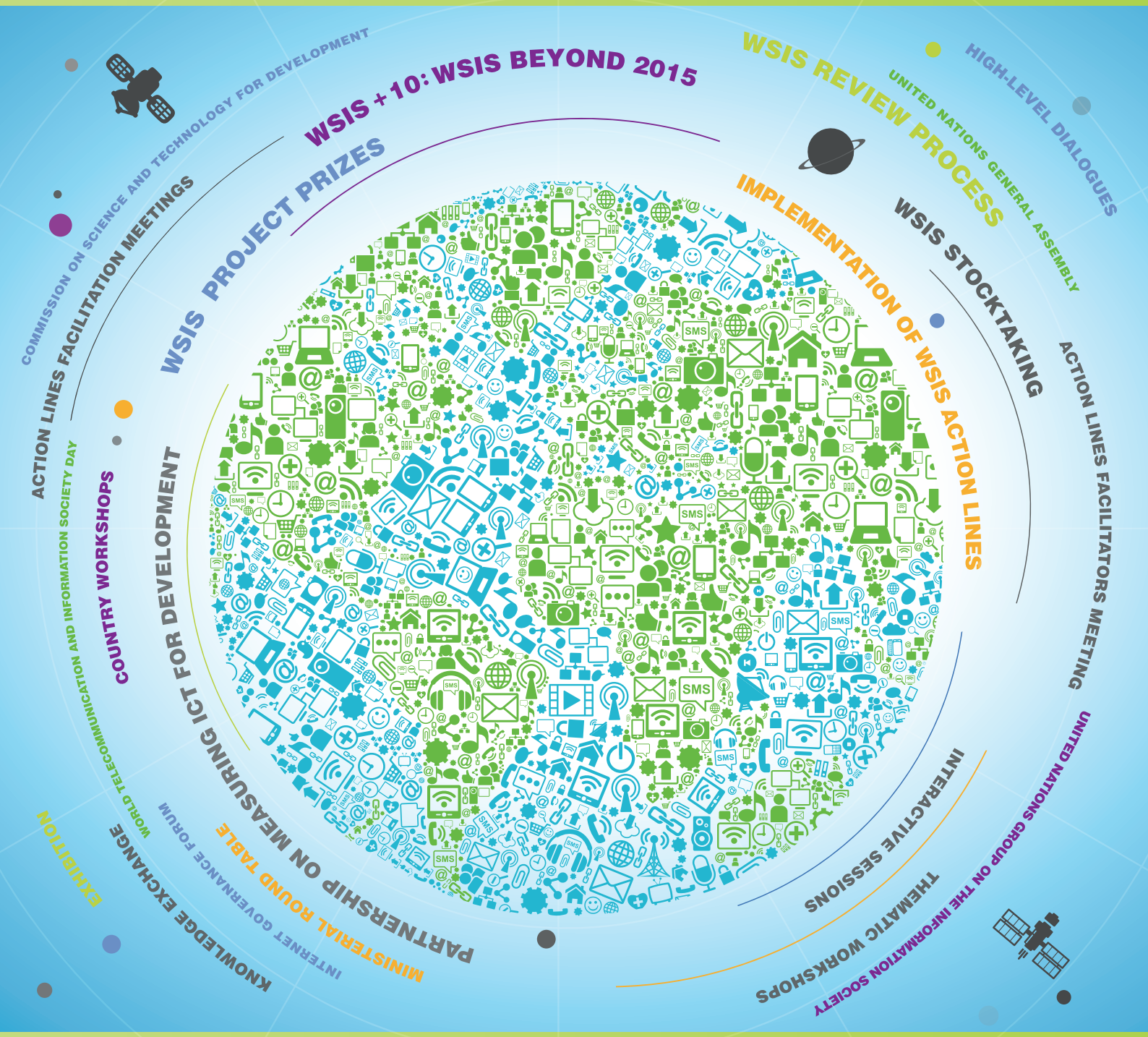
World Summit on the Information Society

WSIS FORUM 2013
OUTCOME DOCUMENT



Hosted by:

WSIS Forum:

working together towards 2015

World Summit on the Information Society
Geneva 2003 Tunis 2005
Turning targets into action

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WSIS Forum 2013

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The WSIS Forum 2013 Programme Brochure is living document, it is essentially a compilation of session descriptions submitted to the WSIS Secretariat by the organizations responsible for their respective sessions at the Forum. ITU does not hold any responsibility for the session descriptions provided by the organizers of the sessions for WSIS Forum 2013.

The WSIS Team at the ITU has provided session summaries for Organizations that were unable to submit their session summaries. All the session recordings are available here:

- Webcast: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/remoteparticipation/webcast.html
- Adobe connect Virtual Rooms: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/agenda/agenda.html (please click on each seaaion to access session recordings)

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Special Address: United Nations Secretary-General

UNITEDNATIONS NATIONSUNIES

Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General, United Nations

MESSAGE TO WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY FORUM

Geneva, 13-17 May 2013

UN Secretary- General
Message to World Summit on the Information Society Forum

I am pleased to send greetings to all participants at this World Summit on the Information Society Forum.

Ten years after the first Summit took place in Geneva, information and communication technologies have gained even greater importance. Today, there are nearly 7 billion mobile phone subscriptions. More and more people are using the Internet, giving them access to vital information and knowledge. This is welcome progress.

At the same time, we must do more to close the digital divide and ensure that all people have access to transformational information and communications technology. The digital revolution must be inclusive and serve as an instrument to promote equality.

Your efforts are especially important as we accelerate efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by the quickly-approaching 2015 deadline, and as we strive to define an ambitious and inspiring post-2015 development agenda. The ability to process data in new ways, in great volume, in real time, can help us to significantly improve policy-making, early warning and much else.

I count on you to identify ways to shape technological progress so that we may promote sustainable development, the overarching global challenge of our time.

In this spirit, I wish you great success.

Geneva, 13-17 May 2013

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Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following organizations (WSIS Stakeholders) to the content of the WSIS Forum 2013: Outcome Document – Identifying emerging trends and a vision beyond 2015.

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Government

- Government of Afghanistan
- Government of Azerbaijan
- Government of Bangladesh
- Government of India
- Government of Iran
- Government of Israel
- Government of Kazakhstan
- Government of Kuwait
- Government of Mexico
- Government of Mexico
- Government of Oman
- Government of Poland
- Government of Republic of Korea
- Government of Russian Federation
- Government of Rwanda
- Government of Saudi Arabia
- Government of Spain
- Government of Tanzania
- Government of United Arab Emirates

Private Sector

- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- Hewlett-Packard
- Intel Corporation
- International Digital Economy Alliance (IDEA)
- Modria Inc
- Plastic Buddha Productions
- TechNation

Civil Society

- ARTICLE 19 South America
- Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
- Association Tunisienne de la Communication et des Sciences Spatiales
- Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)
- Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communications (BNNRC)
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- Centre in ICT4D
- Cybervolunteers
- Gedaref Digital City Organization (GDCO) Sudan
- Global Ethics
- Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation (GKP)
- ICVolunteers
- Informatici Senza Frontiere
- International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)
- International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists (INWES)
- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- Le Centre d'Études de la Synergie Inter-Réseau (CESIR)
- Media for Change
- Millenium@EDU
- National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan
- Non Profit Organizations Constituency (NPOC)
- Open Source Alliance of Central Asia (OSACA)
- Telecentre.org Foundation
- The Internet Society (ISOC)
- Uraxs Communications
- Victim Support

International Organizations

- ACSIS
- Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), which represents the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS)
- United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN)
- United Nations Regional Commissions
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- UNWOMEN
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

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WSIS Forum 2013: List of Organizations that participated in the Forum

Category	Entity	Country
Government	Ministry of Communications and IT (MCIT)	Afghanistan
Government	Permanent Mission of Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Government	Ministry for Innovation and ICT	Albania
Government	PermanentMission of Albania	Albania
Government	Agence Spatiale Algérienne	Algeria
Government	Ministerie d l`Enseignement Superieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (CERIST)	Algeria
Government	Ministère De La Poste Et Des Technologies De L'Information Et De La Communication	Algeria
Government	Ministère Des Affaires Etrangères	Algeria
Government	Permanente Mission of Angola	Angola
Government	Comisión Nacional de Comunicaciones	Argentina
Government	Permanent Mission of Argentina	Argentina
Government	Ministry of Transport and Communication	Armenia
Government	Department Of Broadband, Communications And The Digital Economy	Australia
Government	Permanent Mission of Australia	Australia
Government	Federal Chancellery Federation	Austria
Government	Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology	Austria
Government	Permanent Mission of Austria	Austria
Government	Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies	Azerbaijan
Government	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan
Government	Utilities Regulation And Competition Authority	Bahamas
Government	Bahrain eGovernmenternment Authority	Bahrain
Government	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority	Bahrain
Government	Bangladesh Computer Council	Bangladesh
Government	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)	Bangladesh
Government	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MoICT)	Bangladesh
Government	Ministry Of Posts And Telecommunications	Bangladesh
Government	Permanent Mission of Bangladesh	Bangladesh
Government	Permanent Mission of Belarus	Belarus
Government	Permanent Mission of Belgium	Belgium
Government	Autorité Transitoire de Régulation des Postes et Télécommunications	Benin
Government	Ministère de la Communication et des TIC	Benin
Government	Mission Permanente du Bénin	Benin
Government	Ministry of Information & Communications	Bhutan

Government	Permanent Mission of Bhutan	Bhutan
Government	Communications Regulatory Agency (RAK)	Bosnia and HerzeGovernmentina
Government	Federal Television	Bosnia and HerzeGovernmentina
Government	Regional Office Mostar	Bosnia and HerzeGovernmentina
Government	Ministry of Communications of Brazil	Brazil
Government	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Brazil
Government	National Telecommunication Agency (Anatel)	Brazil
Government	Ministry Of Transport, Information Technology And Communications	Bulgaria
Government	Permanent Mission of Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Government	Ambassade du Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Government	Ministère du Developpement de L'Économie Numérique et des Postes	Burkina Faso
Government	Agence de Regulation et de Controle des Telecommunications (ARCT)	Burundi
Government	Ministry of Telecommunications,Information,Communication and Relations with Parliament	Burundi
Government	Office National des Télécommunications"ONATEL"	Burundi
Government	Permanent Mission of Burundi	Burundi
Government	Telecommunication Regulator of Cambodia	Cambodia
Government	Ministry Of Posts And Telecommunications	Cameroon
Government	Canadian Internet Registration Authority (CIRA)	Canada
Government	Industry Canada	Canada
Government	Permanent Mission of Canada	Canada
Government	Public Safety Canada	Canada
Government	Ministère Des Postes, Télécommunications Et Des Nouvelles Technologies	Central African Republic
Government	Undersecretariat of Telecommunications	Chile
Government	Ministry Of Industry And Information Technology Of China	China
Government	Permanent Mission of China	China
Government	Ministry Of Information And Communication Technologies of Colombia	Colombia
Government	National Television Authority Of Colombia	Colombia
Government	Permanent Mission of Colombia	Colombia
Government	Société Nationale des Télécommunications (COMORES TELECOM)	Comoros
Government	L'Agence de Régulation des Postes et Communications Electroniques (ARPCE)	Congo (Rep. of the)
Government	Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications	Congo (Rep. of the)
Government	Ministère des PT et NTIC - Direction des Nouvelles technologies	Congo (Rep. of the)
Government	Mission Permanente de la République du Congo	Congo (Rep. of the)
Government	Présidence de la République L'Economie Numérique	Congo (Rep. of the)

Government	Ministerio De Ciencia, Tecnología Y Telecomunicaciones	Costa Rica
Government	Misión Permanente de Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Government	Superintendencia De Telecomunicaciones	Costa Rica
Government	Agence des Télécommunications de Côte d'Ivoire (ATCI)	Côte d'Ivoire
Government	Ministère de la Poste et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication	Côte d'Ivoire
Government	Mission Diplomatique De RCI Auprès De L'ONU	Côte d'Ivoire
Government	Mission Permanente de la Côte d' Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Government	Ministerio De Comunicaciones	Cuba
Government	Viceministeriio De Informática	Cuba
Government	Czech Technical University In Prague	Czech Rep.
Government	Czech Telecommunications Office	Czech Rep.
Government	Electronic Communications	Czech Rep.
Government	Medicton Group	Czech Rep.
Government	Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic	Czech Rep.
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Government	Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Government	Ministère de l'Emploi, du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Government	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Coopération Internationale et Francophonie	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Government	Ministère des Postes, Télécommunications et Nouvelles TIC	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
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Government	Permanent Mission of Djibouti	Djibouti
Government	Présidence de la République	Djibouti
Government	Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL)	Dominican Rep.
Government	National Statistics Office	Dominican Rep.
Government	Oficina Presidencial de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación (OPTIC)	Dominican Rep.
Government	Permanente Mission of the Dominican Republic to the WTO	Dominican Rep.
Government	Assemblée Nationale du Tchad	Chad
Government	Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society	Ecuador
Government	Permanent Mission of Ecuador	Ecuador
Government	Academy for Scientific Research and Technology	Egypt
Government	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology – MCIT	Egypt
Government	National Telecom. Regulatory Authority (NTRA)	Egypt

Government	Permanent Mission of Egypt	Egypt
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia	Estonia
Government	Permanent Mission of Estonia	Estonia
Government	Communication And IT Capacity Building Directorate	Ethiopia
Government	Communication And IT Standardization And Regulation Directorate	Ethiopia
Government	Permanent Mission of Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Government	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	Finland
Government	Autorité De Régulation Des Communications Electroniques Et Des Postes (ARCEP)	France
Government	France Telecom Orange	France
Government	Ministère Du Redressement Productif	France
Government	Mission permanente de la France	France
Government	Ministere De L'Economie Numérique, De La Communication Et De La Poste	Gabon
Government	Mission permanente du Gabon	Gabon
Government	Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure	Gambia
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Government	ECO Verband Der Deutschen Internetwirtschaft	Germany
Government	Federal Foreign Office	Germany
Government	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Germany
Government	Federal Ministry Of Economics And Technology	Germany
Government	German Commission For UNESCO	Germany
Government	Intel Corporation	Germany
Government	Permanent Mission of Germany	Germany
Government	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications	Ghana
Government	Ministry Of Communications	Ghana
Government	National Communications Authority	Ghana
Government	Office Of Parliament	Ghana
Government	Permanent Mission of Ghana	Ghana
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Government	Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones	Guatemala
Government	ARPT/Ministere des Postes, Telecommunications et NTI	Guinea
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Government	ICt Regulator Authority	Guinea-Bissau
Government	Conseil National des Telecommunications (CONATEL)	Haiti
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Hungary
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Government	Department Of Telecommunications & IT, Ministry Of Communications & IT	India
Government	Ministry of Communications & IT - Department of Telecom (DoT)	India
Government	Permanent Mission of India	India
Government	Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)	India
Government	Indonesian National Commission for Women and Child Protection	Indonesia
Government	ITRA - Indonesia Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	Indonesia
Government	ITRA - Indonesia Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	Indonesia
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Government	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	Indonesia
Government	National ICT Council, MCIT	Indonesia
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia
Government	Communication Regulatory Authority	Iran
Government	I.R of Iran Mission in Geneva	Iran
Government	Information Technology Organization	Iran
Government	Tebyan Cultural and Informative Institute	Iran
Government	Telecommunication Infrastructure Company	Iran
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq	Iraq
Government	Permanent Mission of Ireland	Ireland
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Israel
Government	Permanent Mission of Israel	Israel
Government	Ministry of Economic Development - Communications Department	Italy
Government	Permanent Mission of Italy	Italy
Government	Ministry Of Internal Affairs And Communications	Japan
Government	Permanent Mission of Japan	Japan
Government	Permanent Mission Of The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan	Jordan
Government	JSC "National Information Technologies"	Kazakhstan
Government	Ministry of Regional Development	Kazakhstan
Government	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Kazakhstan
Government	Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK)	Kenya
Government	Kenya Copyright Board	Kenya
Government	eGovernmenternment Standard Framework Center	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	KAIST Korea Advanced Institute of Science And Technology	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	KISA - Korea Internet and Security Agency	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	KISDI - Korea Information Society Development Institute	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	KNOU - Korea National Open University	Korea (Rep. of)

Government	Ministry Of Science, ICT And Future Planning (MSIP)	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	Ministry of Security and Public Administration	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	National Information Society Agency	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	NIA (National Information Society Agency)	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	SUNY Korea	Korea (Rep. of)
Government	Central Agency for Information Technology	Kuwait
Government	Ministry of Justice	Kuwait
Government	Civil Service Commision	Kuwait
Government	Permanent Mission of Kuwait	Kuwait
Government	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	Lao P.D.R.
Government	Permanent Mission of Lao PDR	Lao P.D.R.
Government	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Latvia
Government	Permanent Mission of Latvia	Latvia
Government	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority	Lebanon
Government	Lesotho Communications Authority	Lesotho
Government	Ministry Communications Science and Technology	Lesotho
Government	Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho	Lesotho
Government	Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania	Lithuania
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania	Lithuania
Government	Malaysia Communication And Multimedia Commision	Malaysia
Government	Ministry of Information Communications and Culture, Malaysia	Malaysia
Government	Agence des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (AGETIC)	Mali
Government	Agence Nationale de Télésanté et d'Informatique Médicale - Ministère de la Santé	Mali
Government	Autorité Malienne de Régulation des Télecommunications/TIC et Postes	Mali
Government	Complexe Numérique de Bamako	Mali
Government	Ministère de la Poste et des Nouvelles Technologies	Mali
Government	Mission permanente du Mali	Mali
Government	Autorité De Régulation	Mauritania
Government	Mission permanente de la Mauritanie	Mauritania
Government	Présidence De La République	Mauritania
Government	Ministry of Information &Comunication Technology	Mauritius
Government	Comisión Federal de Telecomunicaciones	Mexico
Government	Permanent Mission of Mexico	Mexico
Government	Presidencia de la República - México	Mexico
Government	Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes	Mexico
Government	Secretaria De La Funcion Publica	Mexico
Government	Secretaria De Relaciones Exteriores	Mexico
Government	Ministry of Information Technology and Commuications	Moldova

Government	Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications	Montenegro
Government	Permanent Mission of Montenegro	Montenegro
Government	Agence Nationale de Réglementation des Télécommunications (ANRT)	Morocco
Government	HACA - Haute autorité de la communication visuelle	Morocco
Government	Ministry of ICT	Morocco
Government	Mission permanente	Morocco
Government	Mission of Namibia	Namibia
Government	Permanent Mission of Nepal	Nepal
Government	Directorate General for Energy and Telecom (DGET)	Netherlands
Government	GNKS Consult	Netherlands
Government	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Netherlands
Government	Permanent Mission of Netherlands	Netherlands
Government	InternetNZ	New Zealand
Government	Assemblée Nationale	Niger
Government	Ministre de la Communication et des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information	Niger
Government	Federal Ministry Of Communication Technology	Nigeria
Government	Nigerian Communications Commission	Nigeria
Government	Ministry Of Transport And Communications	Norway
Government	Norwegian Post And Telecommunications Authority	Norway
Government	Information Technology Authority (ITA)	Oman
Government	Ministry of Health	Oman
Government	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Oman
Government	Royal Oman Police	Oman
Government	State Audit Institution	Oman
Government	Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication	Pakistan
Government	Misión Permanente de Panama	Panama
Government	Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL)	Paraguay
Government	Permanent Mission of the Philippines	Philippines
Government	Department of Foreign Cooperation, Office of Electronic Communications	Poland
Government	Department of Infrastructure Development	Poland
Government	Ministry of Administration and Digitization	Poland
Government	Office Of Electronic Communications	Poland
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland	Poland
Government	Dept Information Society, Science and Technology Foundation, Ministry of Education and Science	Portugal
Government	Nationale Communications Authority (ANACOM)	Portugal
Government	Permanent Mission of Portugal	Portugal
Government	ICT And Society	Qatar
Government	ICT Industry Development	Qatar
Government	Permanent Mission of Qatar	Qatar

Government	QCERT – CSS	Qatar
Government	Regulatory Authority	Qatar
Government	National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM)	Romania
Government	Permanent Mission of Romania	Romania
Government	Coordination Center for TLD	Russian Federation
Government	Ministry Of Telecom And Mass Communication	Russian Federation
Government	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation	Russian Federation
Government	Radio Research And Development Institute	Russian Federation
Government	Roscomnadzor	Russian Federation
Government	Russian MFA, Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO	Russian Federation
Government	Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda
Government	Ministry of Youth and ICT	Rwanda
Government	Permanent Mission of Rwanda	Rwanda
Government	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA)	Rwanda
Government	Ministry of Communications & Information Technology	Samoa
Government	Communications And Information Technology Commission (CITC)	Saudi Arabia
Government	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Saudi Arabia
Government	Ministry of Culture and Information	Saudi Arabia
Government	Ministry of Education	Saudi Arabia
Government	Ministry of Finance	Saudi Arabia
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Saudi Arabia
Government	Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
Government	Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications et des Postes – ARTP	Senegal
Government	ESMT Centre D'Excellence UIT	Senegal
Government	Ministère De La Communication, Des Télécommunications Et De L'Economie Numérique	Senegal
Government	Permanent Mission of Senegal	Senegal
Government	Republic Agency For Electronic Communications	Serbia
Government	Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Government	Infocomm Development Authority Of Singapore	Singapore
Government	Permanent Mission of Singapore	Singapore
Government	Post and Electronic Communications Agency (APEK)	Slovenia
Government	Ministry Of Education, Science, Culture And Sport	Slovenia
Government	Minstry Of Posts And Telecommunications	Somalia
Government	Department of Communications	South Africa
Government	Permanent Mission of South Africa	South Africa
Government	Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones y Sociedad de la Información	Spain
Government	Mobile World Capital Barcelona	Spain
Government	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism of Spain (SETSI-Red.es)	Spain

Government	ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA	Sri Lanka
Government	Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Government	Ministry Of Telecomunication And Information Technology Federation	State of Palestine
Government	Wataniya Mobile	State of Palestine
Government	Central Medical Supplies Public Corporation	Sudan
Government	Governmenternment of Sinnar State	Sudan
Government	HUMANITARIAN AID COMMITION (HAC)	Sudan
Government	National Telecommunication Corporation	Sudan
Government	Ministry of Health for Sinnar Governmenternement	Sudan
Government	Ministry of Science and Communication	Sudan
Government	Permanent Mission of Sudan	Sudan
Government	Permanent Mission of Sweden	Sweden
Government	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	Sweden
Government	Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC)	Switzerland
Government	Federal Office of Communications	Switzerland
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland	Switzerland
Government	Mission permanente de Guinée	Switzerland
Government	Mission permanente de la Belgique / Délégation Wallonie-Bruxelles	Switzerland
Government	Mission Permanente de la France	Switzerland
Government	Mission Permanente de la Suisse	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Algeria	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Canada	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Ecuador	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of El Salvador	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of India	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Israel	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Latvia	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Mexico	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Peru	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Sudan to the UN in Geneva	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Sweden	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Switzerland
Government	Permanent mission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation	Switzerland
Government	Permanent mission of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman	Switzerland

Government	Permanent Mission of Uruguay	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Venezuela	Switzerland
Government	Permanent Mission of Zambia	Switzerland
Government	Pernanet Mission of the Slovak Republic	Switzerland
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	T. F. Yug. Rep. of Macedonia
Government	Ministry Of Information Society And Administration	T. F. Yug. Rep. of Macedonia
Government	Permanent Mission of the Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	T. F. Yug. Rep. of Macedonia
Government	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority	Tanzania
Government	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	Thailand
Government	Office of Electronic Transactions Development Agency	Thailand
Government	Autorité de Réglementation des Secteurs de Postes et de Télécommunications (ART&P)	Togo
Government	Ministère de la Communication	Togo
Government	Mission Permanente du Togo	Togo
Government	Ministry of Information And Communication Technologies	Tunisia
Government	Mission permanente de la Tunisie	Tunisia
Government	Information and Communication Technologies Authority	Turkey
Government	Ministry Of Transport, Maritime Affairs And Communications	Turkey
Government	Permanent Mission of Turkey	Turkey
Government	TURKCELL	Turkey
Government	TURKSAT Uydu Haberlesme Kablo TV ve Isletme A.S.	Turkey
Government	TURKSAT Uydu Haberlesme Kablo TV ve Isletme A.S.	Turkey
Government	Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan
Government	Uganda Communications Commission	Uganda
Government	National Commission For The State Regulation Of Communications And Informatization	Ukraine
Government	Permanent Mission of Ukraine	Ukraine
Government	State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection	Ukraine
Government	Emirates Integrated Telecommunications Company, PJSC	United Arab Emirates
Government	Internet Exchange	United Arab Emirates
Government	Khalifa Fund For Enterprise Development	United Arab Emirates
Government	Sharjah Chamber	United Arab Emirates
Government	Technology Development Committee	United Arab Emirates
Government	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority - TRA	United Arab Emirates
Government	The Emirates Centre For Strategic Studies And Research	United Arab Emirates
Government	The National Emergency, Crisis And Disasters Management Authority	United Arab Emirates
Government	The National HR Development & Employment Authority	United Arab Emirates
Government	Access Partnership	United Kingdom

Government	Communications-Electronics Security Group (CESG)	United Kingdom
Government	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	United Kingdom
Government	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	United Kingdom
Government	Global Partners & Associates	United Kingdom
Government	ICT Development Associates	United Kingdom
Government	London Internet Exchange	United Kingdom
Government	Nominet	United Kingdom
Government	OFCOM	United Kingdom
Government	The Taxpayers Alliance	United Kingdom
Government	ASRC Research And Technology And Solutions (ARTS)	United States
Government	Council For International Business	United States
Government	Department Of Defense/CIO	United States
Government	Department Of Homeland Security	United States
Government	Federal Communications Commisison	United States
Government	House Committee On Energy And Commerce	United States
Government	International Security Assistance Force	United States
Government	National Cable & Telecommunications Association Postes	United States
Government	New America Foundation Internet Freedom & Human Rights Program	United States
Government	Permanent Mission of the United States	United States
Government	U.S. Department of State	United States
Government	Agency for e-Governmenternment and Information Society	Uruguay
Government	DIANATEL - Dirección Nacional de Telecomunicaciones Y Servicios Audiovisuales	Uruguay
Government	Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería	Uruguay
Government	Permanent Mission of Uruguay	Uruguay
Government	Presidency of the Republic	Uruguay
Government	Radio Vaticana	Vatican
Government	Compañía Anónima Nacional De Teléfonos De Venezuela –CANTV	Venezuela
Government	Ministerio Del Poder Popular Para Ciencia, Tecnología E Innovación	Venezuela
Government	Authority of Foreign Information Service	Viet Nam
Government	Ministry of Information and Communication	Viet Nam
Government	Ministry Of Telecommunications And Information Technology	Yemen
Government	Permanent Mission of Yemen	Yemen
Government	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services	Zambia
Government	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zambia	Zambia
Government	Zambia Information And Communications Technology Authority (ZICTA)	Zambia
Government	Ministry Of Transport, Communications And Infrastructural Development	Zimbabwe
Government	POTRAZ	Zimbabwe

Government	Zimbabwe Permanent Mission Geneva	Zimbabwe
UN and/or Int'l Org.	ACSIS	Tunisia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	African Telecommunications Union	Ethiopia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)	United States
UN and/or Int'l Org.	APNIC	Australia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Arab ICT Organization	Tunisia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	ARAB STATES BROADCASTING UNION (ASBU)	Tunisia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Asociación Iberoamericana De Centros De Investigación Y Empresas De Telecomunicación (AHCIET)	Spain
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Center for Electronic Governmenternance, UNU-IIST	Macao, China
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO)	United Kingdom
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization/Provisional Technical Secretariat	Austria
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Council of Europe	France
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Diaspora Africaine pour la Société de l'Information	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
UN and/or Int'l Org.	East African Communications Organisation (EACO)	Rwanda
UN and/or Int'l Org.	EBU - European Broadcasting Union	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	Thailand
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Nigeria
UN and/or Int'l Org.	European Commission	Belgium
UN and/or Int'l Org.	European Network and information Security Agency	Greece
UN and/or Int'l Org.	European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association (ETNO)	Belgium
UN and/or Int'l Org.	European Union	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Italy
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Center for Promotion of Enterprises (ICPE)	Slovenia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)	Austria
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	Netherlands
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Multilateral Patnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT)	Malaysia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Trade Centre (ITC)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Internet Society	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	INTERPOL	France
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	France
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)	France
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Organization overseeing the development of disaster reduction policy (ISDR)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Public Policy	United Kingdom

UN and/or Int'l Org.	Regional Commonwealth In The Field Of Communications (RCC)	Russian Federation
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Regional Registry for Internet Number Resources serving the African Internet Community (AFRINIC)	Mauritius
UN and/or Int'l Org.	SAMENA Telecommunications Council	United Arab Emirates
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Sintesio Foundation	Slovenia
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)	Netherlands
UN and/or Int'l Org.	The Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	The Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC)	Netherlands
UN and/or Int'l Org.	The World Bank (WB)	United States
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	United States
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)	Lebanon
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Senegal
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	France
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Austria
UN and/or Int'l Org.	United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	UNWOMEN	United States
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	World Trade Organization (WTO)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Worldwide Organization for Women (WOW)	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	World Economic Forum	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	World Bank	United States
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Institut für Rundfunktechnik GmbH	Germany
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Chamber of Commerce ICC	France
UN and/or Int'l Org.	International Digital Economy Allicance	Switzerland
UN and/or Int'l Org.	Computer & Communications Industry Association	United States
UN and/or Int'l Org.	ICANN	United States
Private Sector	ABI Research	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Analysys Mason Limited	United Kingdom

Private Sector	Abu Dhabi Polymers Co. Ltd. (Borouge)	United Arab Emirates
Private Sector	Access Partnership	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Active Languages	Switzerland
Private Sector	Addis Ababa Women Entreprenuers Association	Ethiopia
Private Sector	Afilias	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Alcatel-Lucent	France
Private Sector	ALEGRIA ACTIVITY, S.L.	Spain
Private Sector	Algérie Télécom	Algeria
Private Sector	Amazon	United States
Private Sector	América Móvil	Mexico
Private Sector	APPLESEEDS ACADEMY	Israel
Private Sector	AT&T	United States
Private Sector	Avanti	United Kingdom
Private Sector	AxiCom	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	Bangladesh
Private Sector	Bi-Bright	Portugal
Private Sector	Bi-Silque SGPS	Portugal
Private Sector	Bitdefender	Romania
Private Sector	blueTree Group B.V.	Netherlands
Private Sector	BNET DUIB Network Architecture	United States
Private Sector	BT	United States
Private Sector	BT Group	United Kingdom
Private Sector	BuffaloGrid	United Kingdom
Private Sector	CFO	United States
Private Sector	Cisco Systems	United States
Private Sector	Civic Agenda EU	Belgium
Private Sector	CNRI - Corporation for National Research Initiatives	United States
Private Sector	Concero Connect	United States
Private Sector	Converge SpA	Italy
Private Sector	Critical Links	United States
Private Sector	CTIC Foundation	Spain
Private Sector	DAKA advisory AB	Sweden
Private Sector	Data Processing Company	Iran
Private Sector	Diaminds	Switzerland
Private Sector	EBay	Sweden
Private Sector	Endignorance	Switzerland
Private Sector	eNovation4D	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Ericsson	Sweden
Private Sector	Evolving Consulting	France
Private Sector	Expland Globe	Portugal
Private Sector	Fipra International	Belgium
Private Sector	Firma Keremet Astana, LLP	Kazakhstan
Private Sector	FIRMENICH Library	Switzerland

Private Sector	Global Governmenternment & Public Affairs	France
Private Sector	GMV	Spain
Private Sector	Google	United States
Private Sector	Greenpacket	France
Private Sector	Groupe Défis & Stratégies	Côte d'Ivoire
Private Sector	Group-IB	Russian Federation
Private Sector	GSMA	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Hewlett-Packard	United States
Private Sector	Hiberus	Spain
Private Sector	Hispasat, S.A.	Spain
Private Sector	Huawei Technologies	Germany
Private Sector	HURIDOCS	Switzerland
Private Sector	Independent Consultant Governmentt 20	Switzerland
Private Sector	Inmarsat	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Innovation Insights	Switzerland
Private Sector	Instituto Jalisciense de Tecnologìas de la Informaciòn, A.C.	Mexico
Private Sector	Intel Corporation	United States
Private Sector	Intel Sweden AB	Sweden
Private Sector	International Office	Spain
Private Sector	ITV	Tanganyika (See TZA)
Private Sector	JP - Inspiring Knowledge	Portugal
Private Sector	Juniper Networks	United States
Private Sector	Keremet astana, LLP	Kazakhstan
Private Sector	KISDI - Korea Information Society Development Institute	Korea
Private Sector	KT Corp.	Korea (Rep. of)
Private Sector	LeYa	Portugal
Private Sector	Managing Partner	United States
Private Sector	Microsoft	United States
Private Sector	Motion Picture Association	United States
Private Sector	Motorola Solutions	United States
Private Sector	Nominet	United Kingdom
Private Sector	NTT	Japan
Private Sector	Nuix Technology UK Ltd	United Kingdom
Private Sector	ONMOBILE GLOBAL LTD.	India
Private Sector	Open Invention Network	United States
Private Sector	PASCO scientific/Millennium@EDU	United States
Private Sector	PayPal	United States
Private Sector	Perat Organization	Switzerland
Private Sector	Plastic Buddha Productions	United Kingdom
Private Sector	Public And Regulatory Affairs	Italy
Private Sector	R&D Media	Switzerland
Private Sector	Security	Italy

Private Sector	SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA	Switzerland
Private Sector	St. Joseph Communications (Hewlett Packard Partner)	Canada
Private Sector	strategis communications	Belgium
Private Sector	Symantec	United States
Private Sector	Tata Consultancy Services	India
Private Sector	Telecom italia S.p.A.	Italy
Private Sector	Telecommunications Management Group, Inc	United States
Private Sector	Telefónica Soluciones de Informática y Comunicaciones S.L.	Spain
Private Sector	Telkom SA SOC Ltd	South Africa
Private Sector	TIMWE	Portugal
Private Sector	TOT Public Company Limited	Thailand
Private Sector	Triple C	Lebanon
Private Sector	UniversalDoctor Project	Spain
Private Sector	Uraxs Communications	Switzerland
Private Sector	Verizon Communications	United States
Private Sector	Vye Pakistan - UK and Ireland	Ireland
Private Sector	WISeKey SA/OISTE	Switzerland
Private Sector	World ORT Kadima Mada Partners	Israel
Private Sector	IEG Member/CCIA	Switzerland
Private Sector	IEG Member\Telecom Italia	Italy
NGO/Civil Society	AELA	France
NGO/Civil Society	AFRICAN AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVELOPMENT (ASHAD)	Sudan
NGO/Civil Society	Aga Khan Foundation	Portugal
NGO/Civil Society	AIESEC	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	AMARC	Canada
NGO/Civil Society	Anita Borg Institute	United States
NGO/Civil Society	ARTICLE 19	Brazil
NGO/Civil Society	Aspafrique	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Association for Progressive Communications	South Africa
NGO/Civil Society	Association Tunisienne des TIC	Tunisia
NGO/Civil Society	BBC Media action	India
NGO/Civil Society	Brazilian Network Information Center - NIC.br	Brazil
NGO/Civil Society	CAPDA	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Center for Democracy & Technology	United States
NGO/Civil Society	Centre d'étude sur la Synergie inter-réseaux (CESIR)	France
NGO/Civil Society	Centre du Commerce International Pour le Développement (CECIDE)	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Cherie Blair Foundation for Women	United Kingdom
NGO/Civil Society	Child Helpline International	Netherlands
NGO/Civil Society	CIRAC	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Civic Chamber of Russian Federation	Russian Federation
NGO/Civil Society	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Switzerland

NGO/Civil Society	Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Hidalgo	Mexico
NGO/Civil Society	CoNGO (Conference of Non-Governmenternmental Organisations in Consultative Relationship with the UN)	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	DAISY Consortium	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies	United States
NGO/Civil Society	DiploFoundation	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation	Italy
NGO/Civil Society	EIFL	Italy
NGO/Civil Society	Eighty Twenty	Ireland
NGO/Civil Society	Endignorance SA	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	ENTERPRISE AND FIN.SUPPORT CO.LTD	Nigeria
NGO/Civil Society	Espace Afrique International	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Ethiopian Change and Development Association	Ethiopia
NGO/Civil Society	EUROLINC	France
NGO/Civil Society	European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online	Italy
NGO/Civil Society	European Schoolnet	Luxembourg
NGO/Civil Society	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	India
NGO/Civil Society	Fondation OISTE	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Forum Africain pour la Promotion des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication	Congo (Rep. of the)
NGO/Civil Society	Fundacion Chasquinet	United States
NGO/Civil Society	Fundación Cibervoluntarios	Spain
NGO/Civil Society	Gedaref Digital City Organization (GDCO)	Sudan
NGO/Civil Society	Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation	Spain
NGO/Civil Society	Global Social Observatory	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Globethics.net	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	GNU Solidario	Spain
NGO/Civil Society	GOREeTIC	Senegal
NGO/Civil Society	GRAD-s	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Health and Environment Program (HEP)	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Hivos	Kenya
NGO/Civil Society	Huridocs	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	ICVolunteers	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Informatici Senza Frontiere	Italy
NGO/Civil Society	INSHED	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Institute for Planetary Synthesis	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Institute of the Information Society	Russian Federation
NGO/Civil Society	International Alliance for the Millenium Development Goals/World Coalition of NGO for the MDG's	France
NGO/Civil Society	International Centre for New Media	Austria
NGO/Civil Society	International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)	Netherlands
NGO/Civil Society	International Institute of Humanitarian Law Geneva Liaison Office	Switzerland

NGO/Civil Society	International Longevity Centre Global Alliance	United States
NGO/Civil Society	International Publishers Association	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	International Secure Electronic Transactions Organization	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	International Society for Telemedicine and eHealth (ISfTeH)	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Internet Society	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Internet Watch Foundation	United Kingdom
NGO/Civil Society	IPS	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	ISEO International Sustainable Energy Organisation,	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Koffi Annan Foundation	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Latter-day Saint Charities	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Leidar	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Lutheran Initiative for Mission and Empowerment (LIME)	Kenya
NGO/Civil Society	Make Mothers Matter International	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Medical Care Development International (MCDI)	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Millennium@EDU	Portugal
NGO/Civil Society	Mother's Legacy Project	United States
NGO/Civil Society	National Center for Women & IT	United States
NGO/Civil Society	National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan (NICTAA)	Afghanistan
NGO/Civil Society	Network for Information and Computer Technology (NICT)	India
NGO/Civil Society	OCAPROCE - Org. pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Int'l	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	One Young World	United Kingdom
NGO/Civil Society	PROMOTIC	Haiti
NGO/Civil Society	Raising the Floor	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Research ICT Africa	South Africa
NGO/Civil Society	SEMANTIS	Belgium
NGO/Civil Society	Soroptimist International	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	StarY	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA).	Sudan
NGO/Civil Society	Swiss Open Systems User Group /ch/open	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Swissengineering	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Telecentre.org Foundation	Philippines
NGO/Civil Society	The Institute for Management and Sustainaible Development	Romania
NGO/Civil Society	TheAdvisors.com	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Trauma Support 360	United States
NGO/Civil Society	Village Suisse ONG	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Women in Technology in Nigeria	Nigeria
NGO/Civil Society	World Federation of Engineering organization (WFEO)	Kuwait
NGO/Civil Society	World Future Council	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	World ORT	Switzerland

NGO/Civil Society	World Summit Award	Austria
NGO/Civil Society	Zen Digital Europe	Belgium
NGO/Civil Society	ZOHE - E-Health Open Zone	Italy
NGO/Civil Society	Center for Democracy & Technology	United States
NGO/Civil Society	Centro de Tecnologia e Sociedade - CTS FGV	Brazil
NGO/Civil Society	The Internet Democracy Project	India
NGO/Civil Society	The Global Initiative For Inclusive ICT	United States
NGO/Civil Society	OASIS	United States
NGO/Civil Society	Public Library Radislav Nikcevic	Serbia
NGO/Civil Society	Swiss National Library	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Swiss Telecommunications Association	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	LIRNEasia	Sri Lanka
NGO/Civil Society	ISOC IL	Israel
NGO/Civil Society	Internet Governance Forum Secretariat	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	China Internet Network Information Center	China
NGO/Civil Society	Clinique Juridique des Artistes de Montreal	Canada
NGO/Civil Society	Consumers International	United Kingdom
NGO/Civil Society	DCAF	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Domzac Consult	France
NGO/Civil Society	Dotgay LLC	United States
NGO/Civil Society	Editor	Bulgaria
NGO/Civil Society	Fipra International	United Kingdom
NGO/Civil Society	Foundation for Internet Domain Registration in the Netherlands (SIDN)	Netherlands
NGO/Civil.Society	Montréal International	Canada
NGO/Civil.Society	IEG Member/accessnow.org	United States
NGO/Civil Society	IEG Member/APIG	Switzerland
NGO/Civil Society	Institut für Rundfunktechnik GmbH	Germany
Univ/Academia	Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	Switzerland
Univ/Academia	Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences	China
Univ/Academia	St Peter's College	United Kingdom
Univ/Academia	Strasbourg University	France
Univ/Academia	Sudan University of Science and Technology	Sudan
Univ/Academia	SupCom, University of Carthage	Tunisia
Univ/Academia	Swiss Hotel Management School	Switzerland
Univ/Academia	Syracuse University	United States
Univ/Academia	Universisdad Carlos III de Madrid	Spain
Univ/Academia	Universitätsbibliothek Basel	Switzerland
Univ/Academia	Université de Lausanne	Switzerland
Univ/Academia	University of Geneva	Switzerland
Univ/Academia	University of Information Science and Technology	T. F. Yug. Rep. of Macedonia
Univ/Academia	University of London	United Kingdom

Univ/Academia	University of Southern California	United States
Univ/Academia	University of Wisconsin, River Falls	United States
Univ/Academia	University of Zurich	Switzerland
Univ/Academia	Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences	Russian Federation
Univ/Academia	LINK Centre, University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa
Univ/Academia	IEG Member/Aarhus	Denmark
Other	AuDA	Australia
Other	BBC	United Kingdom
Other	Cable Europe	Germany
Other	Certified Virtual Assistant	Kenya
Other	Key4biz - The italian online newspaper	Italy
Other	Lawfirm Hankyul	Korea (Rep. of)
Other	MCADE, Llc	United States

WSIS Forum 2013 :Introduction

The WSIS Forum 2013 was held from the 13-17 May 2013 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva. This year the Forum attracted more than 1800 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 60 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On –site participation increased tremendously during the WSIS Forum 2013. Several remote participants joined the forum through remote participation facilities.

