ICTs for a Sustainable World #ICT4SDG

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WHAT IS SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) ?

The Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from **25-27 September 2015** and celebrating the **70th anniversary** of the UN, decided new global **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs)

They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development as below ;

Economic Growth

Social Inclusion

Environmental Sustainability

WHAT IS SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) ?

5Ps of SDGs

*The **Goals and targets** will stimulate action over the **next fifteen years** in areas of **critical importance** for **humanity** and the **planet**:*

The United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and associated targets will stimulate action until 2030 in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

- Information and communication technologies (ICTs) form the backbone of today's digital economy;
- **ICTs have an enormous potential to fast forward progress on the SDGs** and improve people's lives in fundamental ways;
- **ITU actively participates** in different forums activities such as the High-Level Political Forum 2019 (HLPF), the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS), the Broadband Commission for sustainable development, etc. for the achievement of the SDGs….

A video summarizing some of the actions, examples on how the ICTs can help achieve each of the SDGs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xziCiGvgOm8

Fast forward the SDGs

Many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be met unless we accelerate the pace of change. We need information and communication technologies (ICTs) to meet the SDGs.

Talk to us today about how ICTs can help achieve the SDGs.

fast forward together
#ICT4SDG

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

fast forward together
#ICT4SDG

ITU's contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

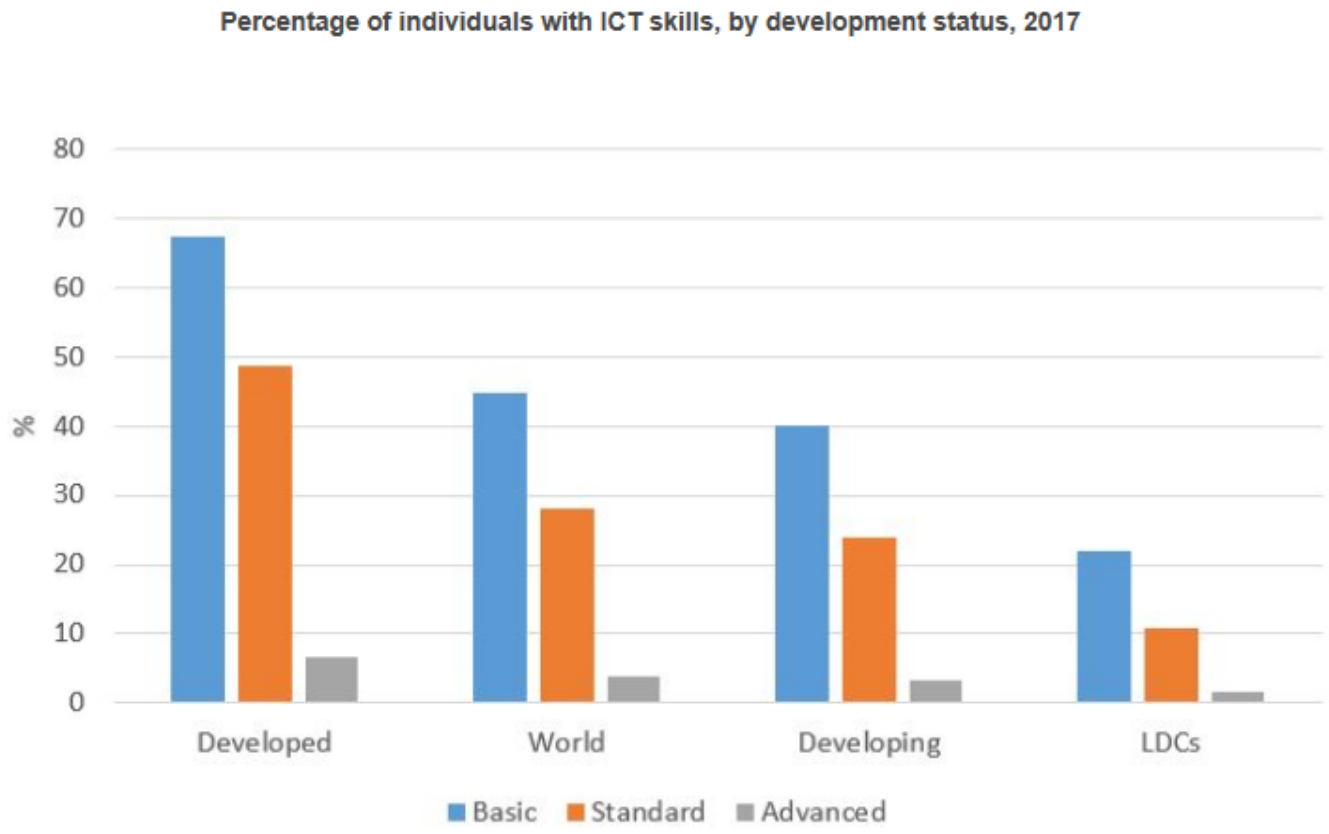
- In order to maximize ITU's contribution to the 2030 Agenda, ITU's primary focus is in addressing SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Target 9.c aiming to significantly increase access to ICTs and provide universal and affordable access to the Internet. That is to enable ICT and telecommunications to be a catalyzer towards fast forwarding all SDG. As SDG17 (Partnership for the Goals) highlights ICTs as a means of implementation, with crosscutting transformative potential, it is imperative that ITU leverages this broad impact.
- Notable SDGs where ITU has a particularly strong impact include **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good-Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).**
- Bearing in mind the overall mandate of the ITU and its role as the specialized United Nations agency for ICTs, the Roadmap is a living document intended to give course to ITU actions related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Indicators that are under the responsibility of ITU

