



Development Assistance Committee

Donor ICT Strategies Matrix

2003 Edition

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I. Introduction and Acknowledgements

This OECD-DAC Donor Information and Communication Technologies Strategies Matrix CD-Rom presents the latest information on how bilateral and multilateral donors have mainstreamed information and communication technologies (ICT) in their development assistance programmes in order to more effectively and efficiently achieve development goals, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This new compilation exercise builds on two previous ones: the first was conducted jointly by the OECD-DCD and IDRC in February 2001, the second was carried out by the OECD-DCD in February 2003. This latest version, prepared as a contribution to the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), is not only updated, it is also enriched with the inclusion of a large number of strategy papers and other related documents.

We would like to thank bilateral and multilateral donors who have responded to the questionnaire and/or provided information to feed into the matrix. Collection of information, analysis and presentation provided by Benoît d'Ansembourg working with Ichiro Tambo, Amanda Gautherin, Brian Hammond and Marc Tocatlian (OECD/DCD). The original concept and framework of the matrix was developed by Ms. Nancy Smyth of IDRC, to whom we are grateful.

II. Quantative and Qualitative Analysis

In the course of this new information compilation exercise, fourteen bilateral donors and fifteen multilateral donors provided new or updated contributions. As a result, the Matrix now contains information for all twenty-three DAC Members and twenty-five multilateral agencies. Twelve bilateral donors and seven multilateral donors prepared a detailed response to the questionnaire while twenty-three bilateral donors and twenty-three multilateral donors filled in the sample output matrix. Information for two multilateral agencies was completed by the Secretariat using the World Wide Web.

As in February 2003, this review focuses on bilateral and multilateral donors. Lack of time and resources did not permit extending the scope of the compilation exercise to other actors such as foundations and non-governmental organisations.

The survey findings reaffirm the trends identified in the February exercise:

- The vast majority of donors recognise the potential of ICT as a catalyst for socio-economic development but not all of them have reached the same stage in using ICT to help meet development objectives. While some are planning to develop new ICT strategies, others have already used ICT for years and have drawn lessons from their past experience.
- In all cases, donors put ICT to the service of the achievement of their broader strategic objectives in a number of development sectors (health, education, e-Commerce, e-Government, etc.). The focus is on meeting objectives not on technology *per se*.
- Achieving the MDGs, particularly poverty reduction, is a frequently cited objective underpinning most donor ICT strategies. These strategies aim at creating an inclusive information society with special attention paid to underserved regions including least developed countries (LDCs) and vulnerable populations.
- Most donors have built their ICT for development strategy on partnerships involving a number of actors from other bilateral and multilateral agencies, ministries (communication, education...), civil society, the private sector, universities and research institutions in both developed and developing countries.
- Lessons learned include:
 - Sustainable ICT projects need to be locally owned and accompanied by human capacity development.
 - Capacity in effectively using ICT for development is often the main constraint, not equipment.
 - The private sector is instrumental in expanding ICT for development access and applications.

- Governments play a key role in establishing a well-regulated, competitive enabling environment for ICT to flourish.
- For ICT to have a positive development impact, the various social groups must have equal access to them, particularly disadvantaged groups such as the poor, children, and indigenous people.
- Many important aspects of information and communication infrastructure are cross-border in nature, and therefore require international/regional co-operation.

Although this updated matrix provides more financial data on projects and programmes than the one prepared in February, it is still difficult to come up with an overall figure of the investment agencies have made in the field of ICT for development. The reasons for this remain the same as before. First, the ICT component of projects is neither separately identifiable or quantified; second, the partial coverage and mix of multi-year commitments in the information provided to the OECD-DCD makes estimates difficult; finally, as many initiatives are built on partnerships it is hard to reconcile specific contributions made by various partners.

III. Note on Donors' Strategies and Practices

This note is an attempt to highlight some practices donors have used to integrate ICT into their development assistance programmes. It does not claim to cover all aspects of this evolving issue. It has three main objectives: first, to share donors' experience with the ICT4D community; second, to promote the discussion among ICT4D actors; finally, to identify good practices that could be replicated by other donors.

Donor practices in integrating ICT were studied from two main perspectives:

- A. Policy/Strategy Focus
- B. Organisational Set-up

A. Policy/Strategy Focus

A.1. Poverty Reduction Alignment

A number of donors have integrated ICT where and when technology can serve as an effective catalyst to help reduce poverty. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly eradicating extreme poverty, is a key objective underpinning the ICT strategy of several donors, notably the United Kingdom and the Nordic countries.

Box1. Integrating ICT in Donor Strategies: The DFID Experience

Several bilateral and multilateral donor organisations have sought in the past few years to move beyond an *ad hoc* and experimental approach to ICT to a systematic approach that focuses on mainstreaming ICT across all sectors of their work and in their approach to development and poverty reduction more broadly.

One example of these efforts is the strategy paper published by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) in January 2002. The paper, "The Significance of Information and Communication Technologies for Reducing Poverty" (document available on DAC-ICT CD-Rom at \ICT\docs\matrixdocs\GBR_paper1.pdf) proposed an approach to "mainstreaming" ICT in development programmes that was distinctive in two ways.

First, the paper focused on the information, communication and knowledge-related aspects of persistent poverty, and the impact of "information-poor environments" not only on the daily lives and livelihoods of the poor but on the institutions (government bureaucracies, markets, education and health care institutions) that affect them.

This approach provides a lens for understanding the information and communication dimensions of a broad range of problems facing developing countries, and thus a way to target ICT more effectively to address those problems.

Second, the paper argues that ICT-for-development programmes must be understood as subordinate to, and in service to the pursuit of, the Millennium Development Goals. Thus, the benchmark against which these programmes should be measured is not the increase in access to ICT but the impact of those ICT on progress toward realising the MDGs.

A.2. Focus on Knowledge Sharing

The **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** defines "Knowledge for Development (KD) as integrating into development programs the ability of beneficiaries to access, utilize, and disseminate information and knowledge". CIDA has been active in this field since the late 1980's. Knowledge is a key factor for poverty reduction and development as demonstrated in CIDA's strategy paper entitled "*CIDA's Strategy on Knowledge for Development through Information and Communication Technologies*", February 2003 (document available on DAC-ICT CD-Rom at \ICT\docs\matrixdocs\CAN_Cida_paper1.pdf).

In June 1997, Canada and the World Bank hosted the first Global Knowledge Conference, which was the first conference of its kind to address Information Age challenges facing developing countries and the international community. The conference led to the creation of the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP), a worldwide network committed to harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICT) for sustainable and equitable development.

A.3. Focus on Sectors

Some donors have adopted a broad comprehensive approach with no specific sectoral focus, while others have specialised in a particular sector. A good example of this is Italy with the "Italian Initiative of e-Government for Development" which was officially launched in April 2002.

The **Italian e-Government Initiative** focuses on government-to-government know-how transfer, particularly on the "Big Picture" of designing and implementing **e-Government** programmes and on how to pull together all the elements of an e-Government programme. The initiative, organised in co-operation with several international partners, takes a three-step approach: pre-assessment of needs; feasibility studies/pilot projects; and implementation of full-scale projects. Areas of intervention include public accounting, government Intranet development, e-Government national strategies, land registry, online tax reporting and payment, and statistical systems.

The **Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)** focuses on the key issues of infrastructure and **competence development** for universities in Africa and Asia. For more information, see Sida's paper "*ICT – Transforming the World by Transforming Universities*", July 2002 (document available on DAC-ICT CD-Rom at \ICT\docs\matrixdocs\SWE_Sida_paper1.pdf).

The **Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD)** focuses on **capacity building** in developing countries especially in Africa through networking institutions (e.g. universities, ministries). Priority areas for ICT integration in this regard are:

- Institutional development
- Knowledge and human resource development
- Promotion of co-operation between institutions in the South or between institutions in the North and South on different aspects of ICT as a tool for development.

The **Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)** and Germany's **Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)** have a clear focus on **infrastructure development**, particularly telecommunications projects.

B. Organisational Set-up

B.1. Organisational Mandate

Among development agencies, the **International Development Research Centre (IDRC)** in Canada is the one that devotes the highest share of resources – with over one third of the budget – to research on ICT4D issues. IDRC's mandate, as stated in the "International Development Research Centre Act 1970" is:

"To initiate, encourage, support, and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical, and other **knowledge** to the economic and social advancement of those regions."

This mandate has served as the root for the Centre's emphasis on ICT for development. IDRC's innovative forward thinking initiated in 1970 remains a source of great inspiration for ICT4D practitioners today. IDRC prefers to be called a "partner" rather than a "donor" when reference is made to the Centre's mandate.

B.2. Organisational mechanism to support the field

USAID's primary investments in ICT are made directly through its worldwide network of field missions. These investments are typically part and parcel of broader programmatic investments in such areas as health, democracy, agriculture, economic growth, and the environment. USAID in Washington plays a supporting role, offering technical advice and promoting ICT implementations in field programmes.

Box2. Focusing on the field – The U.S. experience in Mali

Building on the vision provided by the "Africa Leland Initiative", the United States Government has launched pilot projects for the use of Internet technology for development in 22 countries of Africa. Among the first was that of Mali, for which the national Internet gateway, its framework legislation and regulations, and a range of technical assistance and training have been funded since 1996 by the Leland team and the USAID mission in Bamako.

The Washington-based Leland team played the role of initiator and resource link at the level of Internet technology and the USAID mission sought to adapt the technology as a development tool to the specific field conditions found in Mali. The Mali mission created a small "Communication for Development" team around the concept of "accelerating development by making information accessible through innovative communication techniques and appropriate tools". As USAID evolved its thinking along these lines, it quickly made the logical next link from Internet to the far more widespread communication tool of rural radio and moved to integrate both technologies across the USAID portfolio, which included objectives in economic growth, health, education and democracy.

Mali, one of the poorest countries in the world, has responded enthusiastically to the development opportunities offered by international Internet access. USAID's ability to harness this demand depended on its strong local capacity within the mission. Effective use of new communication technology required an understanding of local realities and the targeting of support for (frequently small) activities that supported the concept of "accelerating development". This also has permitted the resources of Leland and USAID to be flexibly shaped around the evolving needs of local development, rather than upstream supply side considerations. Specific attention, from the beginning, to the sustainability of this effort caused the local team to avoid unduly expensive hardware or construction, and to emphasise local organisational structures and partnerships that are sensitive to issues of recurrent cost and sustainability.

The rural radio link is opening up use of the information highway to the majority of Malians living in rural areas without electricity and other modern infrastructure. USAID now believes that, within five years, an astonishing 95% of Malians will have access to a local radio station broadcasting in their local language.

B.3. Organisational restructuring

Integrating the new ICT4D component within existing development assistance programmes imposes a number of modalities that in most cases include institutional restructuring. Examples include:

B.3.1. Outsourcing

The Dutch Government expressly decided not to build up expensive expertise within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself but to create a specialised independent organisation.

Box3. The Netherlands' Experience

The Netherlands was among the first countries to realize the potential of information and communication technologies (ICT) for development. At that stage, the key issue was to see how to integrate this potential into the Dutch Directorate General for International Co-operation (DGIS) programmes. Instead of creating a specialised division within DGIS, the Minister for Development Co-operation decided in 1996 to adopt a different approach by establishing an independent non-profit organisation called the International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD).

The rationale behind this decision was two fold. First, by setting up an independent, external, more flexible structure, the Minister's intention was to encourage the founding of public-private partnerships to effectively harness the potential of ICT for socio-economic development. Second, the Institute was designed to be a "carrier of best practices" and an "international disseminator of experience" learned at field level.

The result is that in less than ten years, IICD has become a well-respected expert in using ICT as catalysts in demand-led, locally owned projects. Furthermore, the organisation has excelled in forging complementary strategic partnerships with a number of actors in both developed and developing countries: IICD has multiplied its sources of funding involving new bilateral donors (SDC, DFID, CIDA), though DGIS currently remains the main contributor; IICD works with a number of non-profit organisations (e.g. Cordaid and Hivos); the private sector has provided expertise to strengthen the Institute's knowledge base; and last but not least, IICD works with a network of local partners in each of its country programmes.

B.3.2. Creation of a New Division

The **Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC)** created a new "ICT for Development Division" (ICT4D), which is the Focal Point of SDC and the Swiss Government regarding ICT for development. The Division supports networks and organisations with a focus on strengthening the institutional and organisational basis for effective use of ICT, strengthening the voice of developing countries and disadvantaged communities in the global policy dialogue, empowering local networks and organisations, and facilitating South-South co-operation through local knowledge and content. The Division supports ICT4D mainly through multi-stakeholder partnerships as well as through multilateral institutions and initiatives. It also has organised a large ICT4D Platform as a parallel event to the WSIS. The ICT4D Division co-operates with the SDC operational divisions and field offices through ICT4D Focal Points, focusing on mainstreaming ICT4D as a cross-cutting component. For more details, please visit the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs web site (<http://www.sdc.admin.ch/index.php?nav=3,385,689,702&l=e>).

B.3.3. Creation of an Inter-Directorate Type Mechanism

ICT can serve as a catalyst in several development sectors. Instead of establishing a new Division which could have led to in house competition, **Sweden's Sida** created an ICT for Development Secretariat which oversees ICT4D activities throughout the organisation.

B.3.4. Creation of a Task Force

The Japanese aid agencies faced a different type of challenge at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit where the Japanese Government announced a comprehensive co-operation package for bridging the digital divide consisting of non-ODA (Other Official Flows) and ODA public funding worth a total of 15 billion USD over five years.

In order to implement this package in a timely and effective manner both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and JICA opted for the creation of Task Forces that involved relevant officers from various divisions/departments. In contrast to the costly, time consuming establishment of a formal Division, the applied approach provided flexibility and efficiency.

Concluding Remarks

Technology is by nature not static, but an ever-evolving field that is difficult to keep pace with. Donors who want to use ICT to help meet their development objectives face a number of difficulties in effectively and efficiently integrating ICT within their programmes. As this brief note has shown, it appears that there is no "one size fits all" solution. Donors have opted for a variety of organisational set-ups based on their own institutional arrangements, as well as policy/strategy focused on their own priorities. In order not to continually reinvent the wheel, it is important to share good practices and lessons learned with other donors, particularly newcomers in the field of ICT for development.

This note is a snapshot of current practice. It is a living document. Your feedback and comments are most welcome (DAC-ICT.contact@oecd.org).

