

WSIS+10 High-Level Event

Open Consultation Process

Official Submission Form #1 on the Outcome Documents of the WSIS +10 High-Level Event 13-17 April 2014, Sharm el-Sheikh

Background: The WSIS+10 High-Level Event will be an extended version of the WSIS Forum to address the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes related to the WSIS Action Lines under mandates of the participating agencies, while providing a platform for multistakeholder coordination of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, with involvement and participation of all WSIS action line facilitators, other UN agencies and all WSIS stakeholders.

The WSIS+10 High-Level Event will review the WSIS Outcomes (2003 and 2005) , in particular, related to the Action Lines with a view to developing proposals on a new vision beyond 2015, potentially also exploring new targets. The meeting will be organized taking into account decisions of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly.

This open and inclusive open consultation process will result in:

- Draft Outcome Documents for consideration by the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, by 1st March 2014:
 - Draft WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes
 - Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating Agencies

(Please see the Official Submission Form #1)

- Multistakeholder guidance on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format of the WSIS +10 High-Level Event.

(Please see the Official Submission Form #2)

Please note that formal submission should be sent to the wsis-info@itu.int not later than **20 September 2013**.

A. Your Information

Title: Mr

First name: Charles **Last name:** SEMAPONDO

Organization: RWANDA UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY (RURA)

Organization type: Government **Country:** RWANDA

B. Formal Input on the WSIS+10 High-Level Event Outcome Documents

Referring to the background documents i.e. the WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge, the Final Statement and Final Recommendations from the WSIS+10 Review Event Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development, the Booklet WSIS Forum 2012 & 2013: Identifying Emerging Trends and a Vision Beyond 2015 and the WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document, all WSIS Stakeholders are kindly invited to provide formal submissions and inputs towards the Outcome Documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event.

1. Draft WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

(Please note that the anticipated length of this Statement is two pages)

Since the two Summits, in 2003 and 2005, WSIS Stakeholders have made every effort in implementing a common vision of the Information Society.

Overall;

- a) What are the main achievements in the area of the information society, in particular, in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines, in the past ten years?

Development of national e-strategies, including the necessary human capacity building which consist of:

- National development policies to support competitive environment for the necessary investment in ICT infrastructure
- Capacity building to provide the market with skilled human resource for development of ICT sector and meet demand for private sector
- ICT Market Liberalization
- Mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels for the initiation and promotion of partnerships among stakeholders of the Information Society
- Information and Communication Infrastructure (National Optic Fiber Backbone up to district level)
- Universal access policies and strategies for last mile solution
- Digital Broadcasting Network Infrastructure

- b) What key identified challenges would need to be addressed in the next 10 years?

- Cyber Security & Online Child Protection
- Illiteracy
- Affordability of broadband devices and services

- Total inclusion to Broadband services especially for people with disabilities
- Capacity building
- Cloud computing

c) What do the WSIS Stakeholders envision for an information/ knowledge society ensuring that the youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples benefit from the enormous opportunities provided by the ICTs?

- Policies towards total inclusion designed for people with special needs
- Education for all to eradicate illiteracy
- Special programs to alleviate poverty supported by access to funds for low income population
- Facilities for access to broadband and usage by low income population

2. Draft WSIS +10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating agencies (Definition of new priorities and objectives for WSIS Action Lines beyond 2015)

Please note: Participating agency refers to the Agencies tasked by the WSIS Outcomes to lead facilitation of WSIS Action Lines; See Annex to the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.

a) In your opinion, what are the **key emerging trends** in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) landscape that should be considered in the implementation of WSIS Action Lines beyond 2015? **Please specify the Action Line you are providing an input for.**

Please note: You may wish to refer to the WSIS Forum 2012 & 2013 Booklet on Identifying Emerging Trends and a Vision Beyond 2015, available at www.wsis.org/review/mpp.