The Global SDG Indicator Framework includes 7 ICT indicators covering 6 targets under Goals 4, 5, 9, and 17. The following five are under ITU:

- Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type of skills
- Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
- Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
- Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

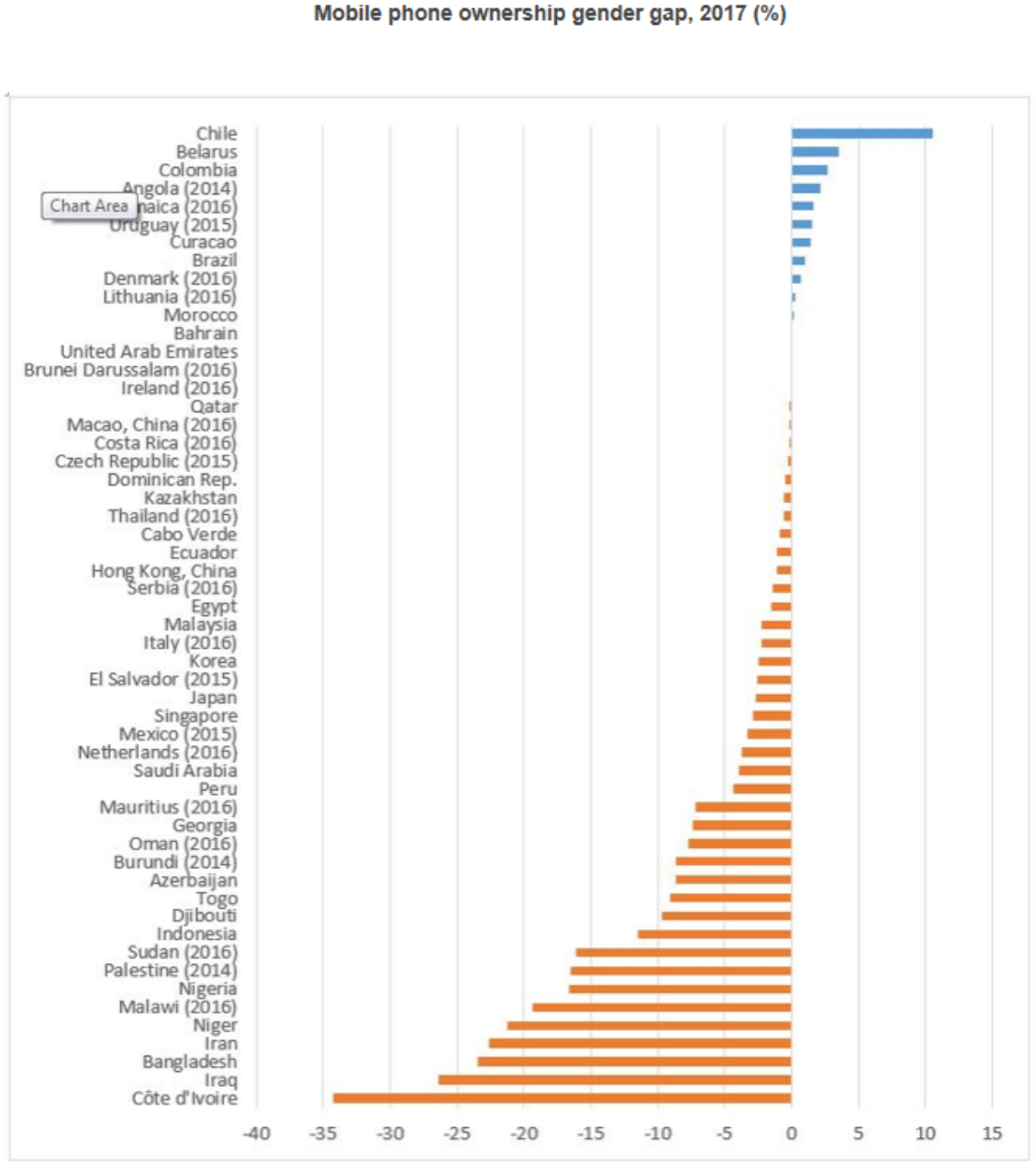
Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type of skills (Indicator 4.4.1)



Lack of ICT skills is an important impediment for people to access the Internet

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (Indicator 5.b.1)

