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Contribution by

International Telecommunication Union

ITU Contribution to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes - 2012

(mid-term report for period of October 2011–June 2012)

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www.itu.int/itu-wsis

Background: This mid-term report reflects contributions from all Sectors and the General Secretariat on the activities implemented from Council-11 (October 2011) to June 2012 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

World Summit Geneva 2003 Tunis 2005
on the Information Society
Turning targets into action

Table of Contents

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. Council 2011 in its' Resolution 1334 reinforced ITU's Role in the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

3. A Council Working Group 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. CWG-Internet is limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders. Previously, this group was functioned 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). The terms of reference for the CWG-Internet are to identify, study and develop matters related to international Internet-related public policy issues, and including those issues identified in Council Resolution 1305 (2009);

4. 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 multi-stakeholder 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 AL C8 and C9.

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

   e) Implementation of other WSIS outcomes.

5. The **three Sectors** of the Union (Standardization, Radiocommunication and the Development Sector) and the General Secretariat have carried out major initiatives and activities that enhance the WSIS outcomes.

6. Within ITU, the effective coordination of ITU's strategies and activities in relation to WSIS has been ensured by a **WSIS Task Force** chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General.

7. This document is divided into 4 sections, following the introduction the second one provides an overview of the WSIS implementation activities undertaken since Council-11by the ITU, the third 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 undertaken since PP-10 in the context of WSIS implementation

(a) Lead facilitator (along with UNESCO and UNDP) in organizing the multi-stakeholder implementation of the *Geneva Plan of Action*.
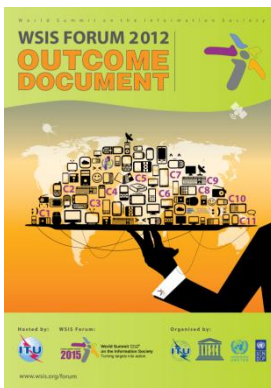
8. In 2012, ITU hosted the WSIS Forum 2012, from 14 to 18 May, which was jointly organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. This event built upon the tradition of the annual WSIS May meetings, and its new format is a result of open consultations with all WSIS Stakeholders. The five day forum comprised of high-level panels, WSIS Action Lines meetings, thematic workshops, and various platforms for networking and initiation of partnerships. The WSIS Forum 2012 Outcome Document is available at: www.wsis.org/forum

9. 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 18th of May 2012 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.

10. The implementation of the Plan of Action for the WSIS+10 review process was initiated during two WIS+10 Plenary Sessions during the WSIS Forum 2012 and there was Multi-stakeholder consensus on the following:

   a. preliminary indications for a vision beyond 2015

   b. templates for the reports of the lead facilitators on the Action Lines

   c. templates for the national self-evaluation reporting on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes

11. 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.

12. With aim of ensuring inclusiveness in the preparatory process of the WSIS Forum 2012, in October 2011 the ITU facilitated amongst the organizers the launch of an Open Consultative Process on the thematic focus and format of the forum, please view all phases and outcome here: http://groups.itu.int/wsis-forum2012/OpenConsultationProcess/Overview.aspx

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

Action Line C2: Information and Communication Infrastructure

13. 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 Plan of Action. 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.
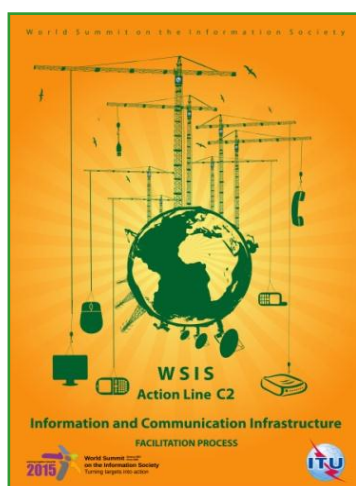
The 7th Facilitation Meeting on Action Line C2 was held in Geneva on 14 May 2012 as an integral part of the WSIS Forum 2012. Based on proposals received during the WSIS multi-stakeholder open consultation process, the theme for the Action Line Facilitation meeting was "Innovative Technologies and New Opportunities providing Access to ICT - Transition from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial TV and Digital Dividend". The Stocktaking Database is used as an effective tool for the exchange of information on the projects in relation to the implementation of Action Line C2. More information on WSIS Stocktaking can be found at WSIS Stocktaking Information System.

14. 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. Building upon the success of its first Summit, Connect Africa, held in Kigali, Rwanda, in October 2007, 2007 that resulted in commitments of 55 billion US Dollars from various stakeholders, ITU organized the second Summit, Connect CIS with partners on 25-27 November 2009

15. In Minsk, Belarus, the Summit gathered 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 Tadjikistan) 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 Summit concluded with the Connect CIS Declaration.

16. Within the framework of the Connect the World initiative the ITU launched several initiatives relevant for the WSIS Action Line C2, including Wireless Broadband Partnership, Connecting Villages Initiative, Connect a School, Connect a Community.

17. Under the *Connect a School, Connect a Community* initiative to improve access to broadband in schools and to enable them to serve as community ICT centers, ITU implemented a project in the Americas Region that initiated development of an online toolkit to share best practices with ITU Members on policies and regulation to promote school connectivity and low cost computing device programmes for schools. Through a related projected funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the online platform for the toolkit and its repository of training materials for community ICT centres was finalized and three additional modules for the toolkit developed: providing ICT for indigenous peoples; using ICTs to promote education and job training for persons with disabilities'; and community ICT centres for the promotion of the economic and social empowerment of women. All five modules have been translated into the six official ITU languages. Ten sets of training materials are also available online for free access by community ICT centres, focusing on the digital inclusion of for rural users, indigenous peoples and women. The training materials for women have been tested in the Philippines and Bhutan.

18. ITU has provided advice to 3 Member States in developing national school connectivity plans (Mauritania, Tanzania and Nicaragua where ITU also connected five model schools with community ICT centres and is implementing projects, including in Gambia, Niger and Tanzania funded through a EUR 500'000 donation by France to equip and connect schools as community ICT centres. In addition, ITU is implementing a School Connectivity project of CHF1,000,000 for Comoros, Lesotho,, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. In order to facilitate building wireless broadband in the developing and the least developing countries in the Asia Pacific countries, ITU has implemented the "Master plan for wireless broadband in ASP" project since January 2011. The objective of this project is to assist the Asia and Pacific countries in developing their own wireless broadband master plan which will eventually provide access to broadband supported services and applications at rates that are affordable and comparable to those in developed countries. The project was funded by Korea and ITU. ITU has selected four beneficiary countries (Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Vietnam) and the experts have assisted to make the master plan for 4 countries.

19. Wireless Broadband Access Networks, ITU-McCAW Foundation-Partners: 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 expected outcome of the project will include:

- Deployment of Wireless broadband infrastructure for identified areas in selected countries in Africa;

- Development of ICT applications

- Training local experts on the operation of deployed wireless communication Network.
- Development of national ICT broadband network plan for entire territory of the beneficiary countries.

20. Broadband Wireless Network is Operational in Burundi, Ongoing in Djibouti, Burkina Fasso, Mali and Rwanda.

In Burundi, at the end of the training, an examinations & certification awards ceremony was organized. And 13 Local engineers were able to assist in the installation of the Broadband Wireless network in Burundi with the supervision of the Expert from McCaw foundation in close collaboration with the Engineers of Codium, on the equipment and software supplier.
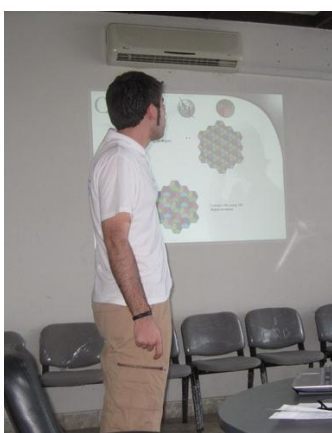
Training Sessions

a Family photo at the end of the Training sessions

After the training, the following main activities were carried out in Bujumbura city:

- *Supervision of radiofrequency equipment installation* including all the equipment, software and ancillaries. The sites were ready-for-Installation before installation. Onatel took care of all tasks related to civil works/site conditioning, and all aspects related to access to the site including licenses, permits, etc.

