October 2013). After one year activities, this FG published a technical report on Telecommunications and Disaster Mitigation in June 2013. In addition, the FG transferred two base documents for Recommendation to ITU-T SG2 for further development. The lifetime of this FG was extended until June 2014 by the TSAG meeting in June 2013.

275. 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) and Chile (October 2013). After one year activities, this FG published a technical report on Telecommunications and Disaster Mitigation in June 2013. In addition, the FG transferred two base documents for Recommendation to ITU-T SG2 for further development. The lifetime of this FG was extended until June 2014 by the TSAG meeting in June 2013.

276. 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.

277. 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 wich included past forums in Colombia, Guatemala and Kyrgyzstan and in Barbados. In addition, ITU provides country assistance on climate change adaptation.

278. 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.

279. 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.

280. 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.

281. The Emergency Telecommunication project of BDT provides satellie 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.

282. 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 collabrating 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 cisis.

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

283. 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

284. 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).

285. As part of this effort, ITU continues to organize high-level events known as *Connect the World* Summits (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, ITU and the second *Connect CIS* Summit in Minsk, Belarus 2009, ITU organized the Connect Arab States Summit in Doha, Qatar from 5-7 March 2012, 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 the Americas will took place in Panama City, Panama, from 17 to 19 July 2012.

286. In 2012/13 BDT continued 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

287. World Telecommunication and Information Society Day (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).

World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
17 May 2013

ICTs AND IMPROVING ROAD SAFETY

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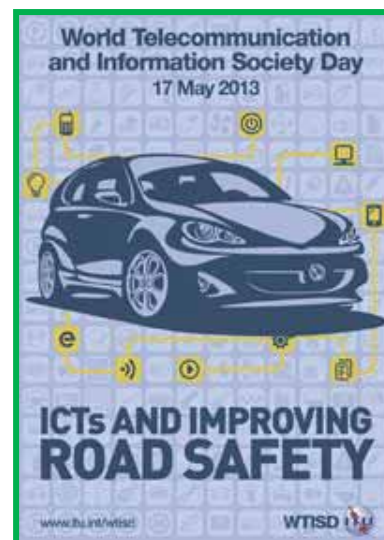
288. The World Telecommunication and Information Society Day endeavors to raise awareness of the possibilities that the use of the Internet and other ICTs can bring to societies and economies, as well as of ways to bridge the digital divide. ICTs are increasingly in demand to meet the Millennium Development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

Laureates 2013

Mr Ueli Maurer
President of Swiss Confederation

Mr Volkmar Denner
Chairman, Robert Bosch GmbH

Mr Jean Todt
President of F.I.A

289. The 2013 World Telecommunication and Information Society Award was presented to three eminent personalities: Mr Ueli Maurer, President of the Swiss Confederation; Mr Volkmar Denner, Chairman of the Board of Management of Robert Bosch GmbH; and Mr Jean Todt, President of the International Automobile Federation (FIA). The three laureates were honoured in recognition of their leadership and dedication towards promoting ICTs as a means of improving road safety.

290. The theme for World Telecommunication and Information Society Day 2013, "ICTs and Improving Road Safety" is in line with the United Nations "Decade of Action for Road Safety" which dedicates the period 2011-2020 towards improving global road safety. "The United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety is dedicated to helping to make roads and vehicles safer worldwide," said United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. "I commend the International Telecommunication Union for its work with industry to develop ICT standards and for collaborating with the International Automobile Federation to create awareness on road safety." Mr Ban noted that Hands-free communications mean fewer accidents, especially among young people who account for more than half of road deaths. ITU has been leading worldwide efforts in developing state-of-the-art ICT standards for intelligent transport systems (ITS) and driver safety that utilize a combination of computers, communications, positioning and automation technologies, including in-car radars for collision avoidance. ITU has also been developing standards for safe user interfaces and communication systems in vehicles as well as optimizing driving performance by eliminating unsafe technology-related distractions while driving. "Road traffic safety is a global concern for public health and injury prevention," ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun I. Touré said. "Every year, 1.3 million people die in traffic related accidents and another 20-50 million people are injured mainly in developing countries around the world. As a result, Governments and individuals suffer an estimated USD 518 billion in global economic loss."

For further information please visit: http://www.itu.int/en/wtisd/Pages/default.aspx

(k) Bridging the standardization gap (BSG)

291. ITU is working to implement PP-06 Resolution 123 on bridging the Standardization Gap between developed and developing countries.

292. 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).

293. 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.

294. 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.

295. 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 Korean Communications Commission (KCC). Funds were also used to provide fellowships.

296. 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.

297. 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.

298. 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.

299. 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 six times in 2012 and 2013 and is expected to conclude its work in mid-2014, following the extension of its lifetime at the TSAG meeting in June 2013.

