

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line: C1. The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

Facilitation Meeting on Implementing WSIS Outcomes Related to Action Lines C1, C7eGov and C11

Thursday, 16 May 2013

11:00 am– 1:00 pm

Room K

<p>Debated Issues</p>	<p><i>The status of e-strategy development; access to and use of ICT in Africa; enabling environment and measuring ICT for development with focus on e-government indicators development worldwide.</i></p> <p><i>The Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.</i></p>
<p>“Newsworthy” Quotes</p>	<p><i>A number of countries have undertaken a review of their policies and refocused their strategies towards major development priorities.</i></p> <p><i>ICT in Parliaments is a very important element in multistakeholderism.</i></p>
<p>Main Outcomes of the Session</p>	<p><i>Assessing e-strategy Development and Implementation Processes in 5 African countries : the results of the studies identified opportunities that informed policy directions in the 5 countries.</i></p> <p><i>In order to enable participation and multistakeholderism in Parliament, access to the internet in developing countries has to be expanded.</i></p>
<p>Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 process</p>	<p><i>Need to step up support in the review of current e-strategies in line with new development agenda.</i></p> <p><i>Need to raise awareness of National Statistical Offices on the role of ICT4D and to put in place systematic data collection processes and methodologies in line with the core ICT indicators adopted by the Partnership</i></p> <p><i>Need to promote a multi-stakeholder approach to measuring ICT4D and WSIS Targets in order to get the maximum information</i></p> <p><i>To stimulate the role of parliaments in the promotion of the</i></p>

	<p><i>Information Society</i></p> <p><i>To promote the use of ICT as a means to modernize parliamentary processes and increase transparency</i></p> <p><i>Global community of parliamentary ICT professionals and Members of Parliament</i></p> <p><i>Since its inception in 2005, out of 267 national parliamentary chambers around the world, 246 participated in one or more activities of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, and 148 have participated on more than 5 occasions</i></p>
<p>WSIS +10 Challenge</p>	<p><i>Need to improve the capacity of policy makers on legal and regulatory issues.</i></p> <p><i>Need to ensure the exploitation of the opportunities that telecom and ICT services can offer on top of the infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>Need to develop systematic mechanisms for maintaining ICT data and statistics for policy analysis.</i></p> <p><i>Need to mainstream geoinformation in the e-strategies.</i></p> <p><i>Parliaments at the lower income levels are closing the technology gap. The speed and direction are very encouraging, but persistent gaps exist and need to be addressed.</i></p>
<p>WSIS+10: OVERALL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES</p> <p>Template for Action Line Facilitators</p> <p>10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines (please find below)</p>	<p><i>The indicators are a work in progress, their relevance and efficiency has to be tested. Even more indicators are needed. The UNDESA is a privileged member of the task group and should therefore be solicited.</i></p> <p><i>The World e-Parliament Report, released by the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament in September 2012, shows that progress has been made by parliaments in using ICT to perform their functions more effectively and become more transparent. The most promising news is that the Report findings suggest that Parliaments at the low income level are closing the technology gap.</i></p> <p><i>Persistent gaps, however, still exist in several areas including open document standards, legislative information systems, websites and communication, ICT strategic planning, parliamentary libraries.</i></p> <p><i>There is a need to keep working to address these gaps and to continue the gains made over the past years.</i></p>

Please submit this document to Gitanjali Sah before 16th May 2013 at gitanjali.sah@itu.int



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WSIS+10: OVERALL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES

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10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines

Action Line:

Lead Facilitator:

Co-facilitators:

1. Introduction

(overall process, developments)

2. Review

(action line objectives, most important achievements and areas not sufficiently addressed since 2005, gaps)

3. Developments and challenges

(recent developments, current and future challenges, including a foresight dimension, emerging trends, possible new priorities)

4. Recommendations

(possible revisions and new topics, improvements of the action line facilitation mechanisms, possibly for post-2015 goals and mechanisms)

5. Conclusion

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Action Line: C7eGov. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life

