

# ITU Multi-Country Workshop for National Focal Points on ICT Indicators and Measurements

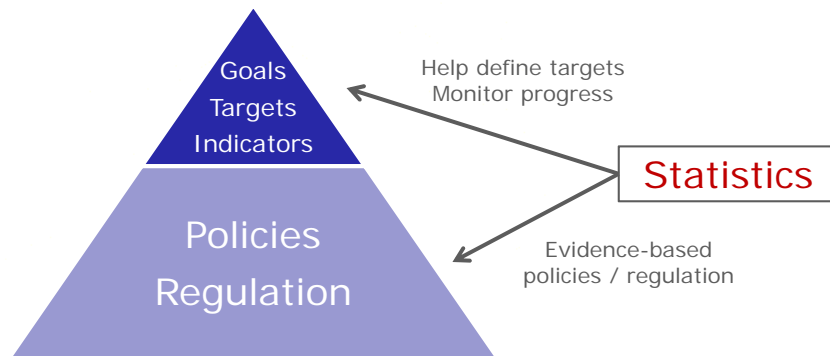
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar  
15-18 March 2016



## Broadband Commission Targets

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## Role of statistics in ICT targets





## Setting global development targets

### Purpose

- To evaluate, measure and benchmark progress
  - taking into account **relative nature of ICT developments**
- To identify shortcomings, challenges and priorities
- To initiate partnerships and encourage donations
- To inform and guide policy makers (governments), donors, experts, the media, etc.

### Requirement

- Indicators to measure targets have to be measurable, internationally harmonized and available



## Broadband Commission

- Created in May 2010 in response to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's call for more concerted efforts to help achieve the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**
- Created by ITU in partnership with UNESCO



## Who ?

- A forum consisting of more than 55 key personalities from industry, government and the UN family.

## What ?

- Advocacy for the importance of broadband infrastructure & services.

## Why ?

- Because broadband connections are an essential element in modern society, like roads or electricity.

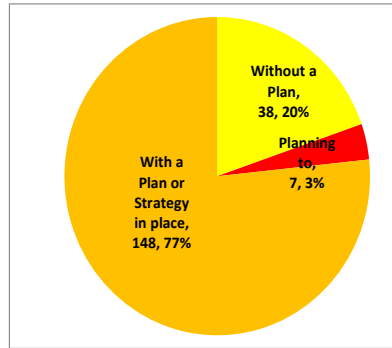
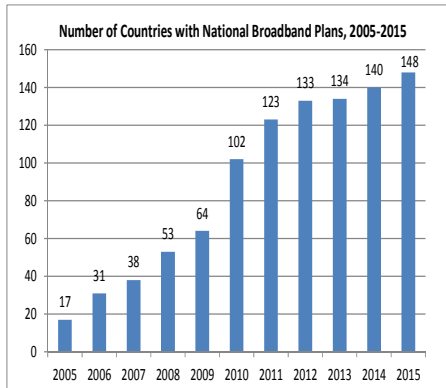


## Global Broadband Targets for 2015

- Target 1: Making broadband policy universal
- Target 2: Making broadband affordable
- Target 3: Connecting homes to broadband
- Target 4: Getting people online
- Target 5: Gender equality in access to broadband by 2020



## Target 1: Making broadband policy universal, 2015

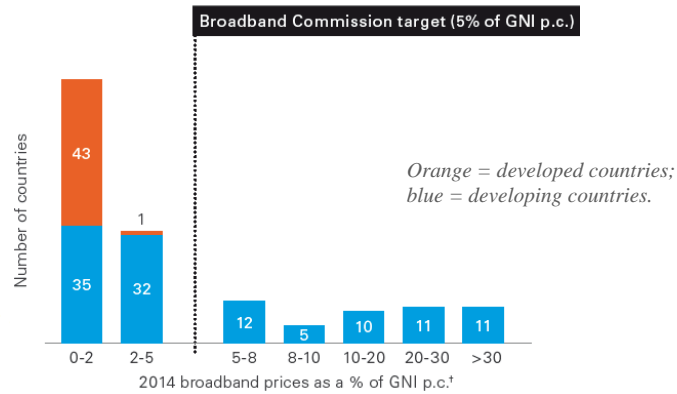


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## Target 2: Making broadband affordable