(I) Internet Governance Forum

300. Since the beginning, ITU has been a leading contributor to the Internet Governance Forum. ITU continues its active participation in the 8th IGF in October 2013 in Bali, Indonesia. Three Dynamic Coalition meetings and several workshops will be 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. This year, a member of the Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability (DCAD) was invited to join the panel of the Opening session of IGF. DCAD also organized a joint workshop with BAPSI (Bidirection Society, a non-profit organization from India): "Accessible Inclusion For All Abilities and All Ages, Access for Persons who fall between the cracks" as well as the DCAD 6th face to face meeting.

301. In particular, this year ITU is organizing a joint Open Forum with UNICEF to launch a public consultation on the draft of the updated version of the Child Online Protection (COP) Guidelines on Industry, originally produced and published in 2008 within ITU's COP Initiative.

302. Members of ITU's delegation will also be involved in relevant workshops and events, providing an ITU perspective on critical issues such as Cybersecurity, Protecting vulnerable children online, Climate Change, as well as Accessibility to ICTs and inclusion for all. In addition, ITU is organizing the Secretary-General's Open Talks – an informal consultation series on international internet public policy, focusing on the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model of Internet Governance on the occasion of the IGF in Bali. The essence of the discussion in these informal consultations will form part of the Secretary-General's Information Document to the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG-Internet) in November 2013.

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

303. 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 15th Session of the CSTD that during the WSIS Forum 2012 multi-stakeholder consensus was achieved on the 10 year reporting templates.

304. 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 15th Session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Following 2012 ITU Council Resolution, the ITU Secretary General contributed to the 67th session of the General Assembly, providing an update on the Plan of Action as well as all activities related to the WSIS+10.

305. 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)

- o   Agreement on outline of the forward looking outcome
- o   Discussion on text

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

2015:
- Report on the outcomes of the Overall Review Process to the 18th Session of CSTD
- UN General Assembly to endorse the forward looking outcome.
- Contribution to MDG Review Process

(b) WSIS+10 at WSIS Forum 2012 and 2013:

306. The WSIS Forum 2012, mirrored the true multistakeholder and inclusive spirit of the WSIS process. During the Forum, topics related to WSIS +10, and WSIS Beyond 2015, were covered in the high level opening segment, 2 plenary sessions, a ministerial round table, action line facilitation meetings, thematic workshops and interactive sessions.

307. Many delegates emphasized the need to strengthen reporting mechanisms for the 10-year implementation of WSIS related activities and identify the new developments and challenges that have emerged.

308. This year, within the format of the WSIS Forum a Ministerial Roundtable was held, where more than 25 Ministers highlighted their country's progress in the implementation of the WSIS goals, while drawing attention to many issues that still need to be addressed. The emphasis during the discussions at the Ministerial Roundtable was on Achievements, Challenges and the post 2015 agenda. They also emphasized the need to develop national strategies, national reporting and international collaboration towards WSIS +10.

309. Action Line Facilitators from various UN agencies, regional commissions, the private sector, governments and civil society reported their own efforts towards WSIS implementation and follow-up, and shared their future plans to achieve the targets set in the WSIS+10 plan of action.

310. Some of the topics raised in the WSIS+10 discussions during the week focused on: Interoperability, cybersecurity, child on-line protection, e-governance, e-health, youth inclusion, ICT and girls, broadband, cloud computing, protection of data, privacy issues,

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[2] 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 is planned that the WSIS Forum 2014 will be held in parallel with the High-Level Meeting on the Overall Review (WSIS+10), i.e. 14-18 April 2014.

multilingualism, public private partnership, capacity building of citizens and government; and connectivity of the educational institutions.

311. Further to the request of the ECOSOC Resolution (E/2011/31) on the Assessment of the Progress Made in the Implementation of and Follow-up to the Outcomes of WSIS, the WSIS +10 Plenary sessions concluded with Multistakeholder consensus on the following:

- preliminary indications for a vision 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

312. These templates will establish the necessary framework for reporting on the ten-year achievements by WSIS stakeholders, as well as highlighting the remaining challenges to be addressed. The outcomes of the WSIS+10 discussions held during WSIS Forum 2012 will, of course, be highlighted in the WSIS Forum 2012 Outcome Document.

313. The **WSIS Forum 2013** was held from the 13-17 May 2013 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva. More than 1800 WSIS stakeholders, including representatives of governments, private sector, civil society and International Organizations, from over 140 countries, assembled at the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in Geneva. 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.

