

Interactive Session
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Monitoring the WSIS targets: Proposed indicators and status of achievement Targets 1-3-4-8-10

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Target 1: Connect villages with ICTs and establish community access points

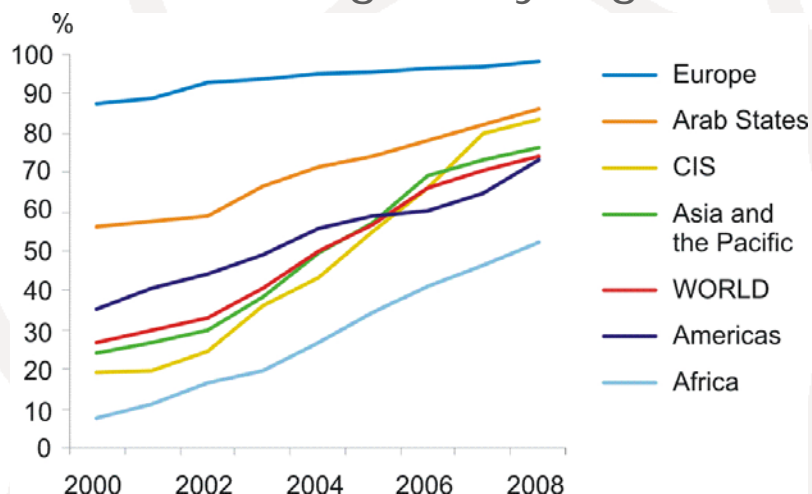
- To ensure that people living in rural and remote areas are not excluded from the information society
- Recognizes the need to provide public access (where home ICT access is low)

Indicators to measure Target 1

Aspect measured	Proposed indicator	Partnership core indicator
Rural connectivity	1. Percentage of rural population covered by a mobile cellular telephone network, broken down by technology (2G, 3G)	A7
	2. Proportion of rural households with a telephone, broken down by type of network (fixed and/or mobile, mobile only, fixed only)	HH3
	3. Proportion of rural households with Internet access, broken down by type of access (narrowband, broadband)	HH6
Community connectivity	4. Percentage of localities with public Internet access centres (PIACs), broken down by size of locality, or by urban/rural	A10
	5. Location of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months	HH8

Status of Target 1

- Rural population covered by a mobile signal, by region



Source: ITU

- Almost 75% of the world's rural population is covered by a mobile cellular signal
- In many developing countries, more than half of rural households have a mobile telephone but very few have Internet access; broadband access levels remain negligible
- Many people in rural areas use public Internet access centres but more needs to be done to bring the Internet to rural communities

Target 3: Connect scientific and research centres with ICTs

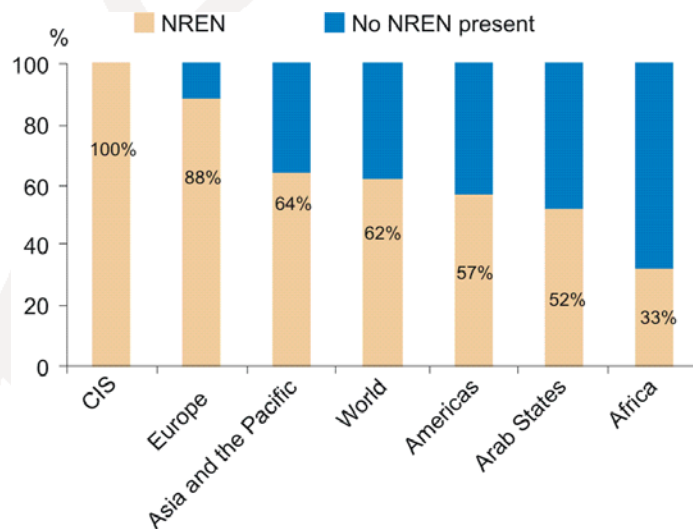
- Universities and research centres have been closely linked to Internet developments and continue to pioneer advances in ICTs in network infrastructure, services and applications

Indicators to measure Target 3

1. Percentage of public scientific and research centres with broadband Internet access
2. Presence of a national research and education network (NREN), by bandwidth (Mbit/s)
3. Number of NREN nodes
4. Percentage of universities connected to the NREN, by type of connection (narrowband, broadband)
5. Percentage of public scientific and research centres connected to the NREN, by type of connection (narrowband, broadband)

Status of Target 3

- Countries with a national research and education network (NREN), by region, 2010