This annual gathering of WSIS Stakeholders, co-organised by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, provided the perfect opportunity for multistakeholder visioning and discussion on the WSIS process including the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10). The presence of so many leaders here in Geneva, including over 50 ministers, was a sign, both of stakeholders' commitment to the WSIS Process and of the important role ICTs will continue to play in tomorrow's development agenda.

WSIS+10 related sessions formed the WSIS+10 Visioning Track that was organized in accordance to the Plan of Action developed within the framework of the United Nations on the Information Society (UNGIS) Open Consultation Process on WSIS+10 (2011-2012, http://www.ungis.org).

The WSIS+10 Visioning Track at WSIS Forum 2013 included the following :

- WSIS+10 Plenary One (15 May 2013) and Two (17 May 2013)
- WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge
  - Focus on Geneva Phase -2003 (15 May 2013)
  - Focus on Tunis Phase -2005 (16 May 2013)
- Ministerial Round Table (14 May 2013)
- High level Opening Session: Identifying Emerging Trends in the ICT Ecosystem (13 May 2013)

More than 150 sessions were held during the WSIS Forum 2013 in the form of high level dialogues, thematic and country workshops, showcasing theatres, ministerial round table, WSIS+10 Visioning Track, World Café style workshops, interactive sessions and action line facilitating sessions. This provided a vibrant atmosphere for facilitation and exchange on a multistakeholder vision of the WSIS Process. An exhibition space provided the perfect atmosphere to network, learn and share.

The commitment and dedication of the WSIS Stakeholders was evident from the outcomes submitted by the session organizers. The outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2013 will be submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology (CSTD), the UN General Assembly and ITU Council

- Agenda (Presentations and Session Recordings)
- Photographs
- Videos

WSIS Forum 2013 : Open Consultation Process on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format

Following the outcomes of the WSIS Action Line Facilitators meetings during the WSIS Forum 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012; and the exchange of views amongst several WSIS Stakeholders; the organizers of the WSIS Forum, ITU, UNESCO,UNCTAD and UNDP announced the Open Consultation Process on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2013.

This consultation process aimed at ensuring the participatory and inclusive spirit of the WSIS Forum 2013, scheduled to be held from 13 to 17 May 2013 in Geneva, by actively engaging governments, civil society, the private sector and intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process.

• **Invitation to contribute to the Open Consultation Process**

The Open Consultation Process for the WSIS Forum 2013 is structured in five phases.

Phase I - 8 October 2012

- Opening of the Open Consultations
  - Online Dialogues
  - Official Submissions Form

Phase II - 16 November 2012

- First Physical Meeting, 15h00-18h00, Room H, ITU Headquarters, Geneva

Phase III - 21 January 2013

- Deadline for the submission of the Official Contributions and binding requests for Workshops
- Deadline extended to 31 January

Phase IV - 15 February 2013

- Final Review Meeting, 15h00-18h00 Room K, ITU Headquarters, Geneva

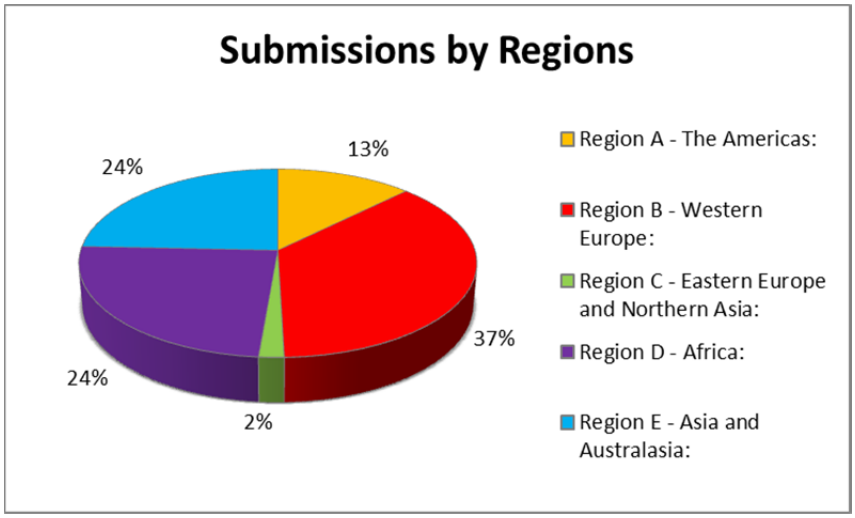
Phase V - 16 April 2013

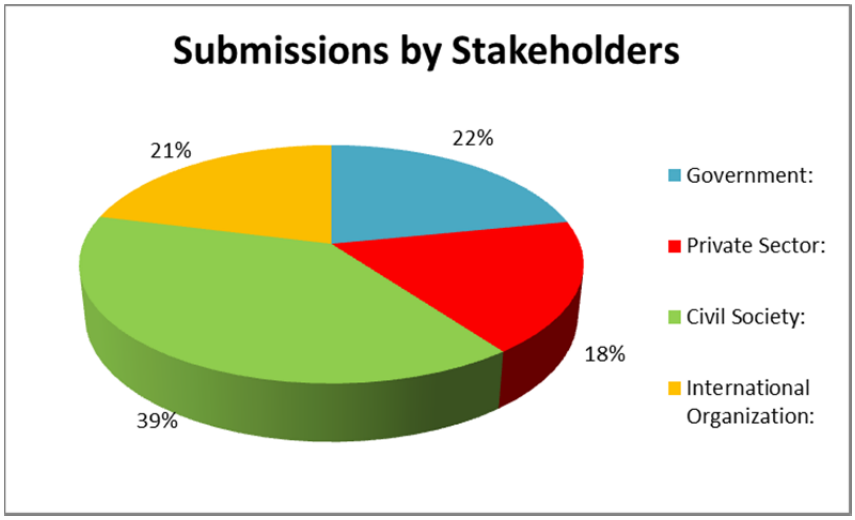
- Final Brief, 15h00-18h00 Room H, ITU Headquarters, Geneva

The Agenda of the WSIS Forum 2013 built on the official submissions and suggestions received during the Open Consultation Process. Detailed submissions are available at:

http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/inc/doc/ocp/WF13_OCP_FinalReviewMeeting_OfficialSubmmisionsRecieved.pdf

Please find below a graphical representation of the Official Submissions received during the Open Consultation process.





WSIS Forum 2013: Participation

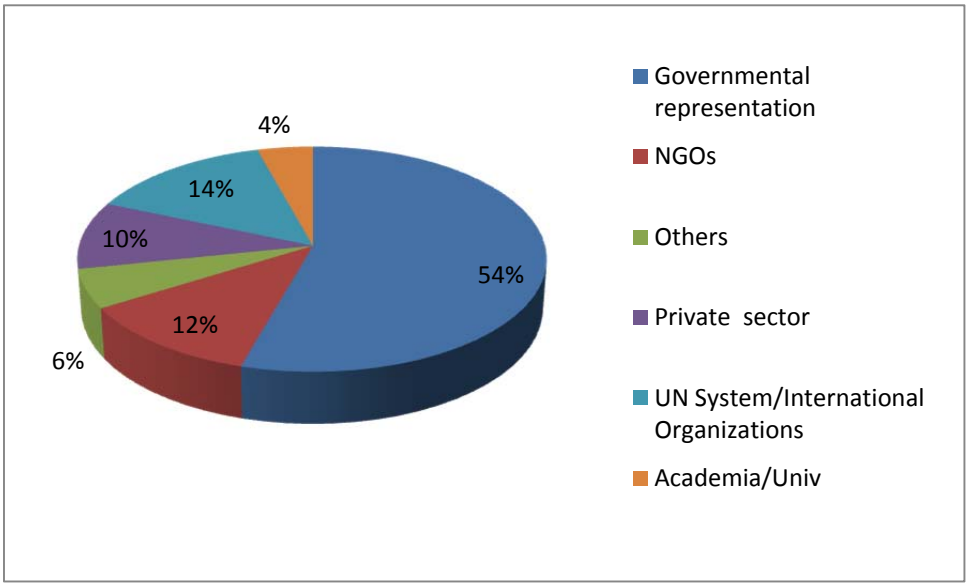
On-site Participation

Introduction

This year the Forum attracted more than 1800 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 60 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On –site participation increased tremendously during the WSIS Forum 2013. Several remote participants joined the forum through remote participation facilities. A total of 1592 badges were issued.

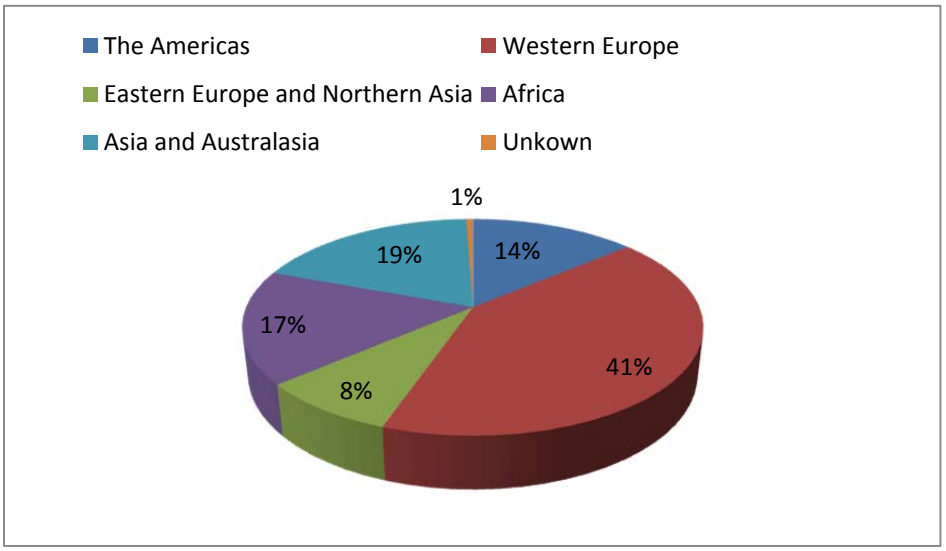
Representation of WSIS Stakeholders

There was a variety of stakeholders from different sectors ranging from governments, international organizations, NGOs, private sector and university/academia.



Regional Distribution

More than 140 countries from different regions attended this year`s forum, with the highest number of representatives coming from Western Europe.

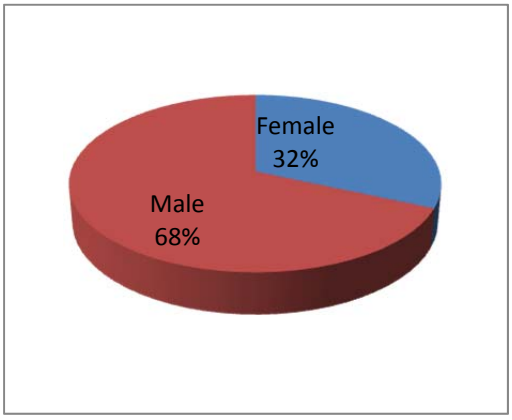


Gender

Several sessions focussed on the imortence of Women and Girls in ICTs, some of those sessions are listed below:

- High Level Dialogue: Women's Empowerment in the Information Society: Systematic, Scalable Strategies
- Action Line C7: ICT for Improving Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health
- Thematic Workshop: Women Leaders 4 MDGs: Women leadership as a Strategic and Key Asset to Achieve the MDGs
- Thematic Workshop: Women and ICT careers
- Thematic Workshop: Empowering women: ICTs for Women's Entrepreneurship
- Measuring ICT and Gender (The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development)

The following graph displays as the number of male and femal participants who attended the WSIS Forum 2013.



Remote Participation

The WSIS Forum has a multi-stakeholder character. The WSIS Stakeholders include governments, civil society, private sector and international organizations from all parts of the world. Today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) provide the opportunity for representation and inclusion of all stakeholders in the WSIS Forum by way of remote participation. In order to ensure participation and inclusion of all WSIS Stakeholders, remote participation has been designed as an integral feature of the WSIS Forum 2013.

Building on the success of remote participation facilities initiated at WSIS Forum 2011 and 2012, the organizers integrated the most user friendly and widely used tools for encouraging remote participation at WSIS Forum 2013. These easy to participate tools enabled two way communication, allowing the WSIS Stakeholders to participate in the WSIS Forum at their own convenience and at the same time disseminate information about the different sessions and happenings at the Forum.

Please find additional information below:

	WSIS Forum 2012	WSIS Forum 2013
Remote Participants *	247	303
Countries of procedure	60	59
Travel distance (km) saved	1790473.84	2512323
Carbon Savings kg/CO2	265131.66	373609.1
Costs (USD)	433655.9	587346.24

* Excluding ITU Staff and remote participation moderators

Participants per region – WSIS 2012	Participants per region – WSIS 2013
1. North America: 34 2. South America: 20 3. Europe: 148 4. Africa: 9 5. MENA: 12 6. Asia: 18 7. Australia & NZ: 6	1. North America: 59 2. South America: 44 3. Europe: 142 4. Africa: 22 5. MENA: 14 6. Asia: 20 7. Australia & NZ: 2

Social Networks (Iwrite4wsisForumCampaign-#WSIS/ Facebook)

Analysis of the Social Networks during WSIS Forum 2013

Social Networks are powerful networking and communication tools that enable an information and communication flow around the World Summit on the Information Society related activities and events.

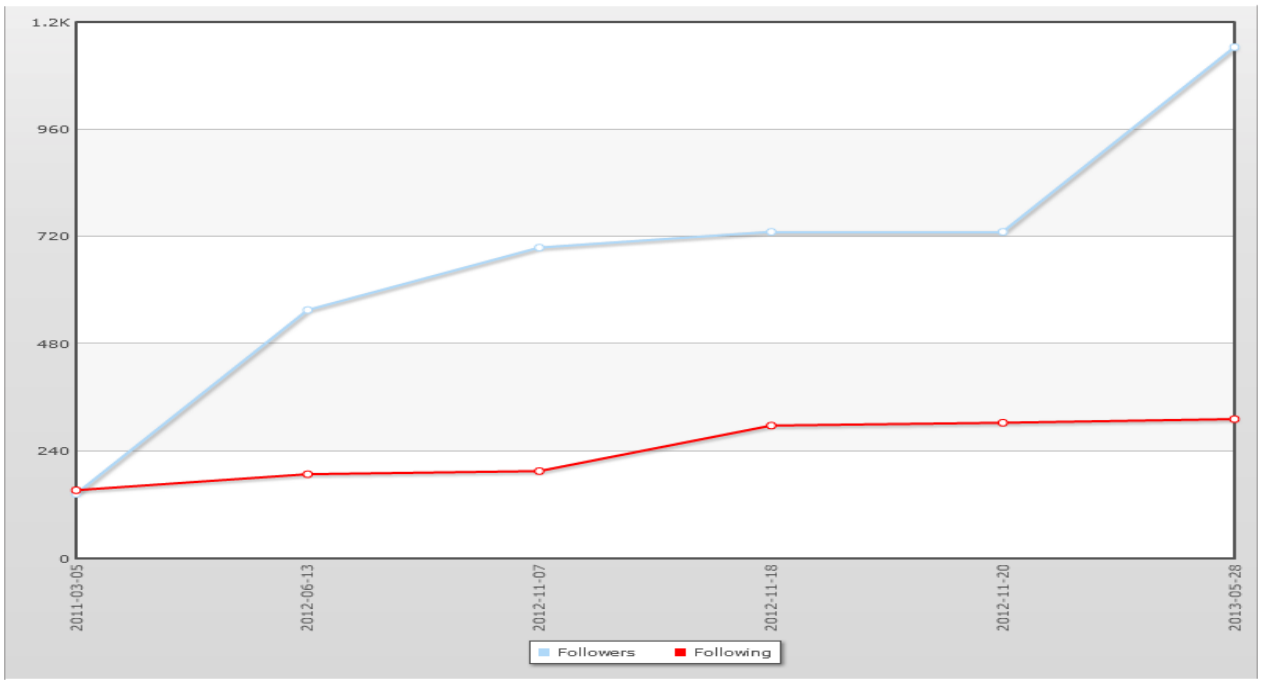
Twitter- #WSIS

The box above indicates the number of followers and number of people followed by the twitter WSISProcess account. Just before the WSIS Forum 2013 we crossed 1000 followers and in the middle of June we reached the number of 1,160 followers.

In this graph we introduced the time factor. We can observe that the trend of the @WSISProcess account is positive and constantly growing for the period considered between 2011-03-05 and 2013-05-28. The number of followers during the WSIS Forum 2013 increased dramatically, considering a period starting from the beginning of the Open Consultation Process in November 2012.

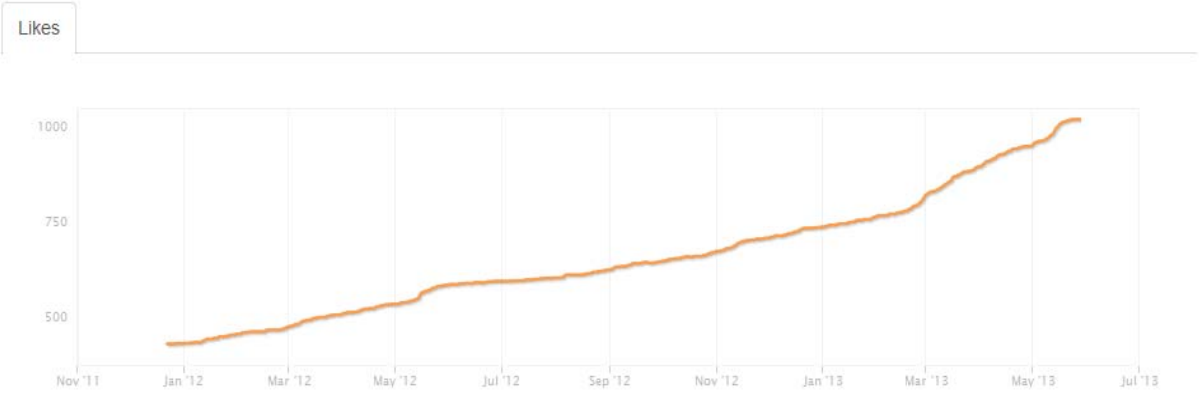
iwrite4WSISForum Campaign impact: #WSIS

This year WSISProcess account followers have been extremely active and many participated in the iwrite4WSISForum Campaign, using the hash tag #WSIS in their tweets.



Considering only the first day of the WSIS Forum 2013 the hash tag #WSIS was used 934 times, for a total of about 2740 tweets during the whole event 13-17 May.

Please find below accounts that contributed the most with their tweets and re-tweets to achieve this outstanding result:



@nnenna	@keithserry	@mongkolroek
@sgdickinson	@dml	@gracetandeamara

Software used for analysis of the WSIS Process Twitter account:

http://topsy.com/

http://www.tweetstats.com//status/wsisprocess

Facebook Statistics

WSIS Process Page Likes

From the graph below we can see that the number of Likes are increasing continuously,. In particular, we register a peak of activity in correspondence of the annual WSIS Forum in May.

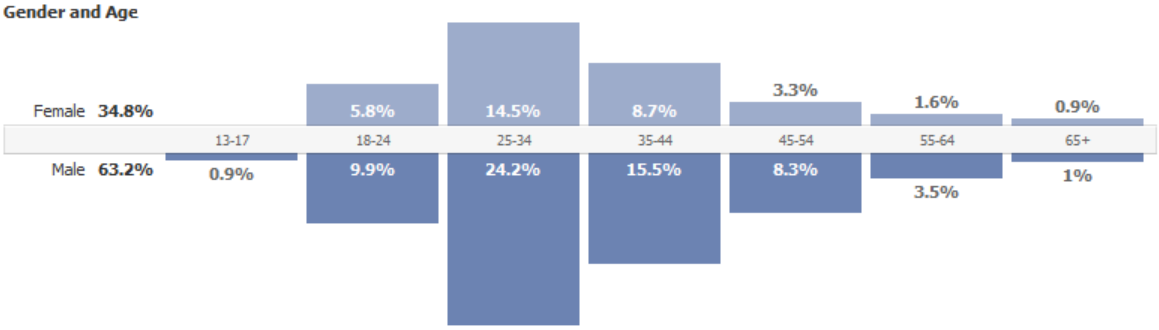
This year we were able to increase the level of engagement with **231** new Likes from 20th February 2013 to 25th May 2013: a value of 100% higher than the result (**115** new Likes) registered in 2012 during the same period.

In June 2013 the WSIS Process Facebook page reached 1034 Likes and this is constantly increasing.

Date	Post	Reach	Engaged Users	Talking About This	Virality
5/13/13	The WSIS Forum 2013 has just started! P...	1,325	91	18	1.36%
5/14/13	Mexico @ WSIS Forum 2013 Room K ITU ...	1,208	159	57	4.72%
5/15/13	Thanks to H.E. Mr Kofi Annan for his inter...	1,070	90	37	3.46%
5/6/13	Opening Ceremony of the WSIS Forum 20...	995	82	17	1.71%
5/8/13	Less than 5 days left until the Opening Ce...	862	97	28	3.25%
5/9/13	The Draft Agenda for the WSIS Forum 20...	790	83	12	1.52%
5/10/13	WSIS Forum 2013 - Identifying Emerging ...	711	18	10	1.41%
5/15/13	HE Mr Kofi Annan, Dr Hamadoun Touré (I...	691	16	4	0.58%
5/14/13	#WSIS Visit the Information Space in ITU ...	667	117	28	4.2%
5/20/13	This year the WSIS Forum attracted more...	409	34	12	2.93%
5/1/13	More than 45 Special Guest Speakers are ...	399	17	5	1.25%
5/15/13	Gitanjali Sah, Policy Analyst of #WSIS @I...	390	8	5	1.28%
5/2/13	The new interactive version of the #WSIS...	369	8	1	0.27%
5/14/13	WSIS Forum 2013 9h00 @KofiAnnan in th...	354	7	5	1.41%
5/3/13	WSIS Forum 2013 13-17 May, Geneva Fo...	353	21	1	0.28%
5/1/13	The state program, "Informational Kazakh...	334	9	4	1.2%
5/15/13	Don't forget to leave your business card a...	322	2	1	0.31%

This data is provided by Facebook Insights and allows us to observe how users are more engaged and more incline to share stories related to WSIS activities.

People who like the WSIS Forum page (Demographics and Age)



Countries	Cities	Languages
76 Switzerland	**60** Geneva, Geneve, Switzerland	**514** English (US)
75 United States of America	**33** Dhaka, Bangladesh	**130** English (UK)
60 India	**19** New Delhi, Delhi, India	**94** French (France)
38 Bangladesh	**18** Cairo, Al Qahirah, Egypt	**90** Spanish
27 Mexico	**16** Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico	**31** Arabic
25 Nigeria	**16** Lagos, Nigeria	**21** Italian
25 France	**16** Khartoum, Al Khartum, Sudan	**20** Spanish (Spain)
24 Egypt	**14** Paris, Ile-de-France, France	**15** Portuguese (Brazil)
23 Italy	**13** New York, NY	**14** Russian
23 Pakistan	**13** Dubai, United Arab Emirates	**11** German
22 United Kingdom	**11** Washington, DC	**7** Portuguese (Portugal)
22 Colombia	**11** London, England, United Kingdom	**7** Korean
20 United Arab Emirates	**10** Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia	**6** Polish
20 Spain	**10** Kampala, Uganda	**5** Indonesian
18 Argentina	**10** Seoul, South Korea	**5** Japanese
18 Indonesia	**9** Tunis, Qabis, Tunisia	**4** Catalan
18 Brazil	**9** Brussels, Région De Bruxelles-Capitale, Belgium	**4** French (Canada)
17 Sudan	**9** Nairobi, Kenya	**3** Thai
16 Algeria	**9** Lima, Peru	**3** Traditional Chinese (Taiwan)
16 Saudi Arabia	**8** Buenos Aires, Distrito Federal, Argentina	**2** Turkish

Analyzing this demographics data, we can extrapolate interesting information:

- Facebook users who liked the WSIS Process page, are mostly people in the range age 25-34 (24.2%) and in the range age 35-44 (15.5%).
- Despite the fact that Facebook population is consistently constituted by more women than men, users attracted by the WSIS Process page are mostly men (63.2%).

Software used for analysis of the WSIS Process Facebook page:
Facebook Insights

Opening Ceremony
(Handing over of WSIS Project Prizes)

Monday 13 May 2013 09:00 – 10:30

CICG, Room 1&2 E/F/Passive A

The opening ceremony officially inaugurated the WSIS Forum 2013, setting the tone for structured and inclusive dialogues, workshops and networking opportunities, to address a range of issues within the global Information Society. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) continue to shape the daily lives of individuals, communities, governments and global society. The WSIS Forum, building on the Tunis agenda paragraph 109, provides an international platform for all the WSIS Stakeholders to address the issues raised by ICTs and provides stakeholders with a unique opportunity to collaborate on harnessing the potential of ICTs, while keeping pace with their rapid changes.

The ceremony began with introductory messages from the host, co-organizers, partners and representatives of stakeholders engaged in the WSIS Process.

During the 5 days of the event a series of High-Level Dialogues, Action Line Facilitation Meetings, Interactive Sessions, Country Workshops, Thematic Workshops, Publication Releases, Knowledge Exchanges, Briefings, WSIS+10 Visioning Tracks and an Exhibition addressed issues critical to implementing WSIS activities and for developing a post-2015 agenda.

Throughout the week on-site and remote participants actively contributed to the programme of the Forum..

Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU, gave a warm welcome to the assembled stakeholders. With reference to the WSIS review process, he emphasized the opportunities brought by this year's Forum, He pointed out the strong international presence, including over 60 ministers and leaders from the private sector and civil society, as a sign of both stakeholders' commitment to the WSIS process and of the growing importance of ICTs. The Secretary-General extended his thanks to all WSIS Stakeholders for their commitment and dedication towards the WSIS review process.

He also stressed the need for a strong link between the post 2015 development agenda and the WSIS process beyond 2015.

Dr Touré proceeded to thank all the WSIS Forum 2013 Partners for their contribution and dedicated efforts towards the WSIS Forum 2013

Mr. Francis Gurry, Director-General, WIPO, stated that the advent of Digital Society has fundamentally transformed our lives. New challenges and opportunities have arisen, requiring a central role for intellectual property. Creative works are freely available to anyone, as the cost of reproduction is minimal. In this context, intellectual property serves to balance the interests of individuals, producers and society, and is a means of giving value to a producer's work. WSIS is an opportunity to discuss these challenging questions, and others.

Mr Jānis Kārkliņš, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO, explained how UNESCO had been working on the WSIS review process. Three months ago it hosted the *Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development* review meeting in Paris. Eighty-three sessions, including High Level Dialogues, took place, addressing challenges such as access and implementation.The Assistant Director General affirmed UNESCO's belief in freedom of expression, on-and-off-line, and encouraged stakeholders to promote this principle. He asserted that ICTs have been achieved through human development, and cannot, therefore, be defined uniquely in terms of technology.

Ms Anne Miroux, Director, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD, said that WSIS was an attractive platform for enhancing the gains from ICTs; and that today we have wider scope than ever for securing an inclusive Information Society.She added that the Information Society requires more than affordable access to infrastructure – it also needs local capacities, local content and regulation, for ICTs' potential to be captured in full. UNCTAD's Information Economy report calls for domestic software production; for domestic actors capable of adapting and developing pertinent software.

Mr Adama Samassekou, Président du CIPSH, Président du Réseau MAAYA, Ancien Secrétaire Exécutif de l'ACALAN (Representative of Civil Society), Former President of the Prepcom Geneva Phase, asked how can we speed up the attainment of current goals while guaranteeing cultural-linguistic diversity. He reminded the WSIS stakeholdersthat we are still a long way from a world of technology for all, in particular in Africa. Success of future initiatives will depend on implementing policies. He reminded WSIS stakeholders that language was important for the Millennium Development Goals, but that opening up to cultural diversity was a current challenge. Open source software, open data and inclusiveness should be at the centre of the debate today. He all raised concerns regarding information. On the one hand, he said, smartphones could give rise to dependency on information providers. On the other, today we are at risk of an information overload and must make decisions on how we process and rank information. Mr Samassekou concluded by encouraging WSIS stakeholders to instil new meaning into the Geneva Plan.

Mr John Davies, General Manager, Intel World Ahead Program, Intel Corporation, United States (Strategic Partner: Private Sector), encouraged the private sector to get involved with international organizations like the ITU and UNESCO, as they are the drivers behind many important programmes. He stated that, at an event like WSIS Forum, everybody benefits: you need look no further than the conference room to find a wealth of experience and knowledge of the best practices. The critical point is that WSIS allows that knowledge to be shared. Last of all, Mr Davies invited the WSIS stakeholders to be demanding of the ICT industry; to push the industry onwards to excellence. The industry, he said, will benefit from that pressure and, in turn, will help the public sector reach its goals.

H.E. Dr Salim Sultan Al-Ruzaiqi, Chief Executive Officer, Information Technology Authority (ITA), Oman (Strategic Partner: Government) made a series of statements highlighting Oman's efforts to promote ICT use in the Sultanate. He pointed out that in order for citizen to enjoy the benefits of ICTs, governments must first take action and implement services. Having mastery of ICTs is a cornerstone of any society in today's world; WSIS represents an extraordinary opportunity to exchange knowledge and consolidate goals. Since Oman has achieved very high levels of access in the past years, the Sultanate is keen to contribute to the process.

H.E. Majed Al Mesmar Deputy Director General of Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA), United Arab Emirates informed stakeholders that the United Arab Emirates has been monitor progress in the implementation of WSIS related activities since the 2003 and 2005 summits. He said that in 2005 UAE wanted to pave the way to a digital world. The digital world has changed our relationship with governments, and also the relationships between governments, while providing momentum for people everywhere. This has helped many people; but some are still offline. Hence, member states must still make some important efforts. Furthermore, Mr Al Mesmar informed stakeholders that WSIS is the proper forum to measure progress and to build a vision of the process beyond 2015, linking it to the MDG process. He reconfirmed UAE's commitment towards the process.

Complete speech available here: http://www.wsis.org/forum/agenda/agenda.html?se=7

Handing over of WSIS Project Prizes:

Eighteen WSIS Project Prizes were awarded during this session recognizing successful initiatives by governments, private sector actors, civil society members and partnerships between all stakeholders.

www.wsis.org/prizes

The winners of WSIS Project Prizes 2013 are:

- The Ministry of Higher Education (Saudi Arabia) with the project Safeer Program in category C1: The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development;
- The Ministry of Education (Saudi Arabia) with the project Schools Connectivity Project in category C2: Information and communication infrastructure;
- Public Library Radislav Nikcevic (Serbia) with the project AgroLib Ja (Agricultural Libraries in Jagodina) in category C3: Access to information and knowledge;
- EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries) (Italy) with the project PLIP builds communities ICT skills in 23 developing and transition countries in category C4: Capacity building;
- The Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Society (Ecuador) with the project Digital Training through Mobile Classrooms in category C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

- The Ministry of Communication and Transport (Mexico) with the project Club Digital: massive open online ICT courses in category C6: Enabling environment;
- Network for Information and Computer Technology, Indore (India) in cooperation with Municipal Corporation, Indore and Bank of India with the project SAKSHAM - ICT enabled Direct Old Age Pension Distribution in category C7: ICT applications - e-Government;
- The Ministry of the transport and communications, National Information Technologies JSC (Kazakhstan), and the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the project E-license Information System in category C7: ICT applications - e-Business;
- African Forum for the Promotion of New Information and Communication Technologies (AFP-NICT) (Congo) with the project Training and connecting rural people in category C7: ICT applications - e-Learning;
- The Ministry of Health (Oman) with the project Reduce Childhood Mortality Rate: Infants and Children under 5 years of Age in category C7: ICT applications - e-Health;
- Civil Service Commission (Kuwait) with the project E-Employment system in category C7: ICT applications: e-Employment ;
- University of La Punta (Argentina) with the project Zero Balance in category C7: ICT applications - e-Environment;
- Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA) (Netherlands) with the project Web 2.0 and Social Media Learning Opportunities in category C7: ICT applications - e-Agriculture;
- Abu Dhabi Technology Development Committee (United Arab Emirates) with the project Abu Dhabi Science Festival in category C7: ICT applications: e-Science;
- The Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies in cooperation with Colnodo (Colombia) with the project En mi idioma ("In my language") in category C8: Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;
- The Ministry of Youth and ICT and Workforce Development Authority (WDA) (Rwanda) with the project Africa Digital Media Academy in category C9: Media ;
- The Ministry of Communication and Transport (Mexico) with the project Mujermigrante.mx: promoting human rights for migrant women in category C10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society;
- Child Helpline International (Netherlands) with the project Child Helplines and Telecoms: A toolkit to assist your child helpline to advocate for a free of costs telephone number in category C11: International and regional cooperation.

High-Level Opening Session

Emerging Trends and Innovation in the ICT Ecosystem

Monday 13 May 2013 10:30 – 13:00

CICG, Room 1&2 E/F/Passive A

During the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Governments, Private Sector, Civil Society and International Organizations got together in 2003 and 2005 to declare their common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It became a common commitment to join the forces in addressing the global, regional and national challenges, in order to transform ICTs into the backbone for socio-economic development.

Since 2003 and 2005, WSIS Stakeholders have made several efforts in implementing WSIS Related activities for the benefit of society. Information and Communication Technologies are fast changing and evolving and have provided us with new challenges and opportunities. In this regard, a review of the implementation of the WSIS Activities is considered essential and was foreseen in the WSIS Outcome Documents.

Resolution 60/252 of the General Assembly resolved to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015. The WSIS Stakeholder Community is at present assessing the achievements, present and future challenges, thereby sharing experiences to build a vision beyond 2015.

This session provided the perfect platform for an interactive dialogue with Ministers from more than 50 countries, leading representatives of the Private Sector and Civil Society. The key issues in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society were addressed during this session.

Mr Houlin Zhao, Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU, welcomed all WSIS Stakeholders to the high-level opening session. He expressed his delight at the number of ministers present, and the increasing numbers of representatives from the Private Sector and Civil Society. The Deputy Secretary-General thanked them for their support of WSIS and the WSIS Review Process, and highlighted the WSIS+10 High-Level Event , scheduled to be held in 2014 in Sharm el-Sheikh.

H.E. Mr. Elmir Velizadeh, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies (MC&IT), Azerbaijan, stated that Azerbaijan had demonstrated dynamic development in many spheres, but in particular in the ICT sector. He mentioned Azerbaijan's regional projects, including a recent satellite launch and the Trans-Eurasian Superhighway, built to improve Internet connectivity. The Deputy Minister then affirmed his belief in WSIS Forum as the perfect platform to share experiences.

H.E. Eng Atef Helmy, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), Egypt (Arab Republic of), spoke about the challenges we must focus on beyond 2015. He mentioned the problem of accessibility, declaring that we have to work together – especially to fight poverty and to spread ICT coverage. He then emphasized the importance of social development, rather than just pursuing economic growth. The Minister concluded by remarking that the developing world has learned the value of access to data and that Egypt takes the issue very seriously.

Mr. Bagdat Mussin, Chairman of the Committee for Control over Public Services Automation and CS, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Kazakhstan (Republic of), provided an update of Kazakhstan's recent achievements. He gave as an example the case of registering a business stating that the process used to take 30 days or so; now it can be done online in 15-30 minutes.

Ms. Majedah Al-Naqib, Ministry of Communications of the State of Kuwait, spoke of Kuwait's e-government portal. Kuwait has an information network allowing 50 government platforms to share information and be accessed in one place.

Mr. José Ignacio Peralta, Undersecretary of Communications, Ministry of Communications and Transport, Mexico, shared some of Mexico's experiences and highlighted the problems, a lack of market competition, high levels of litigation and coverage problems due to low levels of investment. He informed all WSIS Stakeholders that several public policies were now in place.

Ms. Magdalena Gaj, President, Office of Electronic Communications, Poland, stated that there were still differences in development of the Information Society. She asserted that WSIS was still relevant, especially as a tool to fight these disparities and pursue the MDGs. She encouraged all stakeholders to work together for every project. Mrs Gaj also affirmed that Poland would like to share the experience it has gained since 2005.

H.E. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister, Ministry of Youth and Information and Communication, Rwanda, suggested that, to advance ICT in an economy, a golden triangle with three points was necessary. These three points are access, ability (education) and services of value. The Minister explained that Rwanda has been working simultaneously on all three points, with encouraging results; Rwanda now has the fastest Internet in Africa, and the highest mobile broadband penetration in East Africa. The government is also pursuing a strategy called SPREAD, an acronym summarizing the main points:

- services driven by innovation;
- private sector;
- rural areas;
- employment oriented and;
- demand driven;

H.E. Eng. Abdullah Al-Darrab, Governor, Communications and Information Technology Commission, Saudi Arabia informed all stakeholders about the experiences in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is a vast country with big cities and small villages. It requires much investment to implement government plans and projects aimed at heightening connectivity: to do so, Saudi Arabia has opened up the market to competition, granting licenses etc. This has led to an explosion, from 7 million mobile phones a few years back, to 50 million today. Today, smartphone and Internet penetration is high and there is extensive access to WIFI, including in remote areas.

Mr. Suresh Subramanian, Vice President and General Manager, Industry Solutions at Hewlett Packard, affirmed HP's commitment to work as a partner with governments. He encouraged the governments to push industry in new directions and highlighted the interest of industry to transform political visions into innovation.On the question of workforce requirements, Mr. Subramanian shared some thoughts stating that 20 years ago, knowledge was power; today, the important thing for people is to be able to learn and relearn. The role of ICT in enabling learning, and therefore growth, is crucial. He added that access is a great equalizer.

H.E. Mr. Baryalai Hassam, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), Afghanistan, explained how ICTs are facilitating socio-economic development in Afghanistan. In fact, he noted that ICT is the 2nd biggest revenue generating sector in the country. He spoke of Afghanistan's efforts to improve quality, and actions such as investing in Research & Development. Thanks to these efforts, important programmes have been developed. He gave, as an example, the mobile payments scheme used to transfer salaries to soldiers and police in remote areas.

Mr Ahmed Aldoseri, Director of ICT and Cybersecurity, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, Bahrain, shared with the WSIS Stakeholders that the vast majority of citizens can improve their livelihoods via e-governance. He said that multstakeholderism and inclusiveness was the key to Bahrain's approach. He emphasized that everything we do has an impact on people's lives – yet it is important not to fear change, but to direct it.

H.E. Mr Mostafa Faruque Mohammad, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Bangladesh informed participants that his Ministry for ICT was set up in 2011; since then Bangladesh has demonstrated commitment to progress to a digital society by 2021. To achieve this goal 5000 information centres have been created to give access to rural areas. Mobile phone penetration has increased to 95%, while higher broadband speed has been combined with lower prices. The efforts to ensure content in Bengali have also been undertaken. Currently, the ICT economy is booming thanks to outsourcing to Bangladesh.

H.E. Mr. Dasho Kinley Dorji, Acting Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications, Royal Government of Bhutan, reiterated that in Bhutan, happiness is the goal. He said that ICT is not about technology, but about people. Without the human factor, technological advance would simply mean doing the wrong things more efficiently. The Acting Minister explained his country's way of thinking: "Our narrative is cross-national happiness. Not fleeting fun, but deep abiding contentment," based on the individual pursuit of happiness. He opined that Information Society can empower individuals towards that goal.

H.E. Mr. Jean Koulidiati, Minister, Ministry of Development of the Digital Economy and Posts, Burkina Faso, spoke of the progress his country has made in the field of telecommunications. He informed that the parliament in Burkina Faso has proceeded to vote a series of laws building a legal framework, while opening up the ICT sector. He highlighted that recent developments have led to 50% growth in mobile telephony in the past years. The Minister reminded all present of the importance of ICT applications. He also asserted the necessity of improving living conditions to reach the MDGs, underlining that at the moment broadband is still too costly per megabyte.

Dr. Bruce Gracie, High Level Expert, International Organizations, Industry Canada, stated that Canada was a difficult country to connect for multiple reasons. Despite this, 99 percent of households have broadband coverage. He opined that market forces were the basis of investment and robust services. He also spoke of the government's current initiative to identify the spectrum for mobile broadband in the future.

H.E. Mr. Chakrya Moa, Chairman of Telecommunication Regulator of Cambodia, spoke of ICTs' role in developing Cambodia and expressed his desire to share best practices in services and applications. He stated Combodia's desire and interest to see universal broadband access.

H.E. Mr. Diego Molano Vega, Minister, Ministry of Information, Technologies and Communications, Colombia, noted that while today Internet reaches around the world, it is not yet a tool to reduce poverty. He declared that Internet infrastructure is not enough; developing countries also need the right applications, the right software solutions and local ecosystems capable of solving their own problems. The Minister expressed a belief that multinational companies won't solve developing nations' problems, but they can revolutionize infrastructure. The Minister shared the progress of ICTs in Colombia: code and computer programming is being taught in high school; application development is being encouraged for small companies. He concluded by reminding countries of their responsibility to use ICTs to solve, what he called, the most crucial problem in the world, poverty.