314. WSIS+10 related sessions formed the **WSIS+10 Visioning Track** that was organized in accordance to the Plan of Action developed within the framework of the United Nations on the Information Society (UNGIS) Open Consultation Process on WSIS+10 (2011-2012, www.ungis.org) . The WSIS+10 Visioning Track at WSIS Forum 2013 included the following :

- **WSIS+10 Plenary One (15 May 2013) and Two (17 May 2013)**
  Series of official statements evaluating the WSIS process, putting forward strategic guidance on the Overall Review WSIS+10 were made by WSIS Stakeholders. The plenary benefitted from the views provided by the former UN Secretary General, Mr Kofi Annan, and from inputs by countries that hosted regional meetings related to the WSIS+10. All stakeholders were invited to submit written statements at the end of the Plenary.

- **WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge**
  Focus on Geneva Phase -2003 (15 May 2013)
  Focus on Tunis Phase -2005 (16 May 2013)
  Two WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge sessions were held in World Café format. This proved to be a participative process methodology that enabled active involvement

of each and every stakeholder in a generative discussion around key questions on the WSIS outcomes in context of the emerging trends and new challenges. The shared dialogue facilitated intensive peer exchanges and was an excellent means to express innovative ideas, reveal emergent trends and consolidate an open network of world-class experts.

- **Ministerial Round Table (14 May 2013)** Participants at the Ministerial Round Table shared their vision about the WSIS Review Process and the WSIS Beyond 2015. They reaffirmed their support for the WSIS Process as a multi-stakeholder platform pursuing a common vision for a people centric, inclusive Information Society. They encouraged the WSIS Process to continue beyond 2015, while taking note on the importance of the overall review process as requested by Tunis Agenda

- **High level Opening Session :** *Identifying Emerging Trends in the ICT Ecosystem (13 May 2013)*
  High level speakers representing all the different type of stakeholders presented the recent developments in the ICT ecosystem and their efforts directed towards implementation of the WSIS outcomes. Several emerging trends have been indicated and possible challenges and opportunities for the future were identified.

  In addition, civil society, the private sector and the academia held thematic workshops to gather insights on the WSIS Review Process. The different Action Line workshops focused on integrating their main outcomes with the vision for the process beyond 2015 and several country workshops addressed the challenges of the overall review at the national level.

315. Moreover, in context of the post 2015 development agenda and the WSIS+10 two substantive sessions, i.e UNGIS Substantive Session (13 May 2013) and the High Level Substantive Session on ICTs and Post 2015 Goals (16 May 2013) addressed the role of ICTs for sustainable development beyond 2015.

316. The WSIS +10 Visioning Track included the input from the UNESCO hosted, Multistakeholder Event for the WSIS+10 Review on Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development and coorganized by UNESCO, ITU, UNCTAD and UNDP.

317. The outcomes of the WSIS+10 Visioning Track has been captured in the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge document that will serve as possible input into further discussions during the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), the UN General Assembly as well as the ITU Council.

- The WSIS Forum 2013: Statement on the WSIS+10 Visioning is available here: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/inc/doc/outcome/WSIS10_Statement.pdf

318. The WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge document aims at creating a single reference point on WSIS+10 meetings, reports and updates. It is an open document and WSIS Stakeholders

are invited to provide additional inputs if necessary and contribute to the preparatory process leading towards the WSIS+10 High Level Event & Forum 2014. The document is available here: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/documents/wsis10.html

(c) Regional Development Forums:

319. In an attempt to collect regional emerging trends and challenges as an input for the WSIS+10 the ITU-D organized Regional Development Forums (RDFs) in six regions.

- **CIS**

  WTDC 14 Regional Preparatory Meeting for CIS took place from **19 to 21 February 2013 in Chisinau, Moldova,** preceded by the Regional Development Forum for CIS **on 18 February.**

- **Asia & the Pacific**

  WTDC 14 Regional Preparatory Meeting for Asia and the Pacific took place from **30 April to 2nd May 2013 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia,** preceded by the Regional Development Forum for Asia and the Pacific **on 29 April.**

- **Americas**

  WTDC 14 Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Americas took place from **20 to 22 August 2013 in Montevideo, Uruguay,** preceded by the Regional Development Forum for the Americas on **19 August.**

- **Africa**

  WTDC 14 Regional Preparatory Meeting for Africa took place from **2nd to 4th October in Accra, Ghana,** preceded by the Regional Development Forum for Africa **on 1st October.**

- **Arab Region**

  WTDC 14 Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Arab Region will take place from **29 to 31 October 2013 in Bahrain,** preceded by the Regional Development Forum for the Arab Region on **28 October.**

- **Europe**

  WTDC 14 Regional Preparatory Meeting for Europe will take place from **26 to 28 November 2013 in Belgrade, Republic of Serbia,** preceded by the Regional Development Forum for Europe on **25 November.**

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

320. **Input Documents: Six input documents were submitted to the WSIS+10 High Level Event Open Consultation Process**