- *RadiofrequencyCommissioning and Implementation* per site including: Installation Certification, System Commissioning and Configuration
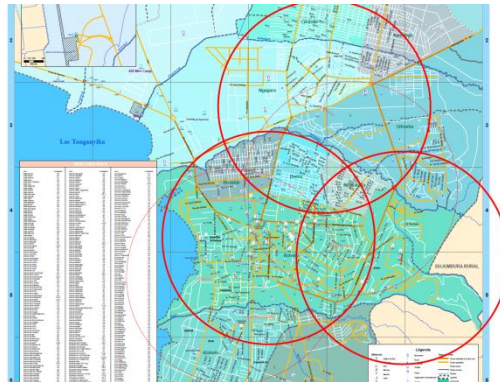
Network Design, Bujumbura Network coverage

Network Installation by the local team of experts in Bujumbura

ITU

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2015
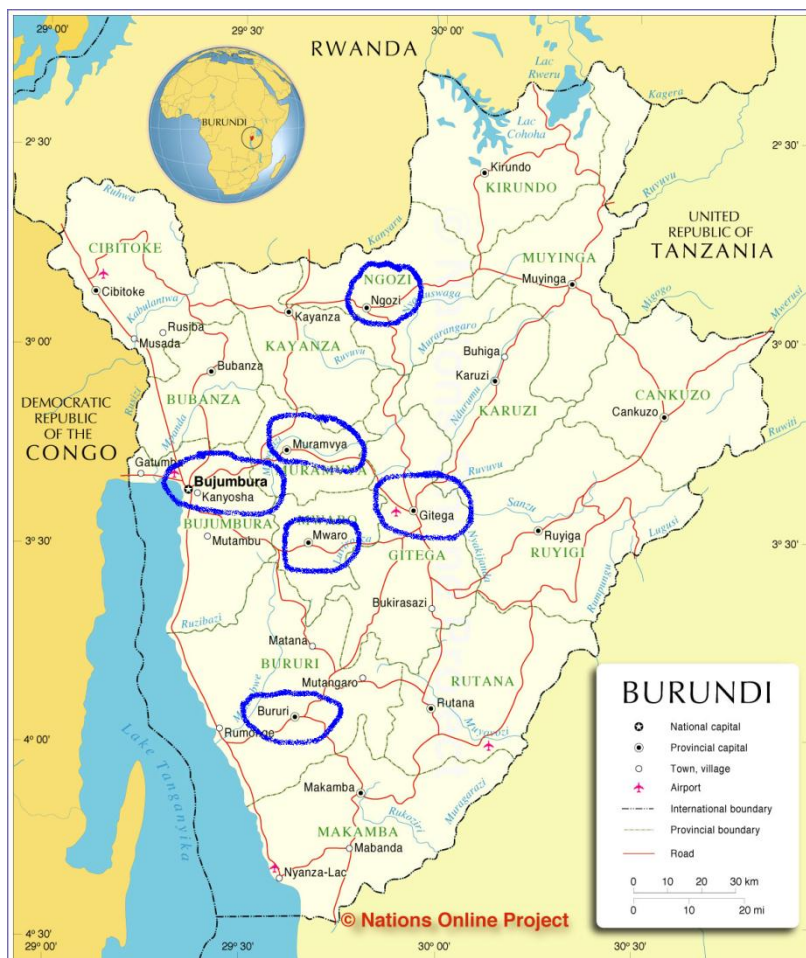
The Map of Burundi showing the areas covered by the ITU-McCaw Broadband Network

The areas shown in blue color on this map of Burundi are connected: 3 sites in Bujumbura Capital City, and 1 site in each of the following city in the country: Ngozi, Bururi, Mwaro Gitega, Muramvya

The network is operational and 212 PCs and other related equipment for local area network in schools and hospitals were provided.

H.E Pierre Nkurunziza President of Burundi and Dr. Hamadoun I. Touré, the ITU Secretary General during the official ceremony in Ngozi province to launch the network operation in Burundi.

21. The ITU continues to encourage the agencies responsible for development aid and assistance to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector. To this end, ITU approaches potential donors to encourage them to join ITU's connectivity initiatives

22. The ITU organized (a) the Pacific ICT Ministerial Forum with the theme of "Connecting the Unconnected" in Tonga on 19-20 February 2009 preceded by a senior officials meeting on 17-18 February 2009. Several potential offers and projects were discussed that aimed to improve connectivity in the Pacific. The Forum adopted a Communique that aimed to make available and accessible to all the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication Technologies to all. (b) the Tonga Declaration from the Pacific Regional ICT Ministers' Meeting in June 2010 in Tonga, which endorsed the Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific (FAIDP); (c) the recent Special Pacific Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministerial Forum Communiqué, Noumea, New Caledonia, 11 April 2011. For communiqué for the Pacific Islands please see:
   http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/asp/CMS/Events/2011/PacificMinisterial/Communique2011.pdf

23. The ITU successfully organized the Sub-regional Telecommunication Ministerial Forum for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) on 11-12 December 2009 in Vietnam with active participation from the business and government sector, such as the Australian Government, as well as sub-regional and global development partners. Focusing on the theme: "Towards an ICT-strengthened and connected CLMV Subregion", the Forum issued a Communiqué which called on ITU and concerned parties to plan and implement initiatives announced during the Forum focusing on capacity building, public private partnership and enabling policy and regulatory frameworks.

24. The ITU organized five ITU Regional Development Forums in 2009, and five in 2010 one for each Region, and developed training materials in close collaboration with TSB and BR, for bridging the standardization gap and fostering the implementation of Next Generation Networks and Broadband Networks for developing countries as well as for addressing the transition from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting in developing countries

25. In addition the ITU carries out several activities as implementer of the WSIS Action Line C2, through its programmes and projects, for instance:

   • Connecting Remote/Outer Islands in the Pacific, ITU and Andorra Telecom;

   • ICT Applications and Satellite Diversity: Pacific Island States, ITU;

   • Rural Telecoms, ICT Services and Entrepreneurship Development, RSA-ITU-UPU. The project aims to activate the information market in rural and remote areas, using new technologies, and developing entrepreneurs at various levels of operation and services. We are currently working in Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique. Post Offices are an integral part of this approach.;

   • Feasibility Study on Digital Broadcasting Roadmap in Africa and Asia Pacific, ITU-Republic of Korea;

   • Feasibility Study for the Implementation of Broadband Infrastructures in Africa and Asia Pacific, ITU and partners;

- Harmonization of policies and guidelines for the ICT market and human/institutional capacity building in the field of ICT in three regions (Sub-Saharan countries, Caribbean countries, Pacific Island States), European Commission;

- Implementation of the cooperation agreement signed between ITU and One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) to connect and educate children; and

- Under Special Assistance to LDCs, ITU provided assistance in establishing IXPs, for instance in Afghanistan and Haiti;

- A Telecom Network Planning Manual for evolving network architectures (versions 4 and 5) to be used to facilitate the planning of network architectures and the transition to the Next Generation Networks;

- ITU-D has made available a computer program to assist the Administrations of developing countries in performing their spectrum management responsibilities more effectively. This program is known as SMS4DC (Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries). The SMS4DC provides assistance on technical and regulatory procedures for managing spectrum allocated to the Land Mobile, Fixed and Broadcasting services, in full compliance with the relevant ITU recommendations. It includes the use of an open-source global digital terrain map. The software is designed for easy upgrade to accommodate revised ITU procedures and regulations. SMS4DC is intended to be a low-cost, entry-level spectrum management system; however, it is a very complex software tool with many technical features and functions.

- Direct assistance was provided to Mali, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Bhutan and Nepal in planning the countries' broadband infrastructure by making use of appropriate planning tools.

- Guidelines for building Test Labs for conformance and interoperability of equipment and systems in developing countries are under finalization. They will be ready by the end of 2011

- Assistance to Serbia for reinstating their broadcasting network as requested by PP Resolution 126.

- Please see Annexure 1 for a list of all BDT Projects initiated since 30th September 2010 in the area of action line C2.

26. Furthermore, as mandated by its Membership within the framework of the Regional Initiatives, ITU develops a number of the large scale regional projects focusing on 28 regional initiatives facilitating development of the information and communication infrastructure in Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Americas, Commonwealth of Independent States Regions and Europe. More information on these projects as well as the other projects can be found ITU-D Projects webpage.

27. In the implementation of Action Line C2, ITU continues to be at the forefront of providing global standards for telecommunication. Between the period 1 Nov. 2011 – 15 Apr. 2012, ITU-T approved 164 ITU-T Recommendations (105 Recommendations, 49 amendments/corrigenda and 10 Supplements) to ITU-T Recommendations.

28. ITU standardization activities related to Next Generation Networks (NGN) continues on signalling protocols for QoS resource control, security, multimedia services over NGN, fixed-mobile convergence, service level requirements and architectural framework to provide new

services based on Internet Protocol Television (IPTV). A key ITU-T Recommendation outlining objectives and design goals for future networks was approved in May 2011. Two more new Recommendations defining different facets of Future Networks were approved in January 2012. New elements including mobility, content delivery, access, for service providers and identity management services were added to a key NGN architecture Recommendation. ITU-T SG 13 continues its work in the field of security for NGN and in February 2012 new Recommendation on requirements for deep packet inspection in Next Generation Networks was determined.