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>AusAID supports the integration of ICTs within the objectives and activities of its broader official aid program to meet the objectives of reducing poverty and promoting growth, peace and stability. In 2002 Australia announced a new policy framework for its official aid program that includes as one of five guiding themes, assisting developing countries access and maximise the benefits from new information technologies.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>General areas of application include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ development of policy frameworks for development and use of ICTs ▶ building human capital to fully utilise opportunities presented by ICTs ▶ developing and delivering quality development knowledge ▶ developing, supporting and coordinating appropriate knowledge infrastructure ▶ acting as a catalyst for the development and adoption of appropriate ICTs <p>Specific areas of application include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ education and distance education ▶ agriculture ▶ health ▶ governance 	<p>The Virtual Colombo Plan (VCP), a joint initiative with the World Bank, launched in 2001, for the use of ICTs in development. Its objectives are to enhance partner countries' development outcomes by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improving access to quality development knowledge through ICTs ▶ enhancing education outcomes through use of ICTs ▶ promoting and facilitating an enabling environment for the appropriate use of ICTs in development <p>Current key component activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Participation and support in the World Bank Development Gateway initiative and Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) ▶ Establishing the Australian Development Gateway - an internet portal specialising in development information ▶ Distance education scholarships <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>World Bank Knowledge Initiative</p>

Regional Focus: Asia, South Pacific, Southern Africa

Scale of Financing: US\$121.3 million over 5 years

Contact: VCP unit: vcp@ausaid.gov.au

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The objective of the Austrian Development Co-operation is to promote sustainable economic development in its partner countries, which should have immediate repercussions on the fight against poverty.</p> <p>The Austrian Development Co-operation is conscious of the fact that ICT (information and communication technology) can contribute to increasing the North-South divide and that it can be just as well a powerful tool in the combat against poverty. All depends on how ICT potentialities are exploited.</p> <p>All projects and programmes shall be designed in concert with persons concerned, who are to be considered as equal partners. An intensive cultural exchange and direct contacts between Austria and developing countries will also help to promote mutual understanding.</p> <p>The principles of respect for human rights, promotion of democratic structures and good governance, gender equality, and environmental protection form the basis of the Austrian Development Co-operation.</p> <p>In the future, the Austrian Development Co-operation intends to integrate, where feasible, ICTs in every new project/programme of development co-operation.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>No specific programme but some investment in the telecommunication sector. Furthermore, ICT activities are being incorporated into present sector strategies.</p> <p>In every education and small business sector project, necessary electronic linkages and ICT are integrated.</p> <p>In institution building projects, IT infrastructure and IT know-how is provided.</p> <p><u>Projects include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The construction of a small power plant in Nepal at 3,000 m above sea level enabled the introduction of telephone lines. ▶ Train the trainer programme and establishment of an education and communication centre in Bhutan. ▶ Internet projects and promotion/creation of websites for local SMEs in Zimbabwe. ▶ University distance courses in Nicaragua. ▶ Scholarship for distance education in Uganda. ▶ Equipment support and know-how transfer for Ministries of education in Africa. ▶ Support of computer businesses in Romania and Bulgaria. ▶ ICT to administer micro-finance projects. ▶ Support to science and research networks for North-South exchange of information and experience in the education sector. <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: The main regional focus is on the **least developed countries** of Africa, Asia and Latin America as well as the **poorest populations** in other countries.

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Ms. Edda Weiss, Director, Division VII.4, General Matters, Coordination and Information on Development Cooperation
AbtVii4@bmaa.gv.at

- Belgium**
- **Directorate-General for Development Co-operation (DGCD)**
<http://www.dgcd.be/>
 - **Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs** - www.diplobel.fgov.be/en/default.asp
 - **Federal Public Service Finance** - <http://minfin.fgov.be/>

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The Law on Belgian International Co-operation, passed in 1999, which gives the orientations of the Belgian Co-operation, does not foresee any sectorial policy in the (sub-) sectors concerned.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telecommunication infrastructure - Community and educational radio - Support of rural community media - ICT for community development - Awareness-raising campaign - Loans and subsidies 	<p>Belgium does not have co-operation programmes (government-to-government) in these sub-sectors. A table, available in the "Strategy papers and related documents" section, provides information on expenditures, incurred either before the 1999 Law or for projects implemented by non-governmental organisations subsidised by the DGCD.</p> <p>State-to-State loans are not subject to the 1999 Law.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>Nil</p>

Regional Focus: Africa, Asia and Latin America

Scale of Financing: approx. US\$2.6 million in 2002

Contact: n/a

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>CIDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ interventions must be demand-driven ▶ ensure governments, civil society, and the private sector in developing/transition countries play the lead role in deciding and implementing ▶ use the UN Millennium Development Goals to ensure ICT programming targets the poor ▶ use the full range of technologies available as appropriate - from low technology (radio) to high technology (Internet, e-commerce) ▶ build partnerships with like-minded donors, other government departments, multilateral organizations, etc. <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>CIDA has a broad programming portfolio in KD and ICTs. The Agency's work in KD and ICTs can be divided into three categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ICTs as a sector in itself 2) Using ICTs as tools across sectors 3) Using ICTs to promote knowledge sharing and networking <p>IDRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IDRC's contribution is shaped by the Centre's long commitment to ICTs for development and by its partnerships with researchers and institutions in the South. ▶ IDRC's emphasis on the role of information for development began with the creation of an information sciences division in the Centre's first year of operations - 1970. ▶ IDRC's programs are regionally allocated and driven. ▶ IDRC programming in ICT for development is based on the understanding that these technologies have enabling impacts on health, education, governance, employment, resource management and enterprise. 	<p>CIDA</p> <p>CIDA's approach to ICT for Development is at two levels - programming and strategic institutional partnerships:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programming should focus on, but not be limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) using ICTs as tools for development of the education and health sectors, in particular, the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases; b) building enabling environments through support for policy and regulatory framework advice and development and promoting local capacity development; and c) supporting knowledge sharing and networking with the help of ICTs. <p>Projects and programs are funded through a variety of sources, primarily via the bilateral and multilateral branches of the Agency.</p> <p>2. Strategic institutional partnerships support international initiatives and partnerships between the government, private sector, and civil society focused on activities related to knowledge sharing and bridging the digital divide through the Knowledge for Development Fund.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>infoDev</i> ▶ Development Gateway Foundation ▶ Bellanet ▶ Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) ▶ Global Knowledge Partnership ▶ International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA) ▶ Orbicom ▶ International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ICT for capacity building ▶ Connectivity ▶ Telecentres ▶ ICT for Health ▶ Policy/Governance ▶ ICT for Education ▶ Gender and ICTs ▶ SMEs and entrepreneurship <p>Industry Canada Digital opportunities provided by Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) are fundamental to the improvement of all aspects of developing economies and their entry into the global marketplace.</p> <p>While ICTs are not a panacea for all development problems, they offer enormous opportunities to narrow social and economic inequalities and thus help achieve broader development goals that the international community has set at the UN Millennium Summit.</p> <p>By facilitating the exchange of information and knowledge, by helping deliver education and health services, by stimulating civil society participation in a country's democratic process, and by helping small and large businesses explore new markets, ICTs greatly contribute to global social and economic enrichment.</p> <p>It is a top priority of the Government of Canada to help developing countries overcome the digital divide as illustrated by the key initiatives announced at the Summit of the Americas in 2001 and the G8 Summits.</p> <p>Chaired by Industry Canada Deputy Minister V. Peter Harder, the DOT Force represented both a unique model of international cooperation and a new way of responding to the challenges of development.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National e-strategies and policy frameworks ▶ Connectivity and the use and development of local content ▶ Helping African entrepreneurs 	<p>IDRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acacia supports research on ICTs for social and economic development in Africa. ▶ Pan Asia Networking supports research on ICTs for Asia's social and economic development. ▶ Pan Americas Networking: ICT for development in Latin America and the Caribbean. ▶ Institute for Connectivity in the Americas supports connectivity issues and ICT applications for development in the Americas. ▶ Bellanet supports partnerships and collaboration by providing advice and assistance on more effective use of ICTs. ▶ Connectivity Africa builds on Canada's experience in connectivity projects in Africa and supports ICT needs of African countries - G8 and Dotforce outcome (see also the entry for Industry Canada). <p>For more details and links to programmes see: http://www.idrc.ca/webmap_e.html#ict</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Bellanet founding member ▶ GKP ▶ DOT Force ▶ WEF <p>Industry Canada As part of a Canadian package of initiatives in support of the G8 Africa Action Plan and in the context of Canada's leadership role in the work of the DOT Force, three initiatives have been created:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Global e-Policy resource Network (ePol-NET, formerly "IeDRN"), designed to marshal global efforts in support of national e-strategies for development. In addition to planning and co-ordinating the implementation of the ePol-NET, Canada has committed \$10 million (CDN) over five years to the establishment of a Canadian e-Policy Resource Centre (CePRC) as Canada's specific contribution to the ePol-NET. ▶ The Canadian government is providing \$12 million (CDN) to launch Connectivity Africa to promote connectivity, increase access and support the creation of local content and applications in Africa. Connectivity Africa will be incubated at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for a period of three years (see the entry for IDRC). Linked to Connectivity Africa is another \$3 million (CDN) DOT

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
	<p>Force initiative, the Open Knowledge Network (OKN), which is being developed under the chairmanship of OneWorld International, with initial support from the UK Government. Local content development is closely tied to human development, and the ultimately goal of the OKN is the empowerment of local communities.</p> <p>Enblis (formerly the DOT Force Entrepreneurial Network) consists of a coalition of public, private and civil society organizations co-led by Telesystem Ltd. (Canada), Accenture (UK) and Hewlett-Packard (US) aimed at helping small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs in developing countries to leverage the power of ICTs for social and economic development. Through an initial \$10 Million (CDN) over five years contribution from the Government of Canada, Enblis will encourage governments and entrepreneur support organisations (ESOs), including aid agencies and multilateral organisations and other NGOs and third parties, to take up the advantages of ICT-related entrepreneurship in pursuing sustainable social and economic development.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: CIDA works in many developing countries and countries in transition
IDRC: Africa, Asia, Latin America. Some global support
Indusray Canada: Africa

Scale of Financing: CIDA: Estimated at a minimum of US\$13.4 million (Fiscal Year 2000/2001)
IDRC: US\$13.4 million per annum
Industry Canada: US\$23.5 million for the three mentioned programmes (US\$13.4 million over five years and US\$10.1 million over three years)

Contacts:

CIDA

Mr. Graham Todd, Economic Policy Advisor, Information and Communications Technologies for Development, Economic Policies Division, Policy Branch, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
GRAHAM_TODD@acdi-cida.gc.ca

IDRC

Mr. Richard Fuchs, Director, ICTs for Development Tel.: (1) 613 236 61 63, rfuchs@idrc.ca

Industry Canada

Mr. Richard Bourassa, Director, International Policy, Electronic Commerce Branch, Industry Canada, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa Ontario, Tel: (1) (613) 991-0028, bourassa.richard@ic.gc.ca

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The aid priorities set out in the strategy for Danish development assistance (Partnership 2000) comprises the general policy framework for Denmark's development co-operation. The overriding objective of Danish development aid is poverty alleviation. However, Partnership 2000 emphasises the need for addressing the challenges facing the developing countries as a consequence of globalisation, including ICT development. The Danish aid programme does not include an explicit ICT policy, but over the years the use of ICT tools has gradually increased and become an integral part of the planning and implementation of numerous Danish funded aid activities.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ICT used as a tool in various sector programmes in 15 programme countries ▶Work in progress for developing guidelines in order to concentrate on specific areas of ICT application ▶Research and Development ▶Use of ICTs included in aid management guidelines ▶Knowledge sharing and networking 	<p>Use of Information and Communication Technology is generally included in the Danish bilateral and multilateral development assistance. In addition to this, funding is also provided for specific ICT programmes. The Policy and Planning Department of the Ministry is responsible for synthesising lessons and experiences, which will be transferred to the overall development programme. The specific programmes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶Bellanet ▶INASP (PERI Project) ▶<i>infoDev</i> ▶Support to IICD ▶Support to WSIS Gender Caucus <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶<i>infoDev</i> ▶Bellanet

Regional Focus: Programme countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America

Scale of Financing: See the "Questionnaire reply" section for details

Contact: Ms. Ulla Hauer, Head of Section, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs - ullhau@um.dk

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<p>While ICTs are not to be seen as a priority sector as such for Community development cooperation, they do provide, however, an important tool for more efficient and effective aid delivery and need to be recognised as an increasingly important element in the economic and social fabric of countries worldwide.</p> <p>The Commission recognises that assisting the poor to obtain access to ICTs can indeed contribute to the fight against poverty.</p> <p>As a donor the EC is gradually enlarging and diversifying its portfolio in ICT and development.</p> <p>The European Commission coordinates its policy on ICT and development with EU member states, through an experts group that has met five times since its creation in 1999.</p> <p>Since ICTs and development is a relatively new area of co-operation there is a need to devise a systematic approach with a view to monitoring and evaluating better outputs. It is suggested that the EC and Member States create a knowledge management system in ICT and development.</p> <p>The EC has, under the leadership of AIDCO, established an internal thematic working group on ICT in order to mainstream ICT in its development portfolio. Other Directorate-Generals involved are: Information Society, Trade, External Relations and Development.</p> <p>The <i>Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament</i> is available at: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0770en01.pdf</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>Historically active in the telecommunications infrastructure, particularly in Africa, the EC has more recently shifted to the broader information society agenda.</p> <p>The European Investment Bank has lent support to a number of telecommunications projects in developing countries. http://www.eib.org/</p>	<p>► Asia IT&C: co-financing partnerships in ICT http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/asia-itc/html/main.htm</p> <p>► Eumedis in the Mediterranean region http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional/eumedis_en.htm</p> <p>► @LIS in Latin America http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/alisis/index_en.htm</p> <p>► @CP-programme is being designed for the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific countries. http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/index_en.htm</p> <p>Web page that highlights EU activities in the Information Society within the global context: http://europa.eu.int/information_society/topics/international/index_en.htm</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► WSIS ► UN ICTTF ► WEF ► GKP ► <i>infoDev</i>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Further EC action will take place within the strict context of the new EC development policy, and notably its six priority sectors with an overall focus on poverty reduction: trade and development, regional integration and co-operation, macroeconomic policies and equitable access to social services, transport, food security and sustainable development, and institutional capacity building.</p>	

Regional Focus: African-Caribbean-Pacific countries (ACP), Mediterranean Region, Asia, Latin America

Scale of Financing:

- ▶ ASI@ITC 30M€
- ▶ EUMEDIS 65M€
- ▶ Latin America 63.5M€
- ▶ African-Caribbean-Pacific
- ▶ ICT embedded in projects: no figures available

Contact:

Harry De Backer
 DG.DEV.B.5
 📧 European Commission
 G12/7/103
 Rue de la Loi, 200
 B-1049 Brussels
 ☎ +32/2/29 68222
 📧 harry.de-backer@cec.eu.in
 📠 +32/2/29 94176

Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs - <http://global.finland.fi>

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<p>A key statement in the Finnish draft ICT–Information Society for development strategy is as follows: <i>Information technology can be a powerful tool and needs to be used in development cooperation when it can be used to advance poverty alleviation, equity and other key objectives of development cooperation.</i></p> <p>The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is the main actor involved but partnerships between e.g. research institutions and other ministries (communication, education etc.) are also promoted.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>Only few ICT specific bilateral projects financed.</p> <p>ICTs applied in a mainstreaming manner and much emphasis is given to the development of an inclusive information society (includes gender aspects, private sector, etc).</p>	<p>ICT-related development financing is directed at three levels: global policy level (e.g. WSIS), global and regional implementation (e.g. multilateral bodies and support to UNECA's, IFC's and SADC's ICT activities) and national level (often in connection with other sectors, like education).</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ WSIS▶ UN ICT Task Force▶ UNITEs▶ <i>infoDev</i>

Regional Focus: Global and partner countries in the Finnish development cooperation

Scale of Financing: Not applicable, channelled through other sectors

Contact: Mr. Tuukka Castrén, Ministry for Foreign Affairs tuukka.castren@formin.fi

France - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – www.france.diplomatie.fr/index.gb.html

- General Department for International Co-operation and Development DATC/T
- General Department for International Co-operation and Development DCT/IIA
- General Department for International Co-operation and Development CSUR/RTV