- [WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge](#)
- [Identifying Emerging Trends and a vision beyond 2015! 2012 & 2013](#)
- [WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document](#)
- [Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development: Final Statement](#)
- [Measuring the Information Society Report 2013](#)

321. 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](#)

Initiation of the Open Consultation Process: stakeholders were invited to submit inputs for the Draft Outcome Documents and proposals on themes & innovative approaches at the Event

Official Submissions:

- [Official Submission Form #1 on the Outcome Documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event](#)
- [Official Submission Form #2 on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format](#)
- **[Received Official Submissions](#)**

- **Phase Two:** *7-8 October 2013* - First Physical Meeting <u>» More on Phase Two</u>

The first physical meeting of the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (MPP-WSIS+10) (<u>www.wsis.org/review/mpp</u>) was held on 7-8 October 2013, in ITU Headquarters, as part of the second phase of the six phased WSIS+10 High-Level Event Open Consultation process. The purpose of this meeting was to develop multistakeholder consensus on the proposed texts for the zero drafts that were developed based on the official submissions received during the first phase and the background documents.

The meeting was chaired by Prof V.Minkin (Russian Federation), Chairman of the Council Working Group on WSIS and the Vice Chairs of the meeting were Switzerland, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

More than 140 participants from 70 Countries participated in total in the meeting, in a remote and physical manner. All WSIS Stakeholders, that is, governments, private sector, civil society and international organizations took active part in the meeting.

The Deputy Secretary General of the ITU, Mr H.Zhao, provided opening remarks and encouraged all participants to actively contribute towards developing the zero drafts for the two outcomes namely, the WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, while drawing attention to the open, inclusive and multi-stakeholder character of the process.

All the action line facilitators including, ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDESA, WMO, UNEP, WIPO, WHO, UPU, ITC, ILO, FAO, UN Women and UN Regional Commissions contributed towards the development of the zero drafts, within their respective mandates and presented the drafts of their respective action lines during the meeting. All UN organizations serve as secretariat to the preparatory process, coordinated by the ITU.

- <u>Webcast</u>

- Presentation on the Preparatory Process » PDF format

- Towards the Second Meeting: Next Steps and Deadlines » PDF format

- Proposed Zero Draft Outcome Documents Considered by the First Physical Meeting: **Proposed Zero Draft Outcome Documents**

- Main Outcomes by Chairman » PDF format

- Photographs:
  http://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/sets/72157636319882795/

- **Phase Three:** *16-18 December 2013* - Second Physical Meeting **» More on Phase Three**

  - **Register   Here**   *»   for   on-site   and   remote   participants;* *» read more about registration here*

322. Documents for Comments: Zero Drafts with Consolidated Texts for Chapter C of the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 (Deadline 17 November 2013). WSIS Stakeholders were invited to make comments on the Zero Drafts of the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015. The deadline for submitting the documents to the WSIS Secretariat at wsis-info@itu.int was 17 November 2013 (non-extendable). These documents, including the structure and format, have been developed following the outcome of the First Physical Meeting.

323. These documents have been developed keeping in mind some basic principles listed below:

- Focus on the WSIS Action Lines and measurement of their implementation.

- Develop a vision upon existing framework of Action Lines, identifying emerging trends, challenges and priorities for new decade, without making existing framework of Action Lines obsolete.

- Geneva Declaration and Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by General Assembly

- Restrict the proposals on Action Lines, under the responsibility of the respective UN Agencies, to the Geneva Plan of Action.

- Avoid proposals referring to the outcomes of the Tunis phase of WSIS on the following, implementation mechanism, follow up, internet governance (other than internet issues relevant to action lines), IGF, enhanced cooperation, CSTD.

- Avoid prejudging the outcomes of the 68th Session of the General Assembly on modalities of the Overall Review

- Respect mandates given by Tunis Agenda and respect for the multi-stakeholder principles.

Between 17 November and 29 November the Secretariat prepared all the necessary documentation, which includes compilation of all submissions leading towards the First Drafts of documents. Secretariat published the documentation for consideration two weeks before the second meeting(Deadline : 29 November 2013).

All the proposals for the First Drafts to be considered by the Second Physical Meeting are available here: **http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html** .

- **Phase Four:** *17-18 February 2014* - Third Physical Meeting » More on Phase Four

- **Phase Five:** *1 March 2014* - Outcomes of the open consultation published. » More on Phase Five

- **Phase Six:** *12 March 2014* - Final Brief on the WSIS+10 High-Level Event » More on Phase Six

   For all updates on the WSIS+10 process please visit www.wsis.org/review/mpp

(e) WSIS+10 High-Level Events:

WSIS+10 High-Level Event & Forum is scheduled to be held from the 13-17 April in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

The preparatory process comprises of a multistakeholder Open Consultation Process. The Open Consultation Process aims at ensuring the participatory and inclusive spirit of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event & Forum 2014 by actively engaging governments, civil society, the private sector and intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process in an open and inclusive consultation process to develop multistakeholder consensus on the following:

- WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

- WSIS +10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating agencies

- Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format for the WSIS Forum 2014

(f) WSIS and the Regional Commissions:

324. 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).