29. ITU-T Study Groups 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; home networks, cloud computing; and emergency telecommunications. A new WP 6/13 "Cloud Computing" was established in ITU-T SG 13 in Feb. 2012 and assumed the work on cloud computing performed in the different Questions of SG 13 as well is a home for the three new Qs on cloud computing ecosystem, functional architecture and resource management. A Global Standards Initiative on Internet of Things (IoT-GSI) will act as an umbrella for IoT standards development worldwide. Two draft Recommendations: IoT-overview and IoT-terminology are being developed. A new Recommendation ITU-T Y.2060 (ex "IoT-overview") was consented in February 2012 and is currently in the AAP Last Call judgement. An "IoT terminology" draft Recommendation and an "IoT-work plan" are also being developed.

30. 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. These standards include G.hnem suite of standards for narrowband powerline communication (NB-PLC) which includes wireless access component (G.wnb) being developed in collaboration with ITU-R. G.hn suite of standards for broadband home networking has been further enhanced adding MIMO technology (G.9963). To facilitate collaboration with ITU-R on PLC emission issues, a new Recommendation ITU-T G.9964 was approved specifying the power spectrum limits for G.hn.

31. The Focus Group on Smart Grid held nine meetings from June 2010 and December 2011. It successfully concluded with five deliverables to be used for standardization by Study Groups.was held. As a means to facilitate cooperation, Joint Coordination Activity on Smart Grid and Home Networking (JCA SG&HN – http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/jca/SGHN/Pages/default.aspx) was established in January 2012. It is responsible for the stimulation and coordination of all network aspects of Smart Grid and Home Networking standardization activities across the ITU and other relevant bodies (e.g., SDOs, forums, regional/national organizations, and academia) in this standardization area.

32. WTSA-08 approved, among others, Resolution 76 on Conformance and Interoperability testing to help in increasing probability of interoperability as requested by developing countries. ITU-T organized four IPTV interop events (July, September, December 2010 and July 2011) and a home networking interop event was held in the week of 23-27 May 2011 in Geneva. An ITU Regional Seminar for the Africa Region on Conformance and Interoperability Testing Centre(s) was held in Accra, Ghana, 4-6 July 2011.

33. WTDC-10 approved Resolution 47 on enhancement of knowledge and effective application of ITU Recommendations in developing countries, including conformance and interoperability testing of systems manufactured on the basis of ITU Recommendations. A set of guidelines on

building testing labs for conformance and interoperability of equipment and systems in developing countries is under development and will be published in early 2012. The guidelines will include the following topics: the process required for building testing labs; a site analysis (e.g. existing testing labs, knowhow); an economical analysis; financing opportunities; collaboration mechanisms; best practices; reference standards and ITU Recommendations. A questionnaire to collect information from ITU Members on the status of Conformance and Interoperability of Equipment and Systems was sent. Questionnaire and analysis of the received replies are available here.

34. 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. It asks the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau and Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to ascertain the requirement for, and as appropriate conduct, regional seminars and workshops in order to identify the needs of developing countries and to build human capacity in regard to measurement of EMF related to human exposure to these fields. The Bureaux have already taken concrete measures to move the work on this new Resolution forward within the framework of TU-T SG5 Questin 3/5, ITU-D Question 23/1 and ITU-R WP1/C with organizing workshops, starting development of Guidelines and measurement methods.

35. With regard to radiocommunications, some areas that are being actively studied are: wireless internet access (terrestrial and satellite broadband), emergency radiocommunications (to support disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief), remote sensing systems (for providing information on environment control and climate change) and digital broadcasting (to help bridge the digital divide). ITU has recently established global standards for the radio interfaces for the future International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT) family of systems able to provide wireless broadband access; along with this, there will be additional radio frequency spectrum to meet the growing requirements and the timely deployment of mobile broadband networks.

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

36. A fundamental role of ITU, following the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the 2006 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, is to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

37. Cybersecurity and Countering Spam Activities

a) The 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 this report is organized: (1) Legal Measures, (2) Technical and Procedural Measures, (3) Organizational Structures, (4) Capacity Building and (5) International Cooperation.

1) Legal Measures

38. 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, highlighting that establishing appropriate legal infrastructures is an integral component of a national cybersecurity strategy.

39. 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 elaborated 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.

40. 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.

2) Technical and Procedural Measures

41. 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.

42. ITU-T Study Group 17 (SG 17) is the lead study group on security and identity management with its role being reinforced by WTSA-08 Res. 50 and 52. SG 17 is also working on the implementation of WTSA-08 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 April 2010, Study Group 17 has been studying and standardizing Recommendations 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 April 2010, Study Group SG 17 has approved seven Recommendations related to cybersecurity, among them X.1209, and the foundational X.1500 on cybersecurity information exchange (CYBEX), and related technical measures such as X.1500.1, X.1520, X.1521, X.1524, and X.1570. Two additional Recommendations were approved on anti-spam measures: X.1243, and X.1245. Ten supplements to the X-series Recommendations provide complementary material on Cybersecurity and anti-spam, as well as three on identity management (X.1252, X.1253 and X.1275).

43. Several correspondence groups were established on subjects including security coordination, e-health, cloud computing and SmartGrid security, identity discovery, open identity trust

framework, NFC security, Child Online Protection, on providing confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT within industrial systems, SAML, XACML, and mobile IdM framework. Cybersecurity information exchange framework (CYBEX) and a comprehensive and structured effort of around 40 draft Recommendations related to CYBEX have emerged. The Joint Coordination Activity on Identity Management (JCA-IdM) is continuing actively. In addition, SG 17 is developing a Supplement on identity management roadmap. A new initiative by SG 17 intensifies security coordination within and among other study groups.

44. ITU-R's work in radiocommunication standardization continues, matching the constant evolution in modern telecommunication networks. ITU-R established clear security principles for IMT-2000 (3G) networks (Recommendation ITU-R M.1078, M.1223, M.1457, and M.1645). 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).

45. 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

46. 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 and, in partnership with IMPACT, is deploying capabilities to build capacity at the national and regional levels. As of today, around 140 countries have joined the collaboration, and have access to the GRC. Training sessions (on-site and online) are also being provided.

47. 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 32 countries. At the request of Member States, ITU-IMPACT is planning to conduct assessments in South America and South East Asia. The activities will be concluded in 2012. Five countries have signed cooperation agreements and provided a financial contribution to BDT for the establishment of CIRT, making use of IMPACT as executing agent.

48. In November 2011, together with IMPACT, ITU performed the first cross-border drill exercise by a United Nations agency. The cyber-drill was launched by ITU-IMPACT ALERT (Applied Learning for Emergency Response Team), and comprised a simulated cyberattack response linking the Computer Emergency Response Team/Computer Incident Response Teams (CERT/CIRT) of Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Myanmar and Viet Nam, in cooperation with multinational cybersecurity companies such as Trend-Micro and F-Secure.

4) Capacity Building

49. Within the framework of GCA, ITU facilitates the implementation and deployment of cybersecurity capabilities necessary to combat cyberthreats.

50. The ITU *National Cybersecurity Strategy Guide* has been finalized and made available to Member States.

51. 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.

52. 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 in the period 2010-2011 include:

a)   trained over 750 cybersecurity professionals and practitioners;

b)   deployed 250 scholarships to over 43 Member States globally; and

c)   trained over 50 law enforcement officers

5) International Cooperation

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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. Concerning ENISA and FIRST, discussions are currently underway, to be then finalized through the establishment of formal agreements.

56. In line with its long tradition of public-private partnership, and following the MoU signed with Symantec in May 2011, ITU started the release of 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. Moreover, ITU is discussing with Kaspersky Lab on how to make available the company's resources and expertise to Member States.

57. At its 22nd session, the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) of the United Nations Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) discussed the outcomes of the first Meeting of UN Focal Points on Cybercrime and Cybersecurity, led by ITU and UNODC; the main objectives of the meeting were to develop a harmonized policy framework for the UN system to combat cybercrime and ensure cybersecurity, and to elaborate a possible establishment of one stream of work under the CEB, or a dedicated working group on policy issues.

58. The HLCP endorsed the proposal of setting up one single group, the United Nations Group on Cybercrime and Cybersecurity, and agreed that ITU, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, would refine further its terms of reference. The second meeting of the United Nations Group on Cybercrime and Cybersecurity took place on 31 January 2012, with the participation of around 30 UN agencies. A draft UN harmonized policy was elaborated and was submitted to the HLCP in March 2012.

59. 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.

60. 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. As of December 2011, 95 Member States completed the COP National Survey and the comprehensive survey result is available on the COP website.

61. ITU-D has started to develop 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 to enable the development of global policies related to COP.

62. 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.

63. 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 will take place in Geneva during the WSIS Forum 2012.

The Child Online Protection (COP) Global Initiative

64. 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 designed based on the five GCA/COP strategic pillars to be achieved by ITU in collaboration with COP members.

65. As one of the deliverables of the COP Global Initiative, ITU is organizing the first *COP Awareness Programme* in Brunei with the aim to understand and discuss the scenario of Child Online Protection and Cybersecurity within the country.

66. Also, as part of the COP Global Initiative, a *COP Online Platform* within the ITU-IMPACT ESCAPE has been created in order to facilitate the work of members and promote the exchange of knowledge, information, activities and outcomes among partners.