Source: ITU

- Most research institutes and universities have access to the Internet, often through a broadband connection
- By 2010, around 62 per cent of countries had a national research and educational network (NREN) and the number of networks is growing
- The bandwidth availability of countries' NRENs varies considerably, from just a few Megabits in some developing countries to over 10 Gigabits in developed countries
- Data from Europe's NRENs shows significant growth in bandwidth since 2001



Target 4: Connect public libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices & archives with ICTs

- By connecting highly knowledge- and information-intensive institutions, Target 4 addresses the dual aspect of
 - Providing Internet access to the public
 - Generating online content & preserving cultural heritage

14 Indicators to measure Target 4

- ✓ Public libraries   
- ✓ Cultural centres   
- ✓ Museums  
- ✓ Post offices  
- ✓ Archives  
 - 🔑 Content in archives that has been digitized
 - 🔑 Digitized information in archives that is available online

With a website



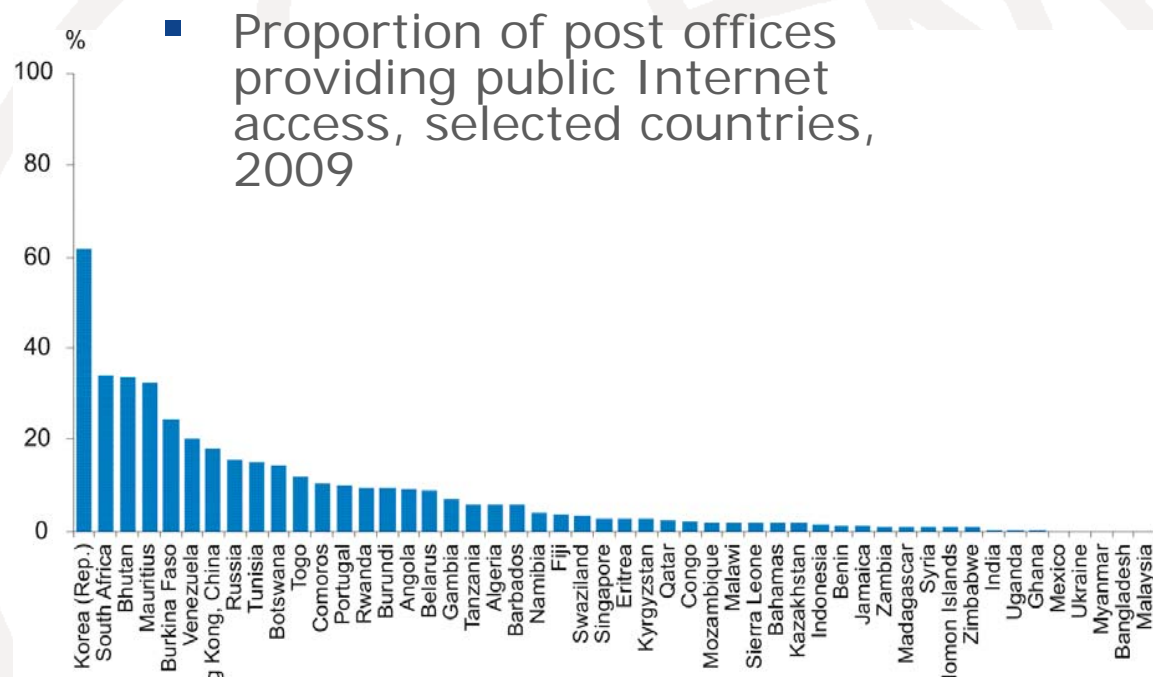
With broadband Internet access



Providing public Internet access



Status of Target 4



Source: ITU based on UPU data

Note: Data include both permanent and mobile post offices

- In most developed countries, most libraries, museums and archives are connected to the Internet, often at broadband speeds, but not yet in developing countries
- Relatively few libraries, post offices and cultural centres in developing countries today are used as public Internet access centres and very few provide online information

Target 8: Ensure that all of the world's population has access to television and radio services