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
 - • The increasing importance of a coherent evaluation system, both locally and nationally
 - The urgency to continue developing national e-strategies beyond 2015
 - The need to promote a multistakeholder approach to measuring ICT4D and WSIS targets in order to get maximum information
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
 - New technological/regulatory approach and convergence between broadcasting and mobile services needs to be considered
 - New services, business models and regulations will provide new opportunities for business entities to enter the rural/remote areas market, which needs close participation of policy-makers and regulators
 - Development of affordable and easy-to-use devices, as well as education, are necessary to expand ICT usage to undeveloped rural areas
 - To meet the uprising demand of broadband services a secure, inexpensive and broad backbone is necessary, especially for developing countries
 - The development of new business models and financing arrangements for funding broadband backbone development is of the utmost importance. Policies to ensure network openness and ubiquitous connectivity through network sharing and competition will be key to attract private investment
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
 - The urgency of the innovative use and mainstreaming of ICTs for inclusive education
 - The increasing importance of the development of content respecting accessibility and open

standards, particularly for the web

- The need for the development of multilingual and accessible Open Education Resources (OER)
- The urgency of ICTs in education for persons with disabilities in order to provide new and innovative solutions for persons with disabilities to access information and knowledge
- Fostering the use of Open Systems Solutions as effective long-term sustainability priorities to address UNESCO's four key challenge areas
- Fostering professional training ("education of the educators") as well as children's elementary education, into and through Open Systems
- Securing and enhancing the creation of accessible Open Knowledge Commons that enable access to the growing range of Open Systems Solutions, including FOSS, Open Data, Open Hardware and their related processes, methodologies and experiences
- **C4. Capacity building**
 - • The need for more affordable and relevant devices, content and connectivity, including smart phones, notepads, tablets and integrated digital textbooks
 - The need for creating an ecosystem for the safe use of mobile technologies for education, including by teaching digital citizenship and responsible use to learners
 - There is a need to introduce "Training the Trainer" programs
 - There is an urgent need for the development of ICT infrastructure and technologies in parallel with e-skilling and human capacity building
 - The growing importance of up-skilling and reskilling of e-skilled students due to the fast-changing environment
- **C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs**
 - • The need to establish strategies and capabilities at the national level to ensure protection of national critical infrastructures, while enabling prevention and prompt response to cyber threats. Computer Incident Response Teams with national responsibilities and national cyber security frameworks are key elements toward the achievement of cyber security
 - The urgent need for building a solid legal framework to address existing and emerging cybercrimes at national, regional and international levels
 - The urgency to build human capacity, to improve the skills and expertise of security professionals and increase the awareness of the general public
 - The need for an international framework focused on the elaboration of norms and principles agreed at global level, specifically in the following areas:
 - ? access to the Internet
 - ? security
 - ? protection of fundamental rights
 - ? state involvement and
 - ? international cooperation
 - The urgent need to introduce cyber risk analysis and risk management
 - The growing importance of pursuing national, regional and international frameworks
 - The urgency to ensure that the child online safety element is imbedded in the work stream of Action Line C5
 - The importance of accounting for the "human element" as priority
- **C6. Enabling environment**
 - The increasing importance of an open, efficient and secure policy and regulatory environment
 - The urgency of adapting the legislative and regulatory framework in order to have a smarter regulation and ensure the use of ICTs for better governance