Men are more likely than women to own a mobile phone

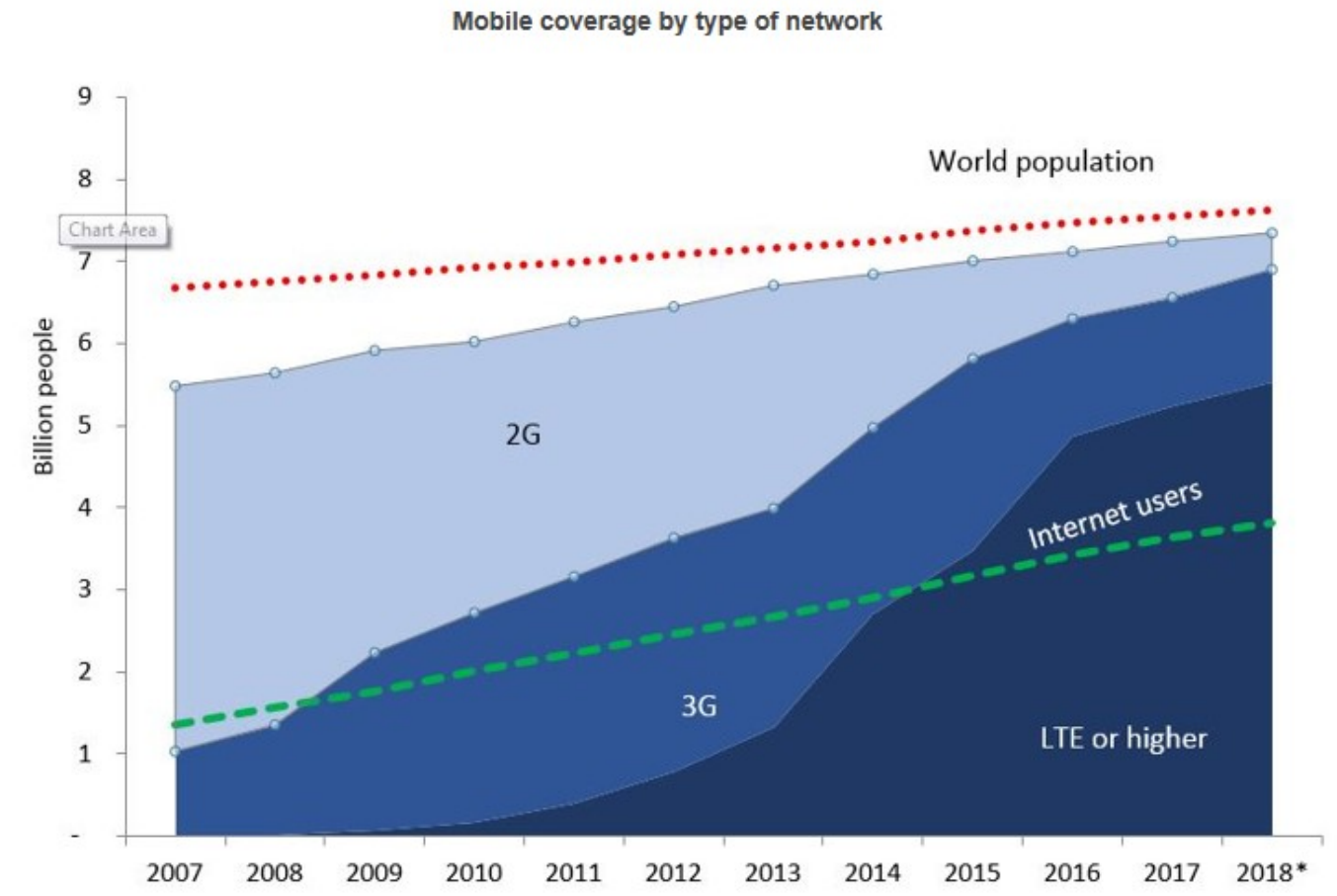


Note: For each country, the gap is calculated as the percentage of females owning a mobile phone minus the percentage of males owning a mobile phone

Source: ITU.

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (Indicator 9.c.1)

Almost the whole world population now lives within range of mobile-cellular network signal