325. 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.

326. The ITU WSIS Secretariat has facilitated organization of the meeting of the Regional Commissions at the WSIS Forum 2012, that offered an opportunity to the commissions to present an update on series of activities related to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

327. In follow up to the discussions at the WSIS Forum 2013 the ITU WSIS Secretariat has 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

Collection of data using 10- Year Country Reporting Templates

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

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**

- **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**

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

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**

IV. Forums, innovative initiatives and future actions

(a) Forums

WSIS Forum 2013

328. The WSIS Forum 2013 was held from the 13-17 May 2013 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva. The Forum provided structured opportunities to network, learn and to participate in multistakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation. The Forum was hosted by ITU and jointly organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. This event built upon the tradition of annual WSIS May meetings, and its new format is the result of open consultations with all WSIS Stakeholders.

329. This year the Forum attracted more than 1800 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 60 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On –site participation increased tremendously during the WSIS Forum 2013. Several remote participants joined the forum through remote participation facilities. Onsite networking was facilitated by the imeetYouatWSIS online community platform. More than 1000 on-site participants have actively used the tool prior and during the event which has facilitated in fruitful networking leading to win-win partnerships. The Forum was followed on social networks - #wsis in Twitter and WSIS Process page on Facebook.

330. 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.

331. WSIS+10 related sessions formed the WSIS+10 Visioning Track that was organized in accordance to the Plan of Action developed within the framework of the United Nations on the Information Society (UNGIS) Open Consultation Process on WSIS+10 (2011-2012, http://www.ungis.org).

332. The WSIS+10 Visioning Track at WSIS Forum 2013 included the following :

- WSIS+10 Plenary One (15 May 2013) and Two (17 May 2013)
- WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge
  - Focus on Geneva Phase -2003 (15 May 2013)
  - Focus on Tunis Phase -2005 (16 May 2013)
- Ministerial Round Table (14 May 2013)
- High level Opening Session: Identifying Emerging Trends in the ICT Ecosystem (13 May 2013)

333. More than 150 sessions were held during the WSIS Forum 2013 in the form of high level dialogues, thematic and country workshops, showcasing theatres, ministerial round table, WSIS+10 Visioning Track, 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.

334. 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**.

- 5 High Level Sessions and Dialogues
- WSIS+10: 2 Plenary Sessions, High Level Opening Session
- Ministerial Round Table
- 17 Interactive Action Line Facilitation Meetings
- 6 Interactive Sessions
- Action Line Facilitators Meeting
- 52 Thematic Workshops
- 12 Country Workshops
- 25 Briefings and Publication Releases
- 2 Meetings of the UN Group on the Information Society
- 25 Exhibition Stalls
- Several Knowledge Exchanges

335. The commitment and dedication of the WSIS Stakeholders was evident from the outcomes submitted by the session organizers. The outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2013 will be submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology (CSTD), the UN General Assembly and ITU Council

336. For additional details on the sessions the ITU membership is invited to consult the Forum website, www.wsis.org/forum or the Programme Brochure made available prior to the meeting with detailed descriptions at: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/inc/doc/agenda/WF13_ProgrammeBrochure.pdf

337. On 17 May 2013, the WSIS Secretariat released a Draft WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document. 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.

338. The WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document is available at: www.wsis.org/forum . In order to highlight the emerging trends identified during the WSIS Forum 2013 a booklet capturing the emerging trends in 11 Action Lines was issues. It is available at: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/documents/trends.html

339. WSIS +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)

340. 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.

341. 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).

342. 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.

343. Council 2012 Resolution 1344 decided the modality of the open consultation for the Group.

344. 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.

(b) WSIS Project Prizes

345. 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.