Entry-level broadband prices should amount to 5% or less of monthly GNI p.c. in developing countries

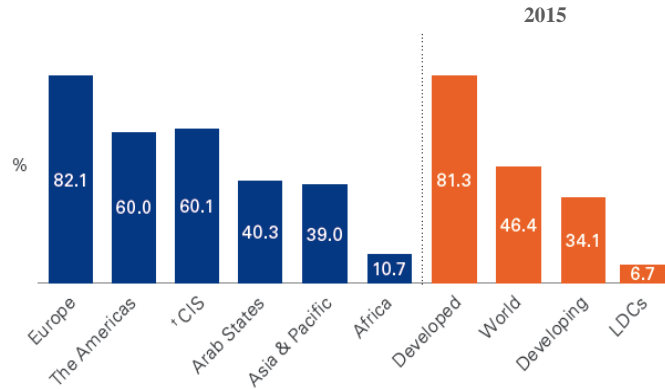


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## Target 3: Connecting homes to broadband

40% of households in developing countries should have Internet access

Percentage of households with Internet access

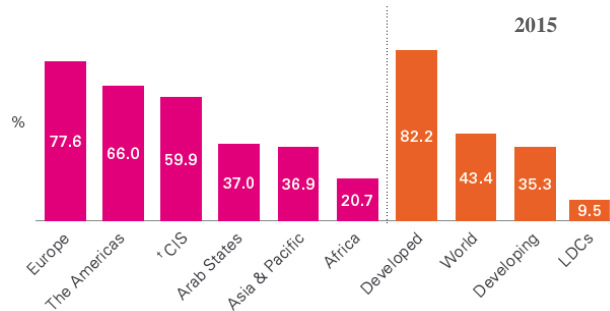


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## Target 4: Getting people online

Internet user penetration should reach 60% worldwide, 50% in developing countries and 15% in LDCs

Percentage of individuals using the Internet



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## Target 5: Achieving gender equality in access to broadband by 2020

- There is a significant divide in ICT access and use between men and women
- The gender Internet user gap in LDCs is twice as high as in developing countries

Region	Gap 2013 (%)	Gap 2015 (%)
Developed	6.3	5.4
Developing	15.6	15.4
World	11.0	11.1
LDC	29.9	28.9
Africa	20.7	20.5
Arab States	15.5	14.4
Asia & Pacific	17.7	17.6
CIS	7.5	7.0
Europe	9.4	8.2
The Americas	-0.4	-0.7

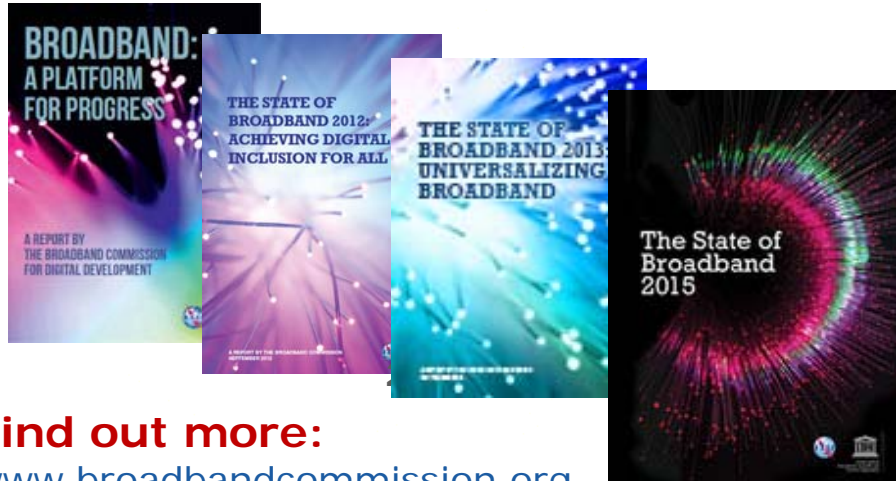
Note: The gap represents the difference between the Internet user penetration rates for males and females relative to the Internet user penetration rate for males, expressed as a percentage.

Source: ITU.



- 12-13 March 2016 Dubai 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the UN Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development
- Revisit the issue of new broadband targets to help achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## Annual Reports



**Find out more:**

[www.broadbandcommission.org](http://www.broadbandcommission.org)