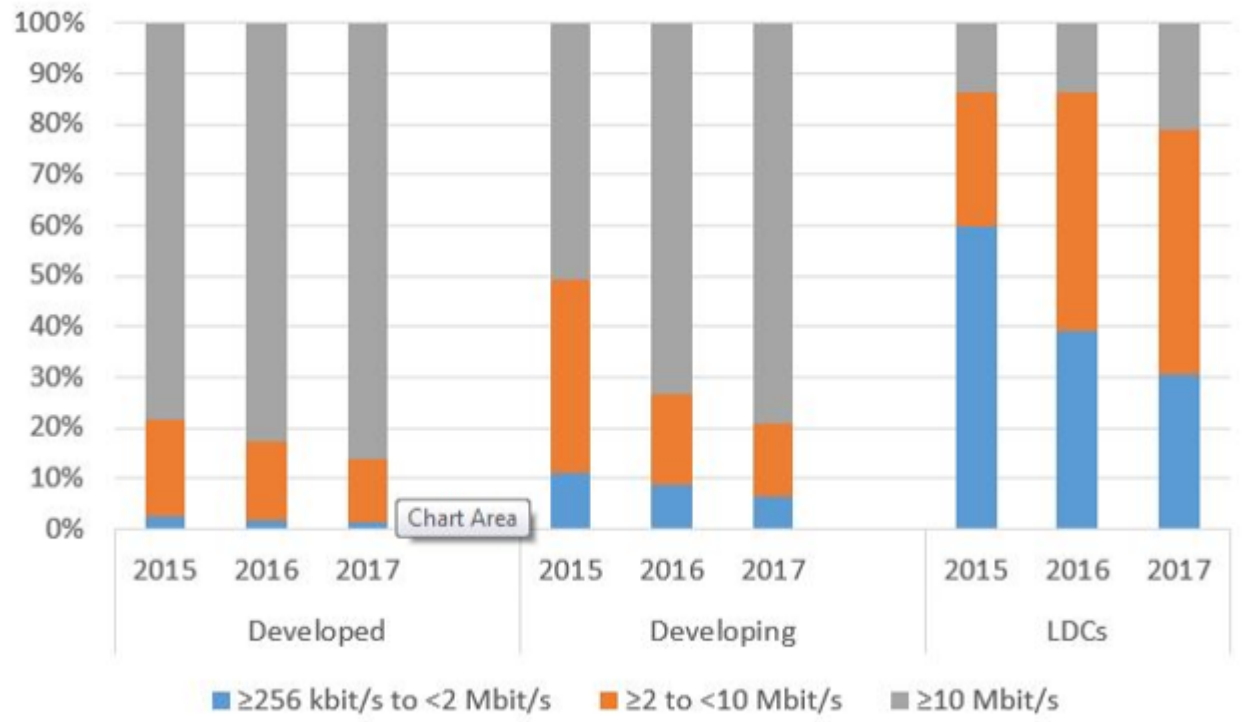
Note: * Estimate.

Source: ITU

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (Indicator 17.6.2)

Broadband access continues to demonstrate sustained growth

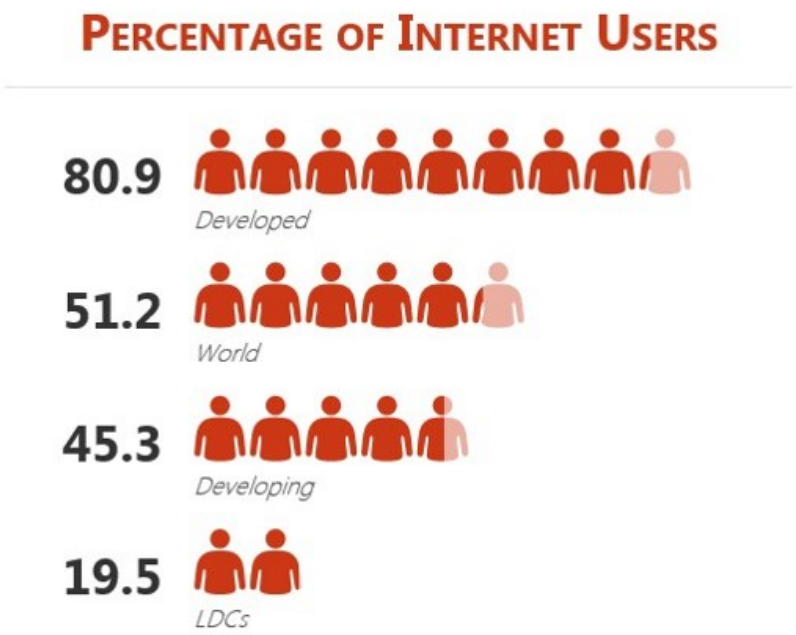
Fixed-broadband subscriptions by speed, by level of development, 2015–2017