Mr. Fadi Chehadé, Chief Executive Officer, ICANN, affirmed that the WSIS agenda had created a very important framework for Internet governance; and that the Tunis meeting was important because the UN recognized stakeholders like ICANN. He asserted the need for multistakeholder participation in Internet governance related matters.

H.E. Mr. Tryphon Kin-Kiey Mulumba, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Posts, Telecommunications and New Technologies, Democratic Republic of Congo, informed WSIS stakeholdersof the importance of mobile telephony in his country, which is still at war, pointing out that inhabitant were frequently saved from horrors by its use. He spoke of the Democratic Republic of Congo's ambitions to open up the country with broadband and encouraged WSIS stakeholders to see how the price of tablets and phones could be reduced.

H.E. Mr. Ali Hassan Bahdon, Minister, Ministry of Communication in charge of Posts and Telecommunications, Djibouti (Republic of) informed how ICT is playing a big role in Djibouti. He spoke of ambitions to make Djibouti a regional and strategic connectivity hub, highlighting that their vision is international.

H.E. Eng Jaime Hernán Guerrero Ruiz, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Society, Ecuador, spoke about the principal projects taking place in Ecuador, and also of the infrastructure problems linked to the country's geographic situation. He emphasized on the fact that in Ecuador, while more and more people are learning computer skills, additional teachers are needed.

H.E. Mr Blaise Louembe, Minister, Ministry of Economy, Digital Communication and Post, Gabonese Republic, spoke of Gabon's ambition to develop services and to become a hub for central Africa. He stated his country's desire to transform Gabon's digital ecosystem by 2016, and to connect with neighboring countries. He also mentioned Gabon's need for a credible cybersecurity system.

H.E. Dr Edward Omane, Minister of Communication, Ghana, described the conditions and projects in Ghana. He informed that bandwidth capacity in Ghana was around 12.5 terabytes. He then mentioned the existence of programmes for e-education, the mass distribution of free laptops and a technological pact incorporating robotics.

H.E. Mr. Eddy Padilla, Superintendent of Telecommunications, Guatemala, (Republic of) stated that Guatemala needed to improve access to different services. He also informed all Stakeholders of national policies for investment and broadband infrastructure.

H.E. Mr. Anil Kaushal, Member (Technology), Telecom Commission and Ex-officio Secretary to Government of India, provided information on the current state of the Information Society in India. He said India has over 900 million phones users. This successful mobile revolution, he remarked, has important consequences, as every job in ICTs contributes 2.5 jobs to society. He also spoke of evolutions in terms of e-voting and education, but underlined that despite efforts in line with WISIS, around the world two thirds of people are still offline.

H.E. Dr. Mohammad Hassan Nami, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Iran (Islamic Republic of), said that Iran had done much to pursue the WSIS goals, implementing mega-projects such as the construction of 164000 km of optical fiber backbone broadband. He stated that currently 50% of the population has access to broadband. Others projects include public access points in schools, mosques and rural areas. Furthermore, the Minister remarked that Internet has huge effects for economic, political and social aspects of life, but efforts must be made to attain a safe and clean Internet.

Dr. Robert E. Kahn, CEO and President of the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI), USA, spoke with wonder about the longevity of the Internet over the past 40 years, despite the million-fold increase in technology. He said that the future depends on research as well as innovation. He also noted the impossibility of carrying out a wholesale substitution of the Internet; instead, he said, we have to integrate new capabilities with the established. He concluded by remarking that standards will continue to play an important role, but that open market had an even bigger role to play.

H.E. Mr. Eiichi Tanaka, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan, said that two factors, mobile communication systems, such as smartphones, and the spread of broadband Internet had led to significant changes in the world. In fact, he stated, cyberspace has become as significant as the real world, breaking down multiple barriers like time and space. He also remarked that developing countries may be able to skip conventional procedures for economic growth thanks to the prominence of ICTs today.

H.E. Mr. Hiem Phommachanh, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Laos (People's Democratic Republic), spoke of the challenge of extending ICT infrastructure to rural areas in Laos. The Minister explained that the Lao Government is encouraging telecoms operators to extend their services to these areas, by providing financial incentives, such as tax breaks.

H.E. Mr. Tseliso Mokhosi, Minister, Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology, Lesotho, said that his country was encouraging digital migration, as a means to combat unemployment.

H.E. Mr. Ivo Ivanovski, Minister, Ministry of Information Society and Administration, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav), informed about the government's recent projects. He explained that, after five - six years of high investment, Internet penetration has reached 55%, of which 30% is broadband. The government is pursuing open-government policies. The Minister stated that Macedonia now has 110 open-registries that can be used by individuals and the private sector, which should lead to innovation and economic growth.

H.E. Mr. Brehima Tolo, Minister, Ministry of Post and New Technologies, Mali, shared with WSIS stakeholders that because his country was vast and has limited funds, development has mainly been achieved thanks to the private sector and policy of openness. The dividends have been large: in 2003 there were 200 000 thousand mobile users; today that figure stands at more than 40 million (90%). The Minister spoke of the importance of public-private partnerships, and of Mali's connection to four out of seven neighboring countries. He also mentioned current challenges in Mali, such as accessibility in the national language and the high cost of terminals like smartphones and tablets.

H.E. Mr. Vujica Lazović, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Information Society and Telecommunications, Montenegro, highlighted the improvements witnessed in Montenegro in the last 5 years. Today, Montenegro ranks second in the world for mobile penetration: 200 percent. This proves, he stated, that successful penetration doesn't have to depend on GDP per capita.

H.E. Mrs. Omobola Johnson, Minister, Federal Ministry of Communication Technology, Nigeria, said that in Nigeria, government is the biggest procurer of ICT services. She spoke of Nigeria's campaign to get the government online to make it accessible for individuals and businesses, highlighting that 150 government services will be online by 2015. Efforts are also being made to standardize government websites and use open data to boost innovation.

H.E. Ms. Nasser Eldin Safa, Minister, Ministry Of Telecommunication And Information Technology, State of Palestine, said that Palestine is trying to make ICTs available and affordable for all. Networks for universities, government ministries and even schools are being created. The Minister stated that she looked forward to promoting the MDGs and discussing the lessons learned by Palestine over the past ten years. She concluded with remarks on some of the challenges faced by Palestine in this regard.

H.E. Mr. Nikolay Nikiforov, Minister, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russian Federation, spoke, first, Russia's LTE network. He then informed about the Russian efforts to develop e-government services and of the need to digitalize mass media. The Minister also underlined the digital gap inside Russia, between places like Moscow and Siberia. The challenge, he said, is to bring broadband to small settlements in remote areas.

H.E. Mr. Tuisugaletaua A. Sofara Aveau, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Samoa, expressed his thanks to the ITU for technical assistance over the past years. Today, he said, Samoa has been able to make progress with its national broadband policy and with its policy review, undertaken to promote competition and openness in the telecoms market. Samoa has also made legal progress, with, for example, laws on cybercrime etc.

H.E. Mrs. Beatrice Khamisa Wani, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Sudan (Republic of), spoke both of Sudan's traditional belief in the private sector and of the government's efforts to regulate ICT. The Deputy Minister also declared that by 2015 all hospitals and schools should be connected to the Internet in South Sudan, with the private sector encouraged to do its part.

H.E. Mr. Anudith Nakornthap, Minister of ICT, Thailand, reminded WSIS stakeholders that the Connect Asia-Pacific Summit will be hosted in Bangkok, in November 2013.

H.E. Mr. Mongi Marzoug , Minister of ICT, Tunisia, recalled Tunisia's active participation in past WSIS forums. He stated that the multistakeholder approach had proved a valuable asset, but expressed regret at the ongoing development of disparities between countries. The Minister encouraged stakeholders to promote Internet access and freedom of expression. Mr. Marzoug spoke of some of the positive developments of recent times: connectivity has improved; there is greater availability of content and domain names in different languages; and e-government, e-trade, e-learning and other online services are showing great promise. He concluded with a reminder that infrastructure is crucial for sustainable development.

H.E. Mr Diego Canepa Baccino, Pro-Secretary, Office of the President, Presidencia de la República, Uruguay, said that the multistakeholder process was essential to his country. He spoke of his country's successful efforts to bridge the digital divide, leading to a mere 6% gap between rich and poor households when it comes to Internet access. The Pro-Secretary stated the importance of building an equal society, as opposed to simply building a new society with added ICTs.

H.E. Mrs Betty E. King, Ambassador, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, USA, stated that access to information and knowledge were the key WSIS action lines; education is fundamental to informed and effective decision-making, as well as being the cornerstone of growth. The Ambassador also brought some key evolutions in education attention, foremost, the increased use of ICT by leading universities to create massive open online courses. These courses, she said, opened up educational opportunities, with some classes reaching as many as 100 000 people. Mrs. King also underlined efforts by the US to encourage the use of ICTs for education abroad, as well as, at home.

H.E. Mr Kennedy Sakeni, MP, Minister, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, and Chief Government Spokesperson, Zambia, informed WSIS Stakeholders that Zambia is dependent on mobile communications in most rural areas; and that those who can't afford mobiles can't access the Internet, as there is only 4000 km of fiber network at present. He explained that Zambia had adopted polices to encourage digital migration, the promotion of freedom of expression and openness. But the Minister also spoke of the challenges present there: poverty, abuse of Internet platforms for cybercrime, the cost of digital television etc.

Mr. Alfred Marissa, Secretary for Transport, Communications and Infrastructural Development, Zimbabwe, spoke of the mobile revolution in his country. Today, mobile broadband penetration has reached 30 percent, and lots of efforts are being made to extend into remote and rural areas. The presence of mobile phones has permitted increased access to information, even in rural areas. Zimbabwe, he said, is also working on connecting rural schools to the Internet.

Ministerial Round Table (MRT)

WSIS+10: Future of the Information Society and Challenges to Address beyond 2015

Tuesday 14 May 2013 15:30 – 18:00

CCV, Room A

WSIS FORUM 2013: MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE

Tuesday, 14 May 2013, 15:30-18:30

ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland

Main Outcomes by Chairman

More than 50 ministers participated at the Ministerial Round Table and shared their vision about the WSIS Review Process and the WSIS Beyond 2015. Meeting was chaired by Mr. Houlin Zhao, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU and co-chaired by former presidents of WSIS Preparatory Committees for Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) Phases respectively, i.e. H.E. Adama Samassekou and H.E. Janis Karklins.

Participants reaffirmed their support for the WSIS Process as a multi-stakeholder platform pursuing a common vision for a people centric, inclusive Information Society. Ministers encouraged the WSIS Process to continue beyond 2015, while taking note on the importance of the review process. They underlined without in-depth evaluation and review it will not be possible to define properly the new vision and objectives for the next decade. A need was felt to change mind-set by turning words into action in the coming years.

Ministers were of the view that the WSIS Process has generated positive impact on development of the information society worldwide and achieved good results so far. WSIS has remained a pertinent platform over the past ten years, for learning and sharing, in order to replicate success stories and not reinventing the wheel. WSIS provides an effective coordination mechanism at the global level and should continue to do so beyond 2015. While noting the complexity of the WSIS process, participants emphasized on need for strengthening of coordination, and reconfirmed that ITU and UNESCO are expected to play important role in the future.

Countries took this opportunity to report on their achievements and challenges. Some successes of the process were mentioned like connect a school, connect a community and it was emphasized that these should be replicated.

Recommending the way forward, countries commended the importance of linking the WSIS process with the post MDG process. It was felt that interaction between the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the WSIS+10 Review process would be necessary to create relevant synergies. There is an urgent need to ensure that development angle of the WSIS remains at the central point of discussions paving the way for accelerated implementation of the WSIS objectives. It was underlined that at the intergovernmental level, the ECOSOC through its Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and UN General Assembly will further discussions on this important issue. Some countries also suggested that in WSIS beyond 2015 more focus should be dedicated towards implementation leading towards concrete results. Countries cautioned that a lot of work still remains to be done to transit from information to the knowledge society.

Possible future vision of WSIS might consider measurable targets and objectives within certain time frames, setting key performance indicators that take into account global as well as regional particularities. It was suggested that proper planning and benchmarking will be crucial to future successes of the process. Further data collection and measurements needs to be integrated as part of the WSIS Review Process.

Several challenges have been identified by the participants to be possible pursued in in the next phase of WSIS, including the following:

- Affordability for all, in particular affordability of terminals/ICT devices;
- Broadband for sustainable development;
- Creation of local content;
- ICT infrastructure development;
- Capacity building, including e-learning and investment in education;
- Fostering of the innovation, ICT entrepreneurship and software development at national and regional level, in particular in the developing countries;
- Preservation of culture and ecology;
- Ensuring good governance and wellbeing of all people;
- Accessibility;
- Cloud computing;
- Cybersecurity, Spam;
- ICT policy and regulatory frameworks;

- Use of ICTs for economic integration;
- Financial resources and new business models;
- Public-private partnerships to accelerate implementation and for addressing financial constrains;
- International multi-stakeholder cooperation;
- National awareness about significance of WSIS;
- Role of the existing WSIS mechanisms.

Events Announced by Ministers

Participants used this opportunity to report on the first regional meetings relevant to the WSIS+10 process recently held in Moldova, Cambodia, Uruguay, Tunisia. Also several other upcoming meetings were mentioned to be held in 2013/2014, including Global Symposium for Regulators (Poland), Connect Asia-Pacific Summit and Telecom World 2013 (Thailand), Global Youth Summit (Costa Rica), World Telecommunication Development Conference and finally High Level Event on WSIS+10 (Egypt)

WSIS+10 Visioning (Plenary I and Plenary II)

Plenary I

15 May 2013 — 09:00 – 11:00

ITU Tower, Popov Room — E/F/Passive Arabic

Plenary II

Friday 17 May 2013 — 14:15 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Popov Room — E/F/Passive Arabic

The plenary sessions on WSIS +10 provided all WSIS Stakeholders an opportunity to share their vision of the WSIS Review Process and the WSIS Process beyond 2015. Interventions made during these sessions provided multistakeholder inputs on the way forward. Plenary One provided a platform for interventions and, in particular, offered an opportunity to table proposals leading towards the development of multistakeholder consensus on the on-going WSIS Review Process.

Panelists:

- Guest of Honor: H.E. Mr Kofi Annan, Founder and Chairman, Kofi Annan Foundation
- Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU
- Mr Jānis Kārkliņš, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO; Former President of the Preparatory Committee Tunis Phase
- Mr Adama Samassekou, Président du CIPSH, Président du Réseau MAAYA, Ancien Secrétaire Exécutif de l'ACALAN ; Former President of the Preparatory Committee Geneva Phase

Dr. Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU chaired the WSIS+10 Visioning Plenary One session. Dr Touré began by reminding that "today, we have a very important job to do, the job of building a vision for the WSIS process beyond 2015, in a multistakeholder environment". While highlighting success stories, showing how ICTs help empower people and organizations, Dr. Touré emphasized the importance of the WSIS Review Process. He invited all WSIS Stakeholders to attend the WSIS+10 High-Level Event in Egypt next year. He informed the WSIS Stakeholders present that the ITU is in the process of collecting regional views on the process, through the Regional Development Forums (RDFs) and the preparatory meetings for World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014. Dr. Touré concluded his remarks by encouraging all stakeholders to engage actively in the WSIS+10 process, working together to maximize the benefits, thereby ensuring that the real needs and challenges are addressed in the vision of the WSIS Process beyond 2015.

H.E. Mr. Kofi Annan, Founder and Chairman, Kofi Annan Foundation was the special guest at the WSIS Forum 2013. Mr. Annan recalled that he was present at both the Geneva and the Tunis summits, and said it was fitting that he should be at the WSIS+10 Visioning session at a time when we are reviewing the achievements of the past ten years. He highlighted that 10 years is a long time in technological terms, since 2003 we have seen an explosion in mobile telephony, along with many other changes. Mr. Annan spoke of his wish to see ICT accessibility increase, along with multi-lingual and cultural content. He also reminded participants to focus on the next generation, the youth, which should benefit from what we do today.

Mr. Jānis Kārkliņš, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO; Former President of the Preparatory Committee Tunis Phase, provided a briefing on the Multistakeholder event held by UNESCO in February 2013 that resulted in two outcome documents that will feed into the ongoing review process. His intervention underscored the fact that modalities for 2015 still need to be defined; he invited the participants to concentrate on the present and future challenges and opportunities, and on ensuring technology's place in the post-2015 development agenda.

Mr. Adama Samassekou, Président du CIPSH, Président du Réseau MAAYA, Ancien Secrétaire Exécutif de l'ACALAN; Former President of the Preparatory Committee Geneva Phase reminded all stakeholders that the architecture of WSIS exists at three levels: the regional level, the national level, and the international level. He opined that it was essential to review this architecture after 2015. Mr. Samassekou suggested guiding this progress through regional entities, such as the Arab League and the European Union. He reiterated the importance of broadband and spoke in favour of extending broadband for all, with assistance from ITU and UNESCO, and creating a multilingual and multicultural cyberspace. Mr. Samassekou spoke at length on language, and expressed his belief that much more must be done to deal with this issue in the future, suggesting setting up working groups to discuss language, along with the main WSIS action lines. Finally, Mr. Samassekou advocated a charter of ethics for the Information Society and sustainable development.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the session's webcast and recordings for more details)	
Country/ Organization	**Summary of Interventions from the Floor**
United Arab Emirates	• During the WSIS Forum 2013, building on the discussions, thoughts and recommendations in the opening ceremony and the ministerial round table, we can conclude that the WSIS process as a whole has achieved a lot of things; • WSIS is important as a framework for main ICT targets, and UAE believes that we are missing a midterm review to measure progress and think of fresh plans to go ahead; • It is important to note that if we don't look back, we won't know how far we've come and how to progress; • Technology has changed a lot since 2003. There are new challenges in the areas of Internet, broadband and spam; • There is an urgent need to map the future WSIS targets with the MDGs to avoid the duplication of efforts; • UAE has worked hard during the past ten years and implemented various initiatives to fulfil the WSIS Action Lines; domain names, country level names, e-cert unit and UAE ranks 2nd globally on broadband for home.
Intel	• Intel is committed to put all efforts to build a better world by implementing Millennium Developing Goals (MDGs); • Intel is of the opinion that public-private partnerships are the right way to achieve fast, effective and affordable Internet access; • Intel will continue supporting the implementation of WSIS goals through execution of Intel programs, in particular, improving education by using ICTs, as well as by supporting affordable and ubiquitous access to Internet and renewing our commitment as the Strategic Private Sector Partner of WSIS.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the session's webcast and recordings for more details)	
ICANN	• ICANN is an active and supportive member of the WSIS review process. • We will participate in the Sharm el-Sheikh WSIS+10 High-level event and will extend the invitation to include the entire ICANN community in the WSIS Review Process.
The United States of America (USA)	• The US looks forward to the WSIS+10 high-level event in Sharm el-Sheikh; • WSIS Review Process recommendations are expected to feed into the MDG process. • The US looks to the CSTD to continue its role of evaluating all Action Lines.
Azerbaijan	• Last year Azerbaijan hosted the 7th annual meeting of the Internet Governance Forum; • Azerbaijan is witnessing dynamic growth and has a long term goal of using oil revenues to develop other economic sectors; this will therefore encourage long term development of the ICT sector; • The ICT sector has paved the way for important regional initiatives, such as the Trans-Eurasian Superhighway (TASIM). • WSIS provides an excellent platform for exchange of ideas.

Moldova
(Represented by ITU's Development Sector):
	• WSIS+10 high-level event is to be held back-to-back with the WTDC in Sharm el-Sheikh, so, with the aim of creating synergy between both preparatory processes towards both WTDC and WSIS+10, the ITU-BDT is organizing a series of regional meetings in a multistakeholder format;
	• Moldova hosted the Regional Preparatory Meeting (RPM) for the CIS;
	• Key trends highlighted at the RPM :
	  ○ Access to broadband and mobile telephony
	  ○ The future of the Internet
	  ○ E-inclusion
	  ○ ICT's potential for fighting climate change, use in emergencies and preserving the ecology
	  ○ Social networks, trust, identification and intellectual property rights
	• Recommend further study of these trends and use the results in the overall review and the vision of WSIS beyond 2015.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the session's webcast and recordings for more details)	
Mr. Asif Kabani, Pakistan, Civil Society (Remote Participant)	• WSIS Forum gives an opportunity to multistakeholders to share their vision of the review process and process beyond 2015.

Cambodia	• Reconfirms its commitment to the WSIS Process;
	• Despite our achievements in the development of the information society, there is still a lot of work to be done to make the transition to the Knowledge Society;
	• Cambodia hosted a Regional Development Forum for Asia and the Pacific, in multistakerholder format. This regional review is of relevance to the Preparatory Review for WSIS+10 and identified a series of challenges:
	  ○ Indispensable role of ICTs
	  ○ Broadband for sustainability
	  ○ Preservation of diverse cultures
	  ○ Preservation of the ecology
	  ○ Ensuring good governance and enhancing wellbeing and happiness

Tunisia	• Tunisia has set up a follow up unit for the summit, evaluating annual progress in each field. We try to be an active part of the WSIS process; • We also organize a forum, on a yearly basis, to evaluate progress in the implementation of WSIS related activities in Arab and African countries and would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all colleagues to join us in Hammamet on 11-14 November 2013; • A few remarks for post 2015 process: we need concrete proposals for the 2015 process, but we have little time. Also, concrete plans have concrete costs; we need to think about implementing and financing, especially in the current financial context; • Tunisia thinks we should reflect together on developing a worldwide digital fund – something that would allow developing countries to make progress;
Poland	• Poland believes that we must continue with the WSIS Process; • We need to start prioritizing; from our point of view, development of infrastructure and digital literacy should be at the forefront of future efforts; • Poland would like to highlight the problem of multiple UN organizations implementing related goals; scattered information in particular is an issue. We need to combine information sharing and supervision in one body; • There is a requirementof asingle international window for all information, collecting information in partnership from all UN Agencies.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the session's webcast and recordings for more details)	
AHCIET (Asociación Iberoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Empresas de Telecomunicaciones)	• Latin America has made great progress, but there are still important digital divides between countries and regions; • Skills for enterprise and the economy of knowledge are primordial; • We need a stable and transparent regulatory framework that helps competition; • We must promote investment and public-private partnerships; both WSIS and elac provide information for public private partnerships. • We must push for broadband networks; • We must achieve consensus on the importance of the Digital Divide; • The real challenge facing Latin American is to close the Digital Divide by 2020. At current trends, investment will be insufficient to achieve this goal. We must, therefore, promote joint action between the public and private sector.
Hungary	• Hungary believes we must focus our efforts on alleviating poverty; • It is important to learn lessons from the MDGs process and agree that technology is crucial to the sustainable development agenda; • Both the capability approach and social context are useful when evaluating progress. Opulence isn't sufficient to judge development; development should be a process that expands real freedoms; • Hungary emphasized that digital technologies are enablers, not substitutes; they are only meaningful when they enhance users' capabilities. Technology is a means and not an end in itself.
Egypt	• Egypt extends its invitation to the WSIS+10 high-level event taking place in Sharm el-Sheikh next year; • Egypt has made continued efforts since 2002 and the different prep coms; our commitment is always the same; • We are proud to have democratized the ICT sector in Egypt driven by the private sector and civil society; • WSIS+10 High-level event will attempt to highlight important emerging issues; • We emphasise our belief in open standards, cloud computing and the role of young people.
The Internet Society (ISOC)	• ISOC has been involved in all phases of the WSIS; • We believe the essential ingredients for the review process can be found in the multistakeholder process; • WSIS+10 review process is an opportunity to build on a shared version.
Costa Rica	• Extended an invitation to the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, taking place in September this year http://www.itu.int/en/bynd2015/Pages/default.aspx .

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the session's webcast and recordings for more details)	
Brazil	• Will actively participate in the WSIS Review Process; • We need to involve all stakeholders and feed into the MDG process; • Modalities should be devised as a means to discuss what we want for post 2015; to see what we have achieved and what we have not achieved. It should be noted, for example, that there are some communities and countries where nothing has changed since 2003 in terms of ICTs; • WSIS+10 should concentrate its efforts on accessibility, infrastructure, pricing, reduction of digital divide, content, multilingualism and multiculturalism, amongst others.
Russia	• Russia stresses that WSIS provides the perfect opportunity to share different views; • Russia sees WSIS's key role as developing broadband, e-government, environment issues, infrastructure and Internet Government; • Such forums are important to find the way forward to achieve our goals.
Saudi Arabia	• We all look forward to the 2015 summit, but the success of that summit will depend on the quality of the preparatory process Unfortunately modalities not yet in place; we need to do this soon; • Modalities should come from the UNGA. • To start with, we need to define the agenda of the overall review process; • Saudi Arabia expressed concerns regarding the the February Review, where all the stakeholders were not involved in the drafting of the final statement; • Saudi Arabia would like to highlight the lack of progress where Internet Government is concerned. We support the multistakeholder model, and the Tunis agenda, but plans for governance have not been actualized.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the session's webcast and recordings for more details)	
France	• France would like to put forward a few ideas for the post 2015 Roadmap: o We see WSIS as a platform for deepening international cooperation to meet new Internet related challenges. o We believe that WSIS must base its strategy on linking informatics and development. o Tunis agenda is outdated by new developments in ICT. The future agenda requires new efforts by actors. We need to think about local partnerships and other means of finding local innovative ICT solutions. France believes we should seek new frameworks at the regional level. o We need to modernise the framework of good governance for Internet governance; France supports the multistakeholder model, nevertheless we can make improvements. We need to ensure transparency, flexibility and reactivity. Improvements can be made to access, management, the involvement of states and the multistakholder platform. • The challenges we need to meet after 2015 include: individual freedom, copyright issues, the protection of private data, cultural diversity etc.

Formal Statements submitted to the WSIS Secretariat are available here: http://www.wsis.org/forum/agenda/agenda.html?se=67

- Speech, Dr Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary-General (ITU)
- Speech, H.E. Mr Kofi Annan, Founder and Chairman (Kofi Annan Foundation)
- Statement by the Kingdom of Bhutan
- Statement by AHCIET
- Statement by Deputy to the BDT Director (ITU)
- Statement by France
- Statement by INTEL
- Statement by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Session Recording

Plenary II

WSIS+10 Plenary Two offered an opportunity to draw conclusions based on all interventions and inputs received from all stakeholders during the five days of the WSIS Forum 2013. Outcomes of Plenary One and Two provide necessary strategic guidance for building the vision for the WSIS process beyond 2015.

Mr Houlin Zhao, the Deputy Secretary General, ITU opened the Plenary Two and invited interventions from the floor.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
Country/ Organization	**Summary of Intervention from the Floor**
Sudan	• Sudan salutes all of those who worked hard to make the WSIS summit happen; • Set of fundamental ICT applications should be available that allow each individual to access basic applications and software; • We want to be able to use programmes without restrictions; vital software should become a Human Right.
The International Chamber of Commerce - BASIS	• The ICC appreciates the opportunity to take part in these discussions; • The ICC was the focal point for business throughout the 2003 and 2005 summits. We continue to represent business and business associations, at WSIS, today; • ICC launched its BASIS Initiative in 2006, to bring business expertise and opinions to the process; • Business remains committed and supports the WSIS review process; • Experience since Tunis shows that having all stakeholders contribute is critical. We believe this approach should continue; • We must keep the WSIS goals in mind, as well as the challenges faced by all stakeholders. • The goal of the WSIS Review Process should maximise all resources to accomplish those goals. • WSIS Review Process should feed into the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
Global Ethics **(Statement submitted by the Global Ethics)**	We, experts in the Information Society field, meeting regularly since the preparatory Conference of the Information Society Summit in 2003 and having reflected in depth during the annual forums since then, launch with this document an international call for the inclusion of an ethical dimension as a fundamental pillar of the Information Society post-2015. **Considering that** the WSIS process from 2003 has provided a catalyst for forward movement with the Millennium Development Objectives (MDOs) and their realisation in 2015, notably as regards the use of ICT in the education, health and environment sectors. **Considering particularly** the report of UNESCO in 2007 on the ethical implications of emerging technologies, and the multilateral conventions of UNESCO. **Considering further that** the outcome of the WSIS Forum in 2013 will determine the process for the future, that the recommendations and the Action Plan of UNCTAD for 2012 is considered a goal for the Information Society process and that the Action Plan of UNCTAD for 2016 will define the outcome of WSIS+10. **Recalling that** the engagement of UNDP in the environmental field will be completed by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 with its 4 biannual sessions in Geneva Aware that the primary role that cities play in governance including access to the internet. **Aware in particular** that diversities and their promotion are strategic issues for social harmony, public health and food security. **Further aware** that the contribution of information, communication and knowledge to technological innovation and the ethics of society are substantial. **Welcoming** the collaboration of ITU with the International Organisations implicit in the ethical information society process. **Especially encourage** the contributions of non-State actors in hatching creative and innovative talent, which will constitute an enriching element to WSIS. **Underline that** the WSIS Information Society process is a fundamental instrument for reaching sustainable development objectives. **Recommend and request** • that the principles of an ethical information society should be elaborated by experts under the egis of the International Organisations concerned; • that free and fair access to information (open repositories) should be reinforced above all in favour of developing countries; • that ethical codes and legal regulations of professions involved in the production, distribution and archiving of information, communication and knowledge be promoted and reinforced; • that educational programmes promoting the responsible

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
	use of information and communication tools are reinforced that ethics must be systematically included as an essential topic in academic research, training and education, notably in the fields of internet technology, and professional training in the content of information; • that gender analysis and principles are fully integrated in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation; • that investors and relevant organisations pay due heed to the values and standards of socially responsible investments (SRI) in all investments relating to technology and information and communication media; • that enterprises in the private sector, including small and medium enterprises, take initiatives for the introduction of ethics into the information society; • that cultural, linguistic and religious diversity be preserved as an expression of the diversity of ethical values and as a fundamental human right; • that the future governance of the internet be based on ethical values such as equity and inclusion; • that the UN General Assembly formally announces an International Ethical Information Society Year; • that UN Member States announce regional and national Ethical Information Society Days. **Request** the United Nations and the International Institutions to cooperate and take the lead to ensure the effective implementation of this call for action. **Encourage** the implementation of this call as a contribution to the realisation of Johannesburg + 15 in 2017 through the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	• ESCWA has supported implementation of WSIS related activities in Arab countries since the beginning of the WSIS Process, in particular, promoting domain names, cyber legislation Arabic specific content and Arab Internet governance; • We have carried out periodical profiles of WSIS implementation in Western Asia; • For WSIS +10 we would like to stress on the regional dimension of the Information Society; • ESCWA is committed to playing its role.
Morocco	• Since 2003 we have been talking about the professional content of the process. We believe that these past ten years focusing on access and connectivity has led to much change, and that the future should be devoted to professional content; • The next ten years should be devoted to diversity of content and linguistic pluralism; • Broadband is not being discussed enough;
Uruguay	• Would like to thank the ITU and all the participants at the WSIS Forum.
Germany	• Germany would like to thank the organizers of the WSIS Forum, which led to highly interesting debates; • Germany recognizes that the Internet has been much developed over the last five years, leading to excellent opportunities for development programmes and economic growth; • Challenges include protection of basic rights, freedom of information and of expression; and affordability, in some countries and in particular, in poor regions; • The WSIS Multistakeholder model has allowed the development of a free and open Internet. We believe that multistakeholderism must remain a pillar for all future action; • WSIS has given impetus to the international debate on the use of ICTs for sustainable development; • Look forward to an effective WSIS+10 process.
Saudi Arabia	• Saudi Arabia is committed to the WSIS action lines and is pleased to have contributed to the WSIS outcomes and Forum 2013 as partners; • We thank the organizers, delighted with the organization of the WSIS Forum.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
The Internet Society (ISOC)	• Wishes to thank the ITU for organising a successful meeting and for trying out new formats; • Impressed with the open spirit of the WTPF.
Tunisian Association for Communications, Civil Society	• We discuss a lot of strategy and content but what about financing? Financing is really the main thing; • A few steps have been taken, but we would like to see proposals for a future Millennium meeting in 2015 to try to find a real financing mechanism for the digital community.
Bangladesh	• We are committed to implementing the WSIS action lines; • The government has declared vision 2021, Bangladesh has a vision of becoming a country in the middle income group; • We would like to invite you all to participate at our Digital World Summit in December 2013.
Bhutan	• Given unanimous agreement that the Information Society must empower all people, Bhutan wishes to remind all stakeholders that the ultimate goals are freedom and happiness.
United States of America	• The US wishes to praise the organisers of the WSIS Forum 2013, highlighting the creativity and innovation of the sessions; • The US looks forwards to next year's event and to the WSIS+10 review meeting in Egypt.
United Kingdom	• It has been a challenging week and an important week, but we believe that some issues need further dialogue in open settings. For instance, the role of government, capacity building and addressing vital issues like access – especially in developing countries – merit more attention, we look to the WSIS+10 to address those issues; • WSIS Forum has proved to be a good opportunity to learn and to meet many committed stakeholders. The UK commends Dr Touré and all the staff for their hard work;
Tunisia	• Tunisia would like to underscore our heartfelt thanks for the flawless organization of the Forum; • Another forum will be held in Tunis from 11-14 of November of this year. It will be an opportunity to work further with ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, the World Bank and others. We will mainly be discussing broadband and the networks of the future. • The Focus will be on African and Arab countries, but we will draw on the experience of developed countries as well.The summit will also discuss the post-2015 agenda.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
Brazil	• Congratulate organizers for the successful event. • In the post 2015 WSIS process, we need to keep in mind the development angle. • We need to reach out to the two thirds of people not yet touched by the Internet revolution; accessibility and pricing are also important topics to be considered beyond 2015. • Brazil strongly supports multistakeholderism.
Civil Society, Sudan	• We would like to encourage all stakeholders to promote remote participation in WSIS Forum. It saves time, money and hassle with things like visas; • We would also like to encourage all governments to support Civil Society's participation in WSIS.
Finland	• Finland supports the Review process, and the multistakeholder format; • We would ask that the WSIS+10 visioning document be placed for public consultation for a certain period of time before publication; • Finland looks forward to participating in future events.
Media for Change, Civil Society, India	• We held a session yesterday with 11 developing countries which led to fantastic discussions. • WSIS Forum is a great and unique platform. • We would like to underscore that remote participation cannot come close to the experience of actually being present in the room. We do need to facilitate participation, but by other means.
Internet Federation for Information Processing, Canada	• The IFIP represents over 50 country societies • We congratulate the organizers for the excellent organization of the WSIS Forum that provided tremendous opportunity to engage with all stakeholders. • We are going to encourage active participation in the WSIS Process from all our member societies.
ICANN	• ICANN participated at the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge world café. It was a very interesting experiment. • However it was limited to 120 participants and we would suggest that in the future it would be good to allow all stakeholders to participate in it and get their feedback.

Summary of Interventions from the floor (please refer to the sessions webcast and recordings for more details)	
Intel	• We are honoured to support ITU and the WSIS objectives. • Together, with our own UN partners on MDGs, we are committed to making all efforts to build a better world. • Although there have been major efforts to increase ICTs, costs remain prohibitive for many countries. Intel is convinced that public-private partnerships are the best way to achieve fast, effective, affordable and easy internet access. Intel will continue to support WSIS goals through our programmes for education and ubiquitous access to Internet. • Intel's vision is to connect and enrich the lives of every person on the earth. • Active contributor, committed to the WSIS Forum and WSIS Process.
Oman	• We are pleased and honoured to be strategic partners of WSIS 2013. Oman will continue its support for ITU related events. Our support stems from our vision of leadership in ICT. • It is an honour to be here, and we thank the ITU for a successful event.
United Arab Emirates	• The UAE is extremely proud and honoured to participate. • Being a Visioning Partner demonstrates our commitment, and our firm belief in the value of a process we want to lead. • The UAE believes a midterm review to carry out benchmarking and evaluate our progress would have been useful. • WSIS Action lines should be revisited again as we are faced with new challenges. • E-waste, green ICTs, climate change, social media challenges, cloud computing and cybersecurity are issues that we must continue to discuss. • We are currently compiling our national report and looking forward to 2015.

Ms Saba Imru, moderator of the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge held in the format of the World Café provided a short briefing on the outcomes.

- The World Cafe format introduced as a new participative methodology in the WSIS Forum 2013.
- The first day focused on the Geneva phase and its evolution over the last ten years; and on future challenges and opportunities.
- Draft reports are available on the website, with detail on all ideas.
- The main ideas expressed for expansion of WSIS action lines revolved around different ideas, some of them are as follows:
  - Capacity building: in particular, trainers should be trained to give people education in cybersecurity related issues
  - Cultural Factors: protection of multiculturalism and multilingualism
  - Green ICTs
  - Public Governance
  - Infrastructure such as cloud computing and broadband.
- The second day focused on the WSIS Process Design: WSIS Stakeholders indicated that they would like to see strengthening of:
  - The Regional Coordination and Preparatory Process.
  - The role of government to enable access.
  - Inclusiveness
  - The role of young people.

WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge

WSIS Beyond 2015

Day I

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:00 – 14:00

ICT Discovery, 2nd floor Montbrilliant Building E

Limited to 120 seats, First come first served basis

Day II

Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 14:00

ICT Discovery, 2nd floor Montbrilliant Building E

Limited to 120 seats, First come first served basis

Day I

World Café @ WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge

Day 1

Geneva Phase (2003), Geneva Plan of Action - 10 Years After

11:00-14:00, Wednesday, 15 May 2013
Geneva

Facilitator's Report

Summary

The focus of the discussions for the first session of the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge was a reflection on the Geneva Phase (2003) – Geneva Plan of Action, how this has evolved 10 years after and what opportunities lay ahead.

This session was held in World Café format, a participative process methodology that enables the active involvement of each and every participant in a generative discussion around key questions for the group.

The event assembled over 80 WSIS participants who engaged with energy in collaborative conversations, underlining the tradition of open dialogue amongst the representatives of this multi stakeholder global platform.

The photo collection of the event can be found at:

http://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/sets/72157633439725569/

1 Purpose, goals and questions

The purpose of this visioning exercise was to offer an opportunity for WSIS participants to explore together important aspects of the Geneva Plan of Action, review past successes, investigate future opportunities and finally engage in visioning the achievements and challenges of the WSIS Action Lines, in context on the WSIS Review process.

To this effect, the three conversation rounds of the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge World Café were triggered, the important questions are listed below:

Theme	Goal
Conversation 1, Question 1 In 2003, we had a common vision for building an Information Society , **10 years after what have we achieved and what opportunities are ahead of us?**	Taking stock of success and achievements Exploring future opportunities
Conversation 2, Question 2 The common vision and guiding principles were translated into 11 Action Lines, **Over the years in what ways has the scope of the Action Lines expanded?**	Identifying how the Action Lines have evolved
Conversation 3, Question 3 **What are the emerging themes that need inclusion in the WSIS Action Lines?**	Providing a multistakeholder vision and brainstorming on the achievements and challenges of the WSIS Action Lines

2 Structure

The session was divided into three conversation rounds, each guided by a guiding question. In addition, two town hall discussions were held to connect the various ideas that emerged, identify common trends, and determine the new initiatives.

The programme was structured as follows:

11:00	Introduction
11:30	Conversation 1
12:00	Conversation 2
12:30	Midway Town Hall
12:45	Break (light lunch)
13:15	Conversation 3
13:40	Final Town Hall
14:00	Closing

3 Opening remarks

Mr Houlin Zhao, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU

Mr Zhao gave a warm welcome to the WSIS stakeholdersof the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge session, and a special thanks to H.E. Majed Al Mesmar, Deputy Director General, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority the United Arab Emirates, for the constant commitment and support of UAE, especially as WSIS Forum 2013 WSIS+10 Visioning Partner.

Mr Zhao also welcomed H.E Mr. Samassekou Chairman of the WSIS Preparatory Committee Geneva. He stated that today, 10 years after WSIS was launched it is necessary to take stock of the existing framework and identify the new challenges that have arisen through development of technologies.

He further pointed out that the WSIS World Café was designed to enable the active involvement of each participant in a conversation over key questions. This session would facilitate the open exchange of ideas and discussions on important topics related to emerging trends.

He added that the outcomes of this session will be part of the WSIS 2013 Outcome document and the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge document.

H.E. Mr. Majed Al Mesmar, Deputy Director General, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, United Arab Emirates

H.E. Mr. Majed Al Mesmar, opened his intervention by welcoming and thanking all the WSIS WSIS stakeholders. He said that UAE is proud to be a WSIS partner and that it is important to challenge views and perspectives, to answer key questions on this occasion. WSIS is an open and multi-stakeholder process, and the Visioning Challenge results will allow us to build on the existing framework. This session adds value and perspective touching upon emerging trends and priorities that we would like to see after 2015.

H.E. Mr Adama Samassekou, Chairman of WSIS Preparatory Committee Geneva

H.E. Mr. Samassekou warmly addressed the participants and expressed his pleasure at seeing the involvement of all stakeholders. He suggested it was important to focus on the fundamentals and to take into account stakeholders who have not been involved so far.