67. The *COP National Strategy Guide* was developed for use by countries with no internet safety framework or for countries in the process of developing a national framework. The first draft was released by the end of January 2012.

68. Following 2011 TSAG deliberations, a Correspondence Group on COP under SG17 has been created to do research on the possible scope of activities in this area. The outcomes of the

work of the Correspondence Group were submitted to ITU-T SG17, who agreed to establish Joint Coordination Activity on child online protection (JCA-COP), discontinuing the Correspondence Group.

69. 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.

70. During the WSIS Forum 2012, several sessions were organized around the AL C5 these included, a high level dialogiue on Governance of Cyberspace and Cyberpeace and thematic workshops.

Action Line C6: Enabling Environment

71. 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 to 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.

72. Following tradition, ITU organized the 7th meeting on WSIS Action Line C6 on 15 May 2012, on the theme "Smarter regulation of the information society: ICTs as an enabler for better governance".The meeting was organized as an interactive panel discussion, involving multiple stake-holders including national governments, regulators, industry, civil society and international organizations.

73. 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:

74. World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 was held from the 23 January to 17 February 2012. WRC 2012 concluded its deliberations today 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.

75. The 11th edition of Trends in Telecommunications Reform 2010/11: Enabling tomorrow's digital world was published in 2011. The 12th edition of Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2012 focusing on Smart regulation for a broadband world will be published in May 2012.

76. In 2011, a new series of thematic reports was developed to produce masterpieces on hot or ground-breaking topics within shorter timeline, thus increasing the relevance of the materials and keeping up with the rapid changes in the broadband economy. The first series of four ITU Broadband Reports deal with the Impact of broadband on the economy, Exploring the value and economic valuation of spectrum, Regulation of global broadband satellite communications and Regulating broadband prices. The series is going to be launched in 2012 on the ITU Broadband universe portal. This the new one-stop-shop for ITU's activities and resources on broadband.

77. 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 2011, Module 2: Competition and Price Regulation was thoroughly updated. The overall Module 6: Legal and institutional Framework was also updated and the new materials will be published in April 2012.

78. *The 11th Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR)* was held from 21 to 23 September 2011 in Armenia City, Colombia. The theme of the event was *Smart Regulation for a Broadband World.* GSR approved best practice guidelines on the theme: "Regulatory approaches to advance the deployment of broadband, encourage innovation and enable digital inclusion for all''. The GSR was preceded by the Global Industry Leader Forum (GILF) on 20 September 2011 and by the meeting of the Regulatory Associations on 19 September 2011.

79. The 2012 edition of the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) will take place in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 2-4 October 2012 in collaboration with the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRCSL). GSR now incorporates the Global Industry-Regulators Dialogue (former GILF) that will take place on 2 and 3 October 2012.

80. The 12th Forum on Telecommunication/ICT Regulation and Partnership in Africa (FTRA-2011) was held in Kigali, Republic of Rwanda, from 13 to 15 June 2011 under the theme of Cloud computing, new development of ICTs.

81. The 13th Forum on Telecommunication/ICT Regulation and Partnership in Africa (FTRA-2012) will be held in in Libreville (Réplic of Gabon) from 18 to 20 June 2012, under the theme: « Transition from analog to digital television ; experience sharing, strategy of transition and digital dividend ».

82. A series of regional meetings, workshops, training events and direct assistance activities on topics related to regulatory and financial issues were organized in 2011 and 2012.

- 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. BDT Programme 3 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.

- ITU also developed the ITU Broadband Atlas, an interactive online 3D data visualization tool. The Atlas allows users to explore ICT indicators and regulatory data in a meaningful and accessible way. The tool could be used to mix and match multiple data sets, thus creating a systematic framework for understanding of the complex and multi-factor relationships between regulation and market realities. The tool will be further enhanced in the coming year.

- 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. A new project on Regulatory accounting and cost modeling in sub-Sahara Africa has been initiated in 2011. One of the key components of this project relates to tariff regulation which calls for two main activities namely: regulatory auditing and cost modeling. Liberalization of telecommunications in Africa has induced the need for nascent regulators to build up capacity in regulatory cost accounting/auditing and cost modeling in order for them to be better placed in regulating tariffs of operators for regulated retail and wholesale electronic communication services.

- A number of trainings were carried out under the ITU Centre of Excellence Network initiative to ensure the enabling environment on policy & regulation and economic and finance issues worldwide.

- In 2011, three regional seminars on costs and tariffs were organized in coordination with the ITU-T Study Group 3 Regional Group meetings for Africa, Asia and Pacific and Latin American and the Caribbean.

- In June 2011 BDT Programme 3 organized in Geneva the Executive-level training for Heads of Regulatory Authorities: Strategic impact of cost modeling and dispute resolution mechanisms.

- 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.

- Together with ITU-T Study Group 3, BDT Programme 3 organized a Workshop on Taxation of Telecommunication Services and Related Products, in September 2011, as well as a Workshop on Origin Identification and Alternative Calling Procedures in March 2012.

- Training courses were developed for experts from national regulatory authorities and operators on 3G mobile network cost modeling . These training workshops are being organized on a regional basis in coordination with the ITU Centres of Excellence (CoE).

- Under the category of research and development of tools, studies such as Case studies on the development of Next Generation Networks (NGN); and Mobile Termination Rates: To Regulate or not To Regulate have been prepared. During 2011, two studies on 1) taxation of telecommunications services and related products, 2) Case Studies of Taxation in African Countries and 3) International Internet Connectivity were developed and were released in

conjunction with related workshop on Apportionment of Revenues and International Internet Connectivity organized jointly by BDT and TSB in Geneva (23-24 January,2012).

- Other Regional activities: the Regulatory Reform and Market Environment Division addressed direct assistance on topics such as: Market Analysis, Cost modeling and pricing, Framework for Tariff Regulation, Numbering Resources Management, Policy and Regulations, Roaming, ICT National Plan.

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) ITU together with its partner G3ict launched an online toolkit to share best practices with policy makers and regulators on promoting accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities. ITU has prepared a print version of this toolkit which was published in accessible PDF, Braille and DAISY format on the ITU website. ITU has shared best practices and provided capacity building on the e-Accessibility toolkit in a series of events, including in the Africa, Asia-Pacific, Arab States and CIS regions. All presentations from these regional events are available online. Recognizing the importance of television as a channel for the dissemination of public information, education and entertainment, ITU, in collaboration with partner G3ict, has released Making TV Accessible, a new digital inclusion report designed to help the millions of persons worldwide living with a disability that prevents them from fully enjoying the audiovisual content coming into their homes. The report 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. As part of its activities in the area of ICT accessibility, ITU earlier partnered with G3ict to create the e-Accessibility Policy Toolkit for Persons with Disabilities. The new Making Television Accessible report will be added to the wealth of resources already available in the toolkit, and shared with ITU membership via the ITU website at www.itu.int/ITU-D/sis/PwDs/index.phtml .

(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

83. 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. For example, ITU organized the Global Symposium for Regulators and the 4th Global Industry Leaders Forum (September 21 – 23, 2011, Armenia City, Colombia), co-organized with Tunisia and UNCTAD the ICT4All Forum: Tunis+5 (Hammamet, Tunisia, November 2010), ITU Telecom World 2011 (Geneva, Switzerland, October 2011).

Action Line C3: Access to Information and Knowledge

84. ITU continues to promote universal access with equal opportunities for all, to scientific knowledge and the creation and dissemination of scientific and technical information. In 2010/11, ITU held numerous workshops, conferences and symposia, making extensive materials freely and widely available on the web. In addition, a number of online resources have been made available, including web-based information portals, practical ICT toolkits, and online databases, while existing resources were updated.

85. A workshop under the auspices of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC) was held to review and examine the standards needed for facilitating the development of accessible solutions around the world. To make audiovisual media accessible for persons with disabilities, an ITU-T Focus Group on Audiovisual Media Accessibility (FG AVA) was established recently and have had its first and second meeting in May and Sept. 2011 in Geneva. This will complement 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.

86. PP-10 created a new category of membership for academia, universities and research institutes, and 38 members have joined ITU since. Building upon the success of the four 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"*, is calling for original academic papers offering innovative and bold approaches in research and development to build smart, ethical, and sustainable communities. 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 10,000 USD.

87. 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.

88. ITU co-organized and actively participated in the 2011 WSIS Facilitation Meeting on Action Line C3, entitled Access to Information and Knowledge for Persons with Disabilities. The session was organized with co-facilitator UNESCO ITU shared the main activities of the Development and Standardization sectors in promoting international cooperation on accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Handbook version of the ITU-G3ict e-Accessibility toolkit was also disseminated in this session.

89. 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. ITU-D and G3ict issued a draft version of their forthcoming report on *Making Mobile Phones and Services Accessible*, which will be finalized in 2012.