346. In 2013, this initiative was continued and on 3rd September 2012 the contest of WSIS Project Prizes 2013 was launched. More than 280 projects from 64 countries were submitted for the contest and more than 3500 people participated in the online voting phase. The WSIS Project Prize Ceremony was held on 13 May 2013 during the WSIS Forum 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland where 18 prizes were awarded in recognition of outstanding efforts and achievements in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes to the following entities:

   o Ministry of Higher Education (Saudi Arabia) with the project Safeer Programme in category C1: The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

   o Ministry of Education (Saudi Arabia) with the project Schools Connectivity Project in category C2: Information and communication infrastructure

o Public Library Radislav Nikcevic (Serbia) with the project AgroLib Ja (Agricultural Libraries in Jagodina) in category C3: Access to information and knowledge

o EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries) (Italy) with the project PLIP builds communities ICT skills in 23 developing and transition countries in category C4: Capacity building

o Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Society (Ecuador) with the project Digital Training through Mobile Classrooms in category C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

o Ministry of Communication and Transport (Mexico) with the project Club Digital: massive open online ICT courses in category C6: Enabling environment

o Network for Information and Computer Technology, Indore (India) in cooperation with Municipal Corporation, Indore and Bank of India with the project SAKSHAM - ICT enabled Direct Old Age Pension Distribution in category C7: ICT applications - e-Government

o Ministry of the transport and communications, National Information Technologies JSC (Kazakhstan), and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the project E-license Information System in category C7: ICT applications - e-Business

o African Forum for the Promotion of New Information and Communication Technologies (AFP-NICT) (Congo) with the project Training and connecting rural people in category C7: ICT applications - e-Learning

o Ministry of Health (Oman) with the project Reduce Childhood Mortality Rate: Infants and Children under 5 years of Age in category C7: ICT applications - e-Health

o Civil Service Commission (Kuwait) with the project E-Employment system in category C7: ICT applications: e-Employment

o University of La Punta (Argentina) with the project Zero Balance in category C7: ICT applications - e-Environment

o Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA) (Netherlands) with the project Web 2.0 and Social Media Learning Opportunities in category C7: ICT applications - e-Agriculture

o Abu Dhabi Technology Development Committee (United Arab Emirates) with the project Abu Dhabi Science Festival in category C7: ICT applications: e-Science

o Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies in cooperation with Colnodo (Colombia) with the project En mi idioma ("In my language") in category C8: Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

o Ministry of Youth and ICT and Workforce Development Authority (WDA) (Rwanda) with the project Africa Digital Media Academy in category C9: Media

o Ministry of Communication and Transport (Mexico) with the project Mujermigrante.mx: promoting human rights for migrant women in category C10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

o Child Helpline International (Netherlands) with the project Child Helplines and Telecoms: A toolkit to assist your child helpline to advocate for a free of costs telephone number in category C11: International and regional cooperation.

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

347. 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 2013, WSIS Stocktaking Platform attracted 20 000 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)

348. 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

349. 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.

350. 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)

351. 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.

352. E*mphasizing* 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

353. 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.

354. 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

355. 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*, sseveral actions by ITU and partners are under implementation. More information on them is available on at 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.

356. 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.

357. 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.

358. 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

359. 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

360. 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.

361. 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.

362. 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 Americas Summit

363. The Connect Asia-Pacific Summit, which will be 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 will take place on 18 November at the IMPACT Challenger Hall in Bangkok, Thailand. Its theme is Asia-Pacific: Smartly DIGITAL (Digital Inclusive Green Innovative Transformative Affordable Living). The Summit will be held back-to-back with ITU TELECOM World 2013 which takes place from 19 to 22 November 2013 at the same venue.

364. The Connect Asia-Pacific Summit will bring 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 will, among others, seek to provide 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. It will in return contribute to achieving the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and beyond.

Global Flagship Initiatives

365. 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.

366. 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

367. 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.

368. 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.

369. 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.

370. The Broadband Commission aims to demonstrate that broadband networks:

   i)   have the same level of importance as roads and electricity networks; and are basic infrastructure in a modern society;

   ii)   are uniquely powerful tools for achieving the MDGs;

   iii) are remarkably cost-effective and can offer impressive rates of return-on-investment (ROI) for both developed and developing economies;

   iv)   underpin all industrial sectors and are increasingly the foundation of public services and social progress ;

   v)   must be coordinated nationally by governments in partnership with industry, in order to reap the full benefit of these powerful tools.

371. 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

372. 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 Foudation, 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 2013". This is the second 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.

373. 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.

374. In 2013 the Broadband Commission's Working Groups have launched 3 reports focused on education, gender and the post 2015 agenda.

The Working Group on Broadband and Gender chaired by UNDP launched its first report on September 2013 in New York. *Doubling Digital opportunities – enhancing the inclusion of women & girls in the Information Society* studies the role that ICTs and the Internet can play in advancing gender equality agendas, including equal access to new technologies by women and girls. It examines the central question of how access to the Internet and ICTs can help redress some of the inequalities women and girls face in their everyday lives, and whether inequalities in access to the Internet, and the types of content available online, are in fact reinforcing social attitudes towards women. It concludes with policy recommendations:

- Integrate Gender and National ICT and Broadband Policies
- Improve Sex-Disaggregated ICT Statistics and Measurement
- Take Steps to Boost the Affordability and Usability of ICT Products and Services
- Improve Relevant and Local Content Online
- Initiate an Action Plan to achieve gender equality in access to broadband by 2020