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Debated Issues	<p><i>Toolkit for creating ICT-based services using mobile communications services for e-government services.</i></p> <p><i>Global Initiatives (- The Open Government Partnership - UN DESA - The World Bank - Open Development Technology Alliance - WWW Foundation - The Open Knowledge Foundation - Sunlight Foundation - International Open Government Data Conference).</i></p> <p><i>Channels of accessibility set up by the eGovernment Authority of the Kingdom of Bahrain -</i></p> <p><i>Research: Citizen Engagement in Last Year's Parliamentary election in Eastern European Countries - with a focus on social media impact in promoting sustainable development principles.</i></p>
"Newsworthy" Quotes	<p><i>"Mobile Government for responsive governments and connected society"</i></p> <p><i>"The electronic service centres [set up by the eGovernment Authority of the Kingdom of Bahrain] are established with a vision of sparing customer's time and effort of physically visiting one ministry to another"</i></p> <p><i>"The rapid uptake of mobile technologies - even in remote locations of low-income countries - together with the emergence of many innovative mobile applications and services, has radically increased the potential for ICT to play a constructive role in supporting ubiquitous good governance, and in fighting poverty. In the years to come, governments worldwide will be challenged by the need to look into developing robust and secure e-government services by adopting strategies that will enable them to harness the opportunities offered by mobile technologies and maximize their benefits in order to</i></p>

	<i>achieve their development goals.”</i>
Main Outcomes of the Session	<p><i>There is a continuous increase in the use of mobiles among the main categories of e-government. Increased levels of security need therefore to be reached.</i></p> <p><i>An online open government toolkit will be put online by the World Bank.</i></p> <p><i>To the Russian government, it is very important to monitor the quality of the services delivered to the citizens. There is a project to enable assessment of the services by the citizens (grade from 1-5).</i></p> <p><i>There is a broad recognition that government information is open to the people (Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Lithuania) and technology is enabling a new wave of sharing it. Social media becomes a method of “sustainable transparency” through a constant flow of information.</i></p>
Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 process	<p><i>Mobile signature: it is possible to enter a legally binding relation with the government using mobile signature. Some countries have started building the infrastructure. The mobile is used to electronically sign.</i></p> <p><i>World of Open Data: Over 260 country and city Open Data initiatives. No “standard” solution – each has national context World Bank has a lot of knowledge about what works and what does not – and has done it itself.</i></p> <p><i>eGovernment facilities of the Kingdom of Bahrain are designed to enable access to people with disabilities.</i></p>
WSIS +10 Challenge	<p><i>There are various levels of security in mobile services. Administration of keys is much more secured however, in some cases, it requires more computing power.</i></p> <p><i>More governmental transparency and accountability is needed.</i></p> <p><i>In terms of e-services, there is a need for infrastructure.</i></p>
WSIS+10: OVERALL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES Template for Action Line	<p><i>There is a possibility for stakeholders other than governments to build better services and applications based on Open data.</i></p> <p><i>The target of the Russian government is to enable 70% of the population to use governmental services in electronic form. 90% of the population using the e-services are satisfied with them.</i></p>

<p>Facilitators</p> <p>10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines</p> <p>(please find below)</p>	
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Action Line: C 11. International and regional cooperation

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Debated Issues	<p><i>Efforts and achievements of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development since the last WSIS held in 2012.</i></p> <p><i>Updates on the work related to the revisions of the core ICT household indicators, the launch of the task group on Gender and ICT, and the metadata collection on WSIS Targets indicators that was conducted in 2012.</i></p>
"Newsworthy" Quotes	<p><i>"The UNGIS is working to contribute to the dialogue on the Post-2015 agenda to ensure that the potential of ICTs as key enablers of development, and as critical components of innovative development solutions, are fully recognized in the Post-2015 development agenda."</i></p> <p><i>" The IGF process is working to fulfil its mandate to both reinforce and lift the ongoing enhanced cooperation efforts of the multi-stakeholder Internet governance community and improve International and regional cooperation on Internet Governance issues."</i></p>
Main Outcomes of the Session	<p><i>Revision of core ICT household indicators will cover household access to and individual use of ICTs.</i></p> <p><i>The ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals will be revised.</i></p>

<p>Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 process</p>	<p><i>The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development plays an important role in monitoring the progress that has been made in the global information society.</i></p>
<p>WSIS +10 Challenge</p>	<p><i>The WSIS Targets meta-data questionnaire got a relatively low response rate. There is a lack of data, a lack of awareness/visibility, a lack of coordination.</i></p> <p><i>The WSIS plan of action envisaged an inclusive Information Society that put the potential of knowledge and ICTs at the service of development and promoted the use of information and knowledge for the achievement of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals, all in an effort to overcome the many challenges that we faced then and still today in bridging the digital divide at the national, regional and international levels.</i></p>
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