90. 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
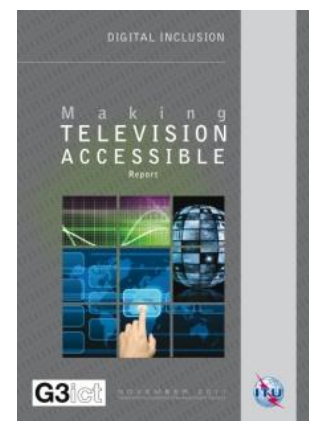
91. More than 150 indigenous people were trained during 2011 through online courses provided in partnership with Fondo Indigena, an organization to support the indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, ITU published an online module on *Providing ICTs to indigenous Peoples* to provide guidance on creating an enabling environment for ICT development in Indigenous communities, and an online tutorial in Spanish on how to plan the development of community ICT centres that best respond to the needs of indigenous peoples.

Action Line C4: Capacity-Building

92. Within the framework of its mandate as co-facilitator for Action Line C4 ITU organized 7th facilitation meeting of AL C4 which took place during the WSIS Forum 2012. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss and debate leveraging the mobile learning platforms for the benefit of Human Capacity Building. This year the Action Line C4 facilitation meeting was jointly organized with AL C7 ICT e learning entitled, Cellphones, tables, digital textbooks and what more?

93. Additionally, ITU carries out several activities through its Human Capacity Building (HCB) programme, including regional and international trainings, workshops, e-learning toolkits, networks of experts etc. In 2011 ITU continued to organize a series of ITU Regional Human Capacity Development Forums, with objective to promote excellence in human capacity development in the information and communications technology (ICT) and telecoms sector in Africa (Anglophone Africa 3-5 August at Banjul Gambia, Francophone Africa 24-26 at Douala Cameroon). In 2011 ITU continued to promote *ITU Academy* as a common portal and platform (http://academy.itu.int) that allows for a single access point for ICT training opportunities whether delivered face-to-face, or through instructor or self-paced distance learning.

94. ITU organized many workshops and seminars since around the world, some in collaboration with all sectors, on implementation of relevant ITU decisions, bridging the standardization gap, standardization activity related to climate change, cybersecurity, NGN and accessibility.

95. In the first 3 quarters of 2011,, under the Centres of Excellence Network Initiative 69 training events were organized and 1640 participants trained. The events organized and the number of participants trained are shown below:

2011

– Centres of Excellence Network for the Americas region (CoE – AMS and COE-CAR): workshops and 13 distance learning courses, ~520 participants trained;

– Centres of Excellence Network for the European region (CoE - EUR): 1 workshops and 1 distance learning courses, ~70 participants trained;

– Centres of Excellence Network for the Arab region (CoE - ARB): 2 workshops and 2 distance learning course, ~90 participants trained:

– Centres of Excellence Network for the CIS region (CoE - CIS): 4 workshops and 2 distance learning courses, ~300 participants trained;

– Centres of Excellence Network for the Asia-Pacific region (CoE - ASP): 8 workshops and 1 on-line courses, ~280 participants;

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- Centres of Excellence Network for the African region (CoE - AFR): 17 workshops and 2 distance learning courses were organized and ~180 participants trained;

- Centres of Excellence Network for Portuguese and Spanish speaking countries in Africa (CoE – AFR LSP): 10 workshops organized and ~200 participants trained.

96. In line with Action line C4(g), C6(l) and C7 (19), WSIS 2011 organized a briefing session on 16 May 2011 on Girls in ICT days to encourage more countries and companies to hold Girls in ICT Day events on the 4th Thursday of each April. ITU also organized awareness-raising events during TELECOM 2011 and WRC-12 and established a project with the Republic of Serbia to support ITU members in organizing national and local *Girls in ICT Day* events in 2012. Through this project, ITU-D has actively supported over 50 stakeholders organizing national and local International Girls in ICT Day events on 26 April 2012. Many of the stakeholders will be invited to showcase their event during the 2012 WSIS Forum on 16 Mary 2012. ITU-D also launched the ITU *Girls in ICT Portal,* housing over 400 programmes to support women and girls in the ICT sector, profiles of successful women in ICTs and the BDT thematic report *A Bright Future in ICTs: Opportunities for a New Generation of Women.*.

97. In 2011, ITU and telecentre.org Foundation launched a joint "Telecentre Women Digital Literacy Campaign to train one million women to become digitally literate by year-end 2012. Already nearly one quarter of a million women have been trained. 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 and eGovernment)

95. 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. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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 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 .The activities also included releases of publications and several networking opportunities for the participants.

98. 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 (hosted by Ghana in Accra in July 2011, which endorsed the "Accra Call to Action". The 7th Symposium will be held in Montreal, Canada on 29-31 May 2012

99. 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 conference (hosted by South Africa in Durban in December 2011), is available at the following link.

100. In the area of Green ICT standards, ITU-T Study Group 5, approved four new Recommendations: Recommendation ITU-T L.1410 (Methodology for environmental impact assessment of information and communication technologies goods, networks and services) and 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 Centers) and L.1100 (A method to provide recycling information of rare metals in ICT products) were approved. For further information refer to the website of ITU-T Study Group 5.

101. Other relevant events organized by ITU include the 2nd ITU Green Standards Week , to be held in Paris, 17.21 September 2012, the session on Powering Sustainable Energy through Green ICT Standards, held during Melecon 2012 in Yasmine Hammamet, Tunisia, on 26 March 2012, as well as an Information and Training Session on ITU Methodologies for Assessing the Environmental Impact of ICT, held on 12 April 2012 in Geneva. Complete information about these and other upcoming ITU´s activites on this area are available at the following link.

102. In support of the Internationl Year of Sustainable Energy for All , ITU launched the 2nd Green ICT Application Challenge and 1st Green ICT Hackathon in January 2012. Other activities on this area include the elaboration of a Report on "Mutual Influence of Energy Efficient ICT and Smart Grids to Reduce the Carbon Footprint and Mitigate Climate Change", to be released during 2012.

103. 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.

104. ITU-T together with over 40 organizations is carrying out a project to establish Environmental Sustainability Guidelines for the ICT sector. The project will provide ICT organizations with a checklist of sustainability requirements; guiding them in efforts to improve their eco-efficiency, and ensuring fair and transparent sustainability reporting.

105. ITU, UNESCO/IOC and WMO organized a workshop on "Submarine Cables for Ocean/Climate Monitoring and Disaster Warning: Science, Engineering, Business and Law" on 8-9 September 2011 which 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.

106. 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 Commisison for Digital Development, a multi-stakeholder 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 transtition towards a low-carbon economy.

107. For the upcoming months ITU will continue taking an active role on this action line, in particular by following the request from the participants in WSIS Forum 2011 to prepare an input on behalf of the WSIS process that can be sent as a contribution to the upcoming 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD 2012 or Rio+20). Other action line facilitators will be invited to contribute to this effort to document lessons learned from the WSIS process in using the information society to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication.

108. In collaboration with partners such as the Australian Government (DBCDE) and in line with other ITU's activities particularly on ICT infrastructure development, ITU has undertaken activities aiming at developing ICT applications suitable for local communities and particular user groups such as multi-purpose community telecentres (MCTs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), and marginalized people.

109. Under the Asia-Pacific Regional Initiative on NGN Planning, Migration and Applications to address the need for capacity building in the Asia-Pacific region both from policy makers/regulators and operators' perspective; a regional workshop on migration, technical, management, regulatory and security issues was organized in Tehran, Iran, in June 2009 attended by 54 delegates from 13 countries.

110. ITU and WHO are collaborating to facilitate national eHealth planning and have developed a "**National eHealth Strategy toolkit**": a comprehensive, practical guide that provides a strategic framework and method for the development of a national eHealth vision, action plan and monitoring and evaluation framework to be published April 2012.

111. ITU co-Vice-Chaired the **Commission's on Information and Accountability for Women and Children's health** that was set up by UN SG to propose a framework for global reporting, oversight and accountability on women's and children's health. ITU in collaboration with WHO provided a background paper on Information and Communication Technology's contribution to accountability for women's and children's health and the role that ICT could play to enhance accountability for resources and results to fulfill MDG 4 and 5. ITU is also involved in the implementation of the work plan set by the Commission.

112. ITU in collaboration with WHO organized an **eHealth Pavilion at the ITU World Telecom 2011** in Geneva to showcase innovative and emerging eHealth solutions and to facilitate knowledge and information sharing among eHealth specialists, vendors, international agencies, donors and governments representatives.

113. The ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference, Hyderabad, India, 2010 (WTDC-10) **Regional European Initiative** calls for "sharing best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health". Within this context and considering the rising importance of the use of mobile technologies for Health, ITU is initiating a new activity to collect and share country case studies about good/best practices of mobile health-related applications that showed success and potential for high impact in the European context. A two-day workshop is planned to be held in parallel to the **IFA 11th Global Conference on Ageing in Prague by end of May 2012** to discuss case studies about mobile health applications in Europe.