Source: ITU

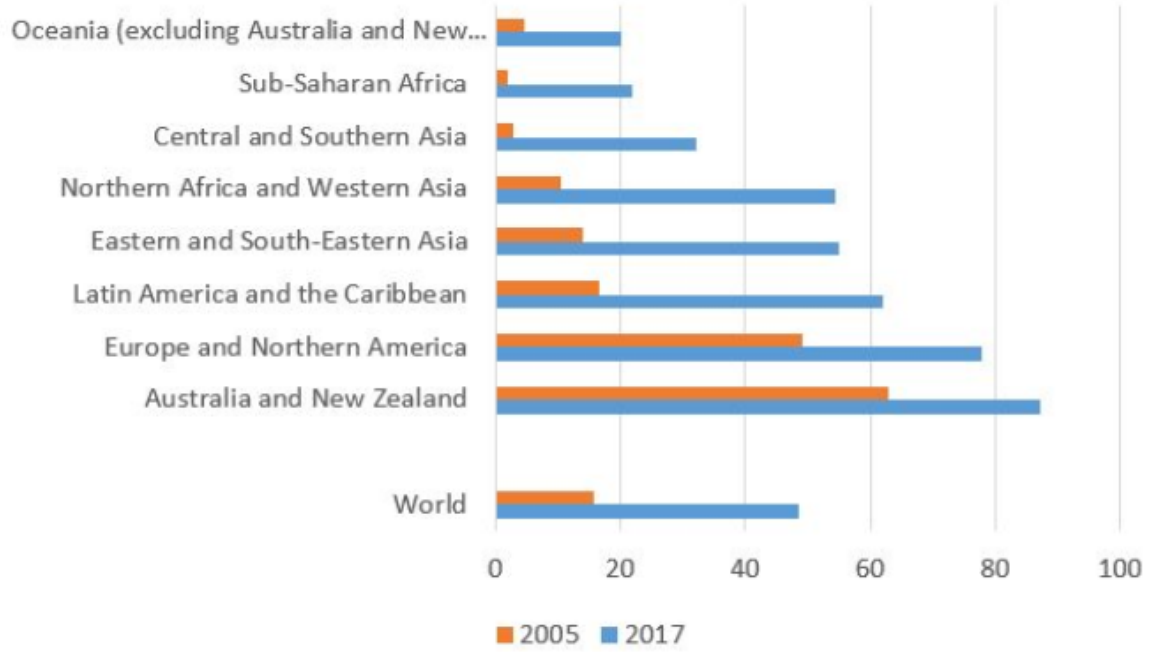
Proportion of individuals using the Internet (Indicator 17.8.1)

Individuals using internet, by development status



Source: ITU

Proportion of individuals using the Internet by region



Source: ITU

More than half of the world's population is online

Questions in ITU-D Study Groups

Study Group 1: Enabling environment for the development of telecommunications/ICTs

Study Question	Relevant SDG WSIS Action Line
	8, 9, 11 · ACTION LINE C2, C6
Q2/1: Strategies, policies, regulations and methods of migration and adoption of digital broadcasting and implementation of new services	8, 9 · ACTION LINE C2
	4, 8, 9, 12 · ACTION LINE C2, C6, C7
Q4/1: Economic policies and methods of determining the costs of services related to national telecommunication/ICT networks	4, 9, 11 · ACTION LINE C6
	4, 9, 11 · ACTION LINE C2, C6
Q6/1: Consumer information, protection and rights: Laws, regulation, economic bases, consumer networks	4, 9, 12 · ACTION LINE C5, C6
	8, 10 · ACTION LINE C3, C4, C7

Study Group 2: ICT services and applications for the promotion of sustainable development

Study Question	Relevant SDG WSIS Action Line
	2, 4, 7, 11 · ACTION LINE C7
Q2/2: Information and telecommunications/ICTs for e-health	3, 6 · ACTION LINE C2, C7
	4, 9, 11 · ACTION LINE C5
Q4/2: Assistance to developing countries for implementing conformance and interoperability (C&I) programmes and combating counterfeit ICT equipment and theft of mobile devices	8, 9, 11 · ACTION LINE C2
	11, 13 · ACTION LINE C2, C7
Q6/2: ICT and the environment	11 · ACTION LINE C7
	3, 11 · ACTION LINE C2

For more information on the study Questions: https://www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/CDS/sg/questions.asp?lg=1&sp=2018

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Stocktaking (2019-2020)

- Regular reporting on WSIS Stocktaking is the outcome of the Tunis phase of the Summit, launched to serve as a valuable tool for assisting with the WSIS follow-up. WSIS Stocktaking has played a crucial role over many years, and this role takes on even greater significance in the light of the WSIS 2015-2025 process, where besides collecting data on the implementation of WSIS outcomes, it also started to collect data on how ICTs are helping advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals on the ground, seeking to provide evidence for future strategy and policy making.