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p><u>Section DATC/T:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Programme ADEN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Enable network access for the greatest possible number of users; > Reduce individual access costs. ▶ Programme ARTIC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Support for National strategies to develop NICTs (new information and communication technologies); > Implementation of conducive legal and regulatory frameworks. ▶ Programme PROCOOPTIC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Promote wide access to sources and tools of knowledge, for developing countries in particular; > Ensure online presence of the South's creations and assets and thus a better linguistic balance on the worldwide web; > Promote appropriation of information technologies by users, so they do not remain mere consumers but are able to produce their own content and applications. <p><u>Section DCT/IIA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Support for the development of e-Government for good governance > Promote the appropriation of information technologies in government; > Development of local applications to serve citizens. <p><u>Section DCSUR/RTV:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementation of a scientific and technical information system in 12 PSZ countries: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ADEN ▶ ARTIC ▶ PROCOOPTIC ▶ Support for the development of e-Government for good governance ▶ Implementation of a scientific and technical information system in 12 PSZ countries. <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>> Enhancement and dissemination of African scientific research for incorporation into international networks;</p> <p>> Access to knowledge.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Access ▶ Internet services and applications to promote development ▶ Support for the legal and regulatory framework ▶ Development of content and applications ▶ NICT training and awareness ▶ e-Government for development ▶ Access to African scientific research and knowledge 	

Regional Focus: Priority Solidarity Zone (PSZ) (See the "Questionnaire reply" section for details)

Scale of Financing: US\$15.1 million (See the "Questionnaire reply" section for details)

Contacts:

Section DATC/T : - Ms. Béatrice Pluchon - beatrice.pluchon@diplomatie.gouv.fr
- Mr. Pierre Bonis - pierre.bonis@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Section DCT/IIA: - Mr. Thomas Ruffin - Thomas.Ruffin@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Section DCSUR/RTV: - Mr. Jean-Jacques Pierrat - Jean-Jacques.Pierrat@diplomatie.gouv.fr

- Germany –**
- **German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)**
www.bmz.de
 - **Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)** www.kfw.de
 - **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH**
www.gtz.de
 - **Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM)** www.cimonline.de

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The German Government recognises ICT as much as tools for reducing poverty as is the creation of physical infrastructure. At the beginning of 2000, ICT was designated as one of the priority areas of Germany's Africa policy. The BMZ is currently developing an appropriate strategy for promoting ICT in developing countries. For this purpose, it has set up a task force composed of officers from KfW, GTZ and other official development organisations as well as representatives of development research institutes.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the DOTForce process, the BMZ commissioned the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Development Cooperation) to conduct an in-depth study on ICT for Development in Peru, Laos, Vietnam, Tanzania and Uganda. The results of the study will guide the decision-making process to support ICT related project proposals with particular regard to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <p>Furthermore, preliminary steps are undertaken to establish a virtual Center of Excellence for ICT and Development in the Bonn region of Germany, linking important research institutions, NGOs, the private sector and government agencies involved in ICT for Development work.</p> <p>The Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) as a public bank owned by the central and federal Government on behalf of the German Government provides promotional loans or grants in the framework of Financial Cooperation between Germany and developing countries. KfW's involvement in promoting ICT for development already started in 1961 when it supported Pakistan's telecommunications system. Since then KfW has been responsible for a number of ICT projects focussing on the provision of infrastructure and the use of modern ICT systems and applications. Up to now KfW has financed more than 150 projects worth almost two billion Euros in the area of telecommunication and radio communication mainly in Africa, Asia and Central America. Examples include public broadcasting (Mali, Rwanda, Niger, Indonesia, Burkina Faso), provision of public switching and transmission networks as basic ICT infrastructure (Egypt, Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Lesotho, El Salvador, Nicaragua) and rural telephony (Lao, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mongolia).</p> <p>Additionally, KfW has been increasingly involved in using and promoting ICT in sectors such as the promotion of private business, health, education, water, and the protection of natural resources. Examples include information systems for the management of patents (China), water management</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
	<p>Systems (Jordan), hospital information systems (Indonesia), cadastral registration (Georgia), satellite-based vessel monitoring systems for fishery (Mauritania), payment transaction systems (Uganda) geo-information systems for environment protection (Brasilia, Malawi) and logistical systems for the distribution and monitoring of pharmaceuticals (Vietnam, Cambodia). These examples demonstrate the ever-increasing importance of ICT as a cross-cutting technology also in developing countries. While GTZ's involvement in ICT focuses on technical assistance, KfW's main focus lies in projects where investment is needed for the promotion of ICT (financial cooperation). Often, GTZ's technical and KfW's financial assistance go hand in hand.</p> <p>Commissioned by the BMZ, the GTZ supports the NGO "Kabissa – Space for Change in Africa" in the development of a manual for assisting African NGOs in the application of ICT to increase their reach and effectiveness.</p> <p>Another activity is the establishment of a network of African Universities in the field of crises prevention and conflict resolution, which is coordinated by the University of Bochum. Recently, the GTZ has started a co-operation with the United Nations University of Peace in Costa Rica in order to support the implementation of Master Degrees study programmes in the field of international peace education, which will be offered world wide through the Internet.</p> <p>Furthermore, the GTZ has been commissioned to support the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in strengthening its efforts to assist member countries in the application of ICT and the integration of ICT in the development process.</p> <p>The GTZ is also engaged in a number of small-scale pilot projects to test and to evaluate the integration of ICT in rural development, small and medium enterprises, telecenters, health and education. Particular attention is being paid to the development of public private partnerships.</p> <p>The Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM) arranges the working of German experts for private companies and public institutions in developing countries. In the last years an increasing number of German ICT- experts has been supplied. At the moment 27 German ICT-experts are working in developing countries.</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
	<p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Development Gateway Foundation ▶ <i>infoDev</i>

Regional Focus: Africa, Asia

Scale of Financing: approx. US\$1 billion since 1961. As from now, approx. US\$15 million per annum have been made available

Contact: Mr. Michael Rügner, Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation Development
ruegner@bmz.bund.de
 Tel. +0049 228 535 37 60
 Fax. +0049 228 535 47 60

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Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Key principles of Hellenic Aid’s strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achievement of the MDGs - Partnership with other donors - Partnership relation with recipient countries - Local ownership - Giving a voice to poor people - Linking poverty alleviation programmes with countries’ international economic and financial policies. <p>Greece does not have an overall strategy or approach in using ICT for development. Some relevant projects, especially in the field of technical co-operation, have been implemented during the years, but were rather scattered activities, not incorporated into sectoral strategies.</p> <p>Having said the above, Hellenic Aid is conscious of the fact that ICT is a very significant parameter in the process of reducing poverty, while lack of it may contribute to widening the gap between the North and the South. The issue of using ICT for development will be studied further for possible future reviews. It is anticipated that in future, where feasible, Hellenic Aid will integrate ICT technologies in a number of new development co-operation projects.</p> <p>Considering in perspective the overall obligations of the Greek aid programme, Greece is willing to make its best efforts, in a long term perspective, for a fair comparison to the long standing achievements of other DAC Members in the ICT sector.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Trade and export ▶ SME development ▶ Support to media ▶ ICT for education ▶ Telecommunications infrastructure ▶ Environmental policy ▶ Women in development 	<p>Several actors (Hellenic Exports Organization, Hellenic Organization for SME, Hellenic Radio and Television, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and the University of Crete) have launched a number of projects in a variety of fields: software and hardware procurement, training, seminars etc.).</p> <p>(For more information on the various projects carried out by the above-mentioned actors and others, see the document entitled “Data on integration of ICT activities in aid programs implemented in 2001-2002” under the “Strategy papers and related documents” section).</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: Europe and Central Asia, Middle East & North Africa

Scale of Financing: US\$4 million (See the document entitled "Data on integration of ICT activities in aid programs implemented in 2001-2002" under the "Strategy papers and related documents" section for specific project budgets).

Contact: Hellenic Aid - YDAS-2 Directorate for Rehabilitation and Development - ydas2a@mfa.gr

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Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Ireland is currently preparing a strategy for addressing ICT in its development assistance programme.</p> <p>The focus of Ireland's development assistance programme on poverty reduction will lead to a strategic approach that sees ICT as a key tool for sustainable impact on poverty rather than as an issue or development priority in itself. Integration of ICT into PRSPs will be critical and care will need to be taken to ensure that such integration results in a strong poverty focus for ICT development rather than the identification of ICT dissemination as a priority for poverty reduction.</p> <p>The objectives of the strategy is to identify opportunities and outline approaches for Ireland Aid to ensure that the potential of ICTs, as an instrument and resource for capacity-building, innovation, information exchange, transparency and accountability, is utilised in its current and future development programmes and policy and its day-to-day activities in ways that contribute directly to its objectives of participatory development, sustainable poverty reduction and partnership.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>Support for national capacities for regulation of ICT and, sectorally, for the management of ICT acquisition and development are likely to be key elements of Ireland's strategy.</p>	<p>Delivery of support for ICT development should be in accordance with national and sectoral development priorities. At sectoral level ICT development should be contained in, and in line with, sectoral development priorities; and delivery of support should be through SWAPs or other co-ordinated delivery mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>Member of the UN ICT Task Force</p>

Regional Focus: Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Lesotho

Scale of Financing: See the "Questionnaire reply" section

Contacts: Mr. Earnán Ó Cléirigh, Technical Section, Ireland Aid - Earnan.OCleirigh@iveagh.irlgov.ie
Ms. Gráinne Hehir, HQ-DCD, Grainne.Hehir@iveagh.irlgov.ie

Italy - Ministry for Innovation and Technologies – Technical Unit “eGovernment for Development” www.innovazione.gov.it/ita/egov_sviluppo/introduzione/egov3.shtml
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Directorate General for Development Cooperation) www.esteri.it/eng/foreignpol/coop/index.htm

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Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>▶ Enhance the modernization and digitalization of the public administrations in Developing Countries and Countries with Economies in transition;</p> <p>▶ To promote ICT as a tool for Good Governance in particular through the implementation of e-Government;</p> <p>▶ Cooperation with the approach government to government;</p> <p>▶ Empower relationships between Government and citizens.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>e-Government for development</p>	<p>e-Government for Development Initiative</p> <p>e-Government in the South East Europe</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>▶ UNDESA</p> <p>▶ UNDP</p> <p>▶ IDB</p> <p>▶ Development Gateway Foundation</p>

Regional Focus: Mozambique, Tunisia, Jordan, Nigeria, Latin America, English speaking Caribbean Countries, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania

Scale of Financing: US\$16 million

Contact:

- Diplomatic Advisor to the Minister for Innovation and Technologies, Mr. Stefano Gatti - s.gatti@governo.it
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arturo Arcano - arturo.arcano@esteri.it

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<p>At the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in July 2000, Japan presented a Comprehensive Co-operation Package for bridging the digital divide consisting of non-ODA (Other Official Flows) and ODA public funding with a total of US\$ 15 billion over five years.</p> <p>The plan is implemented through existing co-operation schemes by non-ODA and ODA public funding. No special framework will be set up for IT co-operation. Recipient countries must follow the regular procedure for requesting funds.</p> <p>The strategy is based on five principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for the ownership of developing countries 2. Country-specific approach 3. Co-ordination with donors including international organisations 4. Promotion of South-South co-operation 5. Study of innovative approaches <p>The objective is to maximise the benefits of ICT on a global scale and to stabilise the international community, by dissolving the international digital divide. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/it/index.html</p> <p>JICA is responsible for promoting co-operation to achieve the objectives set out in the Comprehensive Co-operation Package.</p> <p>JICA recognises that ICT utilization seems promising to improve both the quality and the scope of ODA.</p> <p>Assistance is designed to encourage developing countries to promote an "ICT" by themselves.</p> <p>It is essential for developing countries to have clear strategies for the promotion of ICT at the national level and to coordinate with other countries at the regional level (e.g. ASEAN Framework Agreement).</p> <p>Emphasis is put on the need for co-ordination among donors and collaboration with the private sector.</p>	<p>The Comprehensive Co-operation Package is implemented through a number of programmes including (assistance provided to March 2003):</p> <p>Grant Aid for IT projects: 19 billion yen for the construction of telecommunication infrastructure, facilities for remote education etc.</p> <p>Loan Aid for IT projects: 69 billion yen for the construction of telecommunication infrastructure, facilities for remote education etc.</p> <p>JICA-NET: 2.3 billion yen for the establishment and operation of IT centres in developing countries and Japan for human resources development.</p> <p>A more detailed list of programmes is available at: http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/it/coop0108.html http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/it/strategy0301.html</p> <p>JICA is responsible for the technical cooperation aspect of Japan's ODA programs. Technical cooperation aims at supporting development of capacity that can serve the socio-economic development of the developing countries.</p> <p>JICA's program include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Technical Training of Overseas Participants ▶ Technical Cooperation Experts ▶ Technical Cooperation Projects ▶ Development Studies ▶ Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers ▶ Senior Volunteers <p>JBIC: Notable assistances made in FY2002 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North-South Submarine Fibre Optic Cable Link Project in Vietnam: The loan amounted to 10,562 million yen was newly committed for a submarine fibre optic cable between Hai Phong and Soc Trang, as well as 11 landing stations and other facilities.

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<p>The opportunities offered by ICT have led to a number of reforms of JICA's Assistance System and internal management: transfer of responsibility to its overseas offices, awareness raising among staff about the potential of ICT for development; strengthening co-operation with other aid agencies, universities and private companies; knowledge databases building, setting up of web sites; review of the cost structure of development projects.</p> <p>JBIC, like JICA, works as an implementing agency.</p> <p>Since reducing the IT gap is tantamount to reduction in the income gap, and the use of IT will make ODA loan operations more efficient, JBIC is supporting efforts toward the prevalence of IT.</p> <p>JBIC in ODA loan operations has primarily focused on the telecommunications sector in support of building infrastructure for the more prevalent use of IT. Financial support for telecommunications projects will continue in the countries and regions where private financing is difficult to come by. In addition, since IT is a tool that may be used in a broad range of sectors, JBIC will conduct studies and planning on how IT may be used in various sectors, including poverty reduction, education, public healthcare, and the environment. In the context of making development assistance more effective and efficient, JBIC will also conduct a study and planning on how information systems may strengthen the organisational capacity of project executing agencies.</p> <p>A detailed description of JBIC's strategy is available at: http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/oec/policy/index.php/e_jisshi_priorityareas.pdf</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs:</p> <p>Four Pillars of Japan's ODA Policy on ICT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising awareness and contributing intellectually to policy and institution-building; 2. Developing and training human resources; 3. Building ICT infrastructure and providing assistance for network establishment; 4. Promoting the use of ICT in development assistance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project and Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project in India: These projects, for which ODA loan was newly committed, include IT components such as communication and traffic system for the former and 3D system at the tourist centre and information management system for the latter. 3. Grant Assistance to IT- related studies: Special Assistance for Project Formation for E-government Project in Fort Bonifacio in the Philippines and Special Assistance for Project Implementation for the IT Application to Road Sector in India have been implemented. In addition, pilot study for formulation of IT master plan for El Salvador was started. <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNDP ICT Trust Fund: US\$ 7 million ▶ ITU ▶ ADB ▶ <i>infoDev</i> ▶ Development Gateway Foundation ▶ Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) ▶ IDB ▶ EBRD ▶ UNESCO <p>(see the link under "Programmes" for more details)</p>

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<p>JICA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy and regulatory framework development 2. Human resources training 3. Infrastructure building: establishment of Multipurpose Community Telecentres in rural areas 4. Promotion of the use of ICT by the private sector 5. Distance education 6. ICT for health 7. e-Government 8. ICT for environment <p>JBIC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building ICT infrastructure 2. Contributing intellectually to policy and project formation 	

Regional Focus: A bulk of the funds was directed to Asia

Scale of Financing: US\$ 15 billion over 5 years (2000-2004), consisting of non-ODA and ODA public funding

Contacts:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Research and Programming Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau
ict@japan-oda.go.jp

Multilateral Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau
dac.multi@japan-oda.go.jp

JICA:

Secretariat of JICA ICT Task Force, JICA Hq
jicami-it@jica.go.jp

Planning and Coordination Division, JICA Hq
jicapv@jica.go.jp

JBIC:

Mr. K. Sugibayashi, Sector Strategy Dept.
k-sugibayashi@jbic.go.jp

Mr. Shiga, Development Assistance Strategy Dept.
h-shiga@jbic.go.jp

Luxembourg – Ministère des Finances - www.etat.lu/FI/

Updated February 2003

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<p>At the Ministry, we believe that helping developing countries to bridge the digital divide is an important contribution to their poverty reduction efforts, by making worldwide knowledge on a variety of issues directly available to them.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>Luxembourg was one of the first supporters of <i>infoDev</i> created in 1995. More recently, we took the initiative to contribute to the Development Gateway Foundation in a major way, especially in view of setting up country-specific internet portals for selected target countries.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ <i>infoDev</i>▸ Development Gateway Foundation

Regional Focus: Mainly 10 target countries in Africa, Asia & Central America

Scale of Financing: US\$0.2 million (*infoDev*), US\$1 million (Development Gateway Foundation)

Contact: Mr. Georges Heinen, Head, Multilateral, Development Financing - georges.heinen@fi.etat.lu

Updated October 2003

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<p>Experience shows that while ICT is by no means a panacea, it has the potential to make a powerful indirect (and sometimes even direct) contribution to poverty reduction.</p> <p>DGIS has actively supported ICT and development for several years. During the 1990s, the Netherlands was one of the first bilateral donors to include ICT and development on its agenda.</p> <p>DGIS supports both multilateral ICT programmes and NGO initiatives and also pays attention to ICT in the context of its bilateral sectoral programmes.</p> <p>DGIS supports a demand-led approach and encourages developing countries to formulate their own ICT policies. The Dutch Government has expressly decided not to build up expensive expertise within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself, but to promote its development in developing countries themselves.</p> <p>Most of the activities geared explicitly to ICT and development are financed from the Communication Programme, the purpose of which is to assist communication processes in developing countries that promote social involvement. It does so amongst others by encouraging a free press and freedom of expression and encouraging the use of modern ICTs.</p> <p>The Netherlands also supports ICT components that form part of larger programmes, such as the bilateral sectoral programmes or the Co-financing Programme for Co-operation in Higher Education. Such activities are funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassies or various divisions within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Funding of such ICT components is not administrated separately and therefore not included in the figures presented in the column on the scale of financing.</p> <p>The <i>Memorandum on ICT and development</i> presented to the Dutch Parliament in May 2002 is available at: http://www.minbuza.nl/default.asp?CMS and in the "Strategy papers and related documents" section.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>DGIS's ICT strategy is implemented through partnerships:</p> <p>The Building Digital Opportunities (BDO) programme brings various donors and partners together for purposes of exchange and creating synergy. DFID, DGIS and Swiss Development Co-operation are the main donors. Partners funded by DGIS and other donors are PANOS, OneWorld, International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD).</p> <p>As a Dutch co-financing organisation, the Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (Hivos) receives the bulk of its funding from the development co-operation budget. Five percent of Hivos' budget is allocated to a special action programme on ICT.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>infoDev</i> ▶ Development Gateway Foundation ▶ Fair Trade Assistance/Peoplink ▶ International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD) ▶ PANOS ▶ Communication Assistance Foundation ▶ Radio Netherlands Training Centre ▶ World Press Photo ▶ International Programme for the Development of Communication (UNESCO) ▶ Inter Press Service ▶ OneWorld

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: US\$ 9 million in 2003 (not including 'mainstreamed' support to ICT)

Contact: Mr. Henk Molenaar - henk.molenaar@minbuza.nl

Updated February 2003

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<p>NORAD recognises the challenges posed by ICT in development contexts and acknowledges the increasing digital gap between the rich and the poor parts of the world. In May 2000, a working group submitted a report entitled "<i>Bridging the digital divide - challenges and opportunities for NORAD and its development partners</i>". In the light of the report NORAD decided to integrate ICT into development co-operation in order to combat poverty more effectively.</p> <p>Principles for NORAD's use of ICT for development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICT to be regarded as a tool for attaining development goals. ICT to be integrated wherever it is expedient and feasible. 2. ICT will not be regarded as a separate, new sector but as integral part of other sectors. The priority areas of development co-operation - social development, economic development, peace, democracy and human rights, environmental and natural resources management and women and gender equality - are also the main areas for the integration of ICT into development. 3. To use ICT successfully, the partner countries must recognise the benefits and possibilities of this technology as a tool for development in their plans and analyses. <p>As indicated ICT is to be integrated wherever it is expedient and feasible. In order to see whether this is the case, an assessment has to be carried out, based on an analysis of the situation. NORAD has designed some guidelines to conduct a sound assessment of the situation.</p> <p>Working procedures include: Procedures and responsibilities are described in general terms in NORAD's development co-operation manual, and will also apply to projects and programmes with ICT components.</p> <p>The ICT aspects are to be assessed along the above-mentioned guidelines by the embassy in connection with the assessment of a project or programme. Embassies should consider appointing one person with special responsibility for ICT-relevant projects.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

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<p>ICT should be an integral part of the discussions during annual meeting with partners. Wherever there is a national strategy for ICT in the country or region, this should be part of the ICT assessment. Efforts should be made to find out what other donors are doing in the field, in order to achieve co-ordination and co-operation.</p> <p>The technical department of NORAD Oslo may (and should in this initial phase) be consulted during the ICT assessment. The technical department is responsible for contact with external institutions on the various aspects of ICT for development and will monitor projects both in Norway and internationally.</p> <p>See the "Strategy papers and related documents" section for more details.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>The following areas are regarded as the main areas for ICT integration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional development 2. Private-sector development 3. Basic social services 4. ICT infrastructure 5. Environment and natural resources 6. Co-operation with civil society 7. Women and gender equality 8. Knowledge and human resource development 9. Promotion of institutional co-operation between institutions in the South or between institutions in the North and South on different aspects of ICT as a tool for development 	

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Daniel van Gilst, Adviser, Agriculture, Technical Department,
Unit for Private Sector Development and Employment
NORAD
dvq@norad.no

New Zealand – New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZ Aid)
www.nzaid.govt.nz/

Updated February 2003

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<p>NZAID works towards poverty elimination through the promotion of sustainable development, gender equity, and human rights. Its ICT interventions focus on the creation of opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, which minimise vulnerability to poverty.</p> <p>NZAID intervenes almost exclusively in the ICT sector through the promotion of access to distance education and open learning. It also supports ICT use for health delivery, participatory government and strengthening civil society's role in governance mechanisms.</p> <p>New Zealand's ICT delivery is primarily targeted at the Pacific.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Education (distance and open) ▶ Health 	<p>Distance education programmes, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ support to modify USP Bachelor of Agriculture programme for distance education ▶ 5 year programme in the Pacific to pilot innovative distance education technologies and strengthen institutions which support distance learning ▶ support for workshops examining the barriers to ICT <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>USP Net</p>

Regional Focus: Pacific

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Ms. Ruth Holland, Pacific Education, Programme Manager, NZ Aid - ruth.holland@mfat.govt.nz

- Spain - Spanish Ministry of Economy**
 - **Ministry of Science and Technology – Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (MCYT)**
<http://www.mcyt.es/>
 - **Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI)** www.aeci.es
 - **Iberoamerican Educational Television Association (ATEI)** www.atei.es and www.ateiamerica.com

Updated October 2003

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<p>Inside MCYT the General Direction for the development of Information Society promotes the widest implementation of the advantages of the use of ICT tools and IS services among the citizens and in all sectors of the economical, social, cultural and politic.</p> <p>In the Director Plan of the Spanish Cooperation 2001-2004, it is foreseen the use of science and technology as a tool for the development.</p> <p>On the last ATEI institutional statutes, established on 2002, scientific communications network, specialized for TV, radio, videoconference and internet via broadband satellite is foreseen, for its associate and co-worker institutions in America spreading.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Telecommunications ▶ Support to SMEs ▶ Education ▶ Human rights ▶ Development of Spanish and Portuguese content on the Internet ▶ e-Government ▶ Local governance ▶ Institutional strengthening ▶ Transport ▶ Environment ▶ Tourism 	<p>Realising the importance of training in economic development, the Ministry of Economy took over the opportunity offered by the World Bank to join the Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) that aims at providing institutional strengthening through training programs. With this objective in mind the Ministry created the CEDDET Foundation that provides training courses to high-level civil servants using IT. CEDDET offers online courses through internet to Latin American Institutions with the objective to improve their management procedures and ameliorate services rendered to citizenship. (www.ceddet.com)</p> <p>Ciberamerica is a programme of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCYT) that has led to the creation of a prototype of institutional portal for the whole Iberoamerican community.</p> <p>MCYT is collaborating with Casa Asia to launch Casa Asia Virtual. As a general concern Casa Asia Virtual is devoted to promote programmes on ICT and to present in Internet the activities of Casa Asia. Casa Asia is a public consortium to foster activity.</p> <p>CYTED Programme: Iberoamerican Programme for Science and Technology for Development.</p> <p>Regional Programme for Training in Economy and Agricultural and Rural Development Policies (FODEPAL) launched by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) in 2001. It is a programme on distance learning for civil servants and technicians of the public and private sectors, producer organizations.</p> <p>The programme on “Consulting, Technical Support and Creation of Cooperation networks for the Fishing Arrangement in the Occidental and Central Mediterranean Sea” (COPEMED) uses the ICT for the sustainable management of the Mediterranean fisheries through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fishing Communication informatic networks

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	<p>► Common databases that let relevant information to be exchanged in the fishing environment</p> <p>The Iberoamerican project on Communication, Diffusion, Information, Divulgarion and Training in Science and Technology of the Iberoamerican Educational Television Association (ATEI), started in 1992 and from its birth has been strengthened on one side by the Programme on Teachers Distance Learning for Nature.</p> <p>(For more information on the various projects carried out by the above-mentioned actors and others, see the document entitled "Detailed records of projects and initiatives" under the "Strategy papers and related documents" section.)</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) ► Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) ► Interamerican Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OEA) <p>(See the document entitled "Detailed records of projects and initiatives" under the "Strategy papers and related documents" section for a comprehensive list of partnerships forged.)</p>

Regional Focus: Latin America, Iberoamerica, Mediterranean countries, Africa

Scale of Financing: approx. US\$38 million for the 2002 - 2004 period. (See the document entitled "Detailed records of projects and initiatives" under the "Strategy papers and related documents" section for specific programme budgets and respective time frameworks).

Contacts:

- Mrs. Margarita Ramón, Senior Ministry Advisor, Ministry of Economy, Multilateral Finance Unit - margarita.ramon@sscc.mcx.es
- Ministry of Science and Technology - julian.montalban@setsi.mcyt.es or secretaria.gabinete@setsi.mcyt.es
- Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI) - infoaeci@aeci.es
- Iberoamerican Educational Television Association gojedai@ateiamerica.com

Updated October 2003

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<p>Sida supports the rapid integration of ICT in countries with which Sweden has a development cooperation programme in order to improve communications and the exchange of information, both within countries and globally.</p> <p>Sida wants to integrate ICT as a natural and important part of the Swedish development cooperation activities.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enabling environment ▶ Access and connectivity ▶ Competence development ▶ Content development 	<p>Mainstreaming of ICT in ongoing bilateral sector and project support programmes.</p> <p>Infrastructure and competence development for universities.</p> <p>Support to national ICT institutions and national ICT policy processes.</p> <p>More details at: www.sida.se (under Sector information > ICT)</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>infoDev</i> ▶ Bellanet <p>Co-financing with DFID (Catalysing Access to ICTs in Africa)</p>

Regional Focus: Around 10 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, mostly African countries

Scale of Financing: Specific ICT projects around US\$8 million per year

Contact: Mr. Bengt Oberger, Senior ICT Advisor, ICT for Development Secretariat - bengt.oberger@sida.se

Updated October 2003

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<p>The SDC has always considered knowledge as a core resource for development. Its role has been further enhanced by the potential for networking and information exchanges offered by new information technologies. The main dimensions of ICT4D are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to relevant information and knowledge, economic empowerment ▪ Strengthening the voice of disadvantaged groups and areas, socio-political empowerment ▪ Facilitation of communication and networking, intercultural dialogue. <p>SDC set up an "ICT for Development" (ICT4D) Division which supports networks and organisations with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ strengthening the institutional and organisational basis for effective use of ICT ▫ strengthening the voice of developing countries and disadvantaged communities in the global policy dialogue ▫ empowering local networks and organisations and facilitating South-South cooperation through local knowledge and content <p>SDC puts emphasis on the smart combination of the whole range of new and "old" ICT that have a great potential as enabler of communication and exchange of information. For the poor, the radio and TV are much more accessible than the internet. The combination of internet and radio can be very effective in reaching the poor and illiterate.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p>	<p>Some main partners of the SDC ICT4D Division include:</p> <p>The Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP) The SDC Director-General is Chairman of the GKP Executive Committee. SDC has been heavily involved in building up the GKP Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur, facilitating the GKP 2005 Strategy and positioning and strengthening the advocacy network. SDC supports a range of GKP related events, activities and projects. http://www.globalknowledge.org/</p> <p>Building Digital Opportunities (BDO) BDO is a network of several cross-sectoral initiatives aiming to include the poor in the global information society. www.iconnect-online.org</p> <p>World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): SDC strengthens the voice of developing countries through sponsoring of participants and through support to regional and thematic events and consultations. SDC organises and funds the WSIS Parallel Event on ICT4D. SDC also co-finances the UN World Electronic Media Forum, another WSIS Parallel Event. www.itu.int/wsis</p> <p>International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD) Through this partnership, SDC supports concrete projects, activities and events, especially in Bolivia and Mali. Joint learning and approach development regarding ICT4D is a key objective of this partnership. www.iicd.org</p> <p>OneWorld International (OWI) SDC supports the building and strengthening of a South Asia Platform to promoting the southern voice and content in the media. www.oneworld.net</p> <p>UN ICT Task Force www.unicttaskforce.org/index.asp</p> <p>Swiss Institute for information technologies in education: Partnership in e-learning, education and ICT4D. www.educa.ch/dyn/1916.htm</p> <p>A more complete and detailed list of SDC supported</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ICT for Development ▶ ICT for Poverty Reduction ▶ ICT for Intercultural Communication ▶ ICT4D Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships ▶ Local Knowledge/Local Content/Indigenous Knowledge ▶ ICT enabled local governance ▶ ICT4D Youth Programmes 	<p>ICT4D activities is on the web under: www.sdc.admin.ch/ict4d</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Global Knowledge Partnership ▶ UN ICT Task Force ▶ BDO (Building Digital Opportunities) ▶ UNESCO Community Multimedia Francophonie (ICT) ▶ Bellanet ▶ OneWorld International ▶ <i>infoDev</i> (seco) ▶ Development Gateway (tbc)

Regional Focus: Asia, Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe

Scale of Financing: approx. US\$3.7 million plus mainstreamed ICT4D components

Contact: Mr. Gerolf Weigel, Head of Division, SDC/Swiss Foreign Ministry,
gerolf.weigel@deza.admin.ch