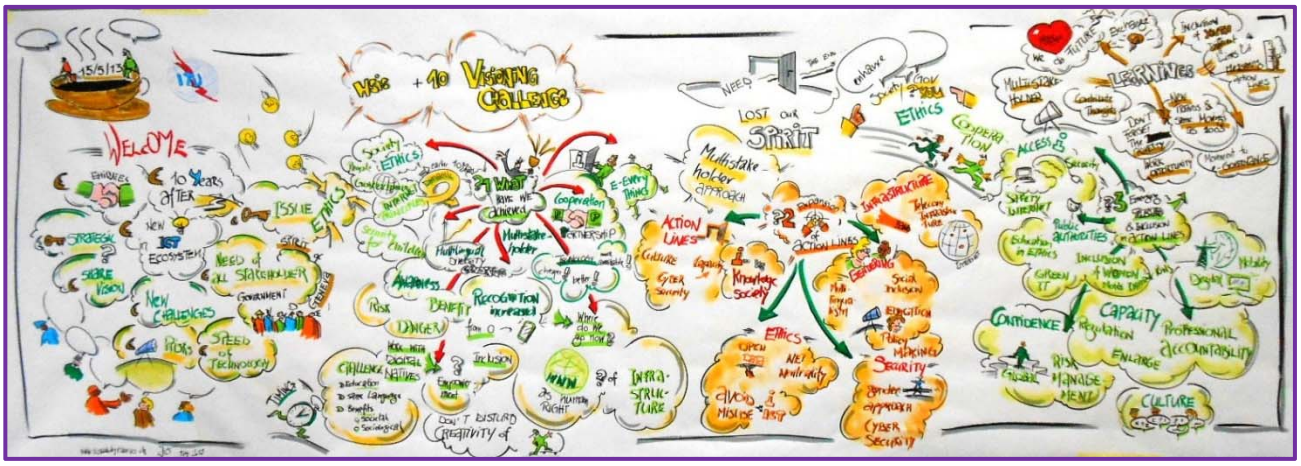
He emphasized on the fact that the spirit of WSIS is to formalize partnerships between private, public, governments, civil society and International Organizations. This kind of spirit is needed beyond 2015. Technology has developed very quickly and there is a real possibility for it to be misused. The WSIS Forum is thus extremely important and the ethical dimensions should be looked at while continuing to build multistakeholder partnerships.

4 Overall figures

- **83** participants
- **Three** conversation rounds
- Total event duration: **3 hrs**
- **201** ideas and suggestions
    - Conversation 1: 61 ideas
    - Conversation 2: 47 ideas
    - Conversation 3: 93 ideas
- 29 feedback forms received

5 Visual Summary of the Outcome

A visual record that summarizes the outcome of the session.



6 Summary of the Results of Conversation 1

During the first conversation participants explored the evolution of the WSIS vision.

Several perspectives emerged in response to **Question 1**:

In 2003, we had a common vision for building an Information Society.
10 years after what have we achieved and what opportunities are ahead of us?

Past achievements

In the area of past achievements, WSIS stakeholders highlighted the increased awareness of all stakeholders of the implications, benefits and drawbacks of the information society. Access, connectivity, mobile penetration and innovation in ICTs have all grown as has the involvement of civil society and private sector for ICT for Development.

Future opportunities

In terms of future opportunities, WSIS stakeholders identified several areas of interest.

People oriented policies and advocacy, with a strong focus on ethics, access to ICTs, inclusion of more actors including youth and elderly people, universal service and empowering rights through ICTs.

Development of new technologies and innovation, highlight ways to fill the infrastructure balance include increased mobile penetration, IPv6 strategy, SMART e-Government, FDNet, and national plans for integration of ICTs.

Partnerships and cooperation, where the participation of civil society was evoked as being essential, as were the exchanges of expertise, and the implementation of multi-stakeholder platform through WSIS.

Cybersecurity was seen as a big challenge and finally keeping the fast changing nature of ICTs in mind a proposal was made that there could have been a mid-WSIS review in Five years since its inception.

The full transcript of all the main ideas from Conversation 1 can be found below:

Question 1

In 2003, we had a common vision for building an Information Society.
10 years after what have we achieved and what opportunities are ahead of us?

Past Achievements:

1. Awareness has increased;
2. There is more awareness of the threats and dangers in the use of ICTs and there is a need to mitigate such threats (e.g. Cybercrime) through appropriate legislations;
3. Increased understanding of information society;
4. Awareness of the benefits and drawbacks (Risks of misinformation and misuse);
5. Increased awareness of decision makers;
6. Multi-stakeholder cooperation;
7. Better relations and communication among stakeholders. Drawing on diverse experiences and remits;
8. Increased mobile penetration (Bangladesh- from 1% in 2003 to 65% now);
9. Increased Internet usage (Bangladesh – from 0% to 21% now);
10. Created VSO to reduce digital divide;
11. Increased access and connectivity;
12. Better technology than 10 years ago;
13. Monopoly of the ICT sector has been broken and creativity and innovation has increased;
14. The world is in better terms of broadband and internet penetration;
15. More demand today for ICT 4D from civil society and private sector than 10 years ago;

Future opportunities:

People oriented policies & advocacy

16. Needs for ethics on internet, an un-politicized charter involving: people (citizens), governments, civil society and technicians;
17. Empowering rights and freedoms though ICTs;
18. Human oriented technological development ahead of military oriented development (transcending the military dimension of ICT);
19. We need to develop more pertinent application to promote the development of the information society. We need apps development, ecosystems in different countries;
20. Global ethics- internet principles;
21. Creation of domain : respect of multi-lingualism and diversity;
22. Use of technology for bottom up approach to development (informing policy with the eyes of people and underrepresented groups);
23. Opportunity to connect further and create a knowledge society and achieve well-being and happiness of people;
24. Reduce digital divide;
25. Universal service obligation;
26. Accountability of actors for their actions. For ICT professionals that means having professionalism;
27. Empowering using smart multi actor approach;
28. Ending the idea of south and north technology. Transfer to unlock hidden opportunities and support real productive partnerships;
29. Children + Youth creativity should not be disturbed by WSIS;
30. Youth are very adept in technology;
31. There are more actors in the sector : old people (use tablets) and people with disabilities should be taken into account when making decisions;
32. Internet is a basic human right;
33. Broadband access for landlocked countries should be revisited so that citizens have access to ICT services;
34. Government need to be innovative in providing online services to their citizens;
35. How to improve access for underserved communities? There is an opportunity for integrating excluded populations;
36. Renew educational system and digital natives;

Development of new technologies & innovation

37. Infrastructural gap still exist;
38. Need for ultra-Band for Internet of Things;
39. Availability of national plans for the integration of ICTs in the planning of national development;
40. e-Government maturity;
41. Virtual health collaboration;
42. Increase mobile penetration: m-banking and money transfer;
43. Increase Internet access through mobiles in Kenya;
44. Access rural areas still a challenge in developing nations;
45. Smart e-Gov is for what? SMART: Seamless, Mobile, Agile, Responsive and Trusted;
46. Focus on SMART education , "Smart learning initiate";
47. Federal Network drive (FDNet);
48. Sustainability of growth. IPV6 strategy;
49. A geopolitical alert to technological realities;

Partnerships and cooperation

50. Multi-stakeholder charter of fundamental principles for internet;
51. Elevate technology culture among government entities;
52. Greater cooperation between states and the international organization;
53. Possibility of exchange of expertise allowing implementation of applications nationwide;
54. Etablissement de feuilles de routes pour la mise en place de solutions ;
55. International organizations need to support mobilization around ICT4D for each government and a national long term ICT4D strategy + budget. (broadband, skills capacity building , ICT for better services to citizens, teacher's education;
56. Participation de la société civile avec le secteur privé ;
57. Synergy of topics in discussions; implementing the multi-stakeholder platform vision through WSIS;

Security

58. Cyber, safety, culture;

59. Cybersecurity is a big challenge;

Other

60. Strengthening capacity and context development;

7 Summary of the Results of Conversation 2

During the first conversation participants explored the evolution of the WSIS vision and Action Lines.

The following trends emerged in response to **Question 2:**

The common vision and guiding principles were translated into 11 Action Lines.
Over the years in what ways has the scope of the Action Lines expanded?

Social inclusion, was highlighted, notably the involvement of civil society, multilingualism and access to other cultures as well as education and the need to manage information and knowledge.

Gender issues were considered and specifically the need to include women in the policy making and access to ICT.

Security issues were emphasised, including prevention of misuse, IPRs, child online protection and the need for greater responsibility by all stakeholders in the use of data. Furthermore, the **Ethical dimension** involved in a responsible use of ICTs was mentioned.

The expansion of and access to infrastructure, was considered by participants as essential, in particular as regard new Broadband technologies.

Action Lines were seen to have **expanded** in areas such as climate change, e-waste, open data, cyber ethics and cybersecurity, a social inclusive internet, social media and more. The interconnectedness of the action lines was also underlined.

The full transcript of all the main ideas from Conversation 2 can be found below:

Question 2

The common vision and guiding principles were translated into 11 Action Lines.
Over the years in what ways has the scope of the Action Lines expanded?

Social impact

1. More forums on content development;
2. C1. Including the voice of civil society with youth, poor citizens and women represented in policy making;
3. Information vs. knowledge society;
4. Multilingualism “the right to access other cultures online”;
5. S’inspirer des expériences de pays avances;

6. Patriarcat Etat – Constructeurs/éditeurs;
7. Etablissement de protocole d'accord en partenariat avec ces pays;

Gender

8. Gender issues;
9. Social inclusion (forums on women and children);
10. More emphasis on "education" to the right of underrepresented groups to internet/media (e.g. women);

Security/ Cybersecurity

11. Amplification of the security dimension of the information society;
12. Preventing misuse of IT services (e.g. addiction, cybercrime);
13. Security, combating threats, child online protection;
14. Intellectual Property Rights;
15. Limitations barriers to enter software market by entrepreneurs;
16. Cybersecurity must be enhanced through ethical accountability for actions in the use of ICTs;
17. Cyber ID misuse and abuse of ICT;
18. Since 2005 technology has exploded and information both public and private has increased. Therefore there needs to be greater responsibility by all stakeholders in the use of this data;

Ethics

19. Open and ethical practices- independence of the world wide web;
20. Sharing open data through smart devices;
21. Linkages between new openings/opportunities and new barriers emerging, for example multilingualism, ensuring people's access to understand new languages;
22. Ethical dimension related to the usages in the information society;
23. Paradigm of being responsible;
24. Emphasize Net neutrality building capacity around the topic (C3+C4);
25. U-turn of markets and exposure of personal computers;

ICT Infrastructure

26. We have expanded to include broadband technologies;
27. Externalization of contents and capacities → Cloud phenomenon (security, privacy, cost);
28. Emphasis on the Broadband in the development of the Telecom infrastructure;
29. Technology and Infrastructure choices that promote access and inclusion;

30. Access:
    - Lot of progress, necessity to share best practices and involve all stakeholders
    - Wireless access as game changers in connecting rural areas

31. Multi-Stakeholder participation in implementing all action lines, a lot of progress has been made in cooperation among different stakeholders. More can be done;

32. Emergence of new Broadband technologies, 4th generation mobile networks;

33. Islands of Internet;

Action Lines Expansion

34. Innovation in AL C7 ICT Applications accessible to previously un-connected communities;

35. Evolving action lines through:

    - Policy

    - Technology

    - Public/Private Partnerships

36. Cross cutting characters of Actions Lines require emphasis;

37. Expanding scope of AL C7 ICT Applications as it did not include ICT and climate change, e-waste, ICTs for transparency, open government/open data, etc.

38. Content creation and e-services have expanded but there is more to come;

39. Emphasis on interconnectedness of action lines (ethics, environment, human rights, gender issues, cyber security … etc.) child abuse, health, cyber identity;

40. Expansion of action lines to include:

    - Openness of the internet

    - Social networks, wireless technology.

41. Opportunity:
    - Assessing the impact of new technologies
    - Socially inclusive internet (gender, access for people with disabilities)

42. C5/C10 Promote a culture of safe cyber culture;

43. Build capacity around cyber security and wise use of internet;

44. Develop a cyber-ethics and a cyber-legislation at a global level;

45. Cannot replace culture by technology;

46. All fixed → mobile but let's not forget the need for fixed to allow high bandwidth applications, e.8g. tele-medicine;

47. Expanded to include better technology;

8 Summary of the Results of Conversation 3

During the third and conclusive conversation participants determined how the WSIS Actions Lines could be expanded beyond 2015 to reflect the developments of the last years and in preparation for future evolution.

WSIS stakeholders present produced an impressive number of over 90 items in response to **Question 3**:

What are the emerging themes that need inclusion in the WSIS Action Lines?

Public Governance, including green ICTs, interregional workshops between states and civil society, ICTs as a tool for governance and to protect resources.

Infrastructure, including broadband, cloud computing, physical infrastructure and cybersecurity.

Different aspects of **Access** were listed, access to services and information, inclusion of all stakeholders, unencumbered use of internet, continuation of open source and capacity building.

Capacity Building on new technologies, for practitioners and for women and youth.

Security issues, including content management, cybercrime, child online protection and risk management.

Cultural factors including the protection of culture through ICTs was evoked as were aspects related to **Ethics**, accountability and **Measurement** of goals.

Cooperation, inclusion of special partnerships with academia, civil society and private sector and volunteer work.

The full transcript of all the main ideas from Conversation 3 can be found below:

Question 3

What are the emerging themes that need inclusion in the WSIS Action Lines?

Public Governance

1. Green ICT;
2. Using technology to protect resources;
3. Balanced governance of the information society resources;
4. Contribution to visionary human resources development for a globalized world able to communicate peacefully;
5. ICT as a powerful tool for global governance (child protection, gender parity, environmental protection and conservation, fight against criminality, security of information, transparent communication, etc);
6. Multiplier des ateliers interrégionaux et inter-pays et la société civile.

Infrastructure

7. Broadband, mobility, radio elective spectrum, digital television;
8. Regulation mechanism to be split into two levels: physical infrastructure (controlled by Nation States) and global convention on cyber-security;
9. Cloud computing: infrastructure problems, stakes (accessibility, security and costs for the countries).

Access

10. Assess the effect of information society on the first generation of digital natives and correct drawbacks;
11. Accessibility especially for persons with disabilities, women, youth;
12. Open internet standards – from organizations like IETF, WBC, IEEE, ISOC
13. Innovation;
14. ICTs/broadband connectivity;
15. Cybersecurity;
16. Regulation development;
17. Accountability;
18. Access should include guiles for data roaming – universal accessibility;
19. Interoperability (very important);
20. Accessibilité aux plus jeunes enfants tout en protégeant leur innocence surtout contre les abus sexuels ;
21. Beyond access: what can we do with it? (open societies, innovation);
22. Human rights and freedom of expression: the importance to use the internet in unencumbered ways;
23. Inclusion of people: evaluation criteria of the penetrations of the information society;
24. Inclusion of women;
25. Continuation of open source;
26. Infrastructure;
27. Capacity building (social-technological);
28. Rule of law;
29. Culture, local content;
30. Diversity.

Capacity Building

31. Ongoing capacity building related to new technologies and usages development;
32. Regulation of ICTS and practitioners;
33. Capacity building for women, youth and the disabled.

Security

34. Global platform for cybercrime prevention;
35. Risk management of using ICTs within (an) economy (ies);
36. Safety and Internet;
37. Child online protection;
38. Security/Planning;
39. Balance;
40. Cyber-security is a principal concern for going forward;
41. Content management ;
42. Cyber-crime.

Enabling Environment

43. Ubiquity or not.

Application

44. Promotion of an integrated approach of 'smart education' through ICT;
45. Research and development;
46. Use of ICTs for disasters;
47. Climate Change;
48. Education around ethics of internet and using responsibility;
49. E-business: business drivers and models need to be catered for ;
50. Human-centered;
51. Values-centered;
52. Less technology based;
53. Link to strategies.

Culture

54. Preservations of cultural identities of peoples;
55. Multi-linguism and cultural diversity;
56. Citizens-centered;
57. Disappearing technology – put humans in the centre;
58. Bringing ICT in the domain of freedom of expression;
59. More concretely, access and produce on an open internet;
60. Respect des cultures nationales dans l'ouverture de la diversité;
61. ICT and infrastructure needs to be dynamic in measure to adapt to the latest technology;
62. In 2020 the PC generation will represent elderly people.

Media

63. Social networks (important);
64. Media and literacy;
65. How do you handle information;
66. Dealing with 'new' internet/media users from developing countries in an inclusive and constructive way;
67. Connecting them to the internet should be the first step;
68. How to use their participation to change policies/collect their opinions;
69. Creating a body that deals and protects them;
70. Partnerships – civil society inclusive;
71. Lack of legal aspects – integration required.

Ethics

72. Professionalism in ICT;
73. Code of ethics;
74. Demonstrated professional development;
75. Following body of knowledge;
76. Best practices;
77. Ethics and professional accountability ;
78. Promotion and ethical dimension in the information society;
79. Policies should be technology neutral;
80. Ensure a transparent, open and inclusive governance of the internet in a multi-stakeholder fashion;
81. Renforcement des capacités et coopération entre les pays en voie de développement et les pays développés ;
82. Responsible internet ;
83. Ethics at the core of action lines;
84. Measurement of goals (model/methodology);
85. Intellectual property around the world.

Cooperation

86. Pan-stakeholder model should be included as action lines;
87. Special importance to partnerships – civil society, academia, private sector, government;
88. ITU to promote visibility of IT industry as a major partner in the multi-stakeholder approach;
89. Include all private sector industries in the achievement of WSIS goals and vision;
90. Tenir compte des besoins réels des gens avant tout ;
91. Sector-based action lines ;
92. Volunteer work ;
93. Ongoing assessment/review of actions within 10 years.

9 Midway Town Hall

Following the first conversation round, a town hall session allowed participants to share their experiences and insights with the group.

A need to convene sooner than 10 years for WISIS was expressed, emphasizing the rapid and dynamic changes in technology.

Many reiterated the benefit ICTs have on social economic development and called for stronger partnerships, also referred to as "multi-stakeholder charter" to ensure that all citizens of the world have access to ICTs.

The challenges that come with ICTs were recognized as well; security and privacy continue to raise issues which need to be mitigated.

An achievement has been how quickly e-government projects developed.

Inclusion of all social groups in society: women, elderly, disabled etc. was evoked in many instances and a greater focus on ethics and education was deemed necessary.

It was noted the all WSIS participants agree that the multistakeholder model is very effective. Perhaps a "multistakeholder charter" could be created.

What has been achieved is the recognition that the internet and ICTs are necessary for life. It started from nothing but now everybody needs the internet. To achieve the next step everybody must have affordable access to the Internet.

It is necessary to heighten awareness of the benefits and risk of ICTs. The challenge is to close the gap between evolution of technology and the overall regulatory bodies and the institutional framework. Education and capacity building must adapt and connect with the speed of the development of technology.

Young people do not always have adequate access to Internet and ICTs to support their education. Countries are working hard to improve on inadequate infrastructure.

We have seen the development of cheaper devices and better accessibility. We are now facing the challenge of mass computer literacy. There must be a significant focus on education infrastructure. Fortunately we are all speaking in the same language and terminology with regard to ICTs. However this also needs to be extended to country level.

10 Final Town Hall

WSIS Stakeholders present during the Visioning Challenge World Café expressed satisfaction with the opportunity of exchanges and they further added some key main insights that emerged from session. Some of the comments are captured below:

- This session has been a wonderful way for people to share their views in a comfortable environment. It is good to see so many new trends in the Action Lines, however we should not lose sight of the fact that there are existing issues which remain pertinent.
- Measuring the goals is essential. We must link the synergies between governments and all other stakeholders. Review on what we have achieved is never complete. We must look into the future. WSIS helps brings us together to create a new roadmap for the future.
- There is a need to have better cooperation between developed and developing countries regarding ICT education. In some ways the trainers (developed countries) need to be trained themselves in order to gain a better understanding of the key issues.

- All avenues of interaction need to be open. Often the views and work of ICT ministers who participate in WSIS Forum are not seen as mainstream by their respective governments. We also believe young people are missing from the process. Youth have a huge part to play in the future of ICTs for development. We have moved from digital governments to digital governance. There is a need for the process to be more inclusive.
- I would just like to say I have this magic feeling that we are shaping the future by being a part of this process today.
- I think we should consider that there are problems of poverty. The dream of WSIS was also to alleviate poverty. While it is important to have education, there must be jobs available for young people after their studies have finished.
- I would just like to say I hope session like this will have an influence on the WSIS interprets the idea of the multistakeholder model.

Closing remarks by Mr Adama Samassekou, Chairman of WSIS Preparatory Committee Geneva

Mr Samassekou summed up the day's work and encouraged future action. Highlights of his closing remarks are captured below:

Today we have had a fruitful dialogue among various partners; governments, civil societies and international organizations. This is what we need beyond 2015. The reason for WSIS is the potential there is for ICTs to benefit all humans. We believed ICTs will help accelerate the MDG goals. The priority is to use ICTs to make the lives of people better.

Why haven't we achieved this now?

We have lost the vision. We need to enhance dialogue between all sectors. 800 million illiterate people in the world today are unacceptable.

We must also include academia as they can tell us the effects of any misuse of ICTs. At all national levels we need to encourage governments to set up the multi-stakeholder approach. We must create a greater global platform to establish the impact and potential of ICTs. All of us here are committed to this cause and we are ready to fight for this.

Mr Samassekou warmly thanked the WSIS Stakeholders, the WSIS secretariat and the World Café organizing team.

WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge: Tunis Phase (World Café)

World Café @ WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge

Day 2
Tunis Phase (2005), Tunis Agenda for the Information Society - 10 Years after

11:00-14:00, Thursday, 16 May 2013
Geneva

Facilitator's Report

Summary

The focus of the discussions of the second World Café at WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge was a reflection on the Tunis Phase (2005), Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, how this has evolved in the last ten years and what opportunities lay ahead beyond 2015.

The event assembled over 80 WSIS participants, of which some had participated in the previous World Café on Day 1 of the Visioning Challenge, to discuss about the Geneva Phase (2003) – Geneva Plan of Action.

Together, the two events yielded a rich output reflecting the vision of the WSIS participants for the future of this multi-stakeholder platform beyond 2015.

The photo collection of the event can be found at:

http://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/8744367522/in/set-72157633455272002

1 Structure

The session was divided into three conversation rounds, each guided by a strategic question. In addition, two town hall discussions were held to connect the various ideas that emerged, identify common trends, and determine the new initiatives.

The programme was structured as follows:

11:00 Introduction
11:30 Conversation 1
12:00 Conversation 2
12:30 Midway Town Hall
12:45 Break (light lunch)
13:15 Conversation 3
13:40 Final Town Hall
14:00 Closing

2 Purpose, goals and questions

The purpose of the event was to offer an opportunity for WSIS participants to explore together their views on the evolution of WSIS Implementation Process, how its outcomes and impact can be strengthened and what are the challenges and opportunities ahead, beyond 2015.

To this effect, the three conversation rounds of the WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge World Café on the Tunis Agenda were triggered by the important questions listed below.

Theme	Goal
Conversation 1, Question 1 **If we were to redesign the WSIS Implementation Process what are the key features and mechanisms we would integrate in it?**	Explore the potential for development of the Implementation Process
Conversation 2, Question 2 The WSIS Forum has evolved as a global multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism platform. **What elements can be added to strengthen the outcomes of the Forum?**	Identify strengthening factors for the multi-stakeholder platform
Conversation 3, Question 3 **WSIS Beyond 2015? What are the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead of us?**	Vision the future of WSIS post 2015

3 Overall figures

- **80** participants
- **Three** conversation rounds
- Total event duration: **3 hrs**
- **192** ideas and suggestions
    - Conversation 1: 83 ideas
    - Conversation 2: 55 ideas
    - Conversation 3: 54 ideas
- **42** feedback forms received

4 Visual Summary of the Outcome

A visual record summarizes the outcome of the session.

5 Summary of the Results of Conversation 1

Several perspectives emerged in response to **Question 1:**

If we were to redesign the WSIS Implementation Process what are the key features and mechanisms we would integrate in it?

Mechanisms and Measurable Targets - the process should include key implantation areas and clear targets, progress should be monitored and time frames set for implementation. Proposals were made also on the length of the overall process and on the intervals between Forum sessions.

ITU/WSIS – ITU to provide a repository of success stories and to ensure that the WSIS review process keeps pace with technology advancements.

Regional Governments – to strengthen regional coordination of the process and establish regional preparatory meetings for WSIS Forum.

Role of Governments – to create an enabling environment for access to internet and reduce the cost of broadband, establish tax waivers and introduce solid assessment methods.

Ethics, Inclusiveness, Gender and Diversity – these considerations appeared as a common thread throughout the conversations.

Bridging the digital divide - identify countries that require support , consider other divides such as urban-rural and gender, recycle old communication devices

Partnerships and Collaboration – clarify roles of existing stakeholders and include new partners

The full transcript of all the main ideas from Conversation 1 can be found below:

Conversation 1, Question 1

If we were to redesign the WSIS Implementation Process what are the key features and mechanisms we would integrate in it?

Mechanisms

Measurable Targets

1. Evaluate progress in a way that includes a matrix of challenges and risks with respect to implementation;
2. Implementation of action line should be categorized;
3. Mise en place d'un processus d'évaluation basé sur les indicateurs fiables reflétant la réalité et le niveau de développement;
4. Take stock of the achievements made in the MDG, analyze weaknesses and challenges and build on them;
5. Need clear targets and clearer roadmap;
6. No review processes only visioning;
7. Assess the increased scope for action lines;

8. Key feature for implementation process multi-stakeholder model needs to be put in operation at all levels;
9. Put in place key result areas to be achieved by each action line;
10. Set a time frame for implementing each action plans;
11. Develop broad targets and evaluate regularly and possibly adapt;
12. To expend the time line maybe another 10 years;
13. Host WSIS forum only every 2 years and focus on special topics and regional meetings at all levels.

Suggestions for the WSIS Forum

14. Recognize social media in future WSIS processes;
15. Various sessions to be repeated during the period of WSIS;
16. One topic/issue for one day so that we can discuss thoroughly;
17. Review of processes every 3 years, because of changes in technology;
18. Encourage countries by inviting them to showcase their successes;
19. ITU to provide global policy for access to global services by anyone perhaps through taxation;
20. Moins d'objectifs mais des objectives réalisables, meilleures implications d'acteurs nouveaux comme l'Union Postale Universelle.

WSIS Focus at a Regional Level

21. Monitoring of implementation should be the result also of a network of NGO's that would have the capacity to include grassroots participation;
22. Incentivize sharing of practices and collaboration without prizes and funding;
23. Best practice showcase should be attended by all;
24. To strengthen regional coordination of WSIS implementation process and programme;
25. The need to establish regional preparatory meetings leading up to WSIS forum, for the purpose of streamlining the issues;
26. Développement de continues au niveau local ;
27. Try to influence the policy makers to join in the implementation process;
28. Roadmaps should be developed at an international, national and regional level in order to define and assign responsibilities;
29. Each member country must have representation in each session.

Role of Governments

30. Government to create an enabling environment to allow the population to fully utilize internet benefits as they wish;
31. Internet governance for development;
32. Ubiquitous society;
33. Multi-stakeholderism;
34. Cloud Computing;
35. Plus fort engagement des états dans le développement des TICS dans les pays;
36. Governments to play a facilitating role in creating enabling environment through tax waivers on ICT equipment to enhance private sector participation;
37. There are two pathways: the productive society or the unproductive society;
38. Two main agendas: education and public policy in ICT;
39. Reduce price of broadband, countries to make it available to the poor and those who cannot afford high prices;
40. Taking into account the outcomes of the evaluation process;
41. Need for more solid assessment methods, criteria and indicators

Funding

42. More funding for collaboration on WSIS projects
43. Fond de financement pour les pays du Sud
44. Connectivity problem is a great challenge for many countries

Technical Topics

45. Increase the trust by providing better security;
46. Standardization of the services in ICT (introducing a scaling);
47. Information security: cloud, poor/lacking of proper policy, guideline acts and awareness;
48. ICT for security and sovereignty;
49. Internet will change the world for the better: better education, better health and better understanding;
50. Expand broader access to internet for everyone. This will bring peace and understanding in the whole world and no more reasons for war, to put everyone connected to speak together, have affordable education and health;

51. Should regroup the topics like networking, communications, etc;
52. Reorganize the day: one day for how to develop (issue) then put recommendations ;
53. Développement des stratégies dans la lutte contre le cyber criminalité.

Ethics

54. Elaboration d'une charge des principes généraux d'éthique;
55. Trust and confidence: e-participation;
56. More integrity and honesty in the system;
57. Transparency in monitoring and evaluation.

Gender and Diversity

58. Renforcer l'égalité entre homme et femme;
59. Integrate gender analysis throughout the process;
60. Respect diversity;
61. Cultural diversity;
62. Redesign process towards greater inclusivity of all stakeholders.

Bridging the digital divide

63. Not to lose sight of the fundamental challenges of poverty eradication; focusing on connectivity issues;
64. Développement de la large bande dans tous les pays;
65. People's actual access to cell phones, laptop and other ICT services;
66. Provide active support to least developed countries;
67. Actual access to ICT services such as cell phones, laptop and other electronic equipment;
68. To strengthen the ethical dimensions in the WSIS action line;
69. Charter and éthique pour le cyberspace;
70. Qualité du contenu plutôt que la quantité;
71. Participation accrue des intellectuels et les philosophes;
72. Internet for all;
73. Digital divide: urban-rural divide, gender divide, liberal-conservative, poor-rich divide;
74. Old communication device recycling: manufacturer should make compatible device, locally developed, threat to the environment;

75. Identify countries that are lagging behind in terms of WSIS implementation and provide special support to bring them up to standard;

76. Identify LCCs: monitoring and supporting.

Partnerships and Collaboration

77. Clarifier le rôle de chaque partenaire: gouvernement, société civile, ONG;

78. To use technology to share best practices across the globe;

79. Encourage less open data;

80. We are the only planet where there's life; we need to celebrate;

81. Further engagement of all UN Agencies in the WSIS Process;

82. Active involvement of PPP and civil society.

6 Summary of the Results of Conversation 2

The following trends emerged from **Question 2:**

The WSIS Forum has evolved as a global multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism platform. What elements can be added to strengthen the outcomes of the Forum?

Role of Governments - bottom up methodologies for outcomes, raise awareness and engagement amongst politicians, enforce more corporate social responsibility, develop consistent regulations and provide funding and resources.

Evaluation and Timing – reviews, evaluation and monitoring at different stages of the process.

Ethics - transparency and inclusiveness in sharing and drafting of outcomes.

Accessibility – captioning for all WSIS sessions to include persons with disabilities.

Multistakeholders – the number and type of stakeholders should be expanded to include international technical bodies and other social actors.

Communication and Media – use social media to create awareness, communicate more about WSIS, create and encourage remote participation.

Capacity Building – fostering innovation, train the trainers.

Technical Areas - expand these by including Could Computing and other emerging technologies.

The full transcript of all the main ideas from Conversation 2 can be found below:

Conversation 2, Question 2

The WSIS Forum has evolved as a global multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism platform.
What elements can be added to strengthen the outcomes of the Forum?

Role of Governments

48. Emphasis on bottom-up methodology for all Outcomes;
49. Avoir dans chaque pays une stratégie nationale de la société de l'information qui impliquerait les différentes parties à contribuer à la réduction de la fracture numérique;
50. Funding/financial resources;
51. Renforcer le rôle des gouvernements en sensibilisant d'avantage les politiciens et mieux éclairer sur les enjeux pour mieux les engager;
52. To enforce more corporate social responsibility;
53. Consistent government regulations;
54. Workshop to be repeated for maximum benefit.

Evaluation and Timing

55. Feedback should be taken and considered after each session and for the overall program;

56. Post-evaluation after the Forum and how it contributes to other WSIS agendas;

57. Mid-term review should be introduced as one of the features of WSIS;

58. Timeline for implementation also monitoring and evaluation of the WSIS process.

Access / Ethics

59. Transparency in drafting the outcome;

60. More inclusive rural/illiterate/poor;

61. Suivi évaluation au niveau régional;

62. Customization and acculturation (expecting cultural differences);

63. More representation;

64. Underrepresentation from youth.

Accessibility

65. Captioning for all sessions of the WSIS so that all people – including persons with disabilities, multilingual participants can follow all proceedings more easily.

Multistakeholders

66. Increasing multistakeholder participants by having a Standard Body and define protocol for multistakeholder cooperation over internet;

67. Asking standard bodies like IMF to join this event;

68. Ensure every country's participation in every summit;

69. Ensure that processes are more open to all stakeholders;

70. Strengthen true multi-stakeholder participation;

71. Update WSIS stakeholder groups to include more:
    - Youth
    - Media
    - Academia

72. Multistakeholders as ICANN, IANA, IGF, IAB, IRTF, IETF, IEE, UDRP, CCTLDs, gTLDs, and ISOC are invited to share their contributions with WSIS for the future;

73. More clarity about the respective roles of government, private sector, and civil society through an inclusive conversation among all stakeholders;

74. Ensure that outcomes resonate at the national level;

75. Invite vendors to be part of participants;

76. Actors:
    - a. The youth;
    - b. The parliamentarians:
        - - Public policy
        - - Economy
        - - Education

77. Value:
    a. Refresh the attributes of WSIS to see the particular differences among countries;
    b. Pragmatic approach from ICT Policy (PPP) i.e. training program for the stakeholders to add to the process.

Communication and Media

78. Use of social media;

79. Involved the social media for creating more awareness;

80. WSIS n'est pas parlant;

81. Introduce zonal forum for every continent;

82. A blog can be opened to share the knowledge, experience, implementation challenges;

83. Update WSIS data basis to 2015 for policy discourse

    - 2 billion mobile → 7 billion

    - 800m intern users → 25 billion

84. Remote participation:
    - Saves times
    - Saves money
    - Saves expenditures on infrastructure

85. Introduce a world WSIS ICT help desk where countries can note their concerns and ask for help;

86. Timeline management for each session to have more time for WSIS stakeholders to share ideas.

Training

87. Capacity building:

    - Better representation

    - For local issue

88. Capacity building:

    - Workshops
    - Training
    - Seminars
    - Conferences
    - Train the trainers

89. Sharing technology know how and innovative experiences;

90. Include transversal issues relating to skills, competences and capacity;

91. Outcomes of the Action line sessions must be available right after the session.

Technical Areas

92. Implement newest technology in the internet access – "Cloud Computing";

93. The Review Process;

94. Vulgariser la notion de société de l'information en vue d'une meilleure compréhension par le grand public.

Integration of the post MDG's process with WSIS

95. Integration of the post millennium development goals process with the WSIS process.

7 Summary of the Results of Conversation 3

Clear proposals on many aspects of the future evolution of WSIS emerged in response to **Question 3:**

WSIS Beyond 2015? What are the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead of us?

Challenges – a number of challenges were identified such as security threats, aligning WSIS goals with MDG, ensuring that every voice is heard, relevance in local languages, poverty issues, leaving no country behind, intellectual property rights.

Opportunities – an even greater number of opportunities were identified in the following areas:

Advocacy & Accountability – advocacy for knowledge sharing, multicultural and multilingual content and access for every human being, ICTs to reduce the geographical gaps; include WSIS dialogue into treaties and conventions, measure targets and progress.

Capacity building & Innovation – connect health and agriculture, ICTs to empower SMEs, develop cybersecurity skills

Partnerships and collaboration – sharing knowledge between countries on development of ICTs, improve regional coordination.

Security - a global convention on cyber security and a cyber Interpol.

The full transcript of all the main ideas from Conversation 3 can be found below:

Question 3

WSIS Beyond 2015? What are the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead of us?

Challenges

1. Security threats;
2. More alignment between WSIS goals & MDGs process beyond 2015;
3. Développer plus de contenue au niveau local par les pays en développement;
4. Addictions to internet, lifestyle issues, children are not playing anymore;
5. Privacy + piracy;
6. Sortir du cycle infernal du business par TIC;
7. Common level of understanding on ICT;
8. No country is left behind in global society;
9. Ensuring every voice is heard – especially youth;
10. Make the multi-stakeholders really work;
11. Poverty issues in development country could be challenge;
12. Crime, suicide, terrorism;
13. Relevance, content in local language;
14. WSIS beyond 2015 : a catalyzer of the next MDGs;
15. Intellectual property issues vs. open software/data. More out of the box thinking needed.

Opportunities

Advocacy & Accountability

16. Global Outreach;
17. Making sure that 2/3 of the worlds is connected so there will be better business opportunities in ICTs;
18. Connecting the next 5 billion people to the Internet and giving developing countries an access to economic opportunities;

19. Language and culture neutral IT services;
20. Responsible internet;
21. Digital divide; women, children , illiterate;
22. ICT reduced geographical gaps: Explore cyber world; work virtually, global village, outsourcing;
23. Logo, mascotte qui symbolise le WSIS en général sur le réle des TIC dans le domaine sociale, économique et culturel ;
24. Garder une certaine qualité de vie: allons doucement pour diriger de qui est déjà disponible;
25. Roles models -ethical, moral, legal binding;
26. Need to map action plan from WSIS with other organization to ensure ICT can really eradicate poverty;
27. The WSIS will be totally accessible both actually and remotely to persons with disabilities with captioning and accessible remote tools;
28. Open and inclusive approach to WSIS process;
29. Promote responsible and ethical behavior in the use of ICTs;
30. Opportunity for global access for every human being; open technology standards for everyone so we have global interoperability;
31. The goal is that after 2015 developers and manufacturers realize to use universal design to make ICTs accessible to all people in the world so no one is left out of the global conversation;
32. WSIS 2015: inclusion of youth and other multi-stakeholders in ICT, access, knowledge;
33. Establish a global village;
34. Mesurer les objectives réalisés dans les 11 lignes d'action (état des lieux) et en deuxième temps, définir des objectifs limites, quantifiables ou mesurables ;
35. Inclusive information society in a multicultural, multi-lingual, local content and its diversity;
36. It will be a good idea if we could put WSIS dialogue into treaties and conventions;
37. Positive multistakeholder approach to implement targets, actions lines and cultural diversity.

Capacity building & Innovation

38. Support capacity for the development of cybersecurity skills;
39. Develop infrastructure and connectivity;
40. Use of common applications by member countries will make prices cheaper;

41. Ensuring development of connections;
42. Connecting on health and agriculture;
43. Easy to reach our goal by electronic way;
44. Opportunity for opening local development to be proactive in usage of ICTs;
45. Beyond 2015, the goal is that 2/3 of the world be connected to the internet and will increase broadband;
46. ICT for the Empowerment of SMEs;
47. Facilitations of government policy implementation;
48. Leverage economic opportunities & benefit among countries on the digital economy;
49. Developing countries can help in capacity building.

Partnerships and collaboration

50. Regional coordination;
51. Good social activities and cultural forces need to rely on strong open public educational system;
52. To make it possible for all countries to be involved in a knowledge sharing process regarding development of ICTs in their countries.

Security

53. Global convention on Cybersecurity;
54. Establish a cyberinterpol.

8 Comments from the Town Halls Discussions

The town hall discussion started with a summary of the results of the outcome World Café held on Day 1 of the Visioning Challenge (15 May), which focused on the Geneva Phase (2003) – Geneva Plan of Action, which yielded over 200 ideas and proposals around the achievements of the Action Lines, their expansion and the way they should be developed in the future.

Delegates expressed their appreciation for the World Café process which allows for open dialogue and active engagement of everyone. Comments include:

- Through the conversation light emerges
- This debate is a very important for the human exchange of experiences
- World Café is great format to debate and to hear other WSIS stakeholders views and opinions
- Thank you for this opportunity to run a lively discussion and conversation

Several comments were made with reference to the content of the World Café:

- The issue of the privacy and security was evoked as an important component to be included into the debate for WSIS.
- The notion of inclusiveness and the reinforcement of the multi-stakeholder platform were emphasized. Participants consider diversity, respect for cultures, inclusion of new stakeholders such as youth and the elderly, as well as new organizations, as being areas for expansion.
- It was also said that digital divide would be better addressed through welcoming the under-represented groups into the WSIS process.
- The fact that post MDG process should be more integrated into the WSIS+10 process. These should be in a closer relation, since WSIS serves as a catalyst for the MDGs. WSIS started at the same time as MDGs started and this correlation should be maintained.
- The importance of the intellectual property in the online world and ICTs world to protect users and knowledge exchange.

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

High-Level Dialogues

The High-Level Dialogues provided an interesting blend of expert panel and audience interaction, on specific topics identified as relevant and crucial within the mandate of the WSIS

HLD1 Women's Empowerment in the Information Society: Systematic, Scalable Strategies

Tuesday 14 May — 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Room Popov — E/F/Passive A

HLD2 Smart Climate Change Monitoring: Expanding Access to Information on Weather, Climate and Water (World Meteorological Organization/International Telecommunications Union)

Tuesday 14 May — 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Room C — E/F/Passive A

HLD3 ICT Innovations and Standards

Wednesday 15 May — 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Room C — E/F/Passive A

HLD4 Securing Cyberspace in a Borderless World: Vision 2015 and Beyond

Wednesday 15 May — 14:00 – 16:00

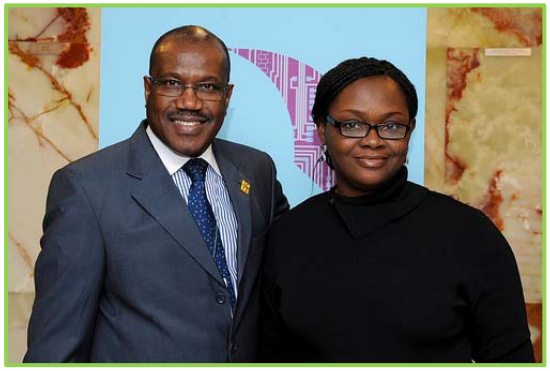
ITU Tower, Room Popov — E/F/Passive A

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

HLD1: Women's Empowerment in the Information Society: Systematic, Scalable Strategies

Tuesday 14 May 2013 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Room Popov E/F/Passive A



Niamh Scannel, Intel: "*We need diverse opinions on the solutions for better outcomes, together*."

Mario Maniewicz, ITU: "*Access to ICTs is not the real issue, empowering women through ICTs is the real issue*."

Jac Siew Min Kee, Association for Progressive Communication: "*ICTs are linked to all basic human rights. Therefore, it is necessary to create enabling conditions for the exercise of human rights through ICTs*."

