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| Contribution by Indonesia (Republic of) | |
| CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM IN ITU STRATEGIC WORK PLAN FOR 2028-2031 | |
| **Purpose**  This contribution provides suggestion to promote capacity building program in ITU Strategic work plan for 2028-2031.  **Action required**  The Council Working Group for strategic and financial plans 2028-2031 is invited to **consider** this contribution and **take appropriate action**.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **References**  [*CWG-SFP website*](https://www.itu.int/en/council/CWG-SFP-2028-2031/Pages/default.aspx)*;* [*PP Resolution 140 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022)*](https://www.itu.int/en/council/Documents/basic-texts-2023/RES-140-E.pdf) | |

# I Background

Information and communication technology (ICT) serves as a key driver and pillar of global development, influencing economic growth, education, healthcare, and governance. However, within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) member states, a significant disparity remains between developed and developing countries in effectively utilizing ICT. Addressing this gap is a critical challenge that requires strategic action, particularly through the *capacity-building program and initiatives*.

Capacity building plays a crucial role in enhancing the ability of individuals, institutions, and nations to develop, implement, and maintain ICT infrastructure and services. Beyond technical training, it also supports policy formulation, regulatory frameworks, and improved governance. For developing countries, these programs are essential to accelerating digital transformation, enhancing digital inclusion, and narrowing the digital divide.

Previous ITU-led capacity-building programs have demonstrated significant positive impacts. Accordingly, to tackle global challenges such as rapid technological advancements and unequal access to emerging technologies (e.g. 5G/6G, AI, and IoT), it is imperative that ITU continues to expand and prioritize these initiatives, and this should be reflected in the ITU’s Strategic Work Plan for 2028-2031.

In this regard, we recognized the ITU Academy Training Centre’s vital role in developing ICT professionals worldwide through both free and paid training programs. To maximize its impact, we encourage the enhancement and adaptation of these training programs to align with the specific needs of each ITU member state. A sustained and well-structured capacity-building program will contribute to bridging the global digital divide and facilitating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

# II Proposal for capacity building program

Recognizing the importance of the capacity-building program, Indonesia proposes that it remains an integral part of the ITU Strategic Work Plan for 2028-2031. This proposal includes the following aspects:

1 **Focus on emerging technologies and innovations:** ITU needs to expand the scope of training and support within the capacity building program to include emerging technologies such as IMT (5G/6G), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, and blockchain. This is crucial for member states to harness the opportunities offered by new technologies to improve societal well-being.

2 **Enhancing policy and regulatory capacities:** In addition to technical training, the capacity building program should also strengthen member states’ capabilities in developing policies and regulations that adapt to technological changes. This will help create an enabling environment for ICT development and adoption.

3 **Needs-based approach:** The program should be designed based on the specific needs of member states. ITU should conduct surveys or in-depth studies to identify each member’s priorities, ensuring that the programs offered are relevant and impactful.

4 **Strengthening regional and global collaboration:** ITU is expected to enhance collaboration among member states by facilitating knowledge sharing, as well as exchange of experiences and best practices. This initiative should also involve regional collaboration, as well as engagement with private sector and industry, to address specific issues such as connectivity in remote areas.

5 **Continuous monitoring and evaluation:** To ensure the program’s effectiveness, ITU needs to develop a continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The evaluation results should be used to refine and improve the program for future implementation.

Conclusion

Indonesia believes that the capacity-building program is a crucial element in ensuring digital inclusivity and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, Indonesia proposes that this program not only be retained as usual but also be expanded in scope within the ITU Strategic Work Plan for 2028-2031.

This proposal is submitted for consideration by ITU and its member states in the development of the ITU Strategic Work Plan for 2028-2031. We hope this initiative will bring significant benefits to all ITU member states and the global community as a whole.

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