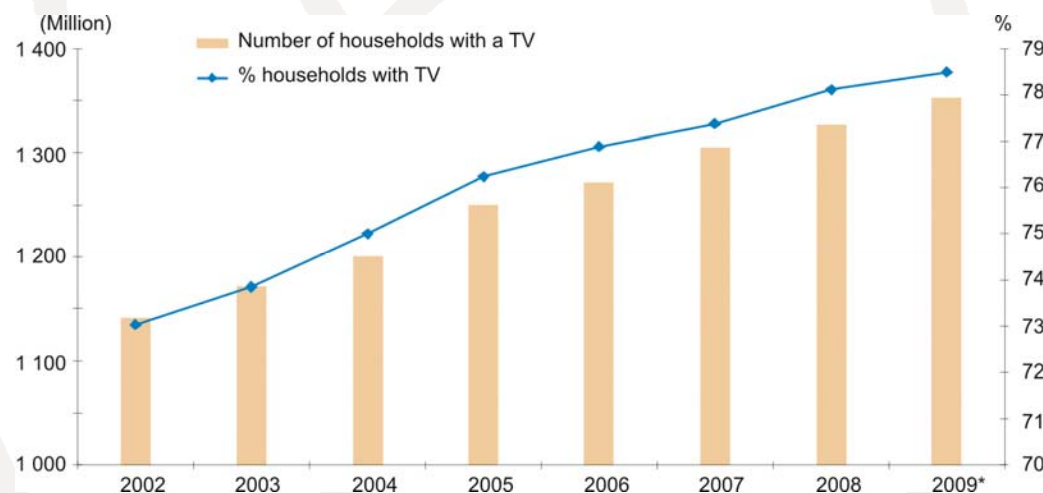
- Target 8 specifically addresses the need to take advantage of broadcasting technologies to help countries move towards the information society
- Broadcasting technologies provide access to information and news, (including to the illiterate) and they are crucial in the case of emergencies

Indicators to measure Target 8

1. Proportion of households with a radio (HH1)
2. Proportion of households with a TV (HH2)
3. Proportion of households with multichannel television service (by type)

Status of Target 8

■ Households with a TV, 2009



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

Note: *Estimate

- Today, the world's surface is covered by terrestrial and/or satellite radio and TV signals
- A total of 1.4 billion households – or five billion people – have a TV, half of them with multichannel services
- Household TV penetration has risen from 73% in 2002, to 79% in 2009
- In LDCs, around one third of households have a TV and two thirds have a radio

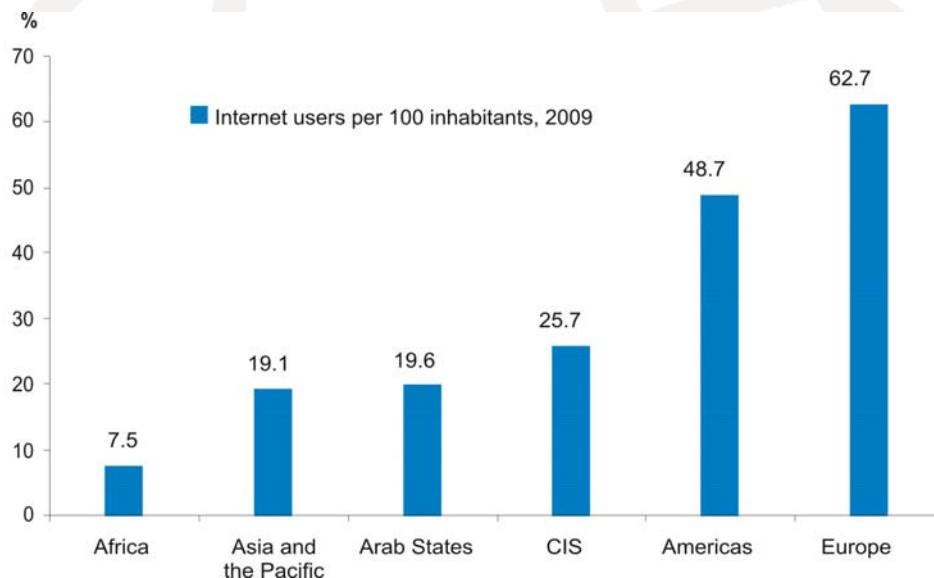
Target 10: Ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach and make use of them

- Target 10 goes to the heart of all the WSIS targets since the success of creating an information society depends on whether people have access to ICTs
- To reflect the importance of the use of ICTs, the target could be amended by adding “....and make use of them”

Indicators to measure Target 10

1. Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (A2)
2. Proportion of individuals who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (HH10)
3. Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months (HH7)
4. Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access (narrowband, broadband) (H11)

Status of Target 10



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

- By 2015, more than half of the world's inhabitants are expected to be using a mobile phone
- By 2009, 1.7 billion people – or 26% of the world population – were online and 25% of households had access to the Internet
- While most people in the developed world use a broadband connection, the developing countries are still far from reaching this target



Thank you

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