Magdalena Gaj, Office of Electronic Communications, Poland: "*Broadband is the blood stream of economy, or even oxygen. And, the success of information society depends on equal access for both women and men*.

Gulden Turkoz-Cosslett, UN Women: "*ICTs are not gender-neutral and can reinforce stereotypes. A dialogue is needed..*"

***Dr Hamadoun I. Touré, ITU Secretary-General**: "I am delighted to be able to announce that ITU, UN Women and the UN Global Compact have agreed to launch an international multistakeholder consultation process to develop a Tech Sector Roadmap designed to tackle just these challenges."*

***Scovia Umulisa, Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA):** "Collecting statistics on gender will help us define which areas to invest in, and define which push governments need to give."*

Debated issues:

- Integrating gender analysis and principles in national digital and e-strategy frameworks and agendas – including their implementation and monitoring – as well as within sectorial interventions, e.g. e-health.
- Involving women as active and primary agents of change in owning, designing, using and adapting ICTs and ensuring their equal representation in decision-making positions in the public and private technology sector and doubling their representation in the work force as a whole.
- Building understanding, capacities and skills for women and girls to fully engage in the information society and to use ICTs for agency and empowerment as well as to progress in ICT careers. Promoting women's digital literacy and access and use of educational programmes and learning environments.
- Developing content that responds to women's needs and actively promoting women as content producers.
- Developing and collecting gender and sex-disaggregated data, and undertaking research and impact analysis on gender and ICT.
- Connecting human rights, gender and ICT frameworks, and promoting understanding of, addressing and reporting on information society issues within women's rights frameworks and national gender strategies.

Main outcomes of the session:

The goal of the HLD was to come out with systemic and scalable solutions to addressing women's empowerment in the information society. Proposed solutions included:

- Women's empowerment in the information is very much about the ability to realize and exercise their rights and depends on the quality of their engagement including around capacities, position as decision-makers, and in developing and using relevant content.
- Ensure that gender related barriers – socio-economic and cultural - are addressed hand in hand with other efforts.
- Collection of gender-disaggregated data by country so as to be fully aware of the situation, which area to invest in and tackle the issues
- As part of efforts to develop and implement effective e-frameworks, integrate women's ministries and gender advocates in the process and their perspectives in the results.
- Expansion of Universal Service Funds mandates so as to cover gender and make it a clearly defined line of action.

- Roadmap for the Tech Sector will be included in the WEPs after consultation with the community of stakeholders: private sector companies need to sign on to this initiative.
- Increasing the availability and use of telecentres for communities so as to train more women and facilitate access to ICTs.
- Increasing and retaining the amount of women in STEM-related curricula, meaning developing content that is relevant to women wherever they are.
- Harnessing the power of the media in portraying women in ICTs positively. "If you see it, you can be it"

Emerging trends relevant in the context of WSIS +10 process:

Despite progress, women still lack access, requisite skills, awareness and are not well represented in decision-making positions in the ICT sector. The above outcomes reflect areas for action in any forward looking document.

Panellists:

- Ms Gulden Turkoz-Cosslett, Director of Programming, UN Women
- Mr Mario Maniewicz, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications, Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), ITU
- H.E. Mrs Magdalena Gaj, President, Office of Electronic Communications, Poland
- Ms Scovia Umulisa, Statistics Analysis in Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA)
- Ms Niamh Scannell, Research Director, Intel Labs Europe
- Ms Jac Siew Min Kee, Women's Rights Programme Manager, Association for Progressive Communication

Moderator:

- Ms Deborah Taylor Tate, ITU Special Envoy and Laureate for Child Online Protection; Co-Chair, Healthy Media Commission, US Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission (Ret)

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

HLD2: Smart Climate Change Monitoring:

Expanding Access to Information on Weather, Climate and Water (World Meteorological Organization/International Telecommunications Union)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Room C E/F/Passive A

"ICTs are invaluable tools for recording and analyzing climate data, but we also need to address the issues of e-wastes and of greenhouse gas emissions from this sector" – **H.E. Mr Tuisugaletaua A Sofara Aveau, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

"ICTs have made an essential contribution to the work of the weather and climate community, from observations to predictions to services" – **Mr Jerry Lengoasa, WMO Deputy-Secretary General**

"We need to work together along with our private sector in developing solutions. Together through partnerships and advanced and sophisticated ICTswe can make an enormous difference, however in addition political will is also needed." **Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, ITU**

"We need to translate all data we have to useful information for the most vulnerable people'' **Ms. Patricia Gorin, Advisor in Environment and Climate Change, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation.**

Debated Issues:

The High Level Dialogue "Smart Climate monitoring: Expanding access to information on weather, climate and water" was part of the activities held during WSIS Forum 2013 around action line C7 e-environment

Weather, climate and water have had a significant global impact on sustainable development and human well-being. Given the right conditions, they provide safety, food, health and abundance. However, other weather and climate extremes can cause destruction, famine and economic disaster. Therefore, providing access to the smart climate monitoring Information and Communication Technologiess(ICTs) can create better preparedness for global citizens

In this session, panellists discussed the benefits of how smart climate monitoring, driven by state-of-the-art forecasting and sophisticated ICTs, can empower today's societies to anticipate and adapt to climate variability and change and the resulting trends in weather and in water resources.

The session featured the following speakers:

H.E. Tuisugaletaua A. SofaraAveau, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth and Information and Communication, Rwanda, Mr. Jerry Lengoasa, Deputy Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Mr. Brahima Sanou, Director, Telecommunications Development Bureau, International Telecommunication Union, Ms. Patricia Gorin, Advisor in Environment and Climate Change, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Mr. Sergio López Ramos, Program Director, Technology For Good, Ericsson. The session was moderated by Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, ITU.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

It is essential that the ICT is recognized as the tool for gathering and disseminating information for weather, water and climate to communities. Communities and development organisations need to work together closely, not only at the international level but also at the national and regional levels. Communities also need to be actively involved in the application of ICTs to climate, weather and water issues, as do the private sector and NGOs. While ICTs are critically important, the challenge of climate change can also be fully addressed through stronger political will.

The development of advanced smart Climate monitoring systems is significantly increasing due to advancements in climate change. ICTs are essential tools for recording weather, climate and water data that can be analysed and turned into meaningful information leading to knowledge on climate change.

The use of ICTs in climate monitoring should be seen as an "end to end" system from observations to predictions. Much progress continues to be made on forecasting. Over the next ten years todays 5 day forecast will be as valuable as a 10 day forecast. Therefore it is very important we continue to protect the available spectrum and satellite orbits to maintain and continue developing new ICT-enabled applications for meteorology.

Both Helevatas, active in the Philippines and India, as well as Ericsson specifically in Lake Victoria in Africa, have played a significant role in educating and involving local communities from developing countries to increase knowledge and usage of ICT smart monitoring technologies and equipment to manage local conditions to understand the risks.

It was also highlighted that ensuring availability of communication spectrum for climate change monitoring is key to developing countries and also in development or more accurate climate data that leads to better weather forecasting.

ITU and WMO were asked by participants to further promote cooperation and collaboration among national and regional organizations on communication spectrum availability.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

Smart Climate Monitoring advancement and development is fundamental as weather and climate issues continue to capture increased attention globally. A better understanding of how climate will evolve as a result of climate change will be fundamental to enable decision makers to take actions in climate change adaptation. Participants in this session encouraged the WSIS+10 process to review how to incorporate further elements related to Climate in WSIS process, possibly through a creation of a specific action line on Climate with focus on:

- Encouraging the linkage between communities, partners, national and regional at;
- Formulating how the WSIS process could contribute to the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services to help support the response to climate change;
- Defining how developing countries could be active in using more sophisticated applications for climate based on ICTs;

Panellists:

Moderator: Mr Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, ITU

Panellists:

- H.E. Mr Tuisugaletaua A. Sofara Aveau, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (tbd)
- H.E. Mr Jean Philbert, Minister of Youth and Information and Communication, Rwanda
- Mr Jerry Lengoasa, Deputy Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- Mr. Brahima Sanou, Director, Telecommunications Development Bureau, International Telecommunications Union
- Ms. Patricia Gorin, Advisor in Environment and Climate Change, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
- Mr. Sergio López Ramos, Program Director, Technology For Good, Ericsson

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

HLD3: ICT Innovations and Standards

Wednesday 15 May 2013 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower, Room C E/F/Passive A

"Innovation cannot be planned but the right environment can be created to foster innovation

There is a need to have better databases on linkage between patents and standards."

Debated Issues:

The objective of this session was to discuss some of the ICT innovations happening in the developing world and whether such innovations could give rise to new ICT standards, fuel socioeconomic development and improve quality of life in emerging economies.

The statements appearing below are a summary of the ideas expressed by one or more individuals during the debate. The outcomes of the Session (arrived by consensus among its participants) are set forth at the end of this document.

Issues that were discussed are:

- How is the innovation process in developing countries different from developed countries?
- What are the key ingredients for establishing a conducive climate to sustain ICT innovations?
- Is there a link between ICT standards, patents and innovations?
- What are the specific challenges facing emerging economies in sustaining ICT innovations?

Innovations in economies are a result of a combination of various factors such as good education system, the availability of capital for research and development of technology, product and service space available to meet the needs of a differentiated customer base, etc. Innovations happen due to a mutually supportive atmosphere where stakeholders from multiple sectors, such as governments, institutions, firms and increasingly literate people on information and technology, interact. As an example, it was not possible to replicate an environment like Silicon Valley in other parts of the US. Innovation cannot be planned in advance.

The process of innovation can be divided into two separate stages—the conception stage and the commercialization stage. During the conception stage, ideas are conceived, experimentation and prototyping in respect of those ideas occurs, and validation of ideas takes place. The educational system plays a key role in the conception stage of innovation, as it provides the innovators with the necessary foundational knowledge. The availability of adequate funding over a long period of time is

also essential for the prototyping and validation of ideas. In this respect, governments and funding institutions play an important role in providing long-term funding for innovation projects; particularly for those projects which carry a high-risk of failure but which, if successful, could have a high beneficial impact on society.

The commercialization phase of innovation involves the societal adoption ideas conceived and validated during the first phase. The widespread adoption of ideas requires: (i) business knowledge, particularly concerning Returns on Investments; (ii) a start-up culture in which venture capital, angel investors or other seed funding are available; (iii) a solid patent protection system; and (iv) a legal framework in which start-up companies can be easily set up and, if needed, dissolved.

An innovation system consists of the network of institutions, rules, and procedures that influences the ways a country acquires, creates, disseminates, and uses knowledge. The actors in the innovation system include universities, public and private research centers, enterprises, consulting firms, policy makers, and others. The innovation performance of a country largely depends on how these actors relate to each other as elements of a broader system.

Essentially, two types of innovation emerge in developing countries: Frugal innovation and Reverse innovation. Frugal innovation involves taking innovations originally designed for the developed world and adapting them specifically for low-income market segments. Reverse innovation involves new products developed in emerging markets, which are then modified for sale in developed countries. Frugal innovation reduces the complexity and cost of products and enhances affordable solutions and services. Frugal innovation approach is becoming increasingly popular in emerging markets. Frugal innovations sometimes lack quality and could have implications on patent, copyright and other intellectual property rights. Emerging markets have become new centres of gravity for technology because of their large market size, growing demands and plentiful source of R&D talent.

Countries such as Mexico and India identified the need for frugal innovations as a means to bridge socioeconomic divide, particularly through the availability of affordable technology. There should be a focus on making technology (e.g., broadband Internet connectivity) available to low-income segments of the population who currently lack access to such technology; this should be in addition to making new technologies available to higher-income population groups who already use technology.

Google's concept of innovation is to think outside the box and rethink the existing models. The cases of the Google glass and self-driving car were mentioned as examples to illustrate this. For the self-driving car, the innovation is to build a car without the preconceived conceptions of current transportation systems.

Measuring the impact of ICT innovations is no easy task because it has implications on other sectors too. This is an area where a lot of research is ongoing. One measure for the output of innovation is the economic value of patents. According to the Global Innovation Index 2012 report of the World Economic Forum, about 40% of the world's new technologies are now being produced in Japan, China and Korea. China last year filed the same number of international patent applications as Germany. There is a geographic shift of the value of patents from traditional western developed economies to the emerging economies in Asia.

Moreover, some of big companies have spent large amounts of money to acquire patents. New products nowadays integrate some technologies from other sources as well. There is always this need to cross licence with others and integrate their solutions in yours.

Innovations in developing countries may not always be patented but it is worthwhile to emphasise their advantages and benefits for citizens if it is of value. The process for registering a patent is quite expensive and a lengthy process too. Communication channels between public sector and academia are needed to facilitate matters. The expense can be broken down in 3 parts: lawyers' fees, translation costs and government fees. Time problem is most acute in ICT area because technology lifecycle is shorter than the time to process the application. On the other hand, there is a need to secure the competitive advantage of using the patent if you want to get venture capital funding for the product.

Standards are important because they enable people from all over the world to work and communicate and also allow for interoperability. Patent system creates an incentive for innovators to create new products on the market. There is a need to have better databases on linkage between patents and standards. Making available easy and economical forms of dispute resolution on essentiality.

There is a need to work on the whole ICT innovation ecosystem by raising awareness about the potential of ICT innovations to enhance socio-economic development especially at level of policymakers in general. There needs to be a good communication channel between academia and governments and industries. For example, students at universities who are studying subjects other than ICT or computing should also get some exposure in their curriculum on information technology. These digital innovation skills should be introduced at a very early age. The concept of 'living lab' where people can work together on new projects for example at University should be explored.

In Mexico, government is focusing on the role of public policy as a promoter of frugal innovation in ICTs. In particular, the government is working towards making public funds more widely available to finance research and development (i.e., by raising public financing in research as a % of GDP (about 1% of GDP). There is also a focus on finance reform in order to increase the availability of credit to the private sector for use in research and development activities, as well as on telecommunications reform to increase access by the population to the Internet. Finally, there are also programmes to provide ICT training and skills to the population in order to reduce skill gaps and meet market demand.

In India, funding is provided for basic and applied research and there is not a separate funding for innovation. An adequate innovation ecosystem is needed in developing countries to foster innovation from grass roots level.

Innovation is related to both economic and social development. In order for innovation to happen, there are some pre-requisites that are needed. It takes time to establish the necessary infrastructure, e.g. education, to generate the capacity to produce new knowledge.

ITU-T has set up a Focus Group Bridging the gap: from innovation to standards (FG Innovation), in January 2012. This group is working on studying ICT Innovations in emerging economies and their potential for standardization. All participants were invited to contribute to the work of FG Innovation.

The discussion concluded with a reflection by one of the panellists concerning the mission of intellectual property. It was mentioned that the mission of IP is to reconcile the competing interests of the innovator and of society which are necessarily implicated in the innovation process in order to achieve an equilibrium and mutually beneficial relationship between those interests, as opposed to merely representing or benefitting one particular interest.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

There was consensus among the participants at the High Level Dialogue that the following three (3) action items would be carried out under the leadership of ITU, in collaboration with relevant governments, policy makers, ICT companies, international, regional and national organizations, academia, and other relevant stakeholders:

- Development of a Manual or Textbook to Serve as a Training Tool on ICT Innovation and Standards: The Session identified the need to develop and distribute a manual or textbook that would provide a greater understanding on the relationship between ICT innovations, intellectual property and standards. Such manual or textbook would, in turn, serve as a tool for training and raising awareness on the subject among the various stakeholders in the ICT ecosystem, including, in particular, policy-makers at the international, regional and national levels.

- Develop better databases concerning the relationship and linkage between patents and standards.

- Encourage participation in the ITU-T Focus Group bridging the gap : from innovations to standards: The ITU-T focus group bridging the gap: from innovation to standards, provides an initial platform for recognition and identification of innovations emerging in developing countries that may benefit from standardization.Governments, private sector, academia and research organizations all have a very important role to play in the innovation ecosystem and participation in the work of the ITU-T focus group bridging the gap: from innovation to standards will pave the way forward in recognizing the innovations happening in emerging economies. The panel's ideas would be presented to the next meeting of the Focus Group.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

Following the WSIS+10 Plan of Action, please list of emerging trends and possible implications for the WSIS process beyond 2015

- Indicators for socio-economic impact of ICT Innovations: Undertake studies on the link between innovations, standards and patents and developing indicators to assess the socio-economic impact of ICT innovations

- Boost partnerships: enhance cooperation at international, regional, and national level, between organizations, research institutes, governments, and civil society, on ICT innovation management issues and encourage developed countries to support efforts in developing countries.

Panellists:

Chairperson: Reinhard Scholl, Deputy to Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, ITU

Panellists:

- Mr. Francis Gurry, Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- Mr. Anil Kaushal, Telecommunications Commission, India
- Ms. Mónica Aspe Bernal, Information and Knowledge Society Coordinator, Ministry of Communications and Transports, Mexico
- Dr. Robert Kahn, President and CEO, Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI)
- Dr. Patrick Ryan, Policy Counsel, International Relations, Google
- Mr. Ajay Ranjan Mishra, Chairman ITU-T Focus Group Bridging the Gap: from innovation to standards (remote)
- Mr. Daniel Beccera, Managing Director, BuffaloGrid
- Prof. Giovanna Di Marzo, University of Geneva

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

HLD4: Securing Cyberspace in a Borderless World: Vision 2015 and Beyond

Wednesday 15 May 2013 14:00 – 16:00

ITU Tower Room Popov E/F/Passive A

"In the security business trust is the key. If we do not start to develop such a culture of trust, there will be no way that the cyberworld can ever become truly safe and secure." Dr. Hamadoun Toure, ITU Secretary-General

"There is no size that fits all. We need to address issues directly, but also in a way that is acceptable to those concerned." H.E. Amb. Dr. Theodor H. Winkler, Director, DCAF, Switzerland

"The behaviour of consumers is the highest vulnerability." H.E. Mr Diego Molano Vega, Minister, Ministry of ICT, Colombia

"It was with the WSIS Process and the Tunis declaration that child online safety has seriously received its attention...a lot of the credit has to go to private sector companies such as Microsoft, but institutionally there is no doubt that the COP initiative through the ITU encored all the policy area." John Carr, Secretary, Children's Charities' Coalition on Internet Safety, United Kingdom

"The moral framework applies to all of us; basic moral principles are underlined and reflected in civil laws; the question is how to bring them at the global and international level?" Ms Ingrid Deltenre, Director General, EBU, Switzerland

Debated Issues:

The High-Level Dialogue focused on the need of securing cyberspace emphasizing the measures and related challenges in the vision of the post 2015. In particular, the discussion reiterated the need for an international framework to properly respond to cyber threats and ensure that cyberspace remains a force of innovation and progress. It was noted that despite all undertaken actions there is no letting up on the global threats to cyberspace and the rate at which new threats are emerging, causing major economic loss, as well as often impairing the mental or moral development of minors. During the meeting, the panelists discussed the progress made till now, and provided guidance on strategies and actions needed beyond 2015 to establish a safer cyberspace.

Main Outcomes of the Session

- Cyberattacks are becoming more and more frequent, affecting all possible actors (Governments, IGOs, private sector entities and individuals) and often resulting in massive economic damage.
- There is a need for a universal, consistent and coordinated approach to cybersecurity among all different actors for the establishment of common norms and principles on governing Cyberspace.
- New players that emerged through the development of ICTs should comply with the existing best practices, especially in terms of blocking access to inappropriate content by under-aged users. Cases of Starbucks, as a free wi-fi provider, and Facebook, as an open source of information and often inappropriate content, were presented.
- In this regard, the role of broadcasters and the protection of minors in media have been highlighted as crucial: education, programmes with schools to teach on media literacy, reporting of crimes are important, however, the part of editorial responsibilities has to been kept in mind when it comes to the protection of minors. Unfortunately with the advent of social networks - new media channels, the obligations and regulations applied on media, do not really apply for them.
- Moral principles agreed at the international level are “do not harm the others”; “do not steal”. The question is: how do we bring these in the internet world and at the global level considering cultural differences, and the advent of new media channels? The solution has to be global and platforms such as the WSIS Forum and ITU have been identified as possible ways to move forward.
- The collaboration of governments with the private sector is essential for a joint response to cybercrime. This can be achieved in the form of public-private partnerships.

- There was positive feedback on ITU's Child Online Protection Initiative and the several Guidelines that have been produced under this umbrella. It was highlighted that the protection of children constituted a successful milestone for international cooperation in the area of cybersecurity. It is time that this effort be expanded in other areas of cybercrime.
- Security is critical, however it is very important than any measures to combat cybercrime should respect privacy interests and the freedom of expression, as well as preserve the openness of the Internet and the multistakeholder approach.
- Cybersecurity has many sides with the consumers as one of them. Providing education and raising awareness among Internet users is considered to be an important weapon in the battle against cybercrime. Colombia presented their program on consumer training, which has already been implemented on 50% of the national civil servants. Furthermore the engagement of young people to train their communities on the safe use of the Internet aims to create an awareness network and teach minors how to become good global digital citizens.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

Global response to cyberattacks with the establishment of international cooperation on a government-to-government, government-to-business, business-to-business and government-to-citizen basis.

Investment in cybersecurity measures, infrastructure, capacity building and raising awareness in unconnected countries.

Need for exchange of information among countries. European Commission plans to launch the Global Internet Policy Observatory (GIPO).

Child Online safety constituted a successful milestone for international cooperation in the area of Cybersecurity but there is still a need to develop an international framework for actions. Children are the future economic drivers and it is essential that they will be good digital citizens and good future leaders.

Panellists:

During the meeting where the Moderator was Mr Kim Andreasson (Managing Director of DAKA advisory AB and editor), the Panellists were:

- Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, ITU
- H.E. Mr Diego Molano Vega, Minister, Ministry of ICT, Colombia
- H.E. Amb. Dr. Theodor H. Winkler, Director, DCAF, Switzerland
- Ms Ingrid Deltenre, Director General, EBU, Switzerland
- Mr Chris Painter, Cybersecurity Coordinator, Department of States, USA
- Mr Stuart Carlaw, Chief Research Officer, ABI Research, United States
- Mr Ilya Sachkov, CEO, Group IB, Russian Federation
- Mr John Carr, Secretary, Children's Charities' Coalition on Internet Safety, United Kingdom

HIGH-LEVEL Substantive Sessions

Youth and ICTs (International Telecommunications Union)

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room C1 E

WHY DO YOUTH MATTER?

Youth are an underestimated but growing force on the international stage. Almost half the world's population is under the age of 25, and nearly a quarter are aged 12 to 24. Of those aged 12-24, nearly 40% live on less than two dollars a day. Youth employment is in crisis according to the ILO, which estimates that some 75 million are out of work as of 2012. That accounts for 41% of total global unemployment, and is not likely to recover until beyond 2016.

Young people are increasingly earning recognition from governments and the international community as powerful agents of change whose inclusion in politics is vital to improving democratic processes. Recent social movements around the world have reaffirmed the need to address Generation Y's call. Technology – specifically information and communication technologies (ICT) – has played a central role in young people's rise to prominence on a global scale. It has helped them mobilize, collaborate and given them a voice where there was none before. It has brought them together in response to pressing social concerns. It has connected them across vast geo-political barriers.

ITU, the Broadband Commission and other research institutions have shown the benefits of ICT access across all major sectors. For young people, access to information means better access to capital, markets and training needed to pursue a career or studies; increased participation in political processes, and recognition of youth as responsible citizens in today's society. Youth entrepreneurship – which is facilitated by access to technology, the internet and information – is fast being positioned as a solution for the youth employment crisis.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

Young people are rising to the challenge by pioneering the use of ICT, and driving trends in what is a dynamic and major growth industry. While the good news is that they are using ICT – the challenge is to inspire them to use it to change their world in a positive way. National and international policy and regulatory bodies – governments, civil society and the UN – can help by recognizing and encouraging the accelerated use of information and communication technologies in development strategies and frameworks for the future. With ICTs playing a crucial role in applications across the world and at either end of the development spectrum, and with such a high impact on young people, their explicit reference in such strategies is essential.

In particular, education systems – both formal and informal – should be re-aligned to meet not only the needs of young people, but also the needs of changing industries which are requiring more specific, technology focused skills. Entrepreneurship, for example, may be touted as a solution to the employment crisis, but requires specific skills which still need to be taught. Young people cannot be expected to just fill this new niche. Education systems need to account for these paradigm shifts with evolving curricula that meet the needs of modern workplaces.

Too often, young people are used as tokens and given minor decision making roles. We see many youth related activities and movements on the go, but all seem to be making a lot of noise with very little action or follow-up. The time has come to stop creating these meaningless spaces where young people express themselves without anyone to listen. The time has come to give young people a seat at the table.

Further information about the is available at http://www.itu.int/bynd2015

Panellists:

- Mr Bo Viktor Nylund, UNICEF
- Mr Oliver Bell, Microsoft
- Ms Maria Gomez, FerMUN
- Mr Declan O'Brien, Kofi Annan Foundation
- Ms Kate Robertson, One Young World
- Mr Ahmad Alhendawi, United Nations
- Mr Doug Court, ITU

HIGH-LEVEL Substantive Sessions

ICTs and Post 2015 Goals

(United Nations Development Programme/International Telecommunications Union)

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room C2 E

H.E. Mr Mostafa Faruque Mohammad, Minister of Information and Communication Technology of Bangladesh

"For a Least Developed Country like Bangladesh which lacks essential natural resources and physical infrastructure, ICTs could be the vital driving force and most suitable device for creation of jobs, for ensuring healthcare and above all, for access to knowledge and learning."

"All the countries of the South which have achieved remarkable growth, have greatly expanded their service and investment in ICT. Now, there is a direct link between expansion of broadband and the growth of GDP."

Maj. Francois Régis Gatarayiha, Director General, Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority

"ICTs are among the basic needs of daily life, they should be part of every MDG going forward."
"We should go beyond looking at ICTs as an enabler or critical infrastructure, but as a way of life. ICTs transform the life of the people. We should even change the way we measure their impact and changing the targets that currently limit ourselves to counting the number of networks, distributed devices or the number of people using ICT as a tool. Rather, we should focus at how ICTs are transforming people's lives and what are ICTs being used for."

"In Rwanda, the ICT 20/20 agenda will measure transformation by what we denominate as "SPREAD":

S = services, solutions, systems

P = private sector led multi-stakeholder partnership, people centric

R = relevant, reliable and rural areas

E = enabler, education, employment generation

A= accessibility, affordability

D = demand driven"

Valeria Betancourt, Manager of the Communication and Information Policy Programme, Association for Progressive Communications

"Need to prioritise participation in upcoming years in translating the Multi-stakeholder approach discourse and dialogue into multi-stakeholder practice and collaboration at national and global levels. The multi-stakeholder approach is one of the key outcomes of the WSIS process."

José Clastornik, Director of Uruguay's Agency for Electronic Government and the Information Society (Agesic),Chair of the Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribean eLac

" The need to take into account the new realities and the ubiquity of the ICTs. The e in e-Government will probably not be necessary in the future. Government should be e-Government, society should be information society."

"Our role as governments, besides guiding the roles of the different actors, is to correct the disparities in ICT access and use, not because of access to the technology in itself, but the right that we all have to access the opportunities that they bring. When public policies are understood in this way, main changes can take place."

"It's about balance, balance between what should be regulated and what should not, balance among the issues that must be decided through a multistakeholder process and the decisions that governments must take, between digital economy and social inclusion, between openness and privacy, between property rights and sharing, between globalization and country jurisdiction.. the necessary balance to build a people centric, inclusive and development orientated information society that we all want."

Ms Husniyya Mammadova, Head of the Deputy Head of Economic Cooperation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

"The experience of the MDGs implementation framework clearly suggest that we should identify means to achieve these objectives, equally important is to make best use of tools which enable economic growth and social development, drive innovation and progress, enhance transparency and accountability. In our view ICTS one of those powerful tools that can help achieve these objectives."

"We strongly believe that ICTs should be better deployed in the service of sustainable development and support ITU and its partners in the efforts to adequately addressed ICTs in the post 2015 agenda."

Mrs Audrey Plonk, Global Security and Internet Policy Specialist, INTEL

"The proliferation of ICTs contributes to sustainable development of national economies and global citizens."

"Public Private Partnerships are fundamental to achieving the MDG's, SDG's and WSIS post 2015."

"The Tunis agenda is an enduring document and that its principles and commitments, contained therein, are sufficiently visionary to carry us well beyond 2015.2

"As we come up with new goals in the MDG and SDG processes, if ICTs can't serve to meet that goal, than maybe we need to think about whether it is the right goal. "

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Acknowledged the vital importance of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as vital drivers and essential tools for the creation of jobs, for the delivery of healthcare and, most importantly, for giving people access to knowledge and education.
- Recognized that ICTS are an increasingly important catalytic infrastructure with the potential to better integrate, deliver and enable all three pillars of sustainable development - economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.
- Affirmed the importance of ICTs in the post-2015 framework as critical infrastructure and a driving force for development and for improving people's lives.
- Recognized that WSIS Forum can make an invaluable contribution in ensuring that ICTs, applications and services, be underlined and included prominently in the UN's post-2015 development framework as vital drivers of sustainable development.
- Encouraged and urged all stakeholders to advocate that ICTs, and especially access to mobile telephony and broadband Internet access, are prominently recognized as key enablers for development in the UN's post-2015 development agenda.
- Endorsed the UNGIS Joint Statement on the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the WSIS Forum 2013.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

WSIS Action Lines

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society states that the WSIS implementation mechanism at the international level should be organized based on the themes and action lines in the Geneva Plan of Action and moderated or facilitated by UN agencies when appropriate. It also states that ITU, UNESCO and UNDP should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action.

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications:
  - E-government
  - E-business
  - E-learning
  - E-health
  - E-employment
  - E-environment
  - E-agriculture
  - E-science
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C9. Media
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Each year, during the WSIS Forums held in May, the WSIS Action Line Facilitators:

- Provide reports on the year's activities on their respective Action Lines; and
- Organize Interactive Action Line Facilitation Meetings on their respective Action Lines.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C2: Infrastructure

Broadband Backbone Connectivity: Economic, Regulatory Policy and Technical Aspects (International Telecommunications Union)

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room M

"Infrastructure development needs to be demand side driven, not supply side driven." (Rwanda)

"Focus shift from "Connect" to "Transform". (Rwanda)

Debated Issues:

The presentation by panellists and debates between panellists and the audience covered issues listed below.

- How to manage data traffic explosion.
- How to fund broadband backbone development in rural and geographically challenged regions such as landlocked countries.
- How to plan a reliable and efficient broadband backbone network. What should be done for upgrading and maintaining such backbone network.
- What data are necessary for proper planning.
- What will be the target speed of broadband backbone network and what technologies should be adapted.

How to promote usage of once created broadband backbone.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Developing countries require more secure, cheaper and redundant access to broadband which calls for an enhanced role for terrestrial transmission networks. (ESCAP)
- To identify the missing linkage and bottlenecks, accessible, affordable, and transparent regional maps showing cross-border and international broadband connectivity is necessary. (ESCAP)
- Standards will help to reduce the cost of ICT Infrastructure development through economy of scale. (ITU)
- ITU-T's standards for Broadband access (DSL, cable, fibre) and transport networks allow the world to propel forward. (ITU)
- Telecommunication infrastructure development in general should be associated with other infrastructure development programs such as highway constructions. (CESIR)
- Network operation, maintenance and management are the highest priorities, and meantime to repair (MTTR) might be a valuable criterion. (CESIR)
- ICT infrastructure development is an investment/financing issue and international call for tender with relevant and stringent clauses is recommended. (CESIR)
- Broadband backbone development is a long-term investment. It requires a solid strategy on elements such as types of service, transmission capacity, etc. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models should be used to facilitate the deployment of broadband infrastructure. (Huawei)
- The payback period differs by the geographical segments and for rural ICT infrastructure development, and the long payback period requires governmental policies to drive the development. (Alcatel)
- Especially in rural areas, broadband backbone infrastructure development will be a very long term investment. Not only market forces, but investment from the government is necessary. (Huawei)
- Good international connectivity, access, backhaul and backbones are not enough. Local content and Applications are the key. (Alcatel)
- Focus on harmonizing spectrum, especially with digital dividend, to allow efficient usage to handle data transfer explosion. (Panel Discussion)
- Due to data traffic explosion, it is estimated that network costs could exceed the revenue in the near future. Multi-layer convergence, called POTS (Packet Optical Transport System), integrating technologies such as WDM, ROADM and MPLS-TP is a promising solution to reduce the network costs. (NTT)
- By opening the market, new private investment has been attracted. New comers to the ICT sector have driven the rapid spread of ICT infrastructure nationwide (Rwanda).
- Policies to ensure network openness and ubiquitous connectivity through network sharing and competition will be the key to attract private investment. (Panel Discussion)
- Also, the development of new business models and financing arrangements for funding broadband backbone development is fundamental. (Panel Discussion).

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10

Process:

- Considering data traffic explosion, new technologies to lower the cost of Broadband backbone infrastructure development is necessary. (Panel Discussion)
- As the data centers changed from hardware defined to software defined, software based solutions running on standardized hardware can be implemented to the telecommunication network to reduce expenses, and increase scalability. (Intel)
- The importance of background data for planning a reliable and efficient broadband backbone network without duplication is increasing. The knowledge of the current situation of regional and cross-border broadband network is an essential data for identifying the missing linkage for connecting the unconnected. (ESCAP and ITU)

WSIS +10 Challenge:

- Network need to be planned by using a database referring to a common GIS. (CESIR)
- To create a functional continental wide broadband backbone, we need a functional organization at the regional, national, and continental level to operate and maintain such network. (CESIR)
- To avoid duplication of efforts, ITU should keep on taking the leadership role in ICT/Telecommunication development.(CESIR)

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

Template for Action Line Facilitators 10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines:

- To connect the unconnected, ITU, the sole facilitator of WSIS Action Line C2: Information and Communication Infrastructure, has committed to many activities.
- For instance, with the aim to mobilize additional funds and new partnerships to attain the WSIS goals including the development of infrastructure, ITU initiated the Connect Summit series in 2007. ITU has held Connect Summits in Africa, Americas, Arab and CIS, and will hold the Connect Asia-Pacific Summit by the end of this year.
- ITU has been connecting schools to the Internet under the Connect a School, Connect a Community initiative, within the framework of the Connect the World initiative. The schools connected to the Internet not only enhance the possibility of the young generation, but enable the schools to serve as community ICT centers.
- In cooperation with the Craig and Susan McCaw Foundation, ITU is implementing broadband wireless networks and developing ICT applications to provide free or low cost digital access for schools and hospitals, and for underserved populations in rural and remote areas.
- Also, ITU is assisting many countries in developing guidelines and national policies on broadband and digital television.
- Data forecasting is indicating that mobile-cellular subscriptions will reach 6.8 billion subscriptions* worldwide, or 96% of the world's population*. However, though growing steadily, only 2.7 billion people*, or 39% of the world's population* is connected to the internet, and "Information and Communication Infrastructure" development needs to be continued after the WSIS +10 review process.

* Estimate for 2013

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C9: Media

Internet Universality: Conceptualizing Evolving Mediascape and Updating Strategies for Post-2015 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room C

"Internet for the people by the people and of the people."

Debated Issues:

- Internet universality
- How can the local radios survive in this internet era.
- The limits of freedom of expression

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Freedom of expression is limited. Our freedom of expression stops where the others freedom start.
- The importance of local radios for people's education, freedom of expression and plurality.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

- General strategy recommendations, calling upon UNESCO to provide and promote:
- A debate on conceptualization of media
- A multi-stakeholder consultative process
- A coordinated strategy with ITU and UNCTAD

WSIS +10 Challenge:

Specific recommendations to be implemented by legal and non-legal measures, calling upon UNESCO to provide and promote:

- Template international policy frameworks

Strategies in the following area: Freedom of expression

- Right to information
- Public interest
- Media development
- Professional training
- Gender
- Protection of minors
- Privacy

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

Template for Action Line Facilitators 10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines:

Suggestion for raising general public awareness of WSIS, calling on UNESCO to:

- Promote an enabling environment for freedom of expression and information
- Engage in proactive communication towards decision makers and general public about goals and achievement of WSIS.
- Enlist researchers and practitioners to the use of the WSIS perspective.
- Support all the media initiative in terms of human rights.

Panellists:

- **Chair:** Ms Xianhong Hu, Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, UNESCO
- Ms Elvana Thaci, CoE

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7: E-Learning:

Technology, Broadband and Education: Advancing the Education for All Agenda, Broadband Commission Report (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room C

Education systems cannot be separated from technology in this ICT enriched society. Rapid advancement of ICTs and expanding connectivity to the Internet has made the world increasingly complex, interconnected and knowledge-driven. This session will be designed to present Broadband Commission Report, Technology, Broadband and Education; Advancing the Education for All Agenda, just launched at the multi-stakeholder WSIS+10 event in Paris in February 2013.

This session focused on use of technologies and their implications for education, and envision innovative ways in which technologies can be used to enhance the quality of education, expand the educational access and transform learning processes. Participants will learn about current trends and perspectives and provided the opportunity to discuss with speakers from UNESCO, Broadband Commission and the private sector their views.

This session will addressed several issues including;

- Presentation and discussions of the main issues, challenges and opportunities of use of technologies for education;
- Specific examples and cases relevant to use of technologies for learning, mobile learning, digital content, teacher training, inclusion and educational policy formulation;
- Perspectives on the topic from the non-profit sector, the private sector, and an intergovernmental organization.
- Discussions on how mobiles can benefit those who live in isolated, rural areas, or zones which are difficult to reach;
- Presentation of good practices on the ground and implications for scalability.

Lessons learnt, benefits and opportunities, but also the challenges and risks, were discussed as part of this session.

Chair: Jānis Kārkliņš, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO

Panellists:

- UNESCO (Jongwon Seo, Section for Teacher Development and Education Policies)
- Broadband Commission
- Private sector (Florence GAUDRY-PERKINS, Alcatel-Lucent)
- Civil society/ technical community

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C4: Capacity Building
Developing National e-Skills for a Knowledge Society
(International Telecommunications Union)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room M

"Society's capacity building is a return on investment for the ICT infrastructural projects. Without capacity building there is no use of the IT infrastructure". Mr. Hassan Fida Al-Lawati, Projects - Team Leader, Information Technology Authority (ITA), Oman

"Private and public sectors should work together in order to ensure bigger impact. This will be like 1 plus 1 equals 3". Ms Florence Gaudry-Perkins, International Director, Global Government & Public Affairs, Alcatel-Lucent

Debated Issues:

This session was conducted in the form of a panel discussion. The BDT Director, Mr Brahima Sanou set the tone of the session by providing the opening remarks. After this, questions were addressed by the moderator to each panellist and the floor was opened for further discussions. On site attendees and remote participants had an opportunity to address their question to a particular panellist.

Mr Brahima Sanou in his opening speech highlighted the importance of the C4 Action Line as it focuses on people, and how stakeholders could support them to realise their full potential in whatever they do. He stressed that the ITU recognizes the crucial role of human capacity building and gives it the highest priority.

Mr Sanou noted that this session is dedicated to drawing awareness to the need for governments to develop e-skills policies with the aim to ensuring that every citizen has the necessary skills in using ICTs. The private sector is also playing a significant role in this task.

The panellist from Portugal, Ms Ana Cristina Amoroso das Neves acquainted the participants with the different steps that were undertaken by the Portuguese Government starting from 1997 in order to e-skill their society. E-Skilling has been a continuous a key priority for Portugal, guided by a multilevel and multistakeholder approach. Different e-skilling programmes and projects have been started (one of them is "Magalhães") in all areas in order to reach different layers of society and meet their needs.

The panellist from Oman, Mr. Hassan Fida Al-Lawati presented the e.oman strategy. It includes a wide range of initiatives and services that are designed to improve the efficiency of the government services enhance the work of the private sector and empower individuals' skills and knowledge to direct Oman towards sustainable knowledge based economy. This strategy is created to maintain a balance between the development of a new technology and the human capital development. It includes a number of projects and programmes that help to train and assist individuals in different spheres of their daily lives.

The panellist from South Africa, Dr. Harold Wesso shared with participants the main aspects of South African e-Skills agenda, which is a part of the National Development Plan – Vision 2030. This Plan foresees that by 2030 South Africa should become an e-literate society. He stressed the importance of focusing not only on the technology aspects but also caring about the socioeconomic impact. Dr Wesso noted that due to the fast changing environment people should be permanently skilled and reskilled. The panellist also informed that South African e-skilling is focusing on the key areas of society's need. He also acquainted participants with South African e-Skills Institute - an e-skilling catalyst.

The panellist from Turkey, Dr. Tayfun Acarer presented the massive Turkish e-skilling programme – called "FATIH". Its aim is to enable equal opportunities in education and improving technology in schools for the efficient usage of ICT tools in the learning-teaching processes. With this project, in four years' time, 40000 schools and 600000 classes in the schools will be equipped with tablets and smart boards. He stressed on the importance of broadband connections for the quality of e-skilling. Dr. Acarer highlighted the meaning of education for the building up of the Information Society.

The panellist from Alcatel-Lucent, Ms Florence Gaudry-Perkins, who represented the private sector, shared cases of private public partnerships with examples of how private sector companies like Telmex Mexico, Cisco, Microsoft and Alcatel-Lucent have been involved in ICT capacity building activities over the years. She stressed that there is nothing better for people than to adopt ICT skills and make services available. She highlighted that m-Learning is an important contribution towards development of e-skilling. She stressed on the importance of the Public Private Partnerships as it may bring much bigger impact on e-skilling. The importance of the private sector for e-skilling also lies in its global corporate representation, which may help to share best e-skilling practices in all over the world. For example, Alcatel –Lucent has a presence in 130 countries and employs around 70 000 employees.