Updated February 2003

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<p>A study published in January 2002 sets out, for DFID staff, the fundamental principles underlying a proposed approach to ICTs and development, and draws from those principles a set of recommendations for DFID's priorities in this area.</p> <p>Key messages from this report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating information rich societies is a key element of poverty reduction and sustainable development. 2. ICTs can be effective tools to tackle poverty but spread of technology should not be an objective in itself (poverty is the problem not a digital divide). 3. No single technology is a magic bullet or suitable to all needs - each ICT (old and new) will be appropriate in different circumstances. 4. It is important to mainstream the appropriate application of ICTs as tools in efforts to reduce poverty. 5. The enabling environment is crucial to providing information and communication services, innovation and entrepreneurship and free flow of information. 6. Giving voice to the poor and helping them apply knowledge is a key element of combating poverty. 7. Education and skills are the key enablers of the effective use of ICTs. 8. Addressing the needs of the poor and marginalised, particularly women and girls is vital. <p>Based on these principles, DFID should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream through its work attention to the information and communications aspects of poverty and appropriate application of ICTs as tools to combat poverty. 2. Encourage partners to address information and communication issues in national poverty reduction strategies. 3. Get the enabling environment right. 4. Reach out to the poorest. 5. Help improve and focus the response of the international system. 6. Strengthen developing country voice. <p>These recommendations have a number of implications for DFID: awareness raising within DFID to help staff consider information and communication issues in their work: provide, for interested staff, concise evidence-based material drawing on research and experience about what works and what does not;</p>	<p>Building Digital Opportunities (BDO): A three-year partnership with AMARC (World Association of Community Radio), the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO), the International Institute of Communications for Development (IICD), OneWorld International and Panos.</p> <p>Catalysing Access to ICTs in Africa (CATIA): An African regional programme designed to act as a strong catalyst for a positive reform process and to increase significantly affordable ICT access across Africa.</p> <p>Imfundo: The programme creates partnerships to use ICT to achieve universal primary education and gender equality in Africa.</p> <p>Knowledge and Research: Research into key ICT for development issues and impacts.</p> <p>Louder Voices: The programme is intended to strengthen developing country participation in international ICT decision-making.</p> <p>Open Knowledge Network (OKN): Run by OneWorld International and IICD, the programme is aimed to promote local knowledge creation and the realisation of its value by facilitating its exchange as widely as possible across the south.</p> <p>In addition to the programmes outlined above, DFID advisers contribute to a range of country and sectoral programmes.</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ BDO is funded in collaboration with DGIS and SDC ▶ CATIA is funded in collaboration with Canada ▶ OKN: Canada is contributing to the programme ▶ African Virtual University ▶ Commonwealth of Learning ▶ <i>infoDev</i>

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<p>Advisory Departments are likely to be the appropriate 'home' for funds for supporting multilateral initiatives related to ICTs.</p> <p><i>(Source: The significance of information and communication technologies for reducing poverty, DFID, January 2002)</i></p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>BDO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy and regulatory frameworks development ▶ Support to national/sectoral ICT strategies ▶ Support to community media ▶ Raising awareness of ICT's role in development <p>CATIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Capacity building on ICT regulation and policy ▶ Increasing access to radio ▶ Cutting internet cost through IXPs ▶ Increasing access to infrastructure ▶ Supporting local content creation and exchange <p>Imfunido:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Teacher training <p>Louder Voices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Capacity building <p>OKN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Local content capture and exchange via local and regional hubs ▶ Appropriate IPR and software development ▶ Capacity building 	

Regional Focus: BDO: Africa & Asia;
CATIA and Imfunido: Africa;
Knowledge and Research, Louder Voice and OKN: Global

Scale of Financing: US\$14.3 million for CATIA (over 3 years) plus overall approx. spending US\$9.5 million

Contact: Mr. Keith Yeomans,
ICT Adviser, DFID
k-yeomans@dfid.gov.uk

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>USAID seeks to bring the benefits of ICTs to underserved regions and populations, apply ICTs across different socio-economic areas of development, particularly for women, and provide opportunities to increase economic growth.</p> <p>The USAID ICT strategy comprises five key components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy and regulatory reform in telecommunications and electronic commerce to foster private investment and competition. ▶ Access for the underserved, especially women and girls, especially through community ICT centers and innovative technologies to extend networks to rural areas. ▶ Capacity in the ICT sector for both professional and institutional development. ▶ Applications tailored to specific sectors, e.g. health, agriculture, and democracy. ▶ Collaboration with the private sector for essential investments and service delivery. <p>The Office of Energy and Information Technology in USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth and Trade provides overall coordination for ICT activities.</p> <p>Additional information can be found at http://www.usaid.gov Keyword: InfoTech.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>Access and connectivity Regulatory framework Education and learning systems Private sector partnerships Gender E-Government E-Commerce Health Economic growth Environment Natural resource management Democracy</p>	<p>USAID's primary investments in ICTs are made directly through its worldwide network of field missions. These investments are typically part and parcel of broader programmatic investments in such areas as health, democracy, agriculture, economic growth, and the environment. USAID in Washington plays a supporting role, offering technical advice and promoting ICT implementations in field programs.</p> <p>The DOT-COM Alliance is USAID's principal program in Washington for promoting ICTs for development. USAID field missions request support and program implementation through three specific approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dot-GOV promotes policy and regulatory reform. ▶ Dot-ORG fosters access for the underserved. ▶ Dot-EDU enhances learning systems. <p>The DOT-COM Alliance is a USAID partnership with a number of commercial firms in the private sector as well as not-for-profit organizations. For further information visit http://www.dot-com-alliance.org.</p> <p>USAID's regional bureaux provide specialized technical support from Washington, tailored to the special needs of particular parts of the world. For further information on some of these regional approaches, visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Africa: http://www.usaid.gov/Ieland ▶ Asia and the Near East: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/asia_near_east/ict/ict.html <p>In addition, there are specialized programs of assistance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The State Department/USAID Telecom Leadership Program provides expertise on telecommunications liberalization and reform. ▶ The U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute provides private-sector courses to ICT professionals, regulators, legislators, etc. <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>Partnerships with ITU and the World Bank as well as other bilateral donors including DFID.</p>

Regional Focus: Africa, Asia, Near East, Europe, Eurasia, Latin America, Caribbean

Scale of Financing: More than US\$200 million worldwide on ICT for development in 2003

Contact: Dr. Anthony Meyer - ameyer@usaid.gov

African Development Bank (ADB) – www.afdb.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The Bank will achieve its vision through promotion of good governance as well as programmes that provide opportunities to the poor by improving their access to productive assets, technology, information and social services.</p> <p>The 1999 Education Sector Policy Paper states:</p> <p>The Bank appreciates the important role information technology is playing and will continue to play in the education sphere especially at the level of higher education.</p> <p>ICTs (i.e. distance education and open learning, the Internet etc.) offer powerful tools that could facilitate regional co-operation in education development (especially at the secondary and tertiary levels).</p> <p>http://www.afdb.org/knowledge/documents/The_Banks_Vision.htm</p> <p>http://www.afdb.org/projects/policies/pdf/educ_policy_rev09-03-2000e.pdf</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>The 1999 Education Sector Policy Paper refers to national and regional distance learning programmes and capacity building with a view to promoting institutional access to advanced instructional technology.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: Africa

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Dr. Chuka Aduba, Manager - c.aduba@afdb.org

Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie -
http://agence.francophonie.org/b_home.cfm

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The strategy aims at making the <i>Francophonie</i> a dynamic actor of the global information society.</p> <p>Details of the strategy can be found in the document <i>Programmation 2002 – 2003</i> available at:</p> <p>http://agence.francophonie.org/upload/programmes/2002_chantier6.pdf</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Access including community access for youths and women ▶ Awareness campaigns ▶ Development of national strategies with special emphasis on the francophone identity of the various country members. ▶ Strengthening Francophone country participation in international ICT decision-making ▶ ICT for education ▶ Capacity building ▶ Information management and content development ▶ Promotion of free software 	<p>Most of the programmes are undertaken by the the <i>Institut pour les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la formation (INTIF)</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Fonds francophone des inforoutes</i> promotes ICT capacity building and the use of ICT through content development.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: Francophonie

Scale of Financing: approx. US\$10.2 million in 2002

Contact: Ms. Carole Queffelec - Carole.Queffelec@francophonie.org

Asian Development Bank (ADB) – www.adb.org

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>ADB recognises that information and communication technology (ICT) is a powerful force in shaping the social and economic development of Asia and Pacific, potentially helping developing countries leapfrog stages of economic development. ADB has adopted a strategic approach to assist its developing Member countries seize the opportunities created by ICT. This approach will support ICT-related activities in ADB's developing Member countries to enhance the impact of ADB's poverty reduction strategy and other development activities.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Create an enabling environment by fostering the development of innovative sector policies, the strengthening of public institutions, the development of ICT facilities, related infrastructure and networks. ▶ Build human resources to improve knowledge and skills and promote ICT literacy and lifelong learning through e-learning and awareness programs. ▶ Develop ICT applications and information content for ADB-supported activities, e.g., poverty reduction and good governance. 	<p>ICT Strategy, <i>Toward E-Development in Asia and the Pacific: A Strategic Approach for Information and Communication Technology</i></p> <p>http://www.adb.org/documents/policies/ict/default.asp</p> <p>There is no ICT related loan activity for 2003. In, 2004, there will be 2 major loans, one for a fiber optic telecommunications backbone in Cambodia, Lao, and Vietnam (US\$35 million) and one in India for development of e-Government/community information service projects (US\$100 million).</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>UNDP UNICT Task Force APT WSIS</p>

Regional Focus: Asia-Pacific

Scale of Financing: - US\$10 million Japan Fund for ICT Grant Fund for Innovative ICT projects
- US\$6 million 2003 Technical Assistance for ICT projects in Fiji, India, Lao, PRC, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and the Pacific.

(See also under the "Programmes" section)

Contact: information@adb.org

Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) – www.cto.int

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The CTO is the leading Commonwealth agency concerned with telecoms and ICT and an important provider of technical co-operation and expertise.</p> <p>The CTO works with governments, businesses and organisations to develop effective ICT strategies for business and economic development.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Telecommunications Policy and Regulation ▶ Telecommunications for Social and Economic Development ▶ Telecommunications Business Development ▶ Training and capacity building 	<p>The Programme for Development and Training (PDT) has delivered over 3300 bilateral training and consultancy projects, covering every aspect of the telecommunications industry.</p> <p>CTO/ITU Regulatory Workshops: the programme consists of 6 linked workshops that can be delivered by either party organisation anywhere in the world.</p> <p>Research initiatives in partnership with other organisations or commissioned by outside agencies.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Government and Business Guide to ICT is a unique resource of information about ICT in the Commonwealth designed specifically for use by Government Ministers, Regulators, Utility Heads and leaders of the Communications Industry.</p> <p>The CTO undertakes a wide range of other work with and on behalf of other countries.</p> <p>Detailed description of programmes available at: http://www.cto.int/frame.php?dir=08&sd=00</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>Building Digital Opportunities (BDO)</p>

Regional Focus: Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: info@cto.int

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - www.ifad.org or www.ifad.int

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>IFAD uses ICTs and traditional communication methods to enable poor rural people, governments, project staff, donors and others to exchange information, knowledge, experiences and lessons learned. Within projects, IFAD uses ICTs to enhance the ability of grass-roots development workers to gather ideas and information requests from rural farmers and rural communities so that they can provide them with relevant information to improve their livelihoods. The preservation of local cultures, languages, heritage and indigenous knowledge is always a priority. IFAD shares its experience through its rural poverty knowledgebase and electronic networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ENRAP's focus is on use of ICTs strategically to address the issue of rural poverty. It supports IFAD projects in strengthening electronic connectivity, building human capacity to use ICTs, building and supporting knowledge networks and testing innovative initiatives in connecting rural communities. ▶ FIDAMERICA: Learning, sharing and knowledge management, connecting people. ▶ FIDAFRIQUE: Information and knowledge sharing, connectivity. ▶ KARIANET: Knowledge management, Community-based ICT. 	<p>The Knowledge Networking for Rural Development in Asia/Pacific Region (ENRAP) was set up to support and encourage strategic use of Information and Communication Technologies (including email and electronic newsletters) and develop a knowledge network linking IFAD-supported projects in Asia and the Pacific among themselves, with their stakeholders and with local and global knowledge resources. ENRAP has succeeded in raising awareness of, and building capacity in, Internet use, documentation and dissemination of information, website design, and managing information. It continues to support these efforts and project staff now recognise the importance of capturing and sharing local knowledge and good practices; and that effective communication leads to stronger impact. (http://www.enrap.org/)</p> <p>The FIDAMERICA network is a pioneer in Latin America in the exchange of information and the dissemination of lessons learned. It has conducted several electronic conferences and maintains electronic lists on selected themes. FIDAMERICA is supporting the development of human resources within IFAD's operations in the region in terms of internet use to: improve project/programme effectiveness; promote and organize dynamic sustainable processes for the systematisation, archiving and exchange of thematic knowledge information; and adapt or design specific Internet-based tools/services for key training and knowledge-generation projects. (http://www.fidamerica.cl/)</p> <p>FIDAFRIQUE is an Internet-based network of IFAD projects and institutions dedicated to fighting rural poverty in western and central Africa by improving information and knowledge systems. The nucleus of FIDAFRIQUE is made up of 30 projects that IFAD finances in the region, together with a set of partner institutions. The first phase of FIDAFRIQUE has focused on enhancing communication capabilities through the provision of electronic mail services linking project sites, cooperating institutions and other partner agencies, and IFAD's headquarters in Rome. The second-phase of Fidafrigue (to be initiated early next year) will continue to work on technical issues of connectivity, enhancing regional capacity to install and maintain IT equipment. It will also develop and disseminate thematic information.</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
	<p>Phase II will put emphasis on building capacity in information management in IFAD projects and selected regional partner institutions, as well as ensuring timely generation of useful information to be used by IFAD project staff and their partners. This information will be in two broad areas – thematic rural development issues and project management issues.</p> <p>(http://www.fidafrique.org/showdoc.asp?DocName=splashpage.html)</p> <p>IFAD's KARIANET program seeks to develop a network among IFAD project stakeholders to capitalise on knowledge generated in fighting rural poverty. The network seeks to provide a platform for capturing and sharing relevant, demand-driven knowledge at the local, national and regional level. In order to do so, Karianet will start by improving knowledge management and intermediation capacities of IFAD projects in the NENA region, at the same time that it will pilot community-based ICT initiatives to be facilitated by ongoing IFAD projects.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ENRAP and KARIANET are co-financed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. ▶ International Farming Systems Research Methodology Networks (RIMISP). ▶ UNOPS

Regional Focus: Asia; Pacific; Latin America; Caribbean; Western, Central, East and North Africa

Scale of Financing:

- ▶ ENRAP: US\$ 1.6 million for three years (2003-2005)
- ▶ FIDAMERICA: Phase III USD 913000
- ▶ FIDAFRIQUE: USD 900,000
- ▶ KARIANET: USD 1.3 million

Contacts:

- ▶ ENRAP: Ms Shalini Kala, Program Coordinator, ENRAP IDRC South Asia Regional Office, 208 Jorbagh, New Delhi 110003 India skala@idrc.org and Mr. Ganesh Thapa, Regional Economist - IFAD, Rome g.thapa@ifad.org
- ▶ FIDAMERICA: Mr. Julio Berdegue (jberdegue@rimisp.cl), Mr. Enrique Murguia (e.murguia@ifad.org)
- ▶ FIDAFRIQUE: Mr. David Kingsbury, Regional Economist - IFAD, Rome (d.kingsbury@ifad.org)
- ▶ KARIANET: t.elzabri@ifad.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The role of the IDB is to assist the countries in the Region to translate their political will to deploy ICT and expand their knowledge economy to carry out a democratic process of efficient, equitable and sustainable development. The Information and Communication Technology for Development Division of the Sustainable Development Department stimulates the matching of the new and expanding requirements in this area with Bank's experience and resources. These efforts to assist countries can be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Create conditions for deploying ICT to generate and distribute new wealth more efficiently, equitably and in a sustainable manner by strengthening the capacity of their economy to increase local value added to local resources. ▶ Strengthen institutional adjustment mechanisms to ensure that all citizens participate in and benefit from the deployment of ICT, expansion of the knowledge economy and development so that these efforts reflect the respective values, needs, conditions, resources and aspirations of each country. <p>The ICT for Development Division has been assigned the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provide technical backstopping for project development and other activities supported by the Bank in the ICT for development field; ▶ Offer strategic and technical advice to governments on how to make better use of available information and communication technology for development; ▶ Develop cooperation agreements and co-financing arrangements to support research activities, studies, training, seminars, technical assistance and pilot projects; ▶ Promote linkages between public and private institutions within the Region and between the Region and institutions in non-borrowing countries, in order to strengthen the participation of local institutions in the identification and development of technical solutions to ICT for development problems, and, prepare strategic analysis of needs, priorities and opportunities in borrowing member countries in support of planning and strategy development. 	<p>The ICT for Development Division manages four types of programs through a matrix model that integrates support for ICT sectoral and intersectoral projects.</p> <p>1. Intersectoral programs provide a framework for all Division programs and link all Bank-funded ICT related activities with the institutional strategy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ICT in Sustainable Economic Growth Program: Increases the rate of economic growth by increasing local value added to local resources; ▶ ICT in Poverty Reduction and Promoting Equity Program: Promotes human capital formation and social development through the deployment of ICT in lifelong learning in the knowledge economy; ▶ ICT in Governance Program: Promotes trust and a new social contract between citizens and their public representatives. <p>2. Institution-building programs are designed to strengthen the capacity of beneficiary countries to formulate and implement ICT for development strategies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National Strategies for ICT for Development Program ▶ ICT Public Policy and Regulation Program ▶ ICT for Development Training of Public Officials Program ▶ e-Government Program ▶ Cyber communities Program <p>3. Integrated project programs enhance the ICT dimension in specific sectoral projects and link them with the intersectoral areas;</p> <p>3.1 ICT in Sustainable Economic Growth Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ICT Innovation Program for e-Business and SME Development Program ▶ Harnessing Information Technology for SME's ▶ Media Convergence Program <p>3.2 ICT in Reducing Poverty and Promoting Equity Program (building human capital through lifelong learning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Virtual Classrooms Program

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ICT in sustainable economic growth ▶ ICT in reducing poverty and promoting equity (through building human capital through lifelong learning in the knowledge economy) ▶ ICT in governance ▶ ICT institution building 	<p>3.3 ICT in Governance Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Parlamentos en la Era Digital – Regulación Digital Program ▶ Development of an e-government model Program ▶ Promotion of Telecenters Program <p>4. Project development support programs promote the production of tools and resources that expedite the Bank’s response time for implementing ICT for development projects.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Italian Trust Fund for Information and Communication Technology for Development: The Italian Trust Fund supports IDB technical cooperation projects that promote the use of information and communication technology and electronic governance in social development, poverty reduction and transparency programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. ▶ ICT for Development Trust Fund and Co-Financing Program: The ICT for Development Fund is a multi-donor facility that provides financing for a series of studies and research activities that will enable the Bank to identify real country needs in the areas of systems and infrastructures as well as their application and specific use.

Regional Focus: The 26 IDB Borrowing Member Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Danilo Piaggese, Chief Information Technology for Development Division – Sustainable Development Department, Inter-American Development Bank
1300 New-York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20577
Tel: +1 202 623 2128
Fax: +1 202 312 4041
e-mail: danilop@iadb.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The ITU has taken the lead role in the preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to be held in two phases, the first in Geneva, Switzerland in December 2003 and the second in Tunis, Tunisia in 2005.</p> <p>The Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is the development arm of the ITU, the main responsibility of which is to foster telecommunication development in developing countries through policy advice, provision of technical assistance, mobilization of resources and initiatives to extend access and bridge the digital divide.</p> <p>ITU-D's goal is to assist developing countries in harnessing the potentials of ICTs to contribute towards reducing the social divide, improving the quality life, promoting universal access and facilitating entry into the information society.</p> <p>Transfer of knowledge, sharing of experience and know-how, training and human capacity building as well as dissemination of information are key issues in assisting developing countries.</p> <p>The mission of ITU-D as stated in the ITU-D 2003-2006 Strategic Plan aims at achieving the Sector's objectives based on the right to communicate of all inhabitants of the planet through access to infrastructure and information and communications services. In this regard the mission is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assisting developing countries in the field of ICT, in facilitating the mobilization of technical, human and financial resources needed for their implementation, as well as in promoting access to ICTs. ▶ Promoting the extension of the benefits of ICTs to all the world's inhabitants. ▶ Promoting and participating in actions that contribute towards narrowing the digital divide. ▶ Developing and managing programmes that facilitate information flow geared to the needs of developing countries, with a focus on those with special needs, including the disabled and disadvantaged. <p>The ITU-D 2003-2006 Strategic Plan is available at: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/isap/ITU-D_StrategicPlan.pdf</p>	<p>ITU is active in a number of fields:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development 2. Information and communication infrastructure 3. Access to information and knowledge 4. Capacity building 5. Building confidence, trust and security in the use of ICTs 6. Enabling environment 7. ICT Applications (e-government, e-business, e-learning, e-health, e-employment, e-environment, e-agriculture, and e-science) 8. Cultural (identity) and linguistic diversity and local content 9. Media 10. Ethical dimensions of the information society 11. International and regional co-operation 12. Digital Solidarity Agenda 13. Follow-up and Evaluation 14. Towards WSIS phase 2 (Tunis) <p>(See the "Strategy papers and related documents" section for details on activities, projects and initiatives undertaken in the above-mentioned fields).</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSi)</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Regulatory reform ▶ Capacity building ▶ e-Strategies and applications ▶ Technologies and Network development ▶ Economy and Finance ▶ Special programme for LDCs > Universal access & rural connectivity > Private sector initiative > Partnerships with Private & Public sector > Gender issues initiative > Youth initiative > Information sharing & ICT indicators <p>Those 6 Programmes and 6 Initiatives/Activities are part of the Istanbul Action Plan (2003-2006) decided by the WDTC-02 (World Telecom Development Conference).</p>	

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: Biennial (2002-2003) budget of ITU-D is US\$44.5 million

Contact: Mr. Jean-Yves BESNIER, Head, Partnerships and Memberships Unit
 ITU/BDT
 Place des Nations
 CH1211 Geneva 20
 Tel: +41 22 730 5591
 Fax: +41 22 730 5184
 mobile: +41 79 217 3584
jean-yves.besnier@itu.int

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Since the earliest stages of the emergence of ICT as a major force driving change in the global economy, UNCTAD has launched and supported intergovernmental discussions about policies and measures that should be implemented by the public and private sector in order to create a business environment in which ICT could unfold their potential to contribute to economic development. Specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Raising awareness of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs), about all aspects of ICT application; ▶ Assisting developing countries in formulating and implementing ICT development strategies in many trade-supporting service areas; ▶ Providing developing countries with policy-oriented analysis of the implications of the expansion of e-Commerce and ICT. <p>These objectives are carried out through analytical studies and technical co-operation projects, including capacity building, which focus on practical applications of ICT to facilitate the integration of developing countries and their enterprises in international trade flows (such as customs, transport and tourism).</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>E-commerce High level regional conferences on e-Commerce for Development in 2002-2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Central America and the Caribbean, June 2002 ▶ Asia and the Pacific, November 2002 ▶ Africa, May 2003 ▶ Latin America, November 2003 	<p>1) The Electronic Commerce Branch of UNCTAD conducts research and analysis work aimed at policy makers and practitioners in the field of e-commerce, Internet and ICT. Particular emphasis is placed on the study of the economic, social and legal aspects of electronic commerce for the enterprise sector of developing countries.</p> <p>The results of this work are disseminated through a number of publications, among which the annual e-Commerce and Development Report is the leading one. The Branch also provides advisory services to developing countries, and organises high level Regional Conferences, experts groups, seminars and workshops focusing on various aspects of e-Commerce and development. http://r0.unctad.org/ecommerce/</p> <p>2) UNCTAD Technical cooperation programmes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The ASYCUDA customs reform and automation programme, which uses IT developed by UNCTAD to increase fiscal revenue, improve efficiency for traders and fight corruption in close to a hundred developing countries and countries with economies in transition. www.asycuda.org ▶ A SME-oriented website providing access to information on business opportunities, trade-related regulations and market intelligence provided by Trade Points from all regions of the world. www.wtpfed.org ▶ The Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS), a logistics information system developed by UNCTAD to improve transport efficiency in developing countries. http://www.railtracker.com/About.asp ▶ TrainForTrade builds training networks and organizes training in all areas of investment and international trade to enable developing countries, and in particular LDCs, to increase their competitiveness. Development of two training packages on legal aspects of electronic commerce and on the challenges of e-commerce. http://r0.unctad.org/trainfortrade/ <p>3) In co-operation with the International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD, Bangkok, Thailand), UNCTAD is organizing regional workshops in the region. A first training course on Key issues on the International Economic Agenda was organized in November 2002.</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
	<p>One of the modules focused on Electronic Commerce and Development, including the related issues to be included in national e-Commerce strategies and presented different options for consideration by developing country policymakers. It provides an overview of the ongoing debate on e-Commerce in the WTO and discussed possible implications of new multilateral rules and regulations on developing countries' trade in goods and services.</p> <p>4) ICT-for-Development is one of the key areas on STDev, UNCTAD's Internet gateway on Science and technology for Development. The Gateway provides continuously updated information on best practices in the assessment, transfer, adaptation and mastery of technology and also offers opportunities for partnering and networking for science and technology. STDev also hosts the homepage of the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), which is the focal point for science and technology for development within the United Nations system. www.unctad.org/stdev</p>

Regional Focus: Developing countries with a focus on LDCs

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: webmaster@asycuda.org
webmaster@railtracker.org
trainfortrade@unctad.org
stdev@unctad.org

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p><u>Overall strategy:</u></p> <p>UNDP's strategy with respect to ICTs is to create an environment that enables the use of ICTs in all sectors of human activities, working if possible on five complementary and interacting areas: infrastructure, human capacity, content and applications, policy, and enterprise. At the national level, this should lead to the explicit use of ICTs for development goals, and facilitates an overall development dynamic.</p> <p><u>Guiding principles for use of ICT for development:</u></p> <p>ICTs are tools of human networking that improve information sharing and knowledge building in any activity. This includes the pursuing of sustainable human development through all other activities in which UNDP is engaged, either through supporting ICTs as tools of knowledge per se, or by mainstreaming the use of ICTs within other activities undertaken by UNDP.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <p>Create an enabling environment for the use of ICTs in all field of sustainable human development and inherent in UNDP activities themselves.</p> <p><u>Web-links to any relevant strategy documents or guidelines:</u></p> <p>The main page of the ICTs for Development at UNDP: http://Sdnhq.undp.org/it4dev/</p> <p>The above strategy is detailed in the report "<i>Creating a Development Dynamic: Final Report of the Digital Opportunity Initiative</i>": www.opt-init.org/</p> <p>The UNDP Office of Evaluation has published a synthesis of lessons learned in ICTs for Development as part of its Essentials series, number 5, September 2001: www.undp.org/eo/Publication/essentials.htm</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>The practices areas of UNDP, in addition to ICTs for Development, are democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, and HIV-AIDS.</p>	<p>UNDP Thematic Trust Fund ICT for Development is used to fund global, regional and national programmes. It operates within the framework of UNDP's Global Cooperation Framework (GCF). The GCF provides a range of services to government, civil society and UN Country Teams in the area of ICT for development including global advocacy and analysis, partnership building, promotion of strategic frameworks and support for the implementation of comprehensive programmes in ICT for development.</p> <p>The Digital Opportunity Initiative (DOI), a public private partnership of Accenture, the Markle Foundation and the UNDP undertook a detailed examination of the experiences of the deployment of ICT in broad range of developing nations, the results of which are presented in its report, <i>Creating a Development Dynamic</i>.</p> <p>UNDP/CISCO Networking Academy for Least Developed Countries (LDC) Initiative trains students in LDCs for jobs in the Internet Economy.</p> <p>NetAid's mission is to build an active network of people and organisations in developing countries committed to ending extreme poverty around the world.</p> <p>The Observatory covers latest news and developments in the field of ICT for development.</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Networking Programme operates at the country level by launching and supporting local Internet sites, and building national capacities and knowledge resources.</p> <p>The Sub-regional Resource Facilities (SURFs) permits the sharing of experiences and good practices and facilitates South-South and North-South networking.</p> <p>The Small Islands Developing States Network (SIDSnet) utilises ICT to help 43 Small Island Developing States achieve sustainable development objectives.</p>

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
	<p>Since 1993, UNDP has been designing and implementing dedicated IT programmes and pilots at both national and regional levels to foster the creation of adequate ICT enabling environments in developing nations and promote sustainable development:</p> <p>► Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme (ABDIP) provides capacity building on IT and policy issues.</p> <p>► Internet Initiative for Africa (IIA) aims at enhancing national Internet infrastructures.</p> <p>http://sdnhq.undp.org/it4dev/</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>Most projects by UNDP Country Offices involve several partners, notably UNIFEM, UNOPS, UNDESA, UNV, ITU, ILO, several NGOs such as Open Society Institute, Global Internet Policy Initiative, IREX, and bilateral agencies.</p> <p>In addition, UNDP has been closely involved in global ICT initiative including the Digital Opportunity Task Force and the UNICT Task Force.</p>

Regional Focus: UNDP has no regional or country focus. It operates in over 160 developing or transition countries, with 135 Country Offices and a number of liaison offices. ICTD programmes and projects can be initiated in any of those countries.