The Report of the Broadband Commission Task Force on Sustainable Development: *Transformational Solutions for 2015 and beyond* was launched in New York on September 2013. The Report, under the lead of Ericsson, presents innovative, scalable multi-stakeholder solutions which are needed to deliver inclusive economic growth and a shift to sustainable patterns of consumption and production where ICT and broadband can make a major contribution. This report examines the role broadband and ICT can play as transformative solutions to achieving sustainable development for all. It also presents ten recommendations on the measures and commitments needed from governments and other stakeholders to fully leverage the potential of broadband and ICT to enable a sustainable future

The Working Group on Broadband and Education chaired by UNESCO launched its first report on February 2013. *Technology Broadband and Education: Advancing the education for All Agenda* report stresses that participation in the global economy is increasingly dependent on the 21st-century skill of navigating the digital world. However, traditional school curricula tend to prioritize the accumulation of knowledge above its application, and many systems fail to adequately train students in how to become
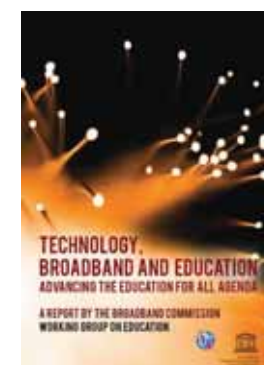
responsible digital citizens, or prepare them to sustain their employability throughout their lives in a knowledge economy. Expanding access to, and proper use of, ICTs will solve this challenge, while at the same time increasing the efficiency of school systems, improving teacher training and resources, and extending learning opportunities beyond the classroom and to disadvantaged groups. Governments – in developing countries in particular – need to explore ways to bridge the digital divide and implement policies that encourage increased investment in ICT in education. This report provide with a set of recommendations.

375. The Broadband Commission Secretariat in collaboration with ITU and Cisco conducted research and published report: *Planning for progress: Why national broadband plans matter*. The report finds that there has been strong recent growth in policy adoption, with some 134 Plans in force by mid-2013. It also suggests that the introduction or adoption of a broadband plan is associated with 2.5% higher fixed broadband penetration, and 7.4% higher mobile broadband penetration on average.

376. In addition to the working group activities, the Broadband Commission, hosts two regular face-to-face meetings each year to solicit feedback from regional constituents, including ministers and regulators, as well as members of the private sector. Broadband Commissioners debate key issues advance the work of the Commission and typically offer expertise and guidance to guest Ministers and VIPs.

377. On March 16-17 2013, the Commission met in Mexico City, at the invitation of the Co-Chair, Mr Carlos Slim Helú. The UN Post-2015 development agenda, the Broadband Commission targets, content stimulation and global ICT indicators were in focus of the discussion throughout the meeting. The Broadband Commission set also a new gender target which was one decisive outcome of the first face-to-face meeting of the Broadband Commission Working Group on Broadband and Gender. The new target is designed to spur female access to the power of information and communication technologies.

378. The Eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in New York, on 21 September 2013, coinciding with the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly. The Commission released its annual report with a country-by-country snapshot of the state of broadband deployment worldwide and measuring progress towards five key targets: price, household and individual access, government broadband policy and gender, and access to high-speed technology. "The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband" – second of the State of broadband report was welcomed by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who noted that the next decade will be the 'decade of broadband' since around the world, broadband networks are becoming basic national infrastructure – just like transport, energy and water networks.

379. The next meeting of the Commission will take place in Dublin in March 2014, at the generous invitation of Mr Denis O'Brien, Chairman of the privately-owned Digicel Group.

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

380. 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.
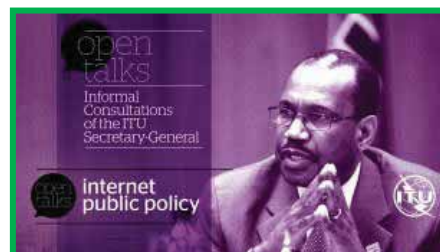
381. The first topic of 'Open Talks' deals with international internet-related public policy issues, including the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance. In line with the objective to adopt informal, open and inclusive formats providing opportunities for anyone, anywhere in the world to participate, a World Café was held at ITU headquarters on October 8, 2013.

382. 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?

383. 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.

384. 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/.

385. For information please refer to the Communiqué.

(j) m-Powering Development Initiative

386. Technology is constantly and rapidly evolving. The next evolution is empowering 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.

387. 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. 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.

388. The First Advisory Board Meeting of the m-Powering Development Initiative convened on 15th October 2013 at ITU. The Advisory Board, which will meet 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.

389. For more information, please visit: www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Initiatives/m-Powering/Pages/default.aspx.