Panellists also discussed preoccupations raised by the audience, in particular: the place and role of young people in e-skilling and their engagement within different e-skilling projects, e-skilling international examples replications, the economic costs of e-skilling and the role played by the private sector in Private Public Partnerships.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- It is important to ensure that e-skilling touches all layers of society and focuses on priority areas;
- Provision of a mobile device to a student will provide a positive e-skilling effect on other members of his/her family;
- Development of new technologies should go only in parallel with a corresponding capacity building;
- E-skilling is an ecosystem, which requires a multistakeholder approach;

- As a part of this ecosystem, the private sector should not be seen as a purely funding stakeholder but as a player that can contribute with new technologies and services;
- Education is the best investment and important aspect on the way towards Information Society;
- It is crucial not only to e-skill students but also to teach and e-skill their teachers;
- There is a strong need not only in provision of the knowledge but also in teaching of using this knowledge;
- There is a proposal to create an International e-Skilling Academy, which could provide with an international e-skilling;
- E-skilling is not about teaching people how to use computers; it is about the social appropriation of technology and changing of mindsets;
- There is need to develop an e-skilling Impact assessment framework with clear indicators that are relevant and acceptable.
- Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10
- Process
- There is a growing number of countries implementing e-Learning strategies and programmes on the national level and as a result – growing massification and multiplication of ICT users;
- Partnerships between public and private sector in national e-skilling programmes;
- Introduction of the programmes "Training the trainer";
- Development of ICT infrastructure and technologies in parallel with e-skilling and human capacity building;
- Up-skilling and reskilling of e-skilled students due to the fast changing environment.

WSIS +10 Challenge:

- Common visioning as to the goals of e-skilling programmes between the private and public sector;
- Readiness challenge: ICT Infrastructure development often exceed the user's understanding due to the lack of knowledge;
- Resource mobilization challenge on the way to e-skilling;
- Measuring of impact of e-skilling in a particular country.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7: ICT Applications: E-Agriculture

Enhancing Strategies for E-Agriculture: Status, Lessons Learned and way Forward (Food and Agriculture Organization/ CTA)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room A

"We need to strengthen the multi-stakeholder approach in e-agriculture strategy development, and to facilitate ownership of the process by the agricultural authorities" (Ken Lohento, CTA ICT4D Programme Coordinator)

"ICT needs to be part of agriculture strategy, and agriculture needs to be part of ICT strategy."

"Content is key to e-agriculture!" (Delegation from Bangladesh MoICT)

Debated Issues:

What do we mean when we talk about "e-agriculture strategy"?

What are the experiences of countries developing and implementing e-agriculture strategy?

How can a national e-agriculture strategy support agricultural development at the community level?

What challenges and perspectives do we see in the development and implementation of

e-agriculture strategies in developing countries?

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The recent boom in use of ICT (mobile phones in particular) in rural and agricultural areas, make supportive and guiding e-agriculture strategies both highly valuable and necessary.

Recent activities initiated by CTA and implemented in collaboration with FAO and key organizations such as IICD, the NEPAD Agency, etc., inform us that while the need for e-agriculture strategies is acknowledged by many stakeholders (consulted during virtual and physical workshops), most countries have not adopted holistic or sub-sectoral e-strategies on agriculture.

E-agriculture strategies will help to rationalize resources (financial and human) and address holistically ICT opportunities and challenges for the agricultural sector. The existence of e-agriculture strategy can prevent e-agriculture projects from being implemented in isolation without connection and integration.

There are examples of e-agriculture strategy initiatives in some countries. In some cases, these were launched several years ago and have not been completed (e.g. Mali and Ghana), some have not been evaluated (e.g. Bolivia), and some are just being completed (e.g. Ivory Coast). Sectoral strategies have been put in place in countries such as Bangladesh (e-strategy on advisory services).

Political understanding and will, especially from the agricultural authorities, are very important.

There is a need for advocacy, capacity development, and good practices sharing on e-agriculture strategy.

Various ICT tools have to be leveraged to support e-agriculture projects, including mobile phones, but also facilities such as telecenters which can be a bridge to (complex) agricultural contents.

Youth have a key role to play in e-agriculture, not only to replace an aging generation of farmers, but also so that they are prepared for the future. Moreover, with ICT skills, youth will improve their livelihoods and strengthen the agricultural sector with their own ICT innovations.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- A multi-stakeholder approach to develop and implement e-agriculture strategy needs to be supported.
- Youth must be mentored and encouraged to enhance the agricultural sector through their own ICT innovations, ICT service development and provisions, as well as through the implementation of ICT innovations developed elsewhere.
- The importance of ICT in national and regional agricultural policies and investments plans needs to be assessed and enhanced.
- Resources are needed for the sharing of good practices and capacity development in e-agriculture strategy development.
- E-agriculture strategies should be highlighted by WSIS Stocktaking and in the outcomes processes, so as to fully reflect the development of ICT/mobile phone use in the agricultural sector and to identify more opportunities.
- Support is needed for countries and regional organizations to develop e-agriculture strategies.
- Affordable and quality ICT access, providing relevant, quality and actionable content is needed in rural areas, with a particular focus on smallholder agricultural stakeholders and women.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7: ICT Applications: E-Health

ICT for Improving Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health (World Health Organization/International Telecommunications Union)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room L

We know that pilots are working; now the question is how to up-scale and financially sustain them; Dr Oussoumane Ly, Mali
Free Software = Public Good; Luis Falcon, GNU Health

Local languages should be used by eHealth applications if we want to reach the most underserved populations; Dr Jordi Serrano, Univeral Doctor.

Debated Issues:

Given the critical importance of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health (MDGs 4 and 5), a high-level commission to improve global reporting, oversight and accountability for women's and children's health – the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health – was established in January 2011 to increase the likelihood that pledges for women's and children's health are honoured and that resources are spent in the most effective way to save lives. One of the ten recommendations encourages the use of eHealth and innovation towards this goal.

The session featured some of the innovative ICT applications for reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health (RMNCH) and highlighted efforts of international organizations to foster the use of ICT to better implement the recommendations of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Based on the information discussed in the session, the following recommendations can be proposed:

Infrastructure

- Accelerate the rate of mobile cellular and broadband infrastructure deployment
- Facilitate access to mobile cellular and broadband services among low-income and rural population.

Strategies

- Prioritize eHealth initiatives targeting maternal and child health
- Ensure the inclusion of an mHealth component in eHealth policies and strategies
- Develop and adopt national eHealth policies and strategies
- Encourage the harmonization of eHealth standards
- Improve measurement of the impact of eHealth applications and services, particularly at the community level
- Enhance the quality of health information collected
- Target financial resources specifically for eHealth services
- Develop human capacity in eHealth

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

The main trends of note are:

- the increasing use of mobile technologies in health services/information; projects are still on a trial basis and have not so far reached large scale;
- the need for sound evidence (and sharing the evidence) as to the impact of eHealth, through credible and reproducible evaluation mechanisms;
- the on-going need for communities of expertise to support health professionals working in remote areas;
- the commitment to adopt national eHealth strategies and focus on integrating ICTs to support the priorities of the health sector;
- the on-going need to ensure affordable, reliable connectivity to health centres, institutions and remote areas. This is a core aspect of the WSIS commitments that has yet to be realized.

The WSIS process must remind the world that core commitments have not been met, and that we have to re-double our efforts in this.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C3: Access to Information and to Knowledge
and
Action Line C7: ICT Applications: E-Science
and
Action Line C8: Cultural Diversity and Identity, Linguistic Diversity and Local Content
and
Action Line C10: Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society
(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room C

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C6: Enabling Environment

Future Consumer Behaviour and Demand: Industry Outlooks on Future Services and Applications and Associated Bandwidth Requirements

(International Telecommunications Union)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room L

"Consumers will do what they want to do and industry must follow."

"IP, the Internet Protocol, is the great enabler."

"On a global basis, women are driving the daily use of smart phones." "Information is like a gas and will continue to expand"

Debated Issues:

Tomorrow's consumers will require substantially more bandwidth than what is available today, both in the developing and the developed worlds. However, there are different contexts for the bandwidth capacity growths in both worlds. The highlights from the session included expert panellist contributions, intervention from floor audience and virtual intervention through remote participation. The discussions covered:

- Consumer protection: Protecting consumers' rights in terms of promised speeds and actually experienced speeds as bandwidth capacities increase and in conjunction with the hype of cloud computing. Governments must adopt the required standards to address this.

- Infrastructure expansion: The build-out of infrastructure in developing countries takes place to a higher degree as public-private partnerships develops to enable cost-effectiveness in addressing both supply- and demand-side economics.

- End-user devices: Smart phones drive mobile broadband growth and increasingly become an all-day tool. With inbuilt alarm clocks, first device that is touched in the morning, and adding value in grocery shop lines by checking up on social networks etc. On a global basis, women are driving the daily use of smart phones through SMS, picture-sharing, social networking, using coupons etc.

- Enabling innovation: Innovation happens when you least expect it. You want to create an environment that allows for the stimulation of innovation. For example, the impact of competition drives prices down that ultimately stimulates innovation. We have a common fabric that we use to innovate within, it is the Internet Protocol – IP is the great enabler.

- The Power of Disruption: Disruptive technologies are the biggest opportunity for the unconnected two-thirds of the world. The situation can be messy and often Importance of capacity building.

- Policy makers create structures to avoid mess. We need to permit the possibility of failure to facilitate disruptive technologies. It is very difficult to predict disruption, as consumers will do what they want to do and industry must follow – see the case of point P2P services. But for the moment, truly encrypted and secure cloud services cannot be provided by industry leaders. To adapt, decision-makers must go out and see what is happening.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Increasing global bandwidth capacity, coupled with the trending hype of cloud computing, will require governments to more actively address the issue of consumer protection in promised and actually delivered data rates.

- The Internet Protocol has enabled disruptive technologies to become more and more frequent but is also seen as the great opportunity for bridging the digital divide. For adaptive and effective regulation decision-makers should go out and observe local trends.

- Smart phones continue to be paving the way for mobile broadband growth.

- Quality of service standards for IT should be clearly specified

- Importance of capacity building.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

- Enhance greater collaboration and participation in multistakeholder processes of consumers, with a view to ensure that their needs are well taken into consideration and they benefit from the broadband services.

- Consumer awareness, innovation to promote resource efficiency, cooperation between ICT and environmental sectors in the field of Greening the ICT sector.

- Review with the view to adapting international guidelines related to consumer protection policies with respect to IP based networks and Cloud computing environment.

- The need for smart regulation based on open consultation involving all stakeholders, inclusive of actions and good coordination.

- The need for a regulatory framework that balances the interests of suppliers and users, in areas such as the protection of intellectual property rights, data protection and digital rights management, without disadvantaging innovation.

View on WSIS +10

Develop and promote favorable policies and regulatory framework, fair, transparent, stable, predictable and non-discriminatory that promote competition, foster continued technological and service innovation, and encourage investments on broadband infrastructure, services and applications.

- Given the rapid pace of change in technology compared with the time needed to introduce and implement new legislation and regulations, adapt the regulatory environment to tackle the main threats facing consumers, for example the misuse of their personal data, whilst ensuring consumers enjoy the benefits.

- Ensure that consumers are informed about potential security and privacy challenges they may face with online services and have access to timely and accurate information, including about speeds and data traffic management.

- The establishment of a culture of security that promotes trust in ICT applications, one in which there is effective enforcement of privacy and consumer protection based on the strengthening of cross international cooperation.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7: ICT Applications:

E- business, E-Commerce and Development

(United Nations Conference on Trade And Development, International Trade Centre and Universal Postal Union)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room M

Hanne Melin, eBay: *"We not only need to speed up trade facilitation but do so from the perspective from consumers, individuals and small businesses"*

Martin Labbe, ITC: *"It would be interesting to have a real action plan where starting with the UN agencies but maybe also the private sector partners, the NGOs, we somehow contribute to achieving these goals in a tangible manner and not just at the statement level."*

Humberto Jimenez, Permanent Mission of Ecuador: *"Explicit public support policies should be put in place, particularly to promote the adoption and diffusion of ecommerce in SMEs" and "International organizations can be the best way to promote the development of public policies aimed at harmonizing rules and standards."*
Paul Donohoe, UPU: "post offices can be very effective in connecting local SMEs to the local consumers … encourage local manufacturing growth and local consumption"
"Data access is a very important issue to deal with when addressing cross border e-commerce"

Aicha Pouye, ITC: *"E-commerce development is really about addressing development issues … and interpolating policy makers". "It's very important to build the capacities … trade associations, chambers of commerce, private sector associations all have a critical role to play to reinforce and put this accessibility in place at all levels for these things to happen."*

Debated Issues:

Based on findings in the recent Open Consultation process, this year's Action Line Facilitation meeting on e-business (C7) focussed on electronic commerce (e-commerce) for development. E-commerce is rapidly expanding, but the uptake in many developing countries remains relatively low, especially for SMEs. The interactive discussion featured the views of panellists representing governments, international organizations and the private sector, as well as comments from the floor. The session considered opportunities, barriers and challenges to domestic and cross-border use of e-commerce for trading both goods and services by SMEs.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The session engaged stakeholders to identify concrete steps forward to accelerate the development contribution of e-commerce. It also highlighted good practices and promising developments that can serve as inspiration for all stakeholders.

Some critical issues were raised:

- Availability of reliable basic infrastructures like power is not ubiquitous, especially in rural and remote communities, and increased efforts should be made to address this.
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises still lack access to affordable computer and broadband infrastructure to offer effective e-commerce solutions.
- E-commerce can help women in developing countries become more engaged in the information society and provide income opportunities to women in rural and remote communities, benefiting them and their families. Studying the effective taxation structures for e-commerce transactions, especially related to international-commerce platforms, is important for developing countries who are searching for sources of revenue to help with investment in local capacity.
- Consumer protection and trust remains a critical area for policy development in all regions.
- Greater integration and sharing of data by the various stakeholders in the e-commerce value chain (merchants, posts, customs, tax, etc..) could help effective decision systems to be implemented to reduce cross border barriers, and increase trust in e-commerce transactions.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10

Process:

In the context of the review of the WSIS 10 years of implementation, ITC, UNCTAD and UPU led an open consultation on the e-business action line process between December 2012 and mid-February 2013, involving a wide range of stakeholders such as trade bodies, international organizations, businesses, governments and civil society across the globe.

The review highlighted the emergence of a number of enabling factors that speed up the development of e-commerce, such as for example the improvement in telecom regulations, improved infrastructure, the emergence of new business opportunities, illustrated by offshoring. The fact that e-commerce had become accessible via an increasing number of devices and platforms, notably via mobile phones, was seen as a massive enabling factor in developing countries.

WSIS +10 Challenges:

The consultation identified several challenges to be addressed, including rural access to ICTs and the high cost of telecommunication services and broadband in developing countries. As a result SMEs and micro-enterprises lagged behind in effectively using ICT tools. Other challenges identified included the scarcity of viable ICT services targeting the people at the base of the pyramid, little participation of developing countries as producers of ICT goods and services, the need to adapt the legal and regulatory business environment, including in key areas such as secure online and mobile payments, and consumer protection rules, the development of digital content. Cross-border e-commerce would increasingly have to address issues such as taxation, electronic authentication and payments, privacy, open access, information security and the fight against online fraud, intellectual property rights and consumer protection.

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

Template for Action Line Facilitators 10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines:

Key recommendations identified for the future development of e-commerce covered the following areas:

- the need to ensure the sustainability of e-business solutions by engaging users, local and global ecosystem players in innovation processes from the early stages of design and testing
- governments should take steps to develop e-business enabling environments and adopt e-commerce regulations consistent with the cross-border nature of e-commerce
- to facilitate business-to-consumer e-commerce it is necessary to bring down the costs of shipping and delivery and address logistic bottlenecks
- in least developed countries, capacities in IT and Internet-related subjects should be strengthened, including in business-related components
- to enable stakeholders to better understand e-commerce trends and impacts, more statistical data and analysis are needed
- new ways should be explored to allow grass-roots practitioners and thought leaders to better influence macro-level discussions on e-business, including through participatory technologies such as social media.

Chair: Aicha Pouye, Director, Division of Business and Institutional Support, ITC

Panellists:

- Mr Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief, ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD
- Mr Martin Labbé, Adviser Online Marketing and Digital Networks, ITC
- Mr Paul Donohoe, Programme Manager, Electronic Postal Services & E-Commerce, UPU
- Ms Hanne Melin, Policy Strategy Counsel EMEA, eBay
- Humberto Jimenez, Deputy Permanent Representative, Mission of Ecuador to the WTO
- Mr.Nizar Cheniour, Director of Enterprise Development and Support, Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development, UAE
- Ms Mellonie Mukilima, Certified Virtual Assistant, Nairobi, Kenya

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7: E-Environment ICT [Dividends/Solutions] Towards a Sustainable Environment: Inputs for WSIS+10

(International Telecommunications Union/World Meteorological Organization/United Nations Environment Programme)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room C

"E-environment is about collaboration. Collaboration between the technical and environmental community, stakeholders and across national and international agendas". Fuatai Purcell, ITU

"There is a huge positive effect in the interaction between the ICT sector and the environmental community". Matthias Kern, UNEP

"The WSIS+10 review is an opportunity to review the role that the information society can play to address the new environmental challenges of our times, such as climate change, the loss of biodiversity, land degradation, or the acidification of oceans". Jose Maria Diaz Batanero, ITU

Debated Issues:

The session "Action Line C7 E-environment; ICT solutions towards a sustainable development" closed a number of sessions held during WSIS Forum 2013 around the topics covered by action line C7 e-environment. These sessions included the following workshops, all of which were held on 14 May 2013:

- Emergency Telecommunication and Alerting: Saving Lives and Climate Change Adaption efforts to DRR (facilitated by ITU and WMO);
- Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste: Emerging Issues, Challenges and Opportunities (facilitated by ITU and UNEP/Secretariat of the Basel Convention);
- High level Dialogue: Smart climate monitoring: Expanding access to information on weather, climate and water (facilitated by WMO)
- Action line facilitation meeting C7 E-environment.

The action line meeting brought closure to these activities, and reviewed the main highlights of each sessions, looking into new opportunities, challenges and recommendations that could be incorporated into the WSIS+10 review process. The session was moderated by Fuatai Purcell, Head of the least developed countries (LDCs), Small Island developing states (SIDS), Emergency Telecommunications and Climate Change Adaptation Division. ITU.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The session brought together the key outcomes of the previous session, highlighting the following key issues:

On emergency communications, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction:

- Importance of capacity building and raising awareness on the challenges of climate change adaptation and the contribution that ICTs can make to support disaster risk reduction strategies.
- Special mention to the role of the UN to assist developing countries in using the best technological solutions for each context.
- On e-waste
- E-waste was a new issue when the WSIS process started. Today we have evidences that this problematic topic has become a major issue with strong implications on the environment, on health, as well as in the working conditions on the professionals (usually from the informal sector) working in the recycling of the materials. Addressing the problematic needs to tackle all these issue through a multi-stakeholder and comprehensive approach is crucial.
- To move forward the key strategy should be to build on the legal instruments available at the international level, in particular the Basel Convention, as well as in the mandate of the relevant organizations working in each of the previously mentioned domains (ITU, ILO, WMO and UNEP). There is a strong political base and solid organizational support.
- In addition, a key challenge is to improve the information available on e-waste, and make it available to decision makers to allow for better policies to be introduced. Good quality information can help decision makers so the problem can be framed in the right proportion.

- On smart climate monitoring
- The development of advanced smart Climate monitoring using ICTs is significantly increasing due to advancements in climate change. ICTS are essential tools for providing recorded data and analysis leading to information and knowledge on climate change.
- The use of ICTs in climate monitoring should be seen as an "end to end" system from observations to predictions. Much progress continues to be made on forecasting. Over the next ten years todays 5 day forecast will be as valuable as a 10 day forecast. Therefore it is very important we continue to protect the available spectrum and satellite orbits to maintain and continue developing new ICT-enabled applications for meteorology
- Note: these points highlight the main issues brought at each session. Further detail is included in the summary of each session.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

Looking into the future, the WSIS+10 process should analyse if action line C7 e-environment should be reviewed to broaden its scope into e-sustainability. This change would allow for more flexibility to the areas that have been brought to the attention of this action line. There is a need to translate all data we have to useful information for the most vulnerable people.

It is also essential that the action line spurs inter-sectoral cooperation between the ICT community and the environmental community, the meteorological community, and other groups working around sustainability. This collaboration should take place at the international, national and regional levels.

Finally, communities also need to be actively involved in the application of ICTs to address sustainability issues, in particular climate change. While ICTs are critically important, the challenge of climate change can also be fully met through stronger political will.

The WSIS+10 review is an opportunity to review the role that the information society can play to address the new environmental challenges of our times, such as climate change, the loss of biodiversity, land degradation, or the acidification of oceans.

In addition the WSIS+10 process will have to look at the environmental footprint of the ICT sector, and explore ways to continue reducing negative impact, improving energy efficiency and tackling the e-waste problem. The ICT sector should adopt a lifecycle approach. This could be addressed by promoting that relevant organizations, such as ITU, undertake work around the collaboration between the ICT sector and the renewable energy sector.

Complementing the previous recommendation, the WSIS process could also look at how the use of ICTs improves the environmental footprint of other sectors, looking into emerging technologies such as smart grids.

Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction is another issue to be brought to the attention of the WSIS+10 process. This could cover issues such as using ICTs to promote DRR, and putting more emphasis in climate change adaptation.

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

Template for Action Line Facilitators

10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines:

WSIS action line C7 e-environment should:

- Include stronger reference to the main challenges related with environmental degradation, such as climate change.
- Put greater emphasis on closing the life-cycle loop of ICTs and information sharing regarding policy, standards, consumer education, and design innovation.
- Maintain a balance in addressing all goals under action line C7 e-environment to avoid singling out only one aspect.
- Connect better with other action lines, in particular e-agriculture.
- Definition of goals
- With regards to energy consumption, more emphasis should be put in measuring performance and establishing reduction goals and agreeing on a common set of methodologies.
- Better emphasis on defining goals and indicators for each action line, in particular establishing limits to the negative environmental impacts of the ICT sector.
- WSIS should bring the message that investing in climate and weather systems is serving the development agenda.
- Involvement of stakeholders
- WSIS should emphasize the need of cooperation between ICT and environmental sector at the national level.
- Begin dialogue with the civil society. We should use more ICTs to communicate and engage with the civil society. This is an aspect that should be strengthened during the WSIS+10 review.
- WSIS should work to identify mechanisms for strengthening the education aspect from the consumer perspective.
- Finally, The WSIS process should put more emphasis in encouraging stakeholders to contribute to the stocktaking process, finding ways for benefitting from the lessons learned from these projects

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C5: Cybersecurity

(International Telecommunications Union)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room Popov

Debated Issues:

- Establishment of strategies and capabilities at the national level, to ensure protection of National Critical Infrastructures, while enabling prevention and prompt response to cyber threats. Computer Incident Response Team with national responsibilities and National Cybersecurity frameworks are key elements to toward the achievement of Cybersecurity
- Building a solid legal framework, to address existing and emerging cybercrimes, at the national regional and international level
- Build human capacity, to improve the skill and expertise of the security professionals and increase the awareness of the general public
- Collaboration with the private sector
- Security or safety by design concept, where devices and products contain already those standard security features that would reduce the exploitation of vulnerabilities.
- International frameworks

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Human element always on of the main elements to be taken into account important needs to be taken into account
- Evidence based policy making to support decision makers in identifying the best strategy to be adopted
- Safety or security by design. Products with built-in security features that would prevent the dissemination of cyberthreats.
- Concerning the legal and regulatory frameworks
    - Awareness raising important, lots of lack of understanding,
    - Cross border harmonization
    - Enforcement

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

- Introducing cyber risk analysis and management of risks
- National, regional and international frameworks all important, and all to be pursuit
- Ensuring child online safety as element to be injected in the work stream of the action line C5

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

INTERACTIVE SESSION

Action Line C1: The Role of Public Governance Authorities and all Stakeholders in the Promotion of ICTs for Development
and
Action Line C11: International and Regional Cooperation
and
Action Line C7: ICT Applications: E-government
(United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)/ Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM))

Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room K

DESA
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

"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."

" 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."

"A number of countries have undertaken a review of their policies and refocused their strategies towards major development priorities.

ICT in Parliaments is a very important element in multistakeholderism."

"Mobile Government for responsive governments and connected society"

"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"

"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 achieve their development goals."

Debated Issues:

- Efforts and achievements of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development since the last WSIS held in 2012.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.
- Toolkit for creating ICT-based services using mobile communications services for e-government services.
- 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). Channels of accessibility set up by the eGovernment Authority of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- 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.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Revision of core ICT household indicators will cover household access to and individual use of ICTs.
- The ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals will be revised.
- 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.
- In order to enable participation and multistakeholderism in Parliament, access to the internet in developing countries has to be expanded.
- 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.
- An online open government toolkit will be put online by the World Bank.

- 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).
- 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 becomesa method of "sustainable transparency" through a constant flow of information.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

- The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development plays an important role in monitoring the progress that has been made in the global information society.
- Need to step up support in the review of current e-strategies in line with new development agenda.
- 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
- Need to promote a multi-stakeholder approach to measuring ICT4D and WSIS Targets in order to get the maximum information
- To stimulate the role of parliaments in the promotion of the Information Society
- To promote the use of ICT as a means to modernize parliamentary processes and increase transparency
- Global community of parliamentary ICT professionals and Members of Parliament
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- eGovernment facilities of the Kingdom of Bahrain are designed to enable access to people with disabilities.

WSIS +10 Challenge:

- 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.
- 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.

- Need to improve the capacity of policy makers on legal and regulatory issues.
- Need to ensure the exploitation of the opportunities that telecom and ICT services can offer on top of the infrastructure.
- Need to develop systematic mechanisms for maintaining ICT data and statistics for policy analysis.
- Need to mainstream geo information in the e-strategies.
- 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.
- 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.
- More governmental transparency and accountability is needed.
- In terms of e-services, there is a need for infrastructure.

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

Template for Action Line Facilitators 10 -Years Review Reports by all the WSIS Action Lines:

- The 10th WTIM called upon countries to use the Partnership's statistical framework document "Measuring the WSIS targets" to collect data on the indicators that will be required to monitor progress and acknowledged the progress to measure ICT in education, and requests the Partnership to advance the measurement of e-commerce and of gender and ICT.
- The Partnership is encouraging countries to respond to the WSIS Targets questionnaire (to be sent in July 2013) and to support the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development in the final assessment report on the WSIS Targets.
- 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.
- 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.
- Persistent gaps, however, still exist in several areas including open document standards, legislative information systems, websites and communication, ICT strategic planning, parliamentary libraries.
- There is a need to keep working to address these gaps and to continue the gains made over the past years.
- There is a possibility for stakeholders other than governments to build better services and applications based on Open data.
- 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.

Interactive Sessions

Interactive sessions provided workshop style interaction amongst the participants and panellists. The panellists provided an introduction to the framework of the session and act as moderators, while the participants were encouraged to drive the session discussion.

Interactive Sessions

WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prizes (International Telecommunications Union)

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room L

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Since 2004, in response to § 120 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, ITU has maintained the public WSIS stocktaking database as valuable tool for collecting information and for regular reporting on WSIS-related activities. There are three main components relevant to this process:

1. WSIS Stocktaking Reporting that is issued regularly,
2. WSIS stocktaking platform that plays as a mechanism for sharing experiences among its 20 000 stakeholders representing governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society and others. As a result, it has become the biggest ICT for development (ICT4D) platform.

3. WSIS Project Prizes initiative that is an immediate response to the requests expressed by WSIS stakeholders during the WSIS Forum 2011: to create a mechanism to evaluate and reward stakeholders for their efforts in the implementation of WSIS outcomes.

During WSIS Forum 2013, the following activities were undertaken in the framework of WSIS Stocktaking Process.

The WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prizes Interactive session was held on 13th May. The session served as the platform to showcase the efforts undertaken by stakeholders towards building the Inclusive Information Society and achieving WSIS goals. Best practices shared by governments and other stakeholders during the session reflected trends in their respective area of work. The session gave great opportunity for stakeholders to share experiences with the purpose to stimulate other stakeholders to replicate similar projects and initiatives. It was highlighted that Stocktaking Process and WSIS Stocktaking Reporting is an important reference point for countries for best practices.

The publication release of WSIS Stocktaking Report 2013 was held on 14th May. The 2013 report reflects more than 700 of the latest WSIS-related activities, submitted to the WSIS stocktaking process between May 2012 and the present day, each highlighting the efforts deployed by stakeholders involved in implementing the WSIS goals. In this fifth edition, examples of emerging trends in actions geared to bridging the digital divide and building an inclusive information society were illustrated. Participants appreciated the analysis provided on each chapter of this report relevant to Action Line. It was emphasized that WSIS stocktaking has been playing a crucial role during these nine years, and this role takes on even greater significance in the light of the WSIS+10 review process on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. It was highlighted that preparatory process for the Overall Review WSIS+10 will require significant reporting on ten-years achievements and identification of challenges to be addressed beyond 2015 and WSIS Stocktaking will play an important role as reporting mechanism and repository of best practices.

Innovative component of WSIS Forum 2013 was **Showcasing Theater** that provided opportunity to promote the winning projects of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013 at an international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects that have been recognized for their excellence in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. The showcasing theatre was divided into four sessions and held on 14, 15, 16 May.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

It was highlighted that preparatory process for the Overall Review WSIS+10 will require significant reporting on ten-years achievements and identification of challenges to be addressed beyond 2015 and WSIS Stocktaking will play an important role as reporting mechanism and repository of best practices.

Interactive Sessions

Measuring ICT and Gender (The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room H

Nancy Hafkin (WISAT): "We are all here to look at ways to bridge the gender digital divide. In order to do so we need to support policy decision in this area. And the fact is that without data there is no visibility, and in absence of visibility there is no policy"

Debated Issues:

The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development organized a session on Measuring ICT and Gender to explore what current statistics can tell us about women in the information society and how women use, benefit from and produce ICTs. The session looked at available data on gender and ICT and engaged the audience in a discussion aimed at identifying a set of priority areas where more data were needed. The discussion served as an input to the work of the Partnership's newly established Task Group on Measuring Gender and ICT.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

There was broad agreement on the need to enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated and gender-related ICT statistics, to inform policies aimed at reducing the gender digital divide.

The meeting acknowledged existing data collections and indicators as building blocks of the work of the Partnership task group on gender and called for improving data availability in these areas. At the same time it was important to look beyond headline figures when analysing the gender digital divide, taking into account aspects such as the measurement of use and impact, and the importance of measuring ICT ownership as well as access to ICT.

Looking beyond existing indicators on ICT access and use, and ICT in education, the meeting invited the audience to share their views and help identify other areas of relevance to policy makers when addressing the gender digital divide. Some of the issues highlighted were ICT skills and literacy, ICT employment and occupations, ICTs and health, e-government services, entrepreneurship, ICT policy and ICT-related gender-based violence.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

The meeting recalled the WSIS mandate on gender and ICT, the commitment of the information society to gender equality and the need for gender-specific data to assess progress in this respect.

To date very little data are available to assess the different facets of the gender digital divide, especially in developing countries. In the context of the WSIS+10 review and the post 2015 development agenda it is important to give special attention to and further develop this area of measurement. In this context the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development can help build the capacity of developing countries to collect and disseminate official sex-disaggregated and gender-related ICT statistics.

Evidence to date shows that the gender divide varies by region, country and within countries, and may depend on education and income. The meeting welcomed the Partnership Task Group on Gender initiative and its future report, which will look beyond existing statistics and propose new areas of measurement at the intersection of gender and ICT. The meeting welcomed further consultation on the priority areas of relevance to policy makers when addressing the gender digital divide.

All stakeholders were encouraged to participate in these consultations, based on inputs from the Partnership to ensure that gender-equality is adequately reflected in the new goals and targets of the post 2015 development agenda

Panellists:

- Ms Susan Teltscher, Head, ICT Data and Statistics Division, BDT, ITU
- Ms Nancy Hafkin, Senior Associate, Women in Global Science and Technology
- Ms Alison Gillwald, Executive Director, Research ICT Africa
- Ms Shazna Zuhyle, Research Manager, LIRNEasia
- Mr Alexandre Barbosa, Manager, Brazilian Network Information Center

Chair: Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief, ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD

Interactive Sessions

Measuring the WSIS Targets (The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room H

"ICTs are key development enablers and need to be institutionalized in the post-2015 development agenda.

The future ICT4D policy debate should take into consideration inputs from the statistical community."

Debated Issues:

The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's session on the WSIS+10 review process presented the Partnership's efforts, challenges and achievements in measuring the WSIS outcomes and tracking the WSIS targets identified by the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action.

It discussed the availability of data but also showed important data gaps on the WSIS targets. The lack of awareness and visibility of the targets are a major challenge. Additionally, many countries lack national coordination to collect data on the WSIS Targets, which cut across many different areas (including health, education, content etc).

The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development is planning to publish a WSIS Targets final assessment report, which will be launched at the WSIS+10 High Level meeting on the overall WSIS review in April 2014. In preparation for the final report, the Partnership will send out a WSIS Targets questionnaire to all countries (WSIS focal points) in July 2013. Participants highlighted the need for the support of the Regional Commissions in raising awareness on and providing capacity building for this exercise.
The UN Regional Commissions ECA and ECLAC presented their regional activities to identify, measure and evaluate regional information society developments, and in particular the WSIS targets.

The session further looked at lessons learnt from measuring international ICT for development goals, specifically those related to the WSIS process. It included a discussion on the process of the post-2015 development agenda and highlighted the need to link the ICT4D measurement debate to the broader development agenda.

A number of participants emphasized the importance of statistics for policy making. They recognized the need to collect data on the WSIS Targets and to review the progress made in becoming information societies.

The need for governments, regional and international organizations to adhere to open data policies was stressed. Open and free access to and use of statistical information could lead to more and better analysis and broaden the understanding of key policies.

Main Outcomes of the Session

Statistics are critical for assessing the state of advancement of countries in the access, use and impact of ICTs and for policy making. The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has an important role in monitoring the progress that has been made in the global information society. Countries are encouraged to respond to the WSIS Targets questionnaire and to support the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development in the final assessment report on the WSIS Targets

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process

The enabling role of ICTs, and the importance of ICT measurement, must be highlighted in the post-2015 WSIS agenda, as well as the post-2015 UN development agenda.

Panellists:

- Mr Brahima Sanou, Director BDT, ITU
- Ms Vanessa Gray, ITU
- Mr Tomasz Janowski, UN University (UNU)
- Ms Jorge Patino, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribean (ECLAC) (remote participation)
- Mr Makane Faye, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Moderator: Tiziana Bonapace, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Interactive Sessions

Regional Commissions

Wednesday 15 May 16:15 – 18:00

Room E

"Regional integration is key to achieve WSIS targets"

Stationed in five regions of the world, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE),United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Economic; Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) shared key objectives aiming to foster economic integration at the sub-regional and regional levels, to promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to support regional sustainable development by contributing to bridging economic, social and environmental gaps among their member countries and sub-regions.

With reference to the WSIS +10, WSIS Review process, the Regional Commissions play a unique role in not only gathering regional data on the implementation of WSIS related activities till date but also regional inputs on a vision for WSIS Beyond 2015.

- Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) presented its strategy with reference to the regional deployment and diffusion of broadband in Latin American Countries. ECLA demonstrated as well its strategy in promoting effective appropriation of ICTs for social inclusion, such as the strengthening of regional dialogue on gender divide. Finally, ECLAC showcased its long term strategy shaped to achieve MDG/WSIS targets.
- During this session, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) presented its role as a regional solution facilitator. ESCAP demonstrated its commitment to connect economies and empower people. Taking the example of Information Superhighways, ESCSAP has shown its effective work as a platform for agreements on Pan-Asian infrastructure treaties as well as its commitment towards offering solutions to close the gaps in terms of broadband connectivity. ESCAP has undoubtedly done significant work to implement WSIS outcomes regionally.
- The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) showcased its efforts for building regional Knowledge-based Economy through ICT. Composed of 17 Arab countries, ESCWA primary goal is to promote economic and social development through regional and sub-regional cooperation and integration in this region so as to narrow the digital gap. According to ESCWA, regional integration is key to achieve WSIS targets. Through the example of the Regional Harminizattion of Cyber Legislation, ESCWA has shown its major achievements in terms of harmonization of cyber legislation; the promotion of Digital Arabic Content Industry; actions related to measuring the Information societies as well as its contribution to the dialogue on Internet Governance.
- The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) focused its intervention on the measurement of the WSIS Outcomes in Africa. ECA has been striving to collect data regarding ICTs so as to measure their impact for development. The main tool used to evaluate the implementation of the outcomes was a questionnaire that was sent to every African country. Furthermore, ECA is commited to make recommendations to member states in order to increase the efficiency of the implementation of WSIS action lines and their respective targets. Finally, ECA has issued a training manual on e-government indicators so as to improve the collection of ICT indicators.

Panellists:

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE),
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP),
- Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC),
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

Moderator:

- Mr Jaroslaw Ponder, Strategy and Policy Advisor, and Coordinator for Europe Region

Interactive Sessions

WSIS Stocktaking: WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing Theatre Part 1,2,3 and 4

WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing Theatre **Part 1**

Tuesday 14 May 09:00 – 10:45

Montbrillant Building, Cinema in ICT Discovery

"In excess of 160,000 Saudi nationals have taken part in KASP since its inception" - Dr. Khaled AlAjmi, Safeer Program General Manager

"In just 1 year, our PLIP libraries helped over 9000 people build their e-literacy skills." – Rima Kupryte, Director, EIFL

"Over 900 farmers regularly use the AgroLib Ja services, over 150 farmers were trained to use the internet in three years - and 87% of farmers say they are using the internet at the library to look for agricultural information, and over 1000 farmers attended panel discussions and lectures" - Jelena Rajic, librarian at the Public Library Radislav Nikcevic in Jagodina

"2,181 people from 46 nationalities were trained in Africa, Pacific and Caribbean regions" - Mr. Giacomo Rambaldi, Senior Programme Coordinator, ICT4D

Debated Issues:

The Showcasing Theatre provided a one-of-a-kind opportunity to promote the winning projects of the WSIS Project Prizes 2013 at the international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects. The session Showcasing Theatre Part 1 included presentations from :

- Dr. Khaled AlAjmi, Safeer Program General Manager,
- Ministry of Higher Education, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with the project "Safeer Program", the winner in category C1 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Dr. Jarallah AlGhamdi, Chief Information Officer, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with "Schools Connectivity Project", the winner in category C2 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Ms Rima Kupryte, Director, EIFL with the project "PLIP builds communities ICT skills in 23 developing and transition countries", the winner in category C4 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Ms Jelena Rajic, librarian at the Public Library Radislav Nikcevic in Jagodina, Serbia with the project "AgroLib Ja (Agricultural Libraries in Jagodina)", the winner in category C3 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Mr Giacomo Rambaldi, Senior Programme Coordinator, ICT4D, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA) with the project "Web 2.0 and Social Media Learning Opportunities" , the winner in category C7 E-agriculture of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013

Main Outcomes of the Session

Dr. Khaled AlAjmi (Saudi-Arabia) highlighted that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has invested significant resources on a massive scholarship program to advance the citizens' education to higher levels of knowledge, research, and openness on the world through the integrated online program of Safeer. Key aspect of the program is the substantial involvement and consultation of a number of government's agencies in Saudi Arabia, such as Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Civil Services. This participation depicted a premium representation of how government's agencies can collaborate together towards the common goal of promoting information societies.

Dr. Jarallah AlGhamdi (Saudi-Arabia) provided information about the Schools Connectivity Project, which is a part of a large nationwide connectivity project for the Ministry of Education. The project focuses on connecting more than 3000 remote un-serviced Internet via satellite VSAT, and enhancing and upgrading the available connectivity in more than 19000 schools. This project is strategic and very important in ensuring that all schools in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are linked to the Ministry via the Internet. Hence, these schools are enabled to access and use the services provided by the major centralized systems such as FARIS, NOOR and EduMap.

Ms Rima Kupryte (Italy) emphasized the potential of public libraries and highlighted that more than 7,500 people in 23 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe have benefited from ICT training in local libraries. New competences of the libraries are helping women and girls, subsistence farmers, youth, unemployed or those suffering from ill health, in addition to many other disadvantaged communities to find jobs, do better in school, live healthier lives, improve farming, and be socially and economically included. Since 2010 EIFL PLIP supports sustainable information access and learning opportunities to communities in developing countries, thereby enabling them to improve lives.

Ms Jelena Rajic presented a project on Jagodina Library, which addresses the problems of rural population in its local community. The project transforms village libraries into communication, information and educational hubs that lead to economic and social changes in the community and beyond as well as facilitates to share information among the farmers. In five rural library branches the following services are available: Internet access and ICT training (sharing best practices, searching for useful information -state subsidies and incentives); Agricultural lectures (Enhanced agricultural production by applying what they hear from renowned experts); Agricultural journals and literature Online marketplace (free registration and advertising, improved financial situation).

Mr Giacomo Rambaldi provided information about the project Web 2.0 and Social Media Learning Opportunities. He highlighted that starting in 2009 the CTA has organized in partnership with national and international development agencies a series of 5-day training events (based on cost-sharing) designed to raise awareness and stimulate adoption of Web2.0 and Social Media in the context of development work. At the end of 2012 approximately 1500 people (31% women) have been trained in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon , Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, St. Lucia , Tanzania, Gambia , Senegal, Trinidad & Tobago

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10

Process

- The increasing role of public libraries as efficient tools for facilitating access to information as well as for turning information into skills and opportunities.
- The importance placed on providing ICT tools including Social Media and Web 2.0 to people in rural areas

WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing Theatre **Part 2**

Wednesday 15 May 16:15 – 18:00

Montbrillant Building, Cinema in ICT Discovery

"The information Communication Technology has proven to be one of the key technologies which make direct impact on better livelihood of human being. It contributes towards the development of sustainable inclusive society and thus, it can be said that ICT is a techno-socio-economic phenomenon".