Scale of Financing: Approx. US\$7 to US\$10 per year (See the "Questionnaire reply" section for details)

Contact: Mr. Stephen Browne, Head, ICT for Development Special Initiative - stephen.browne@undp.org

Updated October 2003

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<p>ECA is a key pioneer in the area of ICT for development and is an implementing agency for the African Information Society Initiative (AISI) - an action framework for promoting Africa's digital capacity adopted by Resolution 812 (XXXI) by the Conference of Ministers of Planning and Economic Development in 1996 and endorsed by African Heads of State in the same year. AISI's major activities and objectives include the development of national e-strategies, and building Africa's information and communication infrastructure and capacity of all major stakeholders – http://www.uneca.org/aisi. Driven by critical development imperatives, AISI focuses on priority strategies, programmes and projects, serves as a mechanism for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of which seven among the eight are reflected in the AISI framework document.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>See the "Programmes" section.</p>	<p>ECA's major programmatic areas are described as follows:</p> <p>► Policy Formulation and Implementation (http://www.uneca.org/aisi/nici/): ECA has been assisting some 28 African countries in developing national and sectoral ICT strategies for accelerating their socio-economic development, through the National Information and Communication Infrastructure (NICI) Plans. Support is also being given to Regional Economic Communities to facilitate the harmonization of national strategies and regulatory frameworks at the sub-regional levels as countries deregulate and liberalize their telecommunication markets (Regional Information and Communication Infrastructure (RICI) Plans). Benchmarking is an important aspect of the policy process and through SCAN ICT the Commission is developing indicators for measuring the impact of the Information Society.</p> <p>► Information and Knowledge Development and Management: with building capacities of African policy makers, civil society, private sector and institutions through workshops, exhibition and training on the establishment and utilisation of information by the Information Technology Centre for Africa (ITCA). Activities regarding content development are being pursued, as well as research on the Information Society including activities such as VarsityNet that supports the R & D capacity of African Higher Education Institutions.</p> <p>► Partnership and Networking: Information Society activities have been supported through the broad framework of the 'The Partnership for ICTs in Africa' (PICTA) mechanism, with the Finnish Government, Industry Canada, the European Commission, GTZ (Germany), the Swiss International Development Agency (SDC), IDRC, The Ford Foundation, The Open Society Initiatives for West and Southern Africa, and other multilateral agencies. Another partnership mechanism is the Global ePolicy Resource Network (ePol-Net), the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP) and African Stakeholders Network of the UN ICT Task Force, which constitutes the eighth MDG.</p>

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	<p>► <i>Outreach and Communication</i> entails a series of activities to promote AISI goals, involving all societal actors by creating greater awareness on the information society within the AISI framework and for developing strategies for greater access to the Information Society by various groups including, women, youth, the poor and the disadvantaged. There are a series of information outputs that are produced to promote and create awareness including the award-winning AISI Radio Series – Dialogue on Digital Dividends in Africa, iConnect Africa, Briefing Papers the PICTA Bulletin and web resources.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>See the "Programmes" section.</p>

Regional Focus: Africa

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contacts:

- Ms. Karima Bounemra Ben Soltane, Chief of Division, DISD - kbounemra@uneca.org
- ecainfo@uneca.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Given its mandate as the regional outpost of the United Nations in Europe (which includes western and eastern Europe, Russia and the CIS countries, the Balkans, Turkey and Israel, and North America), the UNECE focuses on ICT policy development on a regional level and adopts a strategy based on the exchange of national experiences and the promotion of regional and global cooperation amongst UN member states. Further, taking into account that the developing and transition economies wish to bridge the digital divide and use ICT as a tool for economic development, UNECE's comparative advantage lies in linking ICT know-how with its sectoral activities (industrial restructuring, energy, economic analysis, environment, statistics, transport and trade development).</p> <p>The ultimate objective of implementing ICT policies is the development of an inclusive information society, the commitment of increased resources for technology transfer and the support for physical and technological infrastructure for the knowledge economy. Furthermore, the work of the UNECE aims at bridging the digital divide, reducing poverty, supporting integration in wider Europe and promoting economic and social development through the use of ICTs.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ e-Government ▶ e-Business ▶ e-Society ▶ e-Learning 	<p>UNECE has been active in promoting the creation of a knowledge-based economy particularly for countries in transition.</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IEC ▶ ISO ▶ ITU ▶ EC ▶ UN/CEFACT <p>(See the "Questionnaire reply" section for details)</p>

Regional Focus: Europe particularly countries in transition

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Hans Hansell
Tel + 41 22 917 24 57
hans.hansell@unece.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The Commission is particularly active in the field of IT research, analysis and policy formulation.</p> <p>The book "<i>Building an Information Society: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective</i>" explains the conceptual framework ECLAC uses for its Information Society investigations and features a detailed analysis of the current situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>ECLAC has recently issued an institutional document in preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society. In "<i>Road Maps Towards an Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>" (available in English and Spanish), ECLAC seeks to address three questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of information society is desired? 2. What are the basic characteristics and regional particularities of the transition towards an information society in Latin America and the Caribbean? 3. What policies can support the transition towards an information society? <p>All documents and further information can be downloaded at:</p> <p>http://www.eclac.cl/ddpe/socinfo/ http://www.eclac.cl/analisis/tIN70.htm</p>	<p>ECLAC's Webpage for the World Summit for Information Society (WSIS) regional PrepCom:</p> <p>http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/noticias/noticias/8/11548/P11548.xml&xsl=/tpl-i/p1f.xsl&base=\tpl-i\top-bottom.xsl</p> <p>ECLAC is continuing its work in assisting the countries to develop a regional strategy toward the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean. ECLAC is acting as a clearing house for experiences of national strategies and programs, as well as a facilitator for the regional dialogue through the organization and the active participation in international seminars and workshops.</p> <p>ECLAC is carrying out in-depth policy oriented analysis on national Information Society strategies; international and domestic digital divide; digital economics in developing countries; local e-government and digital municipalities; women and information technologies; the usage of ICT in small and medium-sized enterprises; labor markets and ICT; e-commerce and export promotion through digital networks; ICT supporting transport systems; education and culture in the Information Society; electronic democracy and digital citizen participation; among others detailed investigations.</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>In cooperation with ICA (Institute for Connectivity in the Americas) ECLAC has established an information Society observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (OSILA, Observatorio para la Sociedad de la Informacion en America Latina y el Caribe). In close cooperation with other stakeholders from the region (such as National Statistical Institutions and telecommunications regulators), the observatory seeks to raise the importance attributed by national administrations to the collection of ICT indicators in the region. In doing so, it aims at a more coherent centralization of data, indicators, methodologies and the networking of qualitative information from all the region, the normalization and harmonizing of ICT related indicators gathered at the sub-regional, national and local level, and to increase and improve the quantity and quality of ICT data gathered across the region.</p>

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	ECLAC is an active participant of the UN ICT TF Latin American and Caribbean Regional Network (Lac-Net).

Regional Focus: Latin America and the Caribbean

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Dr. João Carlos Ferraz, jc Ferraz@eclac.cl
Mr. Martin Hilbert, m Hilbert@eclac.cl

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>UNESCAP is working towards managing globalization, poverty reduction, and tackling emerging social issues, which are in line with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As the information, communication and space Technology is one of the major driving forces of the globalization, and has potential to facilitate the achievement of the MDGs, particularly, to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environment degradation and gender inequality.</p> <p>Accordingly, UNESCAP established the new sub-programme on information, communication and space technology in July 2002. The sub-programme has given its major focus on bridging the digital divide through creating an enabling environment and enhancing access to opportunities for the development, transfer and application of information, communication and space technology.</p> <p>UNESCAP's ICT strategy focuses on two main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening national capacities to develop and implement policies and programmes, including regulatory and institutional frameworks, to facilitate affordable and equitable access to information, communication and space technology; 2. Enhancing national capacity in the application of information, communication and space technologies to support national efforts in planning and implementing socio-economic development programmes. <p>http://www.unescap.org/icstd/index.asp</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Networking of women ▶ Rural development and poverty alleviation ▶ Human Resource Development ▶ Trade and investment ▶ Economic policy formulation ▶ Population/Demography ▶ Environment and natural resources management ▶ Natural Disaster Reduction ▶ Transport and logistics ▶ Statistics ▶ Health care and distance education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Capacity building for ICT policy and institution enabling environment ▶ Capacity building for ICT and space technology applications ▶ Interagency Working Group on ICT ▶ Regional Roadmap towards Information Society as follow-up to phase I and Preparation to phase II of WSIS ▶ Task Force on ICT development for persons with disabilities ▶ Women's Information Network for Asia and Pacific (WINAP) ▶ Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (Asia-Pacific POPIN) ▶ Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) ▶ Maritime transport networking (MARINET) ▶ Asian Highway Database ▶ Asia-Pacific Regional Road Accident Database (APRAD) ▶ Asian Highway Database ▶ Asia-Pacific Regional Road Accident Database (APRAD) <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: Asia-Pacific economies

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Xuan Zengpei, Chief Information, Communication and Space Technology Division
ESCAP-ICSTD@UN.ORG

Updated February 2003

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<p>The objectives of the Major Programme in Communication and Information are presented in UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy 2002-2007:</p> <p>For UNESCO, the main objective is to build a knowledge society based on the sharing of knowledge and incorporating all the socio-cultural and ethical dimensions of sustainable development.</p> <p>It is UNESCO's mission to promote the free flow of information, knowledge and data to encourage the creation of diversified contents and to facilitate equitable access to information and to the means of sharing knowledge while at the same time giving attention to institutional capacity-building.</p> <p>The Strategic Objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information 2. Promoting the expression of pluralism and cultural diversity in the media and world information networks. 3. Access for all to ICTs especially in the public domain. <p>ICTs play a significant role in all the fields of competence of UNESCO. ICTs open up new horizons for progress and the exchange of knowledge, education and training, and for the promotion of creativity and intercultural dialogue.</p> <p>Four strategic objectives will be pursued:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreeing on common principles for the construction of knowledge societies. 2. Enhancing learning opportunities through access to diversified contents and delivery systems. 3. Strengthening capacities for scientific research, information-sharing and cultural exchanges. 4. Promoting the use of ICTs for capacity-building, empowerment, governance and social participation. <p>http://www.unesco.org/webworld</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>► The Information for All Programme (IFAP) promotes international co-operation and partnership, and supports the development of common strategies, methods and tools for building an "Information society for all", bridging the digital divide and bringing new digital opportunities to all.</p> <p>► The current WebWorld portal is being further developed to become a truly interactive, thematic and comprehensive portal that provides a wide array of services to members of professional communities, the public and private sector and to the broader public interested in communication and information issues. Some major components of WebWorld are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > the UNESCO Observatory on the Information Society, which monitors key trends that shape the information society, will serve as a platform for preparing the Organization's contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS); > the UNESCO Libraries and Archives Portals have been created to promote and reinforce the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres; > the UNESCO Free Software Portal provides a single interactive access point for users who wish to acquire an understanding of the Free Software movement and to apply the concept in UNESCO's fields of competence. <p>► Support for the formulation and adoption of integrated communication and information policies and strategies and the establishment of legislation promoting access to information, which conform to internationally recognized principles of freedom of expression, human rights and democracy, including promotion of the concepts of "public domain of information" as a "common public good", and public service broadcasting (PSB).</p> <p>► UNESCO is supporting and promoting, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > the empowerment of communities to manage their own development through comprehensive and affordable community information access programmes integrating traditional and "new" ICTs; > training and capacity building in the use of ICTs, particularly in the education and training of librarians, archivists, documentalists, computer and media specialists;

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	<p>> the innovative use of ICTs in education through exploration, development and testing of multimedia learning support techniques such as interactive learning modules, e-learning platforms, and Internet and satellite delivery;</p> <p>> independent media in zones of conflict and the bringing together of media professionals for the promotion of peace, tolerance and mutual understanding.</p> <p>▶ Under the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC), a total of more than 800 communication projects have been implemented in 130 countries with funds of about US\$ 85 million. The objectives are the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production.</p> <p>▶ INFOYOUTH is the worldwide information network on youth related issues.</p> <p>▶ The Initiative B@bel aims to promote the use of multilingualism on the Internet.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>▶ Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP)</p> <p>▶ UN ICT Task Force</p>

Regional Focus: All regions with special emphasis on developing regions and priority on Africa and LDCs

Scale of Financing: US\$18 million for 2002-2003 (Reg. bud.)
US\$35 million for 2002-2003 (Extra-bud.)

Contact: Communication and Information Sector - ci@unesco.org

Updated February 2003

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<p>In order for SMEs to prosper, grow and be competitive, they require a supportive environment that provides easy unencumbered access to capital, information, technology, knowledge and skills. The adoption and adaptation of information and communication technologies (ICTs) can have a profound effect on the delivery of these resources.</p> <p>A large area of the work of UNIDO is devoted to removing the many constraints that SMEs face in developing countries and particularly in the least-developed countries. In this respect, UNIDO has a number of programmes and initiatives underway that directly or indirectly are concerned with the use and diffusion of ICTs for development.</p> <p>UNIDO's focus is on building up local capacities of industry to identify, adopt and use applications of ICT to make their work more effective and efficient.</p> <p>UNIDO has an ICT Working Group that is looking at possibilities of using ICT for development.</p> <p>The document <i>UNIDO's contribution to WSIS</i> describes UNIDO's work with ICTs for development. The document is available at: http://www.unido.org/en/doc/9881#story2</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>UNIDO's technical co-operation programme is carried out through the modality of integrated programmes at the country level (see http://www.unido.org/doc/3923), which by definition means the aspects of ICT in the different components would be integrated. They are often led by the establishment of a commercially operating business information network to support SMEs in both towns and rural areas.</p> <p>The business information networks are established themselves as SMEs with shareholders from both the public and private sectors in the country.</p> <p>Cases that are particularly illustrative/examples of best practices can be found at: http://www.unido.org/en/doc/view/3419 http://www.unido.org/en/doc/view/3625</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: Current level is approx. US\$1.5 million for two years (expected to rise)

Contact: Mr. Paul Makin, Chief, ICT, P.Makin@unido.org

United Nations Information Technology Services (UNITeS) – www.unites.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>UNITeS is an initiative that the UN Secretary-General announced in his Millennium Report, April 2000.</p> <p>The UNITeS initiative has three primary goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve and build the capacity of individuals and institutions in developing countries to make practical use of ICTs in their development processes, through the cooperation of volunteers from all around the world. 2. Establish a significant knowledge base/network on applications of ICT to various areas of human development (e.g., support to small and medium enterprises, health, education, governance, gender equity, environment, humanitarian aid etc...) 3. Promote ICT volunteering in development initiatives and organizations, particularly among volunteer-sending agencies (VSAs), resulting in increased participation of volunteers in efforts to bridge the digital divide over the next years. <p>UNITeS draws support and collaboration from a growing network of collaborating organizations: governments, NGOs and other civil society organisations, development and volunteer-sending agencies, UN agencies, academia and the private sector.</p> <p>The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme coordinates the initiative. See the "United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme" entry for more details.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Education ▶ Governance ▶ Health ▶ Women empowerment ▶ Access ▶ Support to SME ▶ Environment ▶ Humanitarian assistance 	<p>UNITeS has helped place and support approximately 150 ICT volunteers in more than 50 developing countries including 28 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). More than 60% of these volunteers are from developing countries themselves.</p> <p>The online UNITeS community is made of both UN Volunteers, ICT volunteers in other programs, and people not formally associated with UNV but who are promoting ICT volunteering in developing countries.</p> <p>UNITeS continues to explore and promote new ways that ICTs can be used to help better connect with and support volunteers.</p> <p>The ever-growing Knowledge Base has been prepared specifically to help volunteers working under the UNITeS initiative, and to help online volunteers supporting UNV-related projects, or any onsite or online volunteers supporting ICT efforts in international development.</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNDP/Cisco Networking Academy for LDC Initiative ▶ UNDP ▶ UN ICT Task Force ▶ World Health Organisation (WHO) ▶ UNESCO ▶ NetAid ▶ World Links for Development Programme (WorLD) ▶ UN Foundation ▶ Equal Access

Regional Focus: Global outreach

Scale of Financing: See the "United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme" entry

Contact: info@unites.org

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Access and use of Information and Communication Technologies by governments, administrations and civil society are new challenges for development. Targeted training is an essential condition for institutional modernisation and the participation of the citizens. To address these new challenges of the Information Society UNITAR, in partnership with Member States and intergovernmental organizations, designs training courses on different themes: technology, law, communication and diplomacy. UNITAR gives priority to the use of local expertise through specialist networks.</p> <p>UNITAR takes an active part in the debate about universal access, and focuses specifically on awareness raising and capacity building activities. The UNITAR's Information Society programme is involved in the preparation process of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS): Geneva conference, December 10-12, 2003 and Tunis conference, November 16-18, 2005. The programme's aim is to assist developing countries to formulate coherent national strategies and to encourage them to participate actively in the construction of the global information society.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Networking of institutions ▶ ICT applications for environment ▶ Access to environmental information ▶ Training and/or capacity development ▶ Information management and sharing ▶ Challenges and opportunities for building an information society 	<p>The UNITAR Programme on Information Society for Development aims to provide specific target groups with a comprehensive understanding of the issues at stake in the field of ICT.</p> <p>Law & Cyberspace: aims to develop capacities in IT law and regulation.</p> <p>E-Government for development: includes training activities targeting governmental departments with the aim to enhance rule of law, human right, governance efficiency and democracy.</p> <p>Internet in the South - CD-Rom: (UNITAR – UNESCO publishing) offers a sort of encyclopaedia gathering hundreds of documents on law, technology and economic and social issues of information society.</p> <p>Environmental Information and Monitoring Systems on the Internet – SISEI: encourages environmental communities to share experiences and information resources. It supports the development and appropriation of technological tools for the access, exchange and circulation of useful information. It focuses on building institutional and legal frameworks to support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements to which countries are party.</p> <p>UNOSAT – Satellite Imagery for All: provides the international community with updated and accurate geographic information, geo-information solutions covering regions at risk or affected by disaster or conflict and to universalize access to satellite imagery. Generic or customized training is organized, enabling users of the UNOSAT Community to make the best use of Earth Observation imagery and Geographic Information (www.unosat.org).</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contacts: Mr. Pascal Renaud, Senior Programme Coordinator - pascal.renaud@unitar.org
 Ms. Jocelyn Fenard, Programme Officer - jocelyn.fenard@unitar.org