114. Two "Needs assessment and feasibility studies" were implemented in Nepal and Bhutan to assist the elaboration of a vision and concrete project proposals for mobile eHealth services and projects in those countries.

115. ITU is also partnering with the **Geneva Health Forum** that will take place in Geneva 18-20 April 2012 to further promote and disseminate ICT Applications to strengthen health systems and improve healthcare services delivery especially in low-resource settings.

116. A workshop on "**How e-Science can help to solve pressing societal challenges: fostering a global effort to develop a Worldwide e-Infrastructure for Computational Neuroscientists to Fight Alzheimer's Disease**" was conducted at ITU on 20th February 2012.

117. ITU-D is collaborating with ITU-T and WHO to organize an "e-**Health Standards and interoperability workshop**", 26-27 April 2012, Geneva, Switzerland

Action Line C9: Media

118. 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.

119. 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 is organizing an IPTV Application Challenge to promote innovative IPTV applications. The IPTV Application Challenge will motivate experts across the broad IPTV ecosystem to develop original and creative IPTV applications based on ITU's suite of IPTV Recommendations.

120. 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.

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

121. In April 2006, UNGIS was endorsed by the CEB. UNGIS 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.

122. 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 s 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.

123. 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 to prepare, on the basis of an open consultation, an Action Plan to organize high-level meeting on the WSIS Review. The Action Plan would be 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.

124. The United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) held an Open Consultation Process on the UNGIS Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS +10) comprising of the following phases:

- Phase One: First Physical Meeting during the WSIS Forum 2011

- Phase Two: Online Consultation: www.wsis-community.org (15 June – 5 September 2011)

- Phase Three: Submission of Formal Contributions (15 June – 5 September 2011)
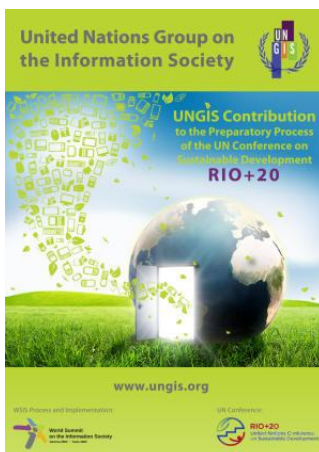
- Phase Four: Elaboration of the Draft Action Plan (By 15 September 2011)

- Phase Five: Second Physical Meeting (20 September 2011, 14:30 - 18:00, Room H, ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland)

- Phase Six: Presentation of the Outcomes: Action Plan (5 October 2011)

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

125. 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.

126. 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

123. Under ITUs leadership, a joint Initiative on Mobile for Development was introduced during the seventh UNGIS Working Level meeting in May 2011. The objective of this initiative is to identify key policy initiatives and add value to the existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and

joint efforts in order to maximize coordinated action, coherence and effectiveness towards implementing successful Mobile for Development Projects.
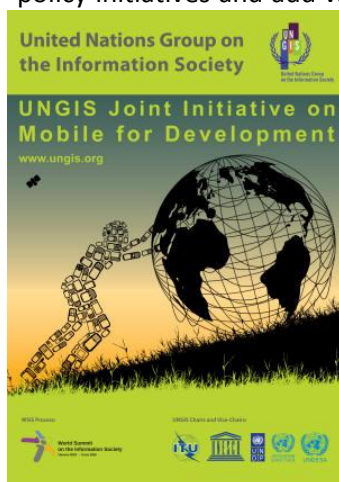
As part of this initiative, an UNGIS high-level session on Mobile for Development was held during ITU TELECOM World 2011.

The High-level session at TELECOM was supplemented by best practices collected through the WSIS Stocktaking Platform. As part of the preparatory process, the main focus was on collecting:

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

127. **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".

128. The Resolution calls for the 'inclusion of a component in the UNDAF on information and communication technologies for development (ICTD)', and urge co-ordinated action to implement the Tunis Agenda, as agreed at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2005

129. During WSIS Forum 2012, UNGIS held its eighth High- Level and Working –Level meeting.

(e) Implementation of other WSIS outcomes

Emergency Telecommunications (Para 91 of TAIS)

130. 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.

131. 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 signalling systems. ITU-T is continuing work on a Recommendation that defines service requirements for terrestrial mobile alerting broadcast capabilities and has begun 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.

132. 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,

133. 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 Disaster Relief Systems and Network Resiliency (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.

International Internet Connectivity (Para 77c.ii and 50d of TAIS)

134. ITU-T Study Group 2 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.

Connect the World Initiative

135. Within the framework of the *Connect the World* initiative, launched by ITU in 2005, the Union dedicates significant efforts further development of this multi-stakeholder 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)

136. 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 intends to organize 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 take place in Panama City, Panama, from 17 to 19 July 2012.

137. In 2011/12 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.

World Telecommunication and Information Society Day

138. 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).

139. 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.

140. ITU marked the 147th anniversary of its establishment on 17 May this year by recognizing three eminent personalities who have contributed to the ongoing digital revolution in information and communication technologies (ICT). President of Argentina Ms Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Chairman of Huawei Ms Sun Yafang, and Hollywood celebrity and advocate Geena Davis were be awarded the 2012 ITU World Telecommunication and Information Society Award in recognition of their leadership and dedication towards promoting ICTs as a means of empowering women and girls.

141. This year's theme, 'Women and Girls in ICT' aims to ensure that there is equal opportunity for all and that women and girls can play a greater role within the ICT sector. ITU advocates the opening of fresh avenues of advancement to women at the highest echelons of decision making, and encourages young women to seek opportunities within the ICT sector.

142. The World Telecommunication and Information Society Award was presented in Geneva on 16 May 2012 and the ceremony was followed by a high-level panel discussion with the laureates and other distinguished speakers.

Bridging the standardization gap (Paras 26g and 90 of TAIS)

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

144. In 2010, numerous ITU-T's study groups saw increased participation, especially from developing countries. The use of remote participation tools increased and 15 workshops were held in developing countries during the period covered by this document. Four handbooks were published (DSL Story, Converging networks, Optical Transport Networks from TDM to Packet and Object identifiers (OIDs) and their registration authorities).

145. As a follow up to improve the response rate to a previous study, the Tool for Assessing Standards Capability (TASC) questionnaire was sent out again to member states of the developing world that had not yet responded to the initial survey. A total of 35 responses were received. TSB completed the report on the survey to assess the standardization capability of developing countries in September 2011. Based on the replies received from the study, countries were categorized under four levels on the National Standards Capability Scale (a tool developed by ITU in 2009): low standards capability, basic standards capability, intermediate standards capability and advanced standards capability.

146. In September 2011, the Standards Q&A forum[1] was launched on a pilot basis. 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.

147. 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

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[1] http://groups.itu.int/itu-t/StandardsQA.aspx

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..

148. 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.

149. In 2011, three regional Bridging the Standardization Gap workshops were held: in Fiji (June), Algeria (September) and Moldova (October). In 2012 one regional Bridging the Standardization Gap workshop is planned in Laos. 16 workshops were organized by TSB in collaboration with BDT in developing countries in 2011 to disseminate information about standardization work ongoing at the level of ITU-T and capacity building on standardization. The second in-depth two-week tutorial on Optical Fibres, Cables, and Systems Recommendations was held in Mexico from 19 to 30 September 2011, based on the Handbook on Fibre Optic Cables, and tutored by experts from ITU-T SG 15. For the first time, a half-day intensive course on this topic was provided to Mexican university students and Mexican universities from across the country were connected remotely to the main lecture hall in Mexico City.

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

150. 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.


151. In 2011-12, more than 100 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 37th edition of the Yearbook of Statistics, and the 15th edition of the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) database. In October 2011, ITU published "The World in 2011: ICT Facts and Figures" featuring estimates for key ICT indicators for the current year. In March 2012, ITU published the report "ICT Adoption and Prospects in the Arab Region", as a background document to the ITU Connect Arab Summit. The report provides an overview of the lastest progress made on ICT development in the region and highlights areas where further action is required.

152. 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. At the end of 2011, a core set of indicators on e-government was finalized and launched at the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) in Mauritius. The indicators will be added to the Partnership core list of ICT indicators developed in 2005 and updated regularly. A revised and extended core list of indicators was presented to the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2012, at its forty-third session. The UNSC fully endorsed the list of indicators and asked for its wide circulation so that it can be used as a reference. The UNSC also agreed with the recommendations by the Partnerships on approaches to enhance ICT statistics, asked the Partnership to continue reviewing the indicators in light of rapid technological advances and widespread use of ICT technology, recognized the importance of capacity building activities, welcomed the activities of some development partners in this area and urged other development partners to provide assistance in this regard. In December 2011, at the ITU WTIM in Mauritius, it was announced that the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development is expanding with a new member: the UNEP Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposals (UNEP/SBC). During the WSIS Forum 2012, the Partnership organized two sessions, on "Measuring the WSIS Targets", led by ITU, and on "Measuring E-waste", led by UNEP/SBC, with the participation of ITU.