"Licensing system is designed to protect citizens, society, and the state from the hard that may be caused by the improper pursuit of activity under the relative prohibition."

"We trust that rural people assimilating concepts of ICT can actually participate in an inclusive information society and contribute positively to the improvement of their living conditions and sustainable development".

Debated Issues:

The Showcasing Theatre provided a one-of-a-kind opportunity to promote the winning projects of the WSIS Project Prizes 2013 at the international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects. The session Showcasing Theatre Part 2 included presentations from :

Mr. Patricio Carvajal, Director of Digital Equipment, Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Society of Ecuador with the project "Digital training trough mobile classrooms", the winner in category C5 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013:

- Ms. Mónica Aspe Bernal, Coordinator, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Mexico with the project "Club Digital: Massive open online ICT courses", the winner in category C6 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Mr.MUKESH HAJELA, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER & VICE CHAIRMAN,NETWORK FOR

INFORMATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (NICT), India, with the project "SAKSHAM project –ICT-enabled direct old-age pension distribution", the winner in category C7 e-government of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013

- Mr.Ruslan Ensebaev, Chairman of the Board of National Information Technologies JSC, Kazakhstan, with the project "E-licence information system" the winner in category C7 e-business of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Mr. Francis B. Nzengeli, Project Manager, African Forum for the Promotion of New Technologies information and Communication, Republic of the Congo, with the project "Training and connecting rural people" the winner in category C7 e-learning of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013

Main Outcomes of the Session

Mr. Patricio Carvajal (Ecuador) highlighted the importance of the Mobile Classrooms that benefits all citizens through the access of ICTs. They transport technology and knowledge all over Ecuador, promoting the use of technological tools and offering training on the proper use of ICTs, while building confidence and security in use of the ICTs. (Training children on the proper use of ICTs). The project consists of bringing closer technology to all the corners of the country. The Ministry of Telecommunications implemented the Internet for everyone project of mobile classrooms since November 2011.
http://prezi.com/ryzpvsmyllzb/construyendo-confianza-y-seguridad-en-el-uso-de-las-tic/

Ms. Mónica Aspe Bernal (Mexico) provided the information about Club Digital: massive open online ICT courses and explained about the benefits of this initiative that aims towards promoting entrepreneurship among the youth to foster technological project development. This MOOC platform contributes to the creation of an environment that enables the use and appropriation of ICTs. The platform´s contents, provided by the Ministry of Communications and Transport and its technological partners and entrepreneurship specialists, can be accessed at no cost. The participation of ICT partners promotes the appropriation of cutting edge tools that facilitate Club Digital users' entrepreneur SMB skills.

Mr. MUKESH HAJELA (India) provided the information about Project SAKSHAM - ICT enabled Direct Old Age Pension Distribution The combination of the stakeholders ensured the creation of ICT enabled Pension Distribution centers. Under the Project named SAKSHAM, NICT has created a network of kiosk bank at 15 locations and has deployed Social Entrepreneur after training to run the kiosk enabling 13,000 elder citizens to get their pension in the local area where they reside and need not move pillar to post.

Mr. Ruslan Ensebaev (Kazakhstan) highlighted benefits of e-license information system that was developed for obtaining licenses and permits online. Besides, the system allows simplifying the process of license and permits obtainment by automatically requesting the necessary data from integrated state agencies information systems. Thanks to the single registry of electronic licenses, users can get information about the status of companies' licenses, and permits as well as check their authenticity. Since 2012, 100% of electronic licenses throughout Kazakhstan are being issued by E-license, which greatly simplifies the process of license obtaining, especially for entrepreneurs from distant regions of the country.

Mr. Francis B. Nzengeli (Republic of the Congo) gave presentation about the project that is aimed at connecting the villages of sub-Saharan Africa and training villagers to use ICT. This project considers the need to promote the culture of peace through the New ICT as a guarantee of harmonious social integration. In addition, the importance is put on the need to educate the people on the merits of ICT and its positive impact on improving the conditions of life in towns and villages.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process

- Training and raising awareness about the use of ICTs
- Youth and entrepreneurship (ICT policies that foster entrepreneurship, innovation and investment).
- Simplification of e-government services and facilitation of business environment
- Online platforms as effective tools provided by governments for the beneficial use of citizens

WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing Theatre **Part 3**

Thursday 16 May 09:00 – 10:45

Montbrillant Building, Cinema in ICT Discovery

"In Oman, 86 % of Health Institutes are computerized (200 out of 214)"

Debated Issues:

The Showcasing Theatre provided a one-of-a-kind opportunity to promote the winning projects of the WSIS Project Prizes 2013 at the international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects. The session Showcasing Theatre Part 3 included presentations from :

Mr Abdullah Hamood Al Raqadi, Director General Assistant for Applications, Governorates and Hospitals, Directorate General of Information Technology, Ministry of Health, Sultanate of Oman with the project "Reduce Childhood Mortality Rate: Infants and Children under 5 years of Age'', the winner in category C7 e-health of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013.

Mr Ahmed Alabduljaleel, assistant undersecretary information technology, Civil Service Commission, Kuwait with the project "E-Employment system", the winner in category C7 E-employment of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Mr Abdullah Hamood Al Raqadi provided a presentation on the Mother and Child system, with which the Ministry of Health (MoH) is providing holistic primary care for pregnant mothers (pre and post natal care) at all medical centers and towards birth at the tertiary hospital. The records are made available throughout pregnancy by recording patient history for mothers and children and then integrating them, in Childhood Illnesses System. Due to this system, Oman succeeded in reducing maternal mortality rate in childbirth from 22 (per 100,000 live births) in 1995 to 13.4 in 2009, and the Infant Mortality Rate of 20 (per 1,000 live births) in 1995 to 9.6 in 2009.

Mr Ahmed Alabduljaleel highlighted the benefits of the e-employment system that facilitates the process of applying for a job in the governmental sector. Its G2C e-service allows the online submission of job applications, online tracking of applications, and online notification of the progress of the application through SMS. The system serves a wide sector of citizens namely the job seekers.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

Online platforms providing a holistic and multifaceted services

WSIS Project Prizes Showcasing Theatre **Part 4**

Thursday 16 May 16:00 – 18:00

Montbrillant Building, Cinema in ICT Discovery

"We are convinced that through technology adoption, we will preserve the cultural costumes of Indigenous and Afro Colombian communities"

Debated Issues:

The Showcasing Theatre provided a one-of-a-kind opportunity to promote the winning projects of the WSIS Project Prizes 2013 at the international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects. The session Showcasing Theatre Part 4 included presentations from:

- Mr Santiago Amador, manager of Communication Technologies Adoption Department, Ministry of ICT, Republic of Colombia, with the project "En mi idioma ("In my language")", the winner in category C8 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Ms Mónica Aspe Bernal, Coordinator at the Ministry of Communication and Transport, Mexico with the project "Mujermigrante.mx: promoting human rights for migrant women", the winner in category C10 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013
- Mr Thomas Muller, Deputy Head of Programmes, Child Helpline International with the project "Child Helplines and Telecoms: A toolkit to assist your child helpline to advocate for a free of costs telephone number'', the winner in category C11 of the contest WSIS Project Prizes 2013

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Mr Santiago Amador highlighted that "In my language" pursues the inclusion of Indigenous communities in the technology and knowledge society through the use of ICT, primarily aimed at preserving and promoting dissemination of Indigenous Colombian languages and knowledge. Training in use of ICTs, content generation and information publishing is supported by multiple international stakeholders. Active participation and empowerment of Indigenous communities is a crucial aspect of the initiative, achieved through universal and equitable access, capacity building and knowledge sharing. The project is currently being implemented in 7 Indigenous communities in Colombia. (see: www.enmiidioma.org/)

Ms Mónica Aspe Bernal presented the project Mujermigrante.mx emphasizing that ICTs help fulfill the government's moral obligation to defend human rights, particularly of vulnerable individuals and communities. Today, women represent 50% of all migrants in Mexico. Mujermigrante.mx helps migrant women through the use of ICTs. The platform was created with the participation of more than 30 government and civil society organizations.

Web-enabled applications, videos, learning tools, chats and tutorials, grant women access to information about human rights, health services, immigration support and government programs. The next phase of the project adds support for mobile devices.

Mr Thomas Müller shared information about a project, the goal of which is to increase free of cost access for children and young people to child helpline services. Child helplines help to reduce violence against children. Currently, child helplines are operational in 142 countries. Since 2006, Child Helpline International and the ITU have joined forces to encourage national telecom regulators to provide free of cost numbers for child helpline services. Since then, child helplines in 46 countries have been assigned free of cost numbers. To implement this further, CHI has developed a practical toolkit to help more child helplines obtain toll free status by informing child helplines about basic telecommunication terms and processes, regulation issues and number implementation. The toolkit also highlights case studies and good practices that can be replicated and shared internationally.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10

Process:

- ICTs serve as efficient tools for helping and reaching out marginalized groups
- Indigenous communities are part of inclusive Information Society

WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting

Eight Meeting of WSIS Action Line Facilitators

Friday 17 May 2013 09:00 – 11:00

Room C

Pursuant to Article 109 of the Tunis Agenda, the eighth meeting of WSIS Action Line Facilitators will take place within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2013. The purpose of the meeting is in particular to assess the general progress made within the WSIS Action Lines, as well as to identify measures to strengthen the overall WSIS implementation process. All Facilitators and Co-Facilitators of WSIS Action Lines are invited to the meeting. Other WSIS Stakeholders are also welcome to participate.

All focal points of WSIS Action Line Facilitating organisations are invited to attend this meeting

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Welcoming Remarks
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Reports from WSIS Action Line Facilitators on Facilitation Process Towards 2015:

a. Challenges and Opportunities

b. Ways to Strengthen the Action Line Facilitation Process

4. Other Reports Relevant to the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes
5. Overall Review WSIS +10
   - Templates
   - Mechanisms for review and evaluation reports
6. Report on the WSIS Stocktaking Process
7. Remote Participation and Outreach
8. WSIS Forum 2014
9. Other business

UNGIS

Substantive Session and Working Level Meeting

Monday 13 May 2013 11:00 - 12:00

Room E

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 - 13:00

Room E

The tenth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) comprised of a substantive session that took place on the 13 May 2013 (11a.m. to 12 p.m. room E at ITU Headquarters), and the working level meeting took place on 14 May 2013 (11.00 a.m. to 1 p.m., room E at ITU Headquarters).

The UNGIS substantive session concluded with the endorsement of an UNGIS Joint Statement as a contribution to the Post-2015 Development Agenda Process. This UNGIS statement will be submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General and the UN Task Team. The tenth UNGIS working level meeting provide an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of the coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations system in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

At the WSIS Forum 2013 an UNGIS Joint Statement on the Post-2015 Development Agenda was released. This statement is a collective contribution by 30 UN Agencies (UNGIS Members) to the dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

In keeping with its mandate to promote policy coherence and programme coordination in the UN system, as well as provide guidance on issues related to information and communications technologies (ICTs) in support of internationally agreed development goals, the 30 members of the UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) will respectfully submit a joint statement to the UN Secretary General and the UN Task Team. The statement is a collective contribution to the dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, a unified effort to harness inter-agency expertise and experience to support deliberations on Post-2015 priorities, and a united commitment to a UN community poised to address development challenges in the 21st century. UNGIS Joint Statement for discussion at the UNGIS Substantive Session is available here

Country Workshops

Countries provided updates and reports on the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and other WSIS related activities and projects, in their respective countries. This session provided an opportunity for all participants to learn and share their country level experiences on the implementation of the WSIS related projects and activities.

Country Workshop

United Arab Emirates:

Closing the Connectivity, Content and e-Skills Gap

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room K

This year's UAE Country Workshop discussed another series of the UAE's remarkable achievements which have been stated in the UAE WSIS National Committee's third edition "Success Stories 2012-2013". Various significant projects, aimed at meeting the WSIS targets in time for the 2015 review process, were elaborated upon during the workshop.

The discussion in the first session emphasized how the UAE government is leading efforts to create an environment for interconnecting networks and data exchange throughout the region. Furthermore, the second session covered the induction of technologies in learning environments through educational engagement via national level initiatives. The session touched upon technology and the human factor as means to progress in ICT and capture future opportunities. The UAE has always been a leader in ICT and is a hub for regional innovations. During WSIS 2013 the UAE took on another greater role, and reaffirmed its commitments to the WSIS process, by being partner in the WSIS+10 vision.

The workshop commenced with a welcome note by the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority followed by two sessions from the UAE-IX, a global internet exchange provider and Smart Learning Program, a joint effort by the TRA and the UAE Ministry of Education.

1st session: UAE – IX – Bringing change to the Internet Dynamic

The UAE-IX initiative was launched in October 2012 by the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) and managed by DE-CIX, the world´s largest Internet Exchange, based in Frankfurt Germany. UAE-IX aims at becoming an industry leading provider of neutral internet traffic exchange platforms. The exchange platforms interconnect global networks and, in particular, network operators and content providers in the GCC region. UAE-IX is built on a fully automated switching platform, located in a high-end secure datacentre in Dubai.

During the session, the UAE-IX highlighted the challenges for Internet in the MENA region, benchmarking its key indicators on developed countries in North America, Europe and Northeast Asia. UAE-IX has facilitated the flow of traffic in the region, while assisting in narrowing the broadband content and connectivity gap. In addition, the discussion covered the UAE-IX's efforts to secure and meet the growing demand for content localization and to boost the efficiency of accessing the internet for end-users.

The vision of UAE-IX is to provide premium Internet Exchange services by offering friendly and courteous service at all times. The goal is to establish regional peering to enhance content reachability, delivering improved customer experience in the Middle East.

2nd Session: State of the Art – Smart Learning Program

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launched the Smart Learning Program in April 2012 as a joint initiative between the Ministry of Education and the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA). The program was founded on the Information and Communication Technology Fund (ICT-Fund) initiated by the TRA and is overseen by the Prime Minister's Office.

The session discussed how Smart Learning provides technological solutions for education through a fully-fledged platform, allowing more than 150,000 students and 14,000 teachers to interact and engage in a virtual learning environment. The solutions include offering advanced teaching management tools, communication channels between users and educational material in innovative forms. Program specifics were analysed further during the discussion, to emphasize Smart Learning's time-scaled performance measurement capabilities through set key performance indicators.

As Smart Learning is a milestone upgrade in a state-of-the-art educational system, it aims at developing the UAE's educational environment in the long term, while effectively spreading knowledge among all pupils, making the nation a leader in the field of education.

Moderator: Eng. Suleman Bakhsh, Senior ICT Analyst, TRA,UAE

Panellists:

- H.E. Mr Majed Al Mesmar, Deputy Director General of TRA, UAE
- H.E Mohammed Gheyath , Director General, Smart Learning, UAE
- Dr. Fareed Al Gheyath, Vice President – External Affairs, DU, UAE
- Eng. Mohammed Alkhamis, Manager ICT, TRA, UAE
- Mr. Hassan Al Naqbi, Technical Advisor, UAE-IX, UAE

Country Workshop

The Republic of Kazakhstan:

Informational Kazakhstan 2020

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room A

Country Workshop of the Republic of Kazakhstan: "Informational Kazakhstan 2020", was held at the WSIS Forum 2013. The workshop defined the transition to a new a stage of the quest to develop information society highlighting the development of e-Government program.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

The chair and speaker of the session was Mr. Mukhatov Darkhan, Head of Department of Industrial Analysis and monitoring of implementation of Informational Kazakhstan state program, "Zerde" Holding JSC, Republic of Kazakhstan.
During the presentation the speaker presented the following:

1. Kazakhstan Vision, establishing the conditions for the transition to the information society in 2013-2020
2. The agenda and objectives of e-Gov program
3. Implementation strategy of e-Gov program
4. Implementation of the declaration, the action plan and the agenda- beyond 2015 (WSIS 2012) in the program framework

The presentation " Informational Kazakhstan 2020", was focused in e-Government establishment in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Specific focus was given to what has been accomplished after implementing e- Gov program.

The implementation of e-Gov program has been served as a tool to enhance the effectiveness and transparency of the state agencies in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the past, the activities of the different state agencies were not into relate and citizens had to visit different state agencies to provide their documents. In order to facilitate the process, the main aim was to establish a single mechanism of interaction between the agencies, by simplifying and accelerating decision making process on different appeals from the people.

"The data should run, not the public"

The speaker specified that the Republic of Kazakhstan has achieved this process by implementing e-Government portal, which has passed all stages of development and has been proved as one of the most success project in the world.

Interesting Data :

In 2012, evaluated from a UN research, the Republic of Kazakhstan was ranked in 38 position out of 192 countries, in the e- Government development.

This Index consists in three key components:

1. Online services
2. Telecommunication infrastructure
3. Human development Index

In 2012, the Republic of Kazakhstan was ranked number four in the Index of Online Services, closing the list of world leaders.

The Index of Online Services is evaluated by four stages: connected, transactional, enhanced and emerging. The speaker focused mostly how Kazakhstan passed these four stages, and showed the development stages in two situations:

a) The interaction between citizens and the state
b) The decision making process for public and civil servant

Moreover, was presented their strategic platform how to implement the development stages and the way how to reach it.

1. Informative stage consist in the creation of e-Government portal, filled up the information, legal aspects posted, (ex. Business registration)
2. Information available in the portal consists in the submission of the application on line. In order to achieve a number of desired interactivity, have been introduced a number of functions innovation as: Information Systems, National Databases, e-Government gateway, National Certification Authority, e-License system.
3. Transactional stage, consist in several innovations such as Payment gateway, e-Procurement System.
4. Connected stage

The e-Government project presented the most popular on line services, real estate certificates, pension contributions, residence address, and payment of taxes. The main focus is in the process of integration and transformation. The goal is to achieve maximum decision in the delivery of services, which aim to ensure citizens when applying to the state agencies to result faster.

The speaker emphasized the efficiency and the usefulness of the portal in:

1. Business registration, if in the past the registration's deadline for a legal entity was 30 days, after the implementation of the e-Government project.
2. A child birth registration
3. Multi- channel access

E-Government portal must be functional to use for all Kazakhstan citizens, in order to ensure the must convenient use of the portal by the public.

In order to monitor and control the quality of the public service center and provide public feedback, the government of Kazakhstan have provided the situation center.

For the citizens, who don't have possibility to access the internet, the government has provided the public access point.

At the moment, the number of available services is 28 % of the whole public services, including the portal and public services. For 2014, the aim is to raise it in 72%.

The idea behind the project is to unify country and people, the state and the public to act as a single organism, by submitting their suggestions for improving the public services and make them more convenient. In order to achieve this aim, the government have established a type of communication with the public, through virtual reception, e-conferences, and social media. For this reason, the Republic of Kazakhstan is rated 2nd in e-Participation Index.

The next year's objective for Republic of Kazakhstan is to increase this corporation, between public and state.

Furthermore, the e-Government portal was one of the big achievements, which has ensured the efficiency of the public administration, providing infrastructure for innovation and info-communication, creating an information environment for socio-economic and cultural development of society and development of the national information space.

Finally, the audience addressed several questions, appreciated the launch of e-Government project and congratulates for the winning prize in e-License.

Country Workshop

Sultanate of Oman:

Enabling Citizens: A Success Story of Augmenting National Knowledge Society, and Saving Lives on Roads

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room H

"Given that, citizens are the consumers as well as the producers of digital services, we need to ensure that Omani society competencies with respect to understanding and utilizing digital technologies are upgraded and enhanced"

Debated Issues:

Some of the debated issues were the National IT training and Awareness, which would result in enabling citizens in becoming more IT literate and use ITC with their daily interactions with government and its services.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Better operations control
- Effective process for testing and fixing bugs
- Vendors Competition
- Better customer offers

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process

Emerging Trends: include access to information and knowledge, as well as the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development and building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Panellists:

- Dr. Salim Sultan Al-Ruzaiqi, Chief Executive Officer, Information Technology Authority (ITA), Sultanate of Oman
- Mr. Hassan Fida Al-Lawati, Team Leader – Projects, Digital Society Development Division, Information Technology Authority (ITA), Sultanate of Oman
- Major. Khalifa Ali Al Zidi, Traffic Systems Supervisor, DGIT, Royal Oman Police (ROP), Sultanate of Oman

Country Workshop

Rwanda:

Rwanda Approach for Universal Access Implementation towards 2015 and Beyond

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room M

The Rwanda concept of Universal Access of the ICT sector was established by the policy arising from the country Global Vision 2020, launched in 2000. This concept is materialized by the Telecoms Law, the Law establishing the independent ICT regulatory body and the enforcement instrument regarding functioning of the Universal Access Fund (UAF) and its sources of funding.

The key objective of the UAF is to allow the general public, in all parts of the country, to the widest possible access, at affordable terms, to a reliable network, to telecommunication and ICT services

Since 2004, the UAF focused on voice and Data penetration by connecting institutions in rural and remote areas using VSAT technology.

Rwanda conducted a workshop on Approach for Universal Access for implementation towards 2015 and beyond to highlight and share experience, realization of Rwanda implementation of Universal Access and its level of achievement of WSIS targets.

The workshop presentation provided information on what Rwanda achieved in 10 years using Universal Access and how it helped achieving the WISIS Targets.

The main sector of Intervention have been: Education, Health sector, Local Administration and other projects increasing penetration in rural area.

The importance of clear policy and target derived from the Rwanda Vision 2020 with the objective of transforming the country from Agriculture based Economy into a Knowledge based Economy and Society where ICT is the engine for development was highlighted.

The independence of the regulation and setup of regulatory framework that enable competition allowed ICT penetration up to rural area to achieve 98.4% geographical coverage.

Workshop participants appreciated the achievement of Rwanda and further discussions and explanation where conducted around following main issues:

How Rwanda overcame the challenge of skills development to effectively implement the universal access programs and achieve the presented remarkable results.

The role of leadership in targets achievement and consensus around the targets

The partnership between the Government and the private sector

The contribution of ICT in entrepreneurship development and youth job creation.

The Impact of ICT on GDP and other socio-economic activities and development.

Recommendation:

- Continuously align ICT needs with the development of skills to meet the market demand.
- Youth workforce should be part of solution and play a main role in innovation, job creation using ICT as tool
- To have strong Leadership commitment in policy establishment, implementation and targets with a well-established monitoring and evaluation system to measure the impact of ICT in all sectors of the socio-economic development.
- To put more effort in communication and awareness to gain consensus and commitment of all stakeholders in implementation and achievement of WSIS goals/targets.

List of Panelists:

- Honorable Jean Philbert NSENGIMANA, Minister of Youth and ICT, Ministry of Youth and ICT, Rwanda;
- Maj. François Régis GATARAYIHA, Director General, Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority, Rwanda;
- Mr. Charles SEMAPONDO, Director Universal Service Unit, Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority, Rwanda;
- Dr. David Souter, Consultant UNCTAD & MD/ICT Development Associates,
- John Roman, Intel Corporation

Country Workshop

India: Empowerment Through Mobile – Innovative Applications for Socio-Economic Development (Department of Telecommunications/OnMobile)

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room L

"Life impacting m-services are not Discretionary Value Added Services"
"Too much focus on technology than as opposed to people, human solutions require a confluence of technology and art"

"Mobile Solutions cannot be a panacea for all social issues, they cannot supplement, but can surely and efficiently complement existing systems on the ground"

Debated Issues:

The main highlights of the session were centred around the following point:s

The need to focus on the user (people) than just technology and this further extends to the need to look at beyond just smart phones and applications and how basic mobile telephony features like voice and messaging still hold significant relevance in emerging markets. Simple solutions worked around voice are very relevant in the context of low ICT literacy conditions and instant acceptability and absorption of solutions based on voice for rural population.

The need to evaluate and implement an eco-system based approach with a multi stakeholder participation in driving overall objectives of the programs targeting ICT (Mobile) for Socio economic development

The measures from Government of India with lead role in establishing an eco system for mobile governance through M-Governance framework and Mobile Service Delivery Platform. The focus is on to offer M-Governance services on a large scale with efficiency and effectiveness and also avoiding duplication of efforts from states and departments.

Case studies on Health, Education, and women's empowerment using innovative but simple voice based solutions.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Need for some drastic and transformational initiatives – at a large scale
- Services and initiatives should focus on 'people' and the end consumer than on just the 'technology' element

- Every Social impact project initiative should have the 'mobile'
- as a common and mandatory ICT element in their go to market agenda
- Continue to focus on services/applications using the basic Mobile technologies like voice and messaging which still hold significant relevance - for the next billion
- Avoid duplication of efforts and infrastructure - Country specific – cross network eco-systems – this will ensure focus on services than the last mile (last mile concerns should not have to be a repeated, common and perennial point on every project's to do list)
- Collaborate – all concerned stake holders - towards a common objective – the need to create conducive and effective forums/working groups with specific objectives and targets which will also identify and help scale good projects/initiatives
- Individual Contribution – The power of 'ONE' needs to be harnessed - long term and sustainable
- Spend on educating the privileged and encourage participation towards larger social causes – adopting and owning specific responsibilities – individually or in a working group.
- We know that Mobile is an important instrument of telecom services. The session showed how people in the society are getting empowered through illustration of specific case studies.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- The Mobile phone is going to be an inevitable part of the ICT agenda going forward
- Mobile Governance, Mobile Commerce, Mobile Money and related technologies are going to play a significant role in efforts towards socio economic development of nations
- Mobile web/internet will play a significant role going forward in extending better access to information and services in the developing nations, considering that the mobile phone is and will continue to be an immediate and most efficient means to jump the evolution curve.
- Governments taking lead role in creating enabling environment for M-Governance on a common platform across the country.

Panellists:

- Mr. Anil Kaushal, Member (Technology), Department of Telecom (DOT), Ministry of Communications & IT, Government of India, India
- Mr. Siddharta Swarup, Director, Family Health programs, BBC Media Action, India
- Mr. Pratap Vijay Sai, Director-Business Development, OnMobile Global Ltd., India

Country Workshop

Israel:

Israeli Technology – NGOs for Social Development and Education

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room A

Operating technologically advanced learning environments in hospitals helps the hospitalized children to focus on their healthy sides even though they are sick. It enriches their minds and can lessen fears and difficulties. This helps not only the child and his family while being in the hospital, but the hospital staff can benefit from this also since the child is more relaxed and approachable.

*The observed **rise in inequality** is largely attributable to the impact of **technological change**. Shared access centers that adopt a holistic approach in ICT for development, and provide both community and technological services in rural communities, demonstrate higher levels of sustainability and impact.*

We need the Internet to be for everyone. ISOC-IL Internet Academy works with the communities and for the communities to help them solve those problems and enter through the Internet door.

Debated Issues:

The event showed ground-breaking Israeli initiatives for social development and education designed to better the lives of populations in need, in and outside of Israel.

Models and strategies for sustainability, partnership creation, adapting models for local needs.

Kadima Mada - Kav Or ("KMKO"), one of the two initiatives presented in the workshop, is a one of a kind NGO which operates solely in Israel. During the workshop the participants learnt about the services this unique initiative provides to hospitalized children aged 5-21 all over Israel, starting with state of the art technological learning environments, distance learning technology and educational programs in every Israeli hospital paediatric department (over 100,000 children each year).

The way this is done is via a holistic approach to its services using the advanced technology distributed in the hospitals in various educational activities, most of them documented and/or operated also by the program's website, which helps the community of the hospitalized children become an online community as well.

Appleseeds Academy, an Israeli based NGO, specializes in initiating and operating Technological Community Knowledge Centers in Israel and Africa. Based on the unique model that Appleseeds created in Israel, the NGO was successful in replicating its model to Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana and South Africa. In the workshop, Appleseeds Academy discussed digital poverty and a scaled model implemented in Israel and Ghana, demonstrating how PPP ventures capitalize of the power of ICT to achieve development goals

ISOC-IL has two faces: The first is The Internet Infrastructure Centre and the other face is our Web Development Centre. We see ourselves as the door keeper to make sure that the Internet door is always open and it stays accessible and neutral. ISOC-IL sees the importance of giving the Internet users the right tools to open and use this door to the world that is called Internet. That's why we operate the Internet Academy.

ISOC-IL Internet Academy works with the communities and for the communities to help them enter through the Internet door.

We do it by: Targeted training kits with appropriate examples for each community, On hands training by the community and to the community, Parental training, Support line, Professional enrichment.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- NGOS are a strong force for social development and education.
- Extract innovative ways of bridging technology gaps in promoting development
- These Israeli based projects can influence populations not only in Israel but on a global spectrum.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

The importance of monitoring and evaluation to create replicate ICT4D models:

- The importance of a supporting regulatory environment to support the penetration of ICT and skills development
- Shared platforms for ICT4D practitioners
- Identify market driven and demand oriented IT based solutions

Panellists:

- Ms. Keren Brown – Director of International Programs, Appleseeds Academy
- Mr. Piotr Pluta – Senior Manager, Corporate Affairs – Europe at Cisco Systems
- Mr. Meir Brand – Managing Director, Google Israel, South-Africa & Greece
- Mr. Edward Ntim – Board Member, the Otumfuo Osei Charity Foundation, Ghana

Country Workshop

State of Kuwait:

Towards e.Kuwait: Achievements and Aspirations

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room C

Dr Ettihad Al-Bahar: "Our aim is to increase the trust of ICT in people."
Eng. Layal Al-Mansouri: "KIN formed the opportunity for the Government to show leadership in the use of innovative technologies"
Ms Raja'a Al-Behaisi: "Thakerat Al Kuwait (Kuwait's Memory) can bring you to the Kuwait Heritage by one click"

Debated Issues:

- Kuwait Government Online (KGO): How does government develop and integrate efficient e-services to give confidence and stimulate economy?
- Kuwait Information Network (KIN): The implementation of e-Government in Kuwait by providing the government agencies efficient, cost-effective and protective infrastructure.
- Thakerat Al-Kuwait: National initiative to digitize, analyze, and preserve Kuwait heritage as documented in the five daily major newspapers published since independence in 1961.
- IT Awareness Project: In accordance to Kuwait's WSIS commitments this project aims towards facilitating the transformation towards Information Society.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- The projects KGO, KIN, *Thakerat Kuwait* and National IT Awareness has a positive impact in the implementation of the Towards e-Kuwait vision.
- KIN provides the government agencies with high speed, secure, high available, reliable and scalable connectivity, enabling all government agencies to develop and deploy e-government services.Other main objectives of KIN project are to offer the citizens new services with better performance and to protect the government information systems from threats and cyber-attacks.
- Through the Kuwait Government Online portal (KGO), CAIT aims at providing a unified portal to access e-services 24/7, in order to develop and deploy integrated and efficient government e-services. This portal encourages also citizens to use information technologies building confidence in the use of ICTs. KGO accessibility is key, in fact the portal has multi language support and assists people with special needs.
- CAIT has launched a national initiative called *Thakerat Kuwait* to digitize, analyze, and preserve Kuwait heritage as documented in the five daily major newspapers published since independence in 1961.
- *Thakerat Kuwait* will be serving the historians and researchers 24/7 as well as serving judicial and other official institutions.
- This e-Archive is capable to store and index all the digital copies as well as printed copies, with an efficient and easy accessible Interface.
- The National IT Awareness Project aims at facilitating the transformation towards Information Society and bridging the digital divide through:
- Education;
- Public Awareness;
- Rehabilitation;
- Capacity Building.
- One of the main strategic line is to promote and encourage the public to use the e.gov portal through broadcast TV ads, announcements, posters and social media.

Panellists:

- Ms. Majedah Al-Naqib, Deputy Director General for National Projects Sector, Central Agency for Information Technology, Kuwait
- Ms. Raja'a Behaisi, Director of Director General Office, Central Agency Information Technology, Kuwait
- Eng. Layal Al-Mansouri, Head of the Kuwait Information Network Project, Central Agency Information Technology, Kuwait
- Dr. Ettihad Al-Bahar, Director of the Electronic Portal Department, Central Agency Information Technology, Kuwait

Country Workshop

Spain: M-Health: A Snapshot of the Spanish Experience

(SETSI-Red.es, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism of Spain)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room A

"Ageing and chronic diseases treatment through mobile technologies applications improves cost effectiveness and sustainability in developed countries."

"In lower and medium income countries, m-health can bridge the gap between rural/poor areas and urban/developed areas, delivering better healthcare services at affordable costs."

Debated Issues:

In this workshop, the potential of m-health (application of mobile technologies to healthcare) has been discussed. Examples of mobile technologies for telemedicine and chronic diseases treatment, among other health applications, were provided during the workshop. The need of best practices and guidelines for the safe use of m-health applications was also presented. The benefits of m-health were listed, and the expected growth of the m-health sector was presented as well. Among the benefits, cost effectiveness, distance gap bridging and treatment adherence were underlined. The audience asked for the value chain of m-health services, the role of service providers and the costs born by users, operators and healthcare administrations.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The m-health market expected growth is promising. The potential of mobile health applications is huge both in developed and developing countries.

Emerging Trends relevant to WSIS +10 Process:

Relevant emerging trends are:

- Ageing and chronic diseases monitoring.
- Safe guidelines for m-health applications.
- Mobile technologies in telemedicine.
- Sustainability and cost effectiveness of m-health technologies.
- Business models for m-health services.

Among the main challenges, the development of profitable and sustainable business model by service providers, and the availability of guidelines for a safe and effective use of mobile applications both by patients and physicians, can be mentioned.

Spain will actively participate in the High Level Event on WSIS+10 to be held in Sharm el Sheik as well as in other meetings and fora. Spain will coordinate within Europe to provide a CEPT input to the WSIS+10 process.

Panellists:

- Ms, Blanca González, Head of Area, SETSI Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, Spain
- Mr, Francisco Javier Garcia Vieira, Deputy Director of Electronic Public Services Red.es Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, Spain
- Mr, Lluis Miret, m4all Competence Center Mamager, Mobile World Capital, Spain
- Mr, Rafael Navajo, International e-Health Business Development Manager, GMV, Spain
- Ms, Marta Martinez Salgado, E-health Consultant, Telefónica, Spain
- Mr, José Ignacio Barraqué, Director, Hiberus Tecnología, Spain

Country Workshop

Afghanistan: Afghanistan – ICT & Decade of Transformation

(National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan/TechNation)

Afghanistan is transforming into a regional ICT hub--forging regional alliances, developing winning strategies, creating & sustaining infrastructure, eApps, and business opportunities

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room H

The Afghan ICT sector has become one of the most vibrant in the region. The development and expansion of optical fibre backbone network follows the national ring road, and is about 80% percent complete. The 3,300 km backbone interconnects Afghanistan and its citizens, and also connects and interconnects South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East – transforming the country into a regional hub for IT and ITeS. This enables governments, businesses, industries, and citizens across the regions to partner, share experiences, do business, and enhance livelihoods of their citizens.

Several developments suggest the importance of information communication technology (ICT) for socio-economic development in Afghanistan. Econometric analysis, conducted by the World Bank, shows that a 10 percent increase in high-speed Internet connections in developing countries boosts annual GDP growth by 1.38 percentage points. In Afghanistan, the ICT sector now contributes about estimated $150 million in taxes annually. The Ministry of Communications reported a total of US$1.92 billion in private investment through the end of last year. Furthermore, it is estimated that transit traffic tariff through Afghanistan to Iraq has a value of $1.5 billion per year.

In 2005, there were 1.2 million cell-phone users; 4.35 users out of 100 inhabitants in Afghanistan. Today there are more than 20 million users; 66.26 users out of 100 inhabitants. The percent of Internet users increased, from 1.22 percent in 2005 to 12 percent in 2011. The increase in users has made it possible to show the benefits of ICTs for socio-economic development. Particularly in the education, agriculture and health sectors. The Ministry of Education has been implementing EMIS and TMIS to help with policy and decision making related to education management and teacher management. MCIT's eGovernment plans and programs have made it possible for the Afghan citizens to access some of the government services online. Industry, on the other hand, has been actively contributing to growth and development of different sectors utilizing and developing tools and applications.

Organized by National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan (NICTAA), the workshop highlighted case studies, recent developments, trends and vision beyond 2015. These included infrastructural development, eApplications, information and cyber security, enabling business environment, and women in information technology. It also discussed the diverse opportunities that international ICT players can pursue in Afghanistan.

Some of the plans and programs that the panel speakers discussed include: policy & regulatory development and reform, eTazkira, eCustoms and finance, Telemedicine and eHealth, eAgriculture, case studies on eLearning and mLiteracy, mMoney, MCIT and the World Bank's Innovation support and incubator programs, infoDev's entrepreneurship program, Community technology centers and ICT Smart Hubs, and Development of computer science education in Afghanistan.

The workshop provided a unique platform to the participants to learn and share knowledge and experiences, discussed plans and programs and opportunities. It served as a platform for networking, business matchmaking, and international and regional partnership development.

Panellists:

- H.E. Baryalai Hassam, Deputy Minister (Technical), Ministry of Communications and IT (MCIT), Afghanistan
- Ms. Maria Beebe, Sr. ICT Advisor (Education) Telecom Advisory Team (Afghanistan), Deloitte, United States
- Mr. Ajmal Ayan, Board Member, Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority (ATRA), Afghanistan
- Ms. Samia Melhem, Lead Policy Specialist, Chair, eDevelopment Community of Practice, Transport, Water and ICT, Sustainable Development Network, World Bank Group, United States
- Mr. Aimal Marjan, Director General ICT, Ministry of Communications and IT, Afghanistan
- Mr. Patrick Akers, Telecom Advisory Team (Afghanistan), International Security Forces for Afghanistan (ISAF), United States

Moderator: Mr. Omar Mansoor Ansari, President, National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan

Country Workshop

Mexico:
Mexico Conectado

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room K

It is clear that all Mexicans win with this constitutional amendment on Telecommunications and Broadcasting and Economic Competition.

Thanks to Mexico's Pact we are able to transform into a real democracy. The new Telecommunications Act gives the Mexican state universal access to broadband and greater capacities for competition in the field, competition ensures best products, services and prices.

Debated Issues:

- Summary on constitutional reform in telecommunications submitted by the Secretary of Communications, Mr. José Ignacio Sánchez Peralta.
- Universal access to broadband presented by the Coordinator of the Information and Knowledge Society, Mrs. Monica Aspe Bernal.
- Next generation networks to encourage the deployment of infrastructure and competition from mobile virtual network operators presented by the Head of the Unit for Prospective and Regulation of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Luis Felipe Lucatero Govea.
- National digital strategy presented by Ms. Yolanda Mancilla Martínez, Head of the Digital Government Unit of the Ministry of Public Service.
- Digital Government presented by Ms. Yolanda Mancilla Martinez, head of the Digital Government Unit of the Ministry of Public Service.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- The workshop was attended by approximately 60 people including members emphasized civil society, industry, journalists and government representatives, including representatives from Colombia, Guatemala, United States, Brazil, among others.
- The audience showed great interest in the changes brought about reform in the telecommunications sector in Mexico. The workshop was broadcast live via the Internet. Hereby received a significant number of questions and comments.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- Importance of broadband to promote science and innovation.
- Importance in the role of fast networks currently being installed for educational and research centers and the role of these networks as enablers of innovation and development.

Country Workshop

Russian Federation:

Russia in the Information Society (Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room A

"Getting stakeholders into the dialog on Internet governance, facilitating that dialog in both domestic and international prospective is extremely important" (L. Todorov)
"If you have a strong IT sector, it's about intellectual property experts" (N. Nikiforov)

Debated Issues

- *Information society development in Russia*
- *Multi-stakeholder dialog and cooperation in the Internet governance in Russia*
- *Telecommunication reform in Russia, particularly satellite liberalization*
- *Availability of technology platforms for R&D networks in Russia*
- *Access to ideas and highly skilled labor force: regional or global outreach*
- *Measuring ICT skills, methods of data validation*
- *Proprietary software vs open source software*
- *Promoting e-Culture and e-Healthcare in Russia*

Main Outcomes of the Session

Government has to foster multi-stakeholder cooperation as this is a key for a successful information society development.

Russia is open to sharing ideas and e-content regionally (through regional cooperation networks like Regional Commonwealth in the sphere of Communications) and internationally (through various open professional networks like Regional Commonwealth in the sphere of Communications) and internationally (through various open professional networks).

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process

Broadband as a platform for innovation

Venture ideas shared internationally

Proprietary software and open source software co-existing to serve development

Measuring the information society as a matter of common effort nationally and internationally

Panel and Agenda:

1) *Welcome Address – Use of ICT for the Development of Economy and Social Sphere (Healthcare, Education, Science and Culture), Open Government*

Mr. Nikolai Nikiforov, Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation.

2) *Development of e-Government Services for Citizens and Businesses. State Services. Raising the Russian Federation in UN DESA Ranking.* Speaker to be defined.

3) *ICT Infrastructure and Broadband Development in the Russian Federation.*

Mr. Denis Sverdlov, Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation

4) Theme of the *report* – to be defined

Representative of Association of Regional Telecommunication Operators (LTE) – to be defined

5) *Development of IT industry – Development of ICT Competences as Part of Human Capital of the Country and their Influence on the Innovative Development of Economy and Social Sphere in Russia. Human Capital (Industry Needs).*

Mr. Mark Shmulevich, Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation

6) *Development of the Information Industry in Russia*.

Representative from the industry – to be defined

7) *Role of ICT Competences in Social and Economic Development of Russia. Comparative Analysis of Indicators of the Russian Federation with Other Countries.*

Mr. Yuri Hohlov, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Institute of the Information Society

Country Workshop

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia : Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia

1) Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room C

2) Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room A

Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia, Part 1

"Public consultancy is a strong element of the Saudi Arabia success stories".

"Internal coordination and integration between government agencies is essential to ensure efficiency of the programs".

"96 government's agencies are connected to the bus and sharing shared data".

Topics: The successful implementation of some of Saudi Arabia projects related to the WSIS outcomes. Saudi Arabia Strategy for coordinating WSIS Implementation at the national level.