- Good and proper recycling policy, climate policy and processes for cheaper devices are essential for better governance;
- Access to information and ICTs services needs to be considered as a human right
- The need for smart regulation based on open consultation involving all stakeholders, inclusive of actions and good coordination. Regulatory challenges facing developing countries are becoming more complex and cross-cutting
- The need for a regulatory framework that balances the interests of suppliers and users in areas such as the protection of intellectual property rights, data protection and digital rights management, without disadvantaging innovation
- The growing importance of enhancing greater collaboration and participation in multistakeholder processes of consumers, with a view to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration and that they benefit from broadband services
- The need to increase consumer awareness, to encourage innovative ways to promote resource efficiency and to foster the cooperation between ICT and environmental sectors in the field of greening the ICT sector
- C7. ICT Applications:
 - E-government
 - The increasing need to bridge the digital divide by better promoting e-skills and suitable infrastructure in the developing world and amongst valuable social groups
 - Further development in applying green ITC technology through e-governance will contribute to sustainable economic, financial and social development
 - E-business
 - ICT and ICT-enabled services are an increasingly important share of the ICT sector worldwide
 - There is a need to ensure the sustainability of e-business solutions by engaging users as well as local and global ecosystem players, in innovation processes from the early stages of design and testing
 - Governments should take steps to develop enabling environments for e-business and adopt e-commerce regulations consistent with the cross-border nature of e-commerce
 - There is a need to facilitate business-to-consumer e-commerce to bring down the costs of shipping and delivery and address logistic bottlenecks
 - E-learning
 - - The increasing importance of the development of enabling policies for m-learning
 - The need to provide professional development to teachers on the use of mobile technologies to support teaching and learning
 - E-health
 - The commitment to adopt national e-health strategies and focus on integrating ICTs to support the priorities of the health sector
 - The ongoing need for communities of expertise to support health professionals working in remote areas
 - The ongoing need to ensure affordable, reliable connectivity to health centres, institutions and remote areas
 - E-employment
 - [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - E-environment
 - - Need for cooperation between ICTs and the environmental sector at national level to address the negative effects of ICTs (Greening the ICT sector), an issue that has become more urgent since the WSIS process started
 - E-agriculture
 - - Support is needed for a multistakeholder approach to develop and implement e-agriculture strategies

- Youth must be mentored and encouraged to enhance the agricultural sector through their own ICT innovations
- E-science
 - To operationalize e-science for science technology and innovation (STI) to be effectively used to achieve the MDGs and all internationally agreed development goals
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
 - To expand and appropriate culturally sensitive e-government and e-community initiatives with a specific indigenous peoples focus when these strategies are being developed in local areas
- C9. Media
 - Defending public service broadcasting and developing community media need to be further explored, particularly in the areas of pluralism and functional differentiation as compared to each other and to social media, sustainability models, technical coordination, spectrum management, harmonization of commercial and public interests, digital safety, legislative and regulatory frameworks, digital literacy/media and information literacy
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
 - Information literacy is essential for empowering users to make informed choices as well as for enabling them to exercise and protect their rights
- C11. International and regional cooperation
 - International cooperation in the area of ICT measurement to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize the usage of resources

b) What are areas that have **not been adequately captured by the framework of the existing 11 WSIS Action Lines** and would need to be addressed beyond 2015? **Please specify the Action Line you are providing an input for.**

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
 - Public Private Partnership enhancement
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
 - Wireless broadband technology opportunity as last mile solution
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
 - ICT literacy for total inclusion
- C4. Capacity building
 - Design appropriate curricula for ICT applications and content development
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
 - National appropriate legal and regulatory framework for privacy protection e-transactions and cybersecurity
- C6. Enabling environment
 - Revisit legal and regulatory framework for new market structure for broadband services
- C7. ICT Applications:
 - E-government
 - Click here to enter text.
 - E-business
 - Click here to enter text.
 - E-learning
 - Click here to enter text.
 - E-health
 - Click here to enter text.
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- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
 - Click here to enter text.
- C11. International and regional cooperation
 - Click here to enter text.

c) In your opinion are there any priority areas that need to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015.

Cyber security, child on line protection, ICT literacy, accessibility for people with disabilities

3. Ensuring accountability of the WSIS Action Lines beyond 2015 (Targets and Indicators for an open and inclusive information/knowledge society for all beyond 2015)

Please note that information provided under this point will be relevant to the second physical meeting of the open consultation process on WSIS+10 High-Level Event.

a) How can the **monitoring and evaluation** of future implementation of the WSIS process, in particular, the Action Lines be better enabled?

Need agreed standards for common understanding of monitoring and evaluation indicators at international level

b) What are the **priority areas** that the post-2015 WSIS process should focus on and which goals and targets could monitor the new vision for WSIS beyond 2015?

Cyber security, child on line protection, ICT literacy, accessibility for people with disabilities

4. Any additional comments or suggestions

WSIS and MDGs targets monitoring and evaluation should be harmonized