153. The 9th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) took place in Mauritius from 7-9 December 2011. The meeting attracted around 200 participants from over 70 member states, public and private companies and regional and international organizations. The meeting focused on five main topics: measuring global development targets; ICT infrastructure and access indicators (in prticular the review of definitions and discussions on broadband capacity, mobile broadband subscriptions and tariffs, and speed and quality of service); investment and revenue in the telecommunication/ICT economy; e-waste; and household ICT surveys..Two sessions were organized jointly w ith 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). At the WTIM, the ITU *Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunications/ICT 2011* was launched. The Handbook was developed in close collaboration with the EGTI, and includes 81 indicators on telecommunications/ICT, definitions and standards, as well as examples of national experiences on the collection of these indicators.
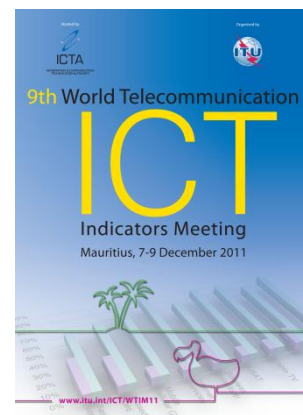
Maintaining the WSIS Stocktaking Database (Para 120)

154. 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.

155. 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. As of March 2012, over 6000 entries have been registered at the WSIS Stocktaking Database. The number of entries in the database is approaching 6000 reflecting innovative activities including projects, programmes, WSIS Thematic Meetings, conferences, publications, training initiatives,guidelines and tool-kits. Please note that one entry may contain information on more than one project. Following Para 120, 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
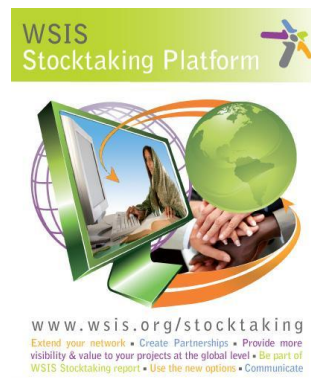
156. . WSIS Stocktaking reporting is the bi-annual exercise that was launched in 2005 in order to highlight stakeholder's progress in achieving the WSIS targets. The 2012 edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report is the continuation of the WSIS Stocktaking Report series. (see previous editions 2005, 2008,2010).

157. The 4th edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report will reflect more than 1000 latest WSIS related activities for the period 2010-2012, each emphasizing the efforts undertaken by stakeholders involved in the WSIS process. The publication is aimed at demonstrating the commitment of stakeholders towards building and establishing a global information society providing greater visibility to ICT related activities; sharing the innovative ideas to promote the use of ICTs and identifying the best practices towards building the Information Society in different countries. The report is based on the contributions of the stakeholders responding to the ITU Call2010 and 2011 for update and new entries. The WSIS Stocktaking report 2012 will be released during the WSIS Forum 2012.

158. WSIS Stocktaking Platform, launched in February 2010, transformed 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", "case studies" components and others that tend to extend networking and create partnerships in order to provide more visibility and add value to projects at the local, national, regional and international levels. As of March 2012 WSIS Stocktaking Platform attracted 4240 members, from 143 countries and this number is rapidly growing.

159. With the aim of engaging the partners in the exchange of knowledge a series of online interviews with key WSIS stakeholders have been conducted since 2010. All interviews are available at www.wsis.org/stocktaking

160. Following the recommendations of WSIS stakeholders and the ITU membership, with the aim of highlighting ICT-related projects and initiatives in context of WSIS implementation and follow-up, the electronic Version 1.1 of WSIS Stocktaking: Success Stories (http://www.wsis.org/stocktaking) was launched during the WSIS Forum 2011. The Success Stories publication provides examples of WSIS Implementation projects and facilitates transfer of experience and knowledge at global level. The publication aggregates several

voluntary contributions from around the world that were collected from active members of the WSIS Stocktaking Platform during the period 2010–2011, and illustrates the key lessons drawn from the management of these projects. By sharing these case studies, stakeholders are intending to facilitate transfer of knowledge, experiences and models for project implementation. Success Stories 2011 aim at encouraging other stakeholders to share their experiences of the WSIS implementation.

161. The WSIS Project Prizes 2012 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. The International Telecommunication Union has launched a series of prizes recognizing excellence in the implementation of projects and initiatives which further the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) goals of improving connectivity to information and communication technologies (ICTs), particularly within underserved communities. WSIS Project Prizes 2012 will provide international visibility and recognition, with winners showcased at two interactive sessions at the forthcoming WSIS Forum 2012. The winners were selected out of 170 submitted projects from 50 countries and were highlighted in the 2012 edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report on Success Stories. For further information please visit www.wsis.org/stocktaking/prizes.

162. During WSIS Forum 2012, two interactive sessions will be organized on the WSIS stocktaking process: WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing-Part1 and WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing-Part2.

Internet Governance Forum

163. ITU actively participated in the 6th IGF in September 2011 (Nairobi, Kenya). Three Dynamic Coalition meetings were organized or co-organized by ITU aimed at raising awareness of ITU initiatives in the areas of Internet and Climate Change, Accessibility and Disability, and Child Online Safety. ITU provided funds for the participation of more than 19 experts from developing countries (through financial assistance from the government of Canada). In addition, ITU co-hosted a High-level Ministerial Forum with the Government of Kenya on 26 September 2011 just prior to IGF 2011 to discuss issues related to opportunities and challenges to developing countries presented by ICTs. The meeting, a round-table discussion of Ministers, focused on the three topics: Mobile Internet, Cybersecurity and Privacy, and Boosting access to Broadband and Cloud Computing.

III. Fords, innovative initiatives and future actions

(a) Forums

WSIS Forum

164. WSIS Forum 2012 was held from 14-18 May 2012 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Forum provided structured opportunities to network, learn and to participate in multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation. The Forum was hosted by ITU and jointly organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. The Forum took place at the ILO Conference Center. 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.

165. The Forum has attracted more than **1300** WSIS Stakeholders from more than **140** countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum, more than **35 Ministers** and **Deputies**, **Ambassadors**, **CEOs** and **Civil Society leaders** contributed passionately towards the programme of the Forum. Among participants there were **several C-level representatives of the private sector and civil society**. Remote participation was an integral component of the WSIS Forum over 1000 stakeholders followed and contributed to the outcomes of the event in a remote manner from all parts of world. Onsite networking was facilitated by the **imeetYouatWSIS** online community platform. More than **600 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

166. 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 Lelve 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

- IGF Open Consultation Meeting and MAG

- 25 Exhibition Stalls

- Several Knowledge Exchanges

167. 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/2012/forum/docs/WF 12_ProgrammeBrochure.pdf .

168. On 18 May 2012, the WSIS Secretariat released a Draft WSIS Forum 2012 Outcome Document. The Oucome Document is a compilation of session reports submitted by all session organizers, capturing the:

a. Objective of the session
b. Executive description of the outcomes
c. Listing of emerging trends and possible implications for the WSIS process beyond 2015
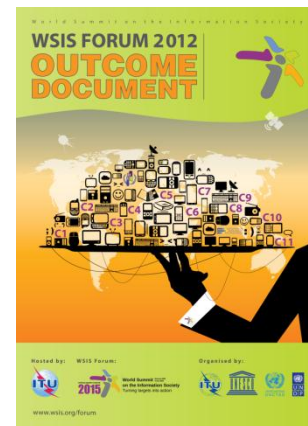
The WSIS Forum 2012 Outcome Document is available at: www.wsis.org/forum

Council Working group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (CWG-Internet)

This CWG was established as a separate group by Council Resolution 1336, in accordance with Resolutions 102 and 140 of the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference. CWG-Internet 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).

The terms of reference for the CWG-Internet are 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:

- 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;

- 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;

- 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.

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. Accordingly, the CWG-Internet is a forum for all governments, on an equal footing, to discuss public policy issues pertaining to topics listed in Resolution 1305. These topics could potentially fall under several Action Lines:

- AL C2: Availability, affordability, reliability, and quality of service, especially in the developing world

- AL C5: Combating Cybercrime, Dealing effectively with spam, Issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet, Respect for privacy and the protection of personal information and data, Protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation

- AL C6: International public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses

The first meeting of the CWG-Internet will be held on 8-11 June 2012. The Dedicated Group has held five meetings in till date.