Updated October 2003

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<p>The project on Information Technologies and Social Development is designed to explore the institutional and policy environment affecting the likelihood that new ICTs can be used to improve the lives of large numbers of people in developing countries.</p>	<p>Thematic studies on prominent global trends - including patterns of concentration within the global IT industry and the changing nature of international regulatory policy in this field - constitute one area of work within the project.</p> <p>At the same time, UNRISD is sponsoring new research by Third World scholars, businessmen and activists on the specific uses of information technologies in developing countries. The first of these country studies has been carried out in Senegal.</p> <p>UNRISD is in the process of preparing a series of Briefing Papers for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Nicolas M. L. Bovay, Information Officer, bovay@unrisd.org

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The UNU Institute for New Technologies (INTECH) conducts policy research on the economic and social impact of new technologies in the developing world.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>The Institute has published various publications (books and discussion papers) on subjects such as distance education, knowledge economy, Internet access in Africa... Some findings have been published in Journal such as Technovation, Telematics and Informatics Journal etc...</p> <p>INTECH has completed a book on ICT and Higher Education in Africa in collaboration with the Centre to Bridge the Digital Divide (WSU) due for publication in April 2003.</p> <p>The Institute will conduct more ICT-related research on Africa in the future.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Professor Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka
Oyeyinka@intech.unu.edu
 Tel.: 0031 43 350 63 42
 Fax.: 0031 43 350 63 99

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme – www.unv.org

Updated October 2003

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<p><u>Overall strategy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To promote volunteers as effective capacity-building agents on the uses and opportunities of ICT for human development (ICT4D), in particular towards the attainment of the MDGs. ▶ To promote volunteerism as an essential part of ICT4D efforts in developing countries, and to serve as a resource to other organizations on this subject. ▶ To promote the integration of ICTs into operational activities and processes relating to the management and support of volunteers. <p><u>Guiding principles:</u></p> <p>ICTs are effective and efficient tools for access to information, for generation of knowledge and for communications among development stakeholders around the world. Information and knowledge are important than ever for advancing human development, and indeed, to achieve the freedoms from "Want" and "Fear" that the UN Secretary General described in his landmark "Millennium Report". Additionally, volunteers play a crucial, if not vital, role, in the implementation and maintenance of ICT4D efforts, helping them to be driven at a grass-roots-level, and adding an element of neutrality to such efforts.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide the proper support and enabling environment for volunteers so they can help better integrate ICT in the development processes to which they contribute. 2) Work in partnership with other development organizations so that volunteerism can play a part in responding to ICT4D needs. 3) Utilize ICT as a new channel for volunteering (as in online volunteering). 4) Promote and support the use of electronic communications to facilitate volunteer networking in relation to human development issues. 5) Apply ICT intensively in operational processes related to recruitment, rostering, placement, monitoring and support of volunteers and volunteer assignments, as well in management support functions (reporting, statistics, staff communications). 	<p>UNV manages two major ICT volunteering initiatives, UNITeS and NetAid Online Volunteering, which themselves help UNV to better integrate ICT into its overall development strategy. In addition, it has a special unit that is helping to mainstream ICT into the agency's field activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNITeS (see details in the "Questionnaire reply" section or under its own entry "United Nations Information Technology Services"). www.unites.org ▶ NetAid Online Volunteering is a service provided by the NetAid Foundation and "powered by UNV". (See details in the "Questionnaire reply" section) www.netaid.org/ov/index.html <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>All of UNV's work on ICT for Dev. is done with and through partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNICT TF ▶ WSIS ▶ UNDP ▶ UNIFEM ▶ Soros Foundation ▶ World Links for Development ▶ SangoNet (South Africa) ▶ Acorvol (Ecuador) ▶ Enterprise Namibia ▶ LDC initiative with Cisco

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<p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>Any area of development, and in particular to those covered by the UN Millennium Development Goals.</p>	

Regional Focus: See the "Questionnaire reply" section for details

Scale of Financing: Core funding: approx. US\$2.4 million for 2000-2003 for UNITEs and NetAid. Additional funding: US\$1.8 million for UNITEs until the end of 2003. See the "Questionnaire reply" section for more details

Contacts:

Ms. Alexandra Haglund-Petitbo, UNITEs - UNV
Alexandra.Haglund-Petitbo@unvolunteers.org
 Tel.: 0049 228 815.22.29

Ms. Jayne Cravens,
 Online Volunteering - UNV
jayne.cravens@unvolunteers.org
 Tel.: 0049 228 815.23.05

Universal Postal Union (UPU) – www.upu.int

Updated February 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The postal service forms part of the daily life of people all over the world. Even in the digital age, the Post remains, for millions of people, the most accessible means of communication and message delivery available.</p> <p>Keeping pace with the changing communications market, Posts are increasingly using ICTs to move beyond what is traditionally regarded as their core postal business.</p> <p>The same forces affecting the world's Posts - globalisation, growing customer expectations, increased competition and progress in communications technologies - have also caused the UPU to review its own mission and role.</p> <p><u>Areas of Application:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>Most world postal revenue is still generated by the letter post (61%) and parcels (20%), although numerous electronic services are now also available to customers.</p> <p>The mission statement specifies that UPU promotes the adoption of fair and common standards and the application of technology.</p> <p><u>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</u></p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Grzegorz Kalicki, grzegorz.kalicki@upu.int

Updated October 2003

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The World Bank's vision is to be a catalyst in improving access to ICTs and promoting their use for stimulating economic growth, increasing equality, and reducing poverty, while promoting private sector leadership in extending the reach of ICTs through the development of information and communication infrastructure (ICI).</p> <p>The World Bank agenda comprises actions along four strategic directions:</p> <p>1. Information and communication infrastructure sector reform: provide policy-based support and technical assistance on regulation, privatization, competition. Facilitate convergence of ICTs, develop the legal environment for the commercial and social development of the Internet, find synergies between postal and communication networks, build institutional capacity.</p> <p>2. Access: improve access to modern ICI through a range of instruments that encourage private sector investment, and provide smart subsidies where the market will not reach the appropriate level of universal access.</p> <p>3. ICT for Development: support the use of ICT applications for business, government and citizens to harness technology for economic and social development in the developing world.</p> <p>4. Human capacity building: support the development of a national human capital base and technical knowledge for exploiting ICTs and developing a knowledge economy.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Policy and Regulation ▶ Universal Access/Rural/ Poverty ▶ e-Agenda, e-Enabling Environment (including legal) ▶ Trade Liberalization ▶ Postal Sector ▶ Private Investment ▶ Hard and soft infrastructure, including fixed and mobile voice and data networks, Internet and broadband networks and regional solutions ▶ Applications: sector-based applications, e-Gov./e-Procurement, e-Commerce, city-to-city knowledge networks, education, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lending and grants to the public sector ▶ Grants to non-governmental organizations ▶ Lending and investment in private sector <p>And also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Universal access funding ▶ Public/private partnerships and cofinancing ▶ Small technical assistance grants ▶ Special purpose initiatives (<i>infoDev</i> flagships) <p>Within the World Bank Group, the IFC and MIGA provide funding and guarantee facilities for private investments in ICTs.</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>infoDev</i> ▶ The Development Gateway ▶ Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) ▶ World Links for Development (WorLD) ▶ African Virtual University (AVU) ▶ Global Development Network (GDN) ▶ Knowledge for Development (K4D)

Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Knowledge management ▶ ICT and MDGs 	

Regional Focus: All developing and transition countries

Scale of Financing: World Bank Group historical portfolio in ICT totals 265 loans, 124 private investments, 30 guarantees and 420 grants (*Up to FY 2003*)
(See the "Questionnaire reply" section for more figures and details)

Contacts:

- Mr. Pierre Guislain, Manager, GICT, pguislain@worldbank.org (Based in Washington)
- Mr. Bruno Lanvin, Adviser, GICT, blanvin@worldbank.org (Based in Geneva)
- Mr. Yann Burtin, Operations Officer, yburtin@worldbank.org (Based in Paris)

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Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>The <i>Health InterNetwork</i> brings together international agencies, the private sector, foundations, non-governmental organizations and country partners under the principle of ensuring <i>equitable access to health information</i>. The aim is to improve public health by facilitating the flow of health information, using the Internet. Health information - relevant, timely and appropriate - must become unrestricted and affordable worldwide, so that all communities can benefit from this global public good.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Scientific (biomedical) publications ▶ Health Policy and Practice ▶ Statistical Data ▶ Training & Courses ▶ IT health toolkit <p>The Health InterNetwork targets health care professionals, researchers and policy makers in developing countries (no regional focus).</p>	<p>Launched by the Secretary-General of the UN in September 2002 and led by the WHO, the Health InterNetwork has brought together public and private partners under the principle of ensuring equitable access to health information. The core elements of the project are content, Internet connectivity and capacity building.</p> <p>Through the Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) the Health Inter-Network provides a vast library of the latest and best information on public health: more than 2,000 scientific publications, one of the world's largest collections of biomedical literature.</p> <p>Health InterNetwork training concentrates on building the skills needed to put information into action: information access and use in daily work, basic computer and internet skills, and hands-on training to use specialised public health information, literature and tools. Training has begun with sessions in 2002 in Tanzania, Mozambique, Geneva and Lyon. Training materials on the above topics, and including a special module on management of electronic library collections, have been developed in English, French and Russian.</p> <p>The India demonstration project aims to support tuberculosis and tobacco control programs throughout the country. An initial health information needs assessment was carried out in seven districts to give a broad overview of health information needs. Developed in India by a core team consisting of government, private sector and technical program staff, the project will contribute to filling gaps in the health research information system, support electronic publishing of related Indian journals and reports, and facilitate the network of medical libraries.</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>WHO is involved in numerous Multi-Donor programmes which are using ICT information and tools for specific health programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Global Fund for HIV/AIDS – Malaria & TB ▶ Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization ▶ Roll-back Malaria ▶ Stop TB and many more

Regional Focus: See the "Areas of Application" section

Scale of Financing: Total amount of US\$2 million made by the UN Foundation, Bill&Melinda Gates Foundation, UNAIDS and the Open Society (Soros). WHO has allocated staff and regular budgets funds to the project.

Contact: Dr. Joan Dzenowagis, Project Manager, Health InterNetwork, dzenowagisj@who.int

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Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Among the key challenges facing WIPO and the intellectual property community in the 21st century are those presented by continuing advances in digital technologies, the boom in electronic information exchange, and the technology gap between developed and developing countries.</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Information Technologies was established in 1998 to monitor and provide input to WIPO's IT Program.</p> <p>The possibilities now offered by technology in the field of communication, including the incorporation of new technological language (binary language-digital technology), prompt the need for a global legal framework that provides greater certainty, security and clarity in the functioning and management of the protection of intellectual property rights.</p> <p>Many creations protected by copyright, which traditionally have been exchanged physically, will increasingly be delivered in digital form by means of global networks. The manner in which intellectual property rights are administered by the competent public and market sector entities will be re-engineered to profit maximally from the efficiency gains offered by information technology.</p> <p>Creating an environment in which technological innovation and artistic creativity can flourish encourages investment and facilitates technology transfer, while increasing the range and quality of products and services available.</p> <p>WIPO's 2002-2003 strategy is to continue to establish an IT infrastructure and make active use of IT to maximise the benefits of the intellectual property system for Member States (including Least Developed Countries) and users: http://www.wipo.org/about-wipo/en/</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>Administration Integrated Management System (AIMS): a modern integrated financial accounting budgetary control system which will be able to support the way the Organisation manages and presents its financial information.</p> <p>Classification Automated Information System (CLAIMS): supports the industrial property Offices of the Member States in the re-classification of their patent collections, and provides tools for sharing the results using a Master Classification Database.</p> <p>Information Management for the Patent Cooperation Treaty (IMPACT): meets the business requirements of the Office of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the processing of PCT applications, whether in paper or electronic format.</p> <p>PCT E-Filing (PCT-SAFE): a programme to develop standards for the electronic filing and processing of PCT applications and then to build a supporting IT system.</p> <p>WIPONet is a global digital information network enabling the integration of Intellectual Property information resources, processes and systems of the intellectual property Offices of member States</p> <p>Ongoing provision of automation assistance to developing countries, least developed countries and countries in transition to facilitate the generation, management, valuation and exploitation of intellectual property for their socio-economic benefits.</p> <p>On-line domain name dispute resolution service: there is a growing recognition of the value of Internet domain names as a business asset: http://www.wipo.org/it/en/index.html</p> <p>Intellectual property both affects and is affected by e-commerce in a multitude of ways. The WIPO Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property web site provides information regarding WIPO's programmes and activities in this field: http://ecommerce.wipo.int/index.html</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p>n/a</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Mr. Inayet Syed - inayet.syed@wipo.int

World Trade Organisation (WTO) – www.wto.org

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Guiding Principles/Objectives	Programmes
<p>Electronic commerce creates new challenges and opportunities for trade for members at all stages of development.</p> <p>WTO recognises the importance of creating and maintaining an environment that is favourable to the future development of e-Commerce.</p> <p>The Doha WTO Ministerial 2001 Declaration states that members will maintain their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until the Fifth Session.</p> <p>Information Technology Agreement (ITA): More than 60 WTO Members have joined in an agreement to eliminate customs duties on the import of ICT related equipment. It is anticipated that negotiations will aim to further expand the ITA, both in adherents and in scope, in the course of the Doha Round.</p> <p>General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS): The negotiations on further liberalizing trade in services in the context of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations have demonstrated a willingness of WTO Members to prioritize sectors of importance to ICT. Both developed and developing countries have tabled proposals calling more liberalization of, e.g. telecommunications, computer services and other IT services.</p> <p>Areas of Application:</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>The work programme on electronic commerce examines all trade-related issues relating to global electronic commerce, taking into account the economic, financial, and development needs of developing countries including the intellectual property issues arising in connection with electronic commerce.</p> <p>The WTO Secretariat undertakes an extensive program of technical assistance missions to enable developing countries to enhance their participation in the negotiations on all aspects of the WTO, including areas of relevance to ICT.</p> <p>In addition the Secretariat provides individualized technical advice to members, upon request, on the formulation of the "offers" they may wish to table in the course of the negotiations</p> <p>Participation in Multi-donor Programmes:</p> <p><i>infoDev</i> and other World Bank programs and donor facilities</p>

Regional Focus: n/a

Scale of Financing: n/a

Contact: Ms. Lee Tuthill, Sr. Counsellor, Trade in Services Division
World Trade Organization
CH-1211 Geneva 21,
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 739 52 04
Fax: +41 22 739 5771
Lee.Tuthill@wto.org