The principal role of the WSIS Stocktaking exercise is **to leverage the activities of stakeholders working on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and share knowledge and experience of projects by replicating successful models designed to achieve the SDGs** of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The WSIS Stocktaking process has come to :

- exchanges of information on projects
- sharing of best practices of certain regions
- initiatives related to the implementation of the 11 WSIS action lines
- linkage between the 11 action lines and the SDGs — a linkage that becomes more and more important over the years.

The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development

is measuring and reporting in its flagship 'State of Broadband' annual report on a set of ambitious Broadband Targets for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The **State of Broadband report 2019 will be launched the 22th September**.

https://broadbandcommission.org/Pages/default.aspx

Policies, regulations and economic approaches for the digital ecosystem toward SDGs

Policies, regulations and economic approaches for the digital ecosystem toward SDGs

To achieve sustainable digital transformation, policy and regulation should be more holistic and be:

- **Cross-sectoral collaboration →** can lead to new forms of collaborative regulation based on common goals such as social and economic good, and innovation.
- **Consultation and collaboration based →** regulatory decision making should include the expectations, ideas and expertise of all market stakeholders, market players, academia, civil society, consumer associations, data scientists, end-users , and relevant government agencies from different sectors.
- **Evidence-based →** Appropriate authoritative benchmarks and metrics can guide regulators in rule-making and enforcement, enhancing the quality of regulatory decisions and their impact.
- **Outcome-based →** The rationale for any regulatory response to new technologies should be grounded in the impact on consumers, societies, market players and investment flows as well as on national development as a whole.
- **Incentive-based →** Regulators should keep a wide array of investment incentives at hand to provide impetus for markets to innovate and transform while maximizing benefits to consumers.
- **Adaptive, balanced and fit for purpose →** Regulation-making is about flexibility – continually improving, refining, and adjusting regulatory practices.
- **Focus on building trust and engagement →** Collaborative regulation provides the space for co-creating win-win propositions, working towards regulatory objectives while increasing the engagement of industry.

What regulatory tools and approaches are at hand for enabling a sustainable digital transformation?

Pro-competition frameworks for the digital transformation

should consider longer value chains, more diverse market players, services and devices, stakeholder partnerships and digital infrastructure layers, and ultimately, their impact on markets and consumers

Regulatory incentives and Stakeholder engagement

Incentives can create a positive market dynamic and improve market outcomes with less regulatory effort. Stakeholders engagement such as public hearings and expert workshops and roundtables can allow pooling resources and expertise to inform major regulatory decisions

Robust and enforceable mechanisms for consumer protection

including a set of rules on data protection, privacy and data portability

Market-based and dynamic mechanisms for spectrum management

can allow for flexible, simplified and transparent use of scarce radio frequencies, also promoting technology neutrality

Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and dynamic collaboration among regulatory authorities

RIA should be introduced as a regular practice before major regulatory decisions are made as well as throughout the lifecycle of regulation. Effective collaboration channels with other regulatory authorities are necessary to ensure coherent and reasonable regulations across economic sectors

Regional and international cooperation in defining regulatory rules on cross-border issues
can ensure consistency, predictability and fluidity of digital markets

Regulatory expertise needs to be developed continuously
to integrate new technologies, competencies and skills and allow for data and evidence-based decision-making.

Thank you !!!!