(b) Innovative multi-stakeholder initiatives

The Global Cyber security Agenda (GCA)

As noted in Paragraph 32, in May 2007, ITU Secretary-General launched the GCA: a framework for international cooperation in cyber security. The GCA is made up of seven main strategic goals and builds upon 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 builds on existing national and regional initiatives to avoid duplication of work and encourage collaboration amongst all relevant partners. At the C5 Action Line Facilitation meeting during the WSIS Forum 2011 it was reiterated that within the overall framework of the cyber security agenda (GCA), international organizations such as IMPACT and ITU, are deploying joint services in order to harmonize at the international level different national approaches to better prepare countries to face cyber threats and solve cyber-attacks, through information sharing, awareness raising and trainings. 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**:**

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

The Government of Malaysia offered to make available the infrastructure of the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Terrorism (IMPACT) as the home of the GCA. IMPACT is backed by a USD 13 million infrastructure and has agreed to make its state-of-the-art global headquarters in Cyberjaya, Kuala Lumpur, available as one of the physical homes of ITU's Global Cyber security Agenda. As of today. ITU's relationship with IMPACT continues to gain momentum, with over 130 Member States now part of the ITU-IMPACT coalition. Within the overall framework of the cyber security agenda (GCA) ITU-IMPACT is the first cooperative global venture to make available cybersecurity expertise and resources to enable Member States to detect, analyze and respond

effectively to cyberthreats. In particular, ITU IMPACT is deploying joint services in order to harmonize at the international level different national approaches to better prepare countries to face cyber threats and solve cyber-attacks, through information sharing, awareness raising and trainings.

- In this regard, in May 2011, WSIS stakeholder community during the WSIS Action Line C5 Facilitation Meeting re- confirmed the need to better coordinate at any level (National, Regional International), and through organizations such as ITU, ensuring harmonization of efforts and sharing of best practices to advance the work and build the necessary capacity.

- Cybersecurity Gateway

  • Gateway is a collaborative platform where civil society, academic institutions, industry, private sector, NGOs, governmental and international organizations can share information resource on national and international cybersecurity related initiatives.

- Child Online Protection Initiative (COP)

The COP Initiative is an international collaborative network based on a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral partnership for joint action to promote the online protection of children worldwide, through education and awareness-raising on e-safety, facilitating 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 the child online safety year. Through the COP Initiative, ITU has drawn together members of existing initiatives and worked with them to develop initial sets of guidelines in 2009 for the different stakeholders. In line with the new Resolution 179 (Guadalajara, 2010), ITU is taking 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.

- E*mphasizing* on the commitment of the ITU to 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.

The Connect the World Initiative

169. As noted in Para 66, in 2005, ITU launched the *Connect the World* initiative to help mobilize the financial, human and technical resources needed to implement outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

170. 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

171. The *Connect Africa Summit*, the first in the series, was held in Kigali, Rwanda in October 2007 and generated the level of financial commitment of more than 55 billion USD to be spent for the development of inclusive information society in Africa. As part of follow-up to *Connect Africa*, several actions by ITU and partners are under implementation. More information on

them is available on 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.

Connect CIS Summit

172. 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.

173. 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.

174. 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.

Global Flagship Initiatives

175. 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.

176. 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.

Broadband Commission for Digital Development

177. 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 the MDGs by the target date of 2015. The Broadband Commission will therefore define practical ways in which countries – at all stages of development – can achieve this, in cooperation with the private sector.

178. The establishment of the Broadband Commission in 2010 came five years after the WSIS, and ten years after the launch of the MDGs. The Commission is a significant UN inter-agency

initiate, innovative private-public partnership and high-profile advocacy group for the benefits of broadband and has succeeded in boosting broadband on the international agenda.

179. 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 sothe 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.

180. The Broadband Commission wishes 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.

181. 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 President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and Mr Carlos Slim Helú, Honorary Lifetime Chairman of Grupo Carso, with ITU Secretary-General Dr Hamadoun Touré and UNESCO Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova serving as joint vice-chairs.

182. To advance its work, the Broadband Commission has issued many reports since its inception, including a report presented to UN Secretary-General Ban ki-Moon in New York in the final quarter of 2010, and another officially published during the Commission meeting in June 2011 at UNESCO HQ in Paris. In addition to these reports, the Commission has launched an online portal with a wealth of online resources, 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, multilingualism and the involvement of youth.

183. In addition to the annual meetings and 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, VIPs. Young people also feature regularly in the meetings of the Commission to enable them to

mingle with high-level decision and policy-makers, and give them an opportunity to voice their needs and concerns. The next meeting of the Commission will take place in September 2012, when the Commission will provide a report to the UN General Assembly.

184.In October 2011, the Broadband Commission hosted a major Broadband Leadership Summit in Geneva in conjunction with ITU Telecom World 2011. This unique event united key decision-makers and helped foster relationships and policied to boost the roll-out and deployment of broadband.

Roadmaps for WSIS Action Lines C2, C5, C6

185.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).

186.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 2011 the Roadmaps were updated and made available at the ITU portal for WSIS related activities www.itu.int/itu-wsis

187.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

WSIS Stocktaking Portal

188.A revamped WSIS Stocktaking Platform was been launched in 2010 to foster the implementation of WSIS outcomes. The platform is based on a community-building approach offering fresh options for networking, collaborating and the exchange of information. It has also been enriched with new social networking tools, so the new platform can become a new portal for project managers in ICT development programmes and connect practitioners on the ground. www.wsis.org/stocktaking

(c) WSIS+10 Process, WSIS Beyond 2015

188. 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, has requested ITU Secretary General to initiate the preparatory process at the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB). Consequently, in 2011 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.

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:
- **May: 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
- **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:

- **February/March: Multi-stakeholder Event for the WSIS+10 Review (title to be decided)**
  (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.
- **May: Preparations to the WSIS+10 during WSIS Forum 2013**
  (Geneva, 2-3 days)
    - Agreement on outline of the forward looking outcome
    - Discussion on text

2014:

- **May: Preparations to the WSIS+10 during WSIS Forum 2014**
  (Geneva, 2-3 days)
    - Finalization of the forward looking outcome
- **June/July[2]: High-Level Meeting on the Overall Review (WSIS+10)**
  (Location to be determined based on hosting proposals)
    - Presentation of all review reports
    - Adoption of the forward looking outcome

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

WSIS+10 at WSIS Forum 2012:

189. The WSIS Forum 2012, held last week mirrored the true multi-stakeholder 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.

190. 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.

191. 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.

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[2] UPDATE: Please note that this meeting will be held back to back with the ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference to take place in March-April 2014.

192.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.

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

194.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 Multi-stakeholder 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

194.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.

Future Actions

195.The following major ITU-WSIS related events and initiatives are planned for 2011-12:

- WSIS Forum 2012

- WSIS+10 Review Process

- Follow up to the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10)

- WSIS Project Prizes 2012

- Regional Human Capacity Building Forums

- Regional Development Forums

- Global Symposium for Regulators

- Global Human Capacity Development Symposium

- World Telecommunication Development Conference

- ITU Green Standards Week

- TELECOM 2012

- WSIS Forum 2013: Open Consultation Process

IV.　　Final conclusions

196. As presented above the 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. 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 multi-stakeholder 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.

197. All Member States, Sector Members and Associates are invited to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society; as well as to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU in 2011 to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcome.

ANNEXURE: 1

List of signed BDT projects since September 2010

	Project Number	Project Name	Signature Date
		AFRICA REGION	
1	9URT10003	SMS4DC Support Services for Tanzania	30 Sept. 2010
2	9RAF10083	Workshop related to guideline(s) on Open Access to Submarine cable (including licensing and interconnection associates frameworks) in West Africa	25 Oct. 2010
3	7GLO07066	Création d'un cyberespace et d'un centre de formation intégré pour les personnes handicapées au Mali	1 Oct. 2010
4	7BKF10007	Assistance du Burkina Faso pour la mise en œuvre du concept de e-Conseil des Ministres	22. Nov. 2010
5	9RAF10084	Connecter une école, connecter une communauté en Afrique subsaharienne	23 Dec. 2010
6	9URT11004	Connect a School, Connect a Community in Tanzania	15 May 2011
7	9ANG11006	Support to Telecommunications Sector in Angola	20 June 2011
8		Connecter une école, connecter une communauté au Niger	9 August 2011
		ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION	
9	9THA10011	Seminar on Universal Service Obligation in Thailand	11 Oct. 2010
10	9THA10012	Licensee Monitoring and Compliance Framework	29 Nov. 2010
11	9RAS10036	Master Plan For Wireless broadband in Asia and the Pacific	26 Nov. 2010
12	9RAS10037	CLMV Subregional Workshop on IP/NGN Technologies and Services	23 Nov. 2010
13	9RAS11039	ITU NBTC Training Program 2011	27 April 2011
		AMERICAS REGION	
14	9CHI10012	Agreement between ITU and SUBTEL relating to the loan of satellite telephones	9 May 2011
15	9RLA11009	AMS CoE Regional Project: Management of capacity building activities	9 May 2011
16	9COL10035	Preparing some titles of a Spectrum Management Manual	End of 2010
		GLOBAL	
16	7GLO11068	International Telecommunication Union –School Connectivity in Five ITU Member States	20 May 2011
	3GLO07-059	Spectrum management assessment for developing countries	30 September 2011