(k) Smart Sustainable Development Model Initiative

390. 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 the same infrastructure could also be used for socio-economic development within regions. The purpose 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

391. Industry leaders met in an advisory capacity on 18th October 2013 to promote ITU's Smart Sustainable Development Model (SSDM) initiative. The first meeting of the Advisory Board brought together leaders of the telecom sector to leverage the transformational power of ICTs to push forward innovation and change at all levels.

392. The Board 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 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 who are most vulnerable to natural disasters.

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

(l) BYND2015 Global Youth Summit

394. 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.

395. 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.

396. 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.

(m)   Roadmaps for WSIS Action Lines C2, C5, C6

397. 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).

398. 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.

399. 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.

(n) Communication and Outreach

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

401. **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 .

402. **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 .

403. **WSIS Process on Facebook :** The WSIS Facebook page has a fan following of 705 fans who contribute actively to the page http://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess .

404. **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.

405. **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 .

406. **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.

(o) Future Actions

407. The following major ITU-WSIS related events and initiatives are planned for 2012-13:

- WSIS +10 High – Level Event & Forum 2014

- Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10)

- Coordination of the Process directed towards collection of data using 10- Year Country Reporting Templates

- Dissemination of information on the 10 years templates WSIS

- WSIS Project Prizes 2014

- Regional Human Capacity Building Forums

- Regional Development Forums

- Global Symposium for Regulators

- Global Human Capacity Development Symposium

- Regional Preparatory Meetings for the World Telecommunication Development Conference

- ITU Green Standards Week

- TELECOM 2014

(p) WSIS Fund in Trust

408. 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.

409. 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.

410. 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.

411. The ITU would like to thank Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mexico, Oman Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Intel and Hewlett Packard for their contribution to the WSIS Fund in Trust in 2013 to accelerate the implementation of the WSIS related activities undertaken by ITU.

2013 Contributors to the WSIS Fund in Trust

Strategic Partners

Oman (Sultanate of)

Intel

WSIS+10 Visioning Partner

United Arab Emirates

Partners for Specific Activities

Azerbaijan (Republic Of)

Kazakhstan (Republic of)

Kuwait (State of)

Mexico

Poland (Republic of)

Rwanda (Republic Of)

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

Tanzania (United Republic of)

Hewlett-Packard

412. The official letter for the Call for Contributions 2012 - 2013 is available at: http://www.itu.int/itu-wsis/fund/index.html in all the 6 Official UN Languages.

Official Letter (**AR**, **EN**, **ES**, **FR**, **RU**, **ZH**)

V. Final conclusions

413. 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.

414. 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.

415. 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, to be taken at 68th Session of GA, ITU will continue carry out WSIS+10 related activities.

416. In order to engage the WSIS Stakeholders several new components were introduced in 2013. The WSIS Forum 2013 welcomed more than 1800 stakeholders from 140 countries. It was acknowledge as the most successful Forum till date. The second edition of the contest of WSIS Project Prizes was held and 18 prizes were awarded. ITU has made every attempt to improve the display, interactivity and accessibility of WSIS related websites.

417. 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.

418. 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 2012 to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcome. In particular, ITU would like to thank the following for their contribution to the WSIS Trust Fund in 2013, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mexico, Oman Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Intel and Hewlett Packard.

419. 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.

420. 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 .

List of signed BDT projects since December 2012

	Project Number	Project Name	Signature Date
	AFRICA REGION		
1	7RAF08073-07	Broadband Wireless Network in the Kingdom of Lesotho	16 May 2013
	AMERICAS REGION		
2	9COL04033	Institutional support for the Spectrum Management	
3	9RLA11009	AMS CoE Regional Project: Management of capacity building activities	20 Dec 2012
4	7RLA07004	Caribbean Nodes for Centre of Excellence in the Americas Region	20 Dec 2012
5	9JAM13002	National CIRT Establishment	01 Apr 2013
	ARAB REGION		
6	2PLS13003	Connect a School, Connect a Community in the State of Palestine	14 May 2013
	ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION		
7	9THA13018	Roadmap development for digital terrestrial radio broadcasting roll-out in Thailand	24 Dec. 2012
8	9RAS13043	Broadband Policies/Plans & Applications	26 Dec. 2012
9	9RAS13044	Roadmap for Transition from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting in Asia and the Pacific	26 Dec. 2012
	CIS REGION		
10	2RER13023	ITU virtual Laboratory for remote tests of equipment, new technologies and services	7 Dec. 2012
	GLOBAL		
11	9GLO12070	Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting in Africa and Asia-Pacific	11 Oct. 2012
12	7GLO13071	Least Developed Countries Infrastructure Protection Program - Project Framework	12 Dec. 2012

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

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**

- • **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**

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

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**