Panelists:

- Dr. Abdulrahman S. AlOrainy, Advisor to the Minister and Head of NCITP, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Mr. Mansour A. AlSwayeh, Director of the Information Center, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Mr. Hasan A. Baabdullah, eVisa Product Manager, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Project presented:

Dr. Abdulrahman S. AlOrainy focused the MCIT presentation on the e-training caravans targeting villages and rural areas. The main objective of these unique caravans is provide free basic training on the use of information and communication technology (ICTs) for all individuals living in rural areas. Due to its big surface and reliefs, Saudi Arabia e-training caravans main challenges are the bad weather and montaneous roads. Prior to sending caravans in rural areas, coordination is established with the locals such as the school principals and NGOs to promote this governmental action and find out hoz many people will attend training.

Questions:

"What are the main challenges this program faces?"

"What are the benefits of such training?"

Awareness :

The benefit of the e-caravan campaign is to get people aware of the Saudi Arabia's e-government programs, and make them want to use ICTs

- **Mr. Mansour A. AlSwayeh (MCI**) described their e-services portal called A'amaly. This portal offers an extensive range of online services enable users to save time by reduicing their visits to the Ministry for day-to-day transaction. In this presentation, MCI highlighted that partnerships with national mail carriers as well as other agencies was in order to ensure an integrated electronic experience for the users.
- **Mr. Hasan A. Baabdullah (MOFA)** described the e-Visa system: The visa system at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is one of the core systems that Serves customers and visitors to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.This Visa enhancement project is part of IT MOFA strategy plan, whose objective is to simplify visa application. This program has proven its efficiency by increasing the productivity of issued visa, the number of services, and by making them more simple. The eVisa enhancements program was initiated to resolve shortcomings with emphasis on both the customer as well the support technology support. Security enhancements were also an integral part of the eVisa system enhancements.

Questions:

"How long does it get to get a visa for Saudi Arabia?"

"Does the inter-agencies coordination run smoothly in Saudi Arabia"?

Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia, Part 2

"What are the eligibility criteria for the Safeer Program?"

"How does MOHE, through the use of Safeer Program, monitor the progress of the students?"

Topic: Two Saudi Arabian education ministries described the successful implementation of some of their projects related to the WSIS outcomes: the Ministry of Education (MOE); and the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE).

Panellists:

- Dr. Jarallah AlGhamdi, CIO, Ministry of Education, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Dr. Khaled AlAjmi, Safeer Program General Manager, Ministry of Higher Education, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- **Dr. Jarallah AlGhamdi** (MOE) described three systems which they have implemented. FARIS (Financial & Administration Resources Information System) is a strategic initiative to introduce a Ministry-wide ERP system to manage, integrate and utilize all the resources and information in the Ministry and its associated departments across the Kingdom. It provides the functions of Oracle e-Business Suite Release 12. There were 28 modules implemented, including Financials, Public Sector Budgeting, Human Resources Management, Learning Management, Supply Chain Management, Enterprise Asset Management, and Project Management. Enjaz (Enterprise Office & Content Management) provides a Ministry-wide automated environment for the management of office work and document flow. Finally, eduMap provides a full Geographical Information System, with analytical capabilities covering all 33,000 schools.
- **Dr. Khaled AlAjmi** (MOHE), described the *Safeer* Program (meaning ambassador in Arabic), which was created to address the critical need to support Saudi students and cultural missions around the world.. The *Safeer* Program was designed to foster the Saudi Information Society commitment to gender equality, education and empowerment of citizens, and social justice. The *Safeer* system gives priority to disabled students. *Safeer* has gained wide recognition within the Kingdom and across the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries for its efforts in improving electronic service delivery among its constituents. The program has won several awards between 2010 and 2013. The Safeer Program is the category 1 winner of WSIS Project Prizes 2013 contest.

Country Workshop

Bangladesh:
Strengthening ICT Service Provision in Agricultural Sector and Engagement of Youth (BIID/BNNRC)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room L

Program Details

4.15 – 4.20 : Guest arrive and introduction / brief of the session by Ofelia Cazacu, BIID

4.20 – 4.40 : Presentation by Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, CEO, BIID

4.40 – 4.45 : Contribution by Gitanjali Sah, Policy Analyst, WSIS, ITU

4.45 – 4.55 : Contribution by Michael Riggs, FAO

4.55 – 5.05 : Contribution by Harsha Liyanage, PhD, ICT4D Expert

5.05 – 5.15 : Contribution by Miguel Raimilla, Telecentre.org Foundation

5.15 – 5.40 : Open Discussion (All panel members will participate)

5.40 – 5.55 : Speech by Chief Guest Mr. Mostafa Faruque Mohammed, MP, Hon'ble Minister of ICT, Govt. of Bangladesh

5.55 – 6.00: Crest Distribution and Vote of Thanks

Background

Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID) presented the key note highlighting the potentials and initiatives of private sector as well as government's role to facilitate e-Agriculture under the mandate of Digital Bangladesh. Mr. Akbar I shared the ongoing initiatives including services like e-Krishok, strategies, sustainability, business models and partnerships in his presentation. Since Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of Bangladesh economy and it comprises about 18% of the country's GDP and employs around 45% of the total labor force, one can imagine how important it is to focus on agricultural sector. Also the performance of this sector has direct impact on major macroeconomic objectives like employment generation, poverty alleviation, human resources development and food security.

BIID understood that that engagement of youth communities (around 35% of total Bangladesh population), the early adopter of ICT, has the potential scope to get engaged in e-Agriculture activities and create new opportunity for employment as well as increase productivity. This can be facilitated through better understanding of usage of ICT in extension & market linkage services, training on business planning, understanding local economy, behaviors of young communities and availability of relevant services. Involvement of other stakeholders, government mainly the extension department and private sectors are equally important to scale up & sustain the services were highlighted in the presentation.

To share Bangladesh experiences and hear from the international expert panels on this agenda, BIID organized the workshop titled **Strengthening ICT service provision in agricultural sector and engagement of youth** during the **WSIS 2013** I also exploredpotential partnerships for future**.**

An expert panel from different international organizations joined the workshop where the Minister of MoICT, Govt. of Bangladesh joined the session as Chief Guest.

For any further information, pl contact **Ms Ofelia Cazacu,** International Volunteer, BIID at ofelia.cazacu@yahoo.com or info@biid.org.bd

Country Workshop

Islamic Republic of Iran :

Iran Progress towards WSIS Action Lines

وزارت ارتباطات و فناوری اطلاعات
سازمان فناوری اطلاعات ایران

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room A

In this workshop, after giving a quick review of the current situation in Iran, a national report about the Islamic Republic of Iran's progress towards WSIS Action Lines waspresented. The panellists were from government, academia and the private sector, and they described some of the main projects that have been done in the Action Lines to share their experiences and exchange ideas with the workshop participants.

Panellists:

- Iran National Committee for WSIS, Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini (Workshop Organizer), Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran
- Iran National Network, Aliasghar Ansari, Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Iran National e-learning Network, Amir Hossein Mohebali, Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Broadband development in Iran, Alireza Asgharian, Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Role of Private Sector in Developing ICT Infrastructures in Iran, Ahmad Bidabadi, Data Processing Company, Iran
- ICT Measurement for Iran: A Progress Report, Mohammad Reza A. Shirazi, Data Processing Company, Iran
- Iranian Consortium of National Content (ICNC),Seyed Heidar Mortazavi Shahroodi, Institute for Culture & Information, Iran

Iran Country Workshop

WSIS Forum 2013 - Geneva, Switzerland

May 16, 2013 14:00-15:45

Iran Ministry of ICT

Information Technology Organization of Iran

Iran National Committee for WSIS

Communications Regulatory Authority

Iran University of Science and Technology

Data Processing Company

Topics & Panelists:

- **Iran National Committee for WSIS**
  Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini (Workshop Organizer)
  Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran
- **Iran National Network**
  Aliasghar Ansari
  Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- **Iran National e-learning Network**
  Amir Hossein Mohebali
  Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- **Broadband development in Iran**
  Alireza Asgharian
  Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- **Role of Private Sector in Developing ICT Infrastructures in Iran**
  Ahmad Bidabadi
  Data Processing Company, Iran
- **ICT Measurement for Iran: A Progress Report**
  Mohammad Reza A. Shirazi
  Data Processing Company, Iran
- **Iranian Consortium of National Content (ICNC)**
  Seyed Heidar Mortazavi Shahroodi
  Institute for Culture & Information, Iran

Thematic Workshops

Thematic Workshops are interactive sessions based on the requests received from stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process. These workshops were organized and designed by the stakeholders who submitted requests for Workshops during the WSIS Forum 2013 Open Consultation Process. .

Thematic Workshop

Improving Education with ICT (Intel)

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room H

"Training of teachers is the most critical aspect: students grow up in the internet area, most of the teachers did not."

"We found in many countries the toughest things to do is to get teachers to buy in and feel good about using computers into the classroom"

"The fast ICT in development creates new challenges for the modern teachers and the expectation of students differs significantly from those that we could observe few years ago."

"The support of teachers is of paramount importance to the success of this project."

"Internet and school are strongly related to each other."

Debated Issues:

A quality education is a fundamental right of every child and a foundation for thriving communities. Intel believes that technology is important – increasing access and improving education quality. Intel has helped over 100 countries use technology to increase student achievement and create a workforce with skills to prosper in today's global economy.

The workshop showed as an example three countries that with the support of Intel conduct investments in ICT at schools, and contribute to the improvement and extension of e-learning programs for the students.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

One of the main points that resulted from this session was the importance to engage the support of teachers in order to ameliorate the integration of ICT into school. There were also talks of the need to have the support of governments for this initiative in order for it achieves its objective of long term job creation as well as computer literate pupils.

The first panellist was John Davis (Intel, United States). He talked about the improvement of education with ICT. He spoke about the 21st century skills, which are the following:

- Technology and media literacy
- Effective communication
- Critical thinking and problem solving
- Collaboration

He concluded that learning and teaching must adapt. Furthermore he elaborated the components of e-learning for next the generation:

- Devices
- Content
- Connectivity
- Delivery (how to delivery)
- Training (especially teachers)
- Several short case studies from different countries (Argentina, Turkey, Singapore)

The second Panelist was Mario Franco (Millennium@EDU, Portugal). He presented a Portuguese Case Study. Portugal created an "eSchool Program" in 2007, where they had used a part of the money from the operators, which they paid to obtain 3G licenses. Portugal invested a lot of this money for the development of information society. The program included the distribution of computers to students and adult and teacher training in e-learning. Finally, this procedure can be an example for other countries. Due to these developments a big impact caused in this industry. A new ecosystem of companies is created, which focuses on the education industry (suppliers of interactive support, operators of content, service and computer companies with a focus on schools)

The third panellist was Malgorzata Olszewska (Deputy Minister, Minister of Administration and Digitization, Republic of Poland). She also agreed that traditional learning is becoming more and more supplemented by e-learning. Malgorzata Olszewska gave as an example of the new developments –teleconferences – which can be used for individual students or class groups. There are two main programs of the government in Poland to improve education:

- Initiative: Digital School Project (purchasing mobile computers, e-teacher and e books)
- Initiative: "Digital Poland of equal Opportunities"

The last panellist was Ivo Ivanosvki (Minister of Information Society and Administration, Republic of Macedonia). He presented the program "Computer for every child". It started in 2007 with an aim for drastic improvement of the education process by use of ICT. The project is handled by the Ministry of Information Society and the Ministry of Education and Science. Project segments are:

- Procurement and installation of computer
- Electricity and computer network
- New school desks and chairs
- Digital content (Utilization of educational portal skoool.mk and open source applications)
- Training of teachers
- Maintenance of the computer equipment and software applications

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- Information and communication infrastructure
- International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Enabling Innovation at the Grassroots Through Telecentres (Telecentre.org Foundation/Gedaref Digital City Organization)

Monday 13 May 2013 14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov

"Official Announcement: Barcelona (Catalunya) is going to be the center of ICT4D and Innovation – the municipality, the regional Government, and the Mobile world Capital are setting the structure to host organizations such Telecentre.org Foundation to ignite new synergies and initiatives. "

"Telecentre.org Foundation, together with the Regional Government of Catalunya will publish an open call for organizations willing to become Telecentres of the Future. From this call, a platform will be established for all telecentres – to facilitate their own evolution and progress."

Debated Issues:

Introduction of the different organizations represented in the panel.

Focus on social innovation projects in Telecentres and the Telecentres of the Future.

Debate from a global perspective (Telecentre.org) to a localized examples and good practices (Catalunya, Bangladesh, Sudan).

How to support youth employability (example of Catalunya).

How the benefits of the cloud computing can impact the work of isolated or poor areas (where not everybody can have the own computer).

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Milestones of the Telecentres of the Future – Dissemination of new opportunities for all.
- Strengthens of links among organizations

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- Telecentres of the Future: telecentres as channels of distribution – of education, formation, employability, information… and as start ups' centres. Telecentres to be connected and linked within the different organizations of the community (transversal), providing innovation for the social and economic change of the Community.
- Open Data

- Innovation hubs

Panellists:

- Mr. Miguel Raimilla, Executive Director, Telecentre.org Foundation
- Mr. Ricard Faura, Head of Service Knowledge Society, the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society, Department of Business and occupancy of the Generalitat of Catalonia
- Eng. Ahmed Mahmoud Mohamed Eisa, Chairman, Gedaref Digital City Organization GDCO, Sudan
- Dr. Uma Nambiar, Independent Healthcare consultant as Special Advisor to the Minister of Health , Pan Africa Telemedicine Project
- Dr. Gregg Vanderheiden, Director of Trace R&D Center. Co-Director of Raising the Floor – NGO, USA
- Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)

Thematic Workshop

Bringing ICT Closer to People (United Arab Emirates/Hewlett Packard)

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room K

TANMIA, matching national job seekers with the employers needs

TANMIA plays a strategic role in developing national human resources and its practices through its extensive operational services spanning the entire country via its network of offices across the UAE. TANMIA's growing role has been particularized by the assignment of two major national KPIs 'Unemployment Rate' and 'Tawteen/Localization Rate' to TANMIA as an integral part of the Federal Government initiative towards the development of national human resources. This has inevitably reemphasized the need to develop a National Human Resources Information System, facilitating a more efficient provision of HRD services across the nation.

United Arab Emirates

The system forms a base for all current, and potential, services offered to various TANMIA stakeholders, and are widely accessible through online portal and mobiles. It also coordinates with key local entities to provide accurate and timely reporting analysis for TANMIA executives, around the two main pillars of any labor market system: the supply of national job seekers and the demand stemming from employers and their job requirements.

Further examples of ICT enablement for development – mobility based solutions, Field Office Kits for UN field offices, citizen self-service kiosks

Preventing the transmission of HIV from mother to child can be as simple as giving a single dose of medicine to a mother during labor, and a dose to her infant shortly after birth. HP and the NGO mothers 2 mothers have developed an IT infrastructure that will move paper-based record-keeping systems to a digital system, allowing mentor mothers to make better decisions and provide better care. The use of mobile devices into the system will allow secure access to patient records, on the go, empowering the mentors to provide the same level of care to women living in remote locations.

For a successful field mission, UN agencies rely on ICT. UN agencies are looking for a robust, compact, portable kit to easily set up a mini office environment where field officers can quickly access the ICT tools required for their missions (e.g. identification of refugee to help them find their families and to streamline the distribution of food and shelter).

Using only a smartphone or tablet, any email device or any public or private cloud storage repository, citizens will now be able to print virtually anything, anywhere. Technology is available today to attach forms and personal photos taken at a kiosk, or through any digital device, and send them for passport renewals; immigration forms; benefits; job applications; registering a business; and virtually any certificate; thus creating a world-wide electronic post-office where all anyone needs to get their document is a secure access code and to connect to the world's universities and colleges with the ability to receive and print allowable text-books, assignments and remote testing.

Panellists:

- Ms. Maryam Hassan , Head of Labor Market Information Unit, The National HR Department & Employment Authority, UAE
- Ms. Dalal Al Hai, Performance Officer, The National HR Department & Employment Authority, UAE
- Mr Mark Patenaude – Vice President and General Manager, St Joseph Communications (HP Partner)
- Mr Paul Ellingstad – Director Partner and Program Development, Sustainability and Social Innovation, Hewlett-Packard

Moderator: Ms Elisabeth Rochman – WW Market Development Consultant Public Sector, Printing and Personal Systems, Hewlett-Packard

Thematic Workshop

Technology-Enabled Governance Post-2015 (UN University/UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room Popov

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) frameworks will both be completed in 2015. Following the recent report "Realizing the Future We Want for All" to the United Nations (UN) Secretary General, the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda recognized that the "implementation of a post-2015 development agenda will depend, critically, on effective governance capacities at national, local and municipal levels"; that "science and technology and information derived from their application, will be a major source of innovation for development"; that "development enablers" such as "good governance" and "access to technology and knowledge" could be used to address the existing gap in the MDG framework between the goals and the means of achieving them; and that there are no blueprints for effective enablers and "ample space would need to be ensured for experimentation and adaptation to local settings". As a consequence, technology-enabled governance or Electronic Governance (EGOV) is potentially an important "development enabler" for implementing and governing the post-2015 process. However, the topic is arguably underrepresented in the current discussion.

Following the call for an "open, inclusive and transparent consultation process, to take stock and encourage contributions from a wide range of stakeholders", this session hosted presentations and discussion by high-level representatives from government, academia, industry and the UN system, on how technology-enabled governance can contribute to the post-2015 UN development agenda, including the required improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of governance processes. While EGOV is traditionally discussed from the "mechanics" point of view – how to design, implement, monitor, sustain, etc., technology initiatives that transform the working of governments and their interactions with citizens, businesses and other non-state actors, this session concentrated on the "value" of EGOV for advancing public policies post-2015.

The discussion was guided by four key questions. 1) What can we realistically expected from technology-enabled governance today? 2) What is required from technology-enabled governance post-2015? 3) What is the gap between today's governance capabilities and tomorrow's governance needs? 4) How to fill this gap through UN-coordinated efforts across UN member states, including research, development, innovation, education and others?

Panellists:

- Mr. Tomasz Janowski, Head, Center for Electronic Governance, United Nations University International Institute for Software Technology, Macao SAR, China
- Ms. Seema Hafeez, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, USA
- Mr. Jaroslaw K. Ponder, Strategy and Policy Advisor and Coordinator for Europe Region, International Telecommunication Union, World Summit on the Information Society, Switzerland (to be confirmed)
- Ms. Khédija Ghariani, Secretary General, Arab Information and Communication Technologies Organization, Tunisia
- Mr. Oliver R. Bell, Chief Technology Officer, Public Sector, International Organizations, Microsoft Corporation, USA

Thematic Workshop

Learning Spaces for the Information Society – Sustainable Education (Millenium@EDU)

Monday 13 May 2013 16:30 – 18:15

Room E

Session Description:

The **Workshop** organized by **Millennium@EDU** had the presence o f H.E. the Minister of Egypt of Information and Communication Technology, Prof. Atef Helmy, the President of the Academy for Scientific Research (ASRT) of Egypt Prof. Maged Al Sherbiny, the Minister of Macedonia for Information Society and Administration, Mr. Ivo Ivanovic.

The Workshop was focused on how to promote multistakeholder collaboration in order to provide affordable information, communication and scientific technologies (ICSTs) to build new learning spaces for improving the access and quality of education and promote 21st century skills.

The Workshop highlighted the importance of developing comprehensive Projects and the crucial role of the local stakeholders as a key success factor.

The **Egyptian Millennium@EDU Project** was launched **as the first initiative under this framework** and its **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed** during the Workshop. The Egyptian Project is undergoing covering 11.000 students (eleven thousand) and it is planned to grow to 200.000 students (two hundred thousand) in the coming months.

The following outcomes resulted from the discussions during the preparation and at the **Millennium@EDU Workshop** dedicated to "**Learning Spaces for the Information Society: Sustainable Education**", an event which took place at the **WSIS Forum 2013**, then was agreed:

1. Develop actions to promote the availability of affordable Information, Communication and Scientific Technologies (ICST) to students and teachers and simultaneously equip the classrooms with solutions that will enable the use of digital content in the education context and promote 21st century skills as critical thinking, problem solving, communication, collaboration and creativity among others;

2. Promoting multistakeholder partnerships with the strong involvement of the local industry to improve access and the quality of education that will help achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and allow every student to participate actively in a peaceful and sustainable knowledge society before 2030;
3. Creating conditions to deploy such solutions under comprehensive projects with a strong participation of local partners, companies and through the creation of partnerships between private and public sector, involving civil society to support the transference of know-how and promote the socio-development of local communities.
4. Support actively the **Egypt Millennium@EDU Project** and other similar projects that will be developed.
5. Promote collaboration under WSIS process and proposing the organization of a Workshop during WSIS Forum 2014 on the best practices developed by Millennium@EDU and its stakeholders.

List of Panelists:

- Mario Franco, Millennium@EDU
- Mr. Ivo Ivanovski – Minister of Information Society and Administration, Republic of Macedonia
- Mr. John Davies – Vice President Intel Corporation
- Mr. Joice Fernandes – WW Senior Director Microsoft Corporation
- Mr. Mike Bridge – Vice-President PASCO Scientific
- Mr. Jorge Couto – Chairman JP-ik and Vice President eXample
- Prof. Maged Al-Sherbiny, President Academy Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT), Egypt
- Mr. Atef Helmy, Minister of Information and Communication Technology, Egypt

Thematic Workshop

The Internet: An Environment for Creativity (World Intellectual Property Organization)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room E

"More than on the creation side, the disruptive impact of the Internet is actually affecting the way content is distributed." (B. Muller)

"Is the internet really free? At some point, somewhere, an economic transaction takes place." (M. Ouma)

Debated Issues:

The panelists put forward their views on how the Internet, with its constantly evolving platforms, applications and services, is shaping the creation, distribution and consumption of creative material. Challenges and opportunities were identified. Some issues were identified as essential to the discussion, including the importance of the role played by internet service providers and their potential collaboration with stakeholders; the legal, social and technical complexities in online enforcement; and the question of whether the current international legal framework needs to be modified in order to ensure the protection of copyright.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The idea that the Internet creates an environment where creativity can be developed, if not fostered, was largely shared by the participants. In order to preserve the Internet as an environment friendly to creativity, a number of concerns need to be addressed. Legal, regulatory and technological frameworks are needed and need to be consistent and balanced.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

The structural changes brought about by the digital revolution and the Internet may challenge the balance between the interests of professional creators and consumers. On the other hand, in some instances (e.g. collaborative models, User Generated Content) traditional demarcations between creators and users are progressively blurring.

Society and Policy Makers should monitor those two trends in order to guarantee that the Internet continues to foster creativity, but also that some economic incentives to creators are safeguarded.

Building on those outcomes and with the purpose of deepening the analysis of those issues, WIPO, together with ISOC, is proposing a Thematic Workshop on "Content Creation, Access to Information and the Open Internet" (http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/view-proposals) for the Internet Governance Forum 2013.

Panellists:

- Ms. Michele Woods, Director, Copyright Law Division, WIPO, Switzerland (moderator)
- Mr. Konstantinos Komaitis, Policy Advisor, ISOC, Switzerland
- Mr.Benoit Mueller, Motion Picture Association, Switzerland
- Ms. Mélanie Dulong de Rosnay, Communia association on the digital public domain and French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France
- Ms. Marisella Ouma, Executive Director, Kenya Copyright Board, Kenya
- Ms. Irene Pakuscher, Head of Unit Copyright and Publishing Law, Federal Ministry of Justice, Germany (invited)

Thematic Workshop

Emergency Telecommunications and Alerting: Saving Lives and Climate Change Adaptation efforts for DRR (ITU and Partners)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room K

"Adopting a common protocol alerting system helps to ensure the safety of lives. We look to ITU for the opportunity to showcase early warning systems and to plan relevant workshops not just for member states but also so that citizens can benefit from cautionary ICTs." H.E. Tuisugaletaua A. Sofara Avea, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

"Emphasis on national telecommunications plans where we incorporate technical aspects, procedure, policy regulation and the legal framework is vital for making useful decisions in developing early warning systems." Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, ITU

Debated Issues:

The session on "Emergency Telecommunication and Alerting: Saving Lives and Climate Change Adaptation efforts for DRR" was part of the activities held during WSIS Forum 2013 around action line C7 e-environment.

Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) play a vital role in monitoring, recording and disseminating information during various phases of disaster management. Reliance on early warning

systems to disseminate the necessary information makes it crucial in making useful informed decisions. This is significantly pivotal for saving lives..

This session provided an overview of services, common practices, and new technology equipment, supported by ICTs that can make a change in responding hastily to early signs of a natural disaster.

The session featured the following speakers:

H.E. Tuisugaletaua A. Sofara Avea, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Xavier de Radiguès, Coordinator for the Urgency Department at WHO, Eliot Christian, Advisor to WMO on Alerting Services and CAP, Elysa Jones-Chair, Emergency Management Technical Committee OASIS, Leo Mondale, Managing Director Growth Management and Support INMARSAT, John A. Harding, UN Relations and Coordination Officer, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR. The session was moderated by Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, ITU

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Making use of common alerting protocol [Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Standard developed OASIS, an ITU Recommendation X.1303] is vital for disseminating disaster alerts in order to ensure quick and reliable response to natural disasters and most importantly saving lives. Harmonizing policies and legal frameworks confirms that processes and procedures are cohesive and synchronized. With standardized and common practices in implementation of early warning and alerting systems the resilience strengthens communities adaptation to weather extremes and climate change-related disasters improves.

An important future area of work will be to focus significantly on the need to put resilience in telecommunications network so that when a natural disaster strikes the telecommunication system will continue to function for coordination of humanitarian relief efforts.

The use of ICTs has become integral to all actors in disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and nearly all players are using ICTs for better projecting their efforts and resources for DRR. Early warning and alerting is one segment where use of technology and communication possibilities (mobile phones, social media, geo-referred applications) has become totally effective.

An early warning systems comprises four key elements, 1) a good understanding of the risks; 2) monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards; 3) communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and 4) local capabilities to respond to the warnings received.. Providing more ICT developed “early warning systems” to communities is important. However, there is also a need to assist in capacity building to teach and educate citizens on these new technologies to assist them on how to resolve the challenges that they will face with regards to climate change adaptation.

It was clearly emphasized that improved DRR is done through a better preparedness that requires a multi-disciplinary approach, ensure last mile connectivity, drafting and review of national emergency telecommunication plans (NETPs), adoption of standards to ensure interoperability and have in place business continuity plans among many other requirements for better disaster management and response

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

Emergency telecommunications has become a focal point in today’s environmental issues as natural disasters continue to increase globally. With this in mind, participants in this session encouraged the WSIS+10 process to review how emergency telecommunication can be useful in the outcome of the WSIS process. Such review may include the following elements;

- Exploring further options of increasing improved preparedness through workshops, private-public partnerships and projects
- Encouraging additional multi-disciplinary hybrid of technology to assist in multi-hazard situations
- Incorporating policies to help set a universal standard that is globally accepted when a natural disaster strikes
- Enhancing education to better inform people on climate change adaptation
- Use of Emergency Telecommunications and Alerting to reduce the digital divide, educate people on challenges of climate change and to save lives.

Panellists:

- **H.E. Mr Tuisugaletaua A. Sofara Aveau,** Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Samoa
- - **Dr Richard Brennan,** Director, Emergency Risk Management and Humanitarian Response Department (ERM) WHO
- **Mr. Eliot Christian –** Advisor to WMO on Alerting Services and CAP
- **Ms. Elysa Jones –** Chair, Emergency Management Technical Committee, OASIS
- **Mr. Leo Mondale,** Managing Director, Global Xpress, INMARSAT
- **Mr. John A. Harding,** UN Relations and Coordination Officer, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR

Moderator: Mr Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, ITU

Thematic Workshop

Civil Society and WSIS+10 (Association for Progressive Communications)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room Popov

In 2012, APC conducted a research project to respond to the opportunity provided by the WSIS+10 review, to address two problems: the absence – in most parts of the world – of a people-centred approach to information society policy and regulation, and, the fragmentation of the communication rights movement which had mobilised so intensively to ensure that this approach characterised the outcomes of the WSIS. It will address these problems by engaging organisations and individual activists involved in the WSIS and current global communications policy forums to gather their perceptions on what changes have occurred since 2003 in their countries, regions, or areas of activity. APC will present the outcomes of the research in the opportunity of the WSIS Forum 2013 putting emphasis on assessing the progress and/or lack thereof in relation to communication rights activists vision and demands, particularly regarding developing countries and marginalised communities.

Thematic Workshop

Open Data: Make the Most of Public Assets (Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation/Centre for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies in Asturias (CTIC Foundation))

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room G1

"Benefits of open data lie in enhancing the following: transparency, employment, innovation, participation, accountability, economic growth, interoperability, and data quality." "There was a reason why open data was based on the internet – an open space, because the idea was to have the open data (the information) as common goods" (Klaus Stoll, GKPF)

Debated Issues:

During the session, the panellist, Mr. Martin Alvarez-Espinar (W3C/CTIC Foundation), presented the background information of Open Data and Public Sector Information (PSI). The talks expanded to the benefits of Open Data, illustrated by several practical examples. Numbers of current challenges in Open Data and PSI were identified, including the issue of privacy in the world of openly accessible information, inter-governmental use of Open Data, and the organizations involved in the development of PSI.

Link to presentation: http://bit.ly/17FvTTL

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Public Sector Information, which basically represents how government can connect to citizen using the web (the internet), was made possible by development of current technology. The ground of having Public Sector Information is not only to create trust and transparency, but also to allow the citizens to build upon these data and translate it into meaningful information for the community to benefit from it and can use it to improve their lives. Furthermore, there should be a close cooperation between different stakeholders, be it government, private sectors, NGOs, to address the challenges in Open Data, such as issue of privacy, e.g. by having appropriate Internet Governance, and further development of Open Data.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

Different stakeholders have to foster close partnership to address the challenges brought about by open data in order to fully harness its potentials and moving forward towards information society for all.

Thematic Workshop

Bridging Prevention, Education and Intervention in an ICT Environment: Supporting a 360 Degree Approach to Child Online Protection (Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation /Victim Support/CTIC Foundation)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room Popov

"It will take not only government / policy maker, but also private companies, development organizations, educators, teachers, parents, to create online environment that is safe for children. It's your responsibility, it's my responsibility it's our responsibility. "

"Prevention and education is not enough for those children who have already been victimized by online abuse – that is still a missing piece: Intervention. "

Debated Issues:

The panellists offered different perspective about the Child Online Protection (COP) initiatives and approach. The background about COP initiative and development (ITU) were discussed, followed by the issue of education and training for creating and surviving safe ICT environment for children (CTIC Foundation), and completed by the issue about the risk of Internet for children and the intervention model for building safe online environment for children (Trauma Support 360).

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The session provided different approach of Child Online Protection, from the main COP iniatives, to the importance of the right education and training – not only for the children but also the educators and parents, to the intervention that would enrich the process of prevention and education.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

Promote the goal of the efficient use of technology as well as promoting the safe and responsible use of ICT, which directly lead to the opportunity to expect individual, social, and economic benefits of ICT process and the use of technology for development The awareness about Child Online Protection should include the challenges and opportunities of ICT for children but also all citizens involved, since to stay in the margin of this area would mean exclusion from the Information Society. Furthermore, it is the responsibilities of all citizens to create safe online environment for future generation.

Panellists:

- Dr Pam Burnham. Speaker.Victim Support. United States
- Speaker. CTIC Foundation Spain
- Speaker. COP. Geneva

Thematic Workshop

Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste: Emerging Issues, Challenges and Opportunities (International Telecommunications Union/United Nations Environment Programme/Secretariat of the Basel Convention)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room K

H.E. Mr. Tuisugaletaua A. Sofara Aveau, Minister of Information and Communications Technology, Samoa: " For small island developing states, such as the Pacific Island states which do not have much resources for e-waste disposal, it would be appropriate for buyers of every e-product to be levied a tax (e-waste tax) when first bought, in order to contribute to its proper disposal at the end of its useful life by the relevant authorities".

Debated Issues:

The session "Environmentally sound management of e-waste: emerging issues, challenges and opportunities" was part of the activities held during WSIS Forum 2013 around action line C7 e-environment. It was jointly organized by ITU and UNEP Basel Convention.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are rapidly growing and continuing to contribute to bridging the gap between developed and developing countries with regard to access to technology. However, as the volume of ICTs increase, the volume of electronic waste (also known as e-waste or as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment –WEEE-) increases even more, posing serious environmental, socio-economic and health-related challenges.

The session provided an overview of best practices on policies, regulations and international standards for improving e-waste management. Panellists and participants at this session discussed the effects of e-waste on the environment and human health, also highlighting the opportunities that the proper handling of e-waste can generate to create green jobs, curb health problems, cut greenhouse gas emissions as well as economic incentives for recovering valuable metals from redundant, excessive or end-of-life ICTs.

The session featured the following speakers:

David Seligson, Sectoral Specialist on Manufacturing, ILO, Marie-Noel Bruné, Children's Environmental Health, WHO, Matthias Kern, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP, Flavio Cucchietti, Vice-Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 5, Olivier Bovet, Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO), Kees Balde, United Nations University (UNU)Fuatai Purcell, Head of LDC division (ITU). The session was moderated by Ms Cristina Bueti, Adviser on ICTs, Environment and Climate Change, ITU.

Issues that were debated included, inter alia:

- E-waste statistics and growth rates
- Policy framework providing by international agreements and standards addressing the environmentally sound life-cycle management of ICT equipment including e-waste.
- E-waste as threats (occupational safety, health, environment) as well as chances (jobs, greening the economy, sustainable material management)

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Tackling e-waste requires diverse approaches all along the value chain, including production procedures minimizing the use of hazardous materials, maximizing energy efficiency and simplifying dismantling, as well as financing mechanisms to cater for recycling.

Workers in the informal sector without protective measures are often exposed to hazardous chemicals during dismantling and extraction of materials from e-waste which are seriously affecting their health and also the health of vulnerable population like children and other family members living near dumping and recycling sites.

There is still a large data gap on quantities and recycling rates of e-waste, which hampers good policy making. Good data and good funding are essential to overcome this. Preferably using a harmonized measurement, such as the classifications and measuring framework that is under development by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.

Including a comprehensive approach towards waste management, encompassing environmental and socio-economic considerations. Such approach is vital to help countries and stakeholders to adopt and improve an environmentally responsible management of e-waste.

Raising awareness is also an important element to tackling e-waste. A key element is to reduce waste through standardization. Most importantly, working together to improve work conditions to ensure that there are no implications on health, in particular for vulnerable groups, such as women and children and those from developing countries.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

E-waste has become a major environmental issue, due to the acceleration in the uptake of ICT worldwide. On this regard, the participants at this session encouraged the WSIS+10 process to review how e-waste is addressed in the outcome of the WSIS process. Such review may include the following elements:

- Explore the possibility of promoting the introduction of self-funding mechanisms to cover the cost of proper handling e-waste;
- Measurable indicators on e-waste to be included in the WSIS process beyond 2015.
- Adopt strategic policies, international standards and regulatory approaches that are sensitive to local context.
- Improve the quality of information regarding e-waste, to support policy makers to make better decisions.
- Motivate WSIS stakeholders to share best practices on reducing e-waste and promoting lifecycle management of ICT equipment.
- Encourage ICT sector to contribute to the development of global standards that reduce e-waste and simplify recycling old equipment.
- Broaden the scope of the ICT and environment action line and apply a life-cycle approach for sustainable management of ICT equipment, not limited to but including issues of climate change and e-waste management.

Panellists:

- Mr David Seligson, Sectoral Specialist on Manufacturing, ILO
- Ms Marie-Noel Bruné, Children's Environmental Health, WHO
- Mr Matthias Kern, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP
- Mr Flavio Cucchietti, Vice-Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 5
- Mr Olivier Bovet, Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO)
- Mr Kees Balde, United Nations University (UNU)

Moderator: Ms Cristina Bueti, Adviser on ICTs, Environment and Climate Change, ITU

Thematic Workshop

Women, ICT and Development (WICTAD) Coalition: Strategies for Advocacy and Coalition Building (WICTAD) Coalition/UNWOMEN)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room E

The Roundtable brought together a number of interested stakeholders to discuss what has worked and what has not in the WSIS process from a gender equality point of view in terms of implementation, language and structure of the WSIS commitments. The existing commitments were reviewed, as well as a summary of recommendations from the Forum on Women, ICT, and Development (WICTAD)(January 2013), and the outcomes of the WSIS+10 Gender Sessions (February 2013). The following reflects feedback form the Roundtable session:

- Need for a specific action line or specific section on gender in any forward looking document. The provision of a paragraph in the Geneva and Tunis chapeaux around including gender equality perspectives and explicit references to gender within action lines has not been seen as sufficient in ensuring that commitments to gender are adequately implemented. Rather is it suggested that there needs to be both reference to gender within action lines, as well as discrete and fuller treatment of gender issues in their own right. This dual stream approach to gender is similarly being advocated for in the post2015 context. An organization should be given responsibility for leading this action line or section as in the cases of other action lines.
- Need for more developed language within action lines, as well as language and commitments that address new dimensions, both opportunities and threats, of the information society. Please see the recommendations for the WSIS+10 Paris meeting (below) and the Geneva High Level Segment on Women's Empowerment outcome as indicative of issues of importance.
- Need for reflection of cultural and linguistic diversity and the specific contexts within which women engage with ICTs and in the information society. In terms of ability to participate, develop and use content that meets their needs, addressing these issues is critical.
- Even improved language and structure is not enough. We need indicators and data for monitoring and accountability purposes. The work of the Partnership on the Information Society Gender Working Group is instrumental in identifying such indicators and data.
- From an advocacy point of view, it is important to connect with other global (e.g. IGF), regional and national level efforts and to engage women on the ground, including through creative means where connectivity is an issue.

Additionally, it is important for action lines to reflect on gender issues as part of their overall analysis in their final report back. Guidance may be provided to action line leaders on how to approach this.

The following are recommendations from the WSIS+10 gender sessions which were informed by and built on the WICTAD recommendations and generally address concerns around women as users of ICTs, producers of ICTs, decision- makers within the ICT sector, policies and frameworks, data and measurement, as well as overall principles and drivers for women's empowerment and gender equality in the Information Society.

Recommendations from WSIS+10 Gender Sessions:

In accordance with UN Declarations and Conventions, a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society must be guided by the principles of gender equality, non- discrimination and women's empowerment as contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Fourth World Conference on Women) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Women are not only consumers or beneficiaries of ICT, they must be equal producers, innovators and decision-makers in the knowledge society. **To achieve this, we need to fully integrate gender analysis and principles in WSIS related strategies and their implementation. Efforts should go beyond techno-centric solutions towards advancing women's innovative and meaningful use of ICTs for their empowerment and development.**

WSIS should ensure women's equal and meaningful participation in the knowledge society by:

1. Establishing equality in women's access to ICTs, in all its forms, by taking into account the differences in levels of access, opportunity and participation of women and men and addressing the disadvantages and barriers that women and girls experience in the knowledge society.
2. Integrating gender analysis and principles in national digital and e-strategy frameworks and agendas and developing proactive policies and programmes across all sectors for women as active and primary agents of change in owning, designing, using and adapting ICT.
3. Developing and collecting gender and sex-disaggregated data, and undertaking research and impact analysis on gender and ICT, including for evidence based policy making and programming.
4. Adopting effective monitoring and accountability frameworks, including actual targets within WSIS framework, for commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment.
5. Building capabilities of women and girls to use ICTs for agency, empowerment and citizenship. To empower girls and women throughout their life cycle, as shapers and leaders of society, gender responsive educational programs and appropriate learning environments need to be promoted.
6. Promoting awareness and prevention of prevalent discriminatory and negative gender stereotypes and violence against women in the online world.
7. Ensuring that women's rights are taken into account in internet rights and principles and dialogue and reporting on ICT dimensions are facilitated within women's rights frameworks.
8. Ensuring parity in women's representation in high levels and decision-making in the ICT (public and private) sector and governance structures.

9. Building the skills and environments necessary for women to enter, remain and progress in ICT careers.
10. While ensuring shared responsibility of all stakeholders to contribute efforts, resources and investments to reach WSIS commitments on gender equality, it is important for there to be mechanisms for holistic monitoring of gender commitments across all spheres of the review process.

Panellists:

- Ms Jennifer Breslin, Knowledge and Innovation Coordinator, UN Women, USA
- Ms Ann Mei Chang, Senior Advisor for Women and Technology, US State Department Office of Global Women's Issues, USA
- WICTAD members from the UN System, Civil Society, Academia, Private Sector, Government

Thematic Workshop

Multi-Stakeholder approach to Governance of the Internet (ICANN)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room Popov

This Session aimed at examining the current model deployed by ICANN and other bodies involved in the Internet eco-system, and how this reflects the diverse interests of the Internet Community and users. It directly addressed how such a model has evolved since WSIS and to what extent it has allowed or even promoted growth and innovation and citizen's interests. It considered how the model may evolve and improve to better serve the needs of public policy and community interests. Specifically, it addressed the role of governments, and whether their responsibilities are adequately taken account of in the multi-stakeholder model.

The Panel was challenged by the Moderator to answer a number of questions relating to the above issues.

Moderator: Mr Bill Graham; ICANN Board

Panellists:

- Mr Nigel Hickson; ICANN; Belgium
- Mr Klaus Stoll; GKPF
- Mr Markus Kummer; ISOC
- Mr Pablo Hinojosa; APNIC
- Mr Ana Perdigao; Strategis Communications; Brussels
- Ms Claudia Selli; AT&T; Brussels
- Mr Franklin Netto, the Brazilian GAC representative

Thematic Workshop

FOSS – Smart Choice for Developing Countries:

Innovative Open Source Technologies and Implications for Capacity Building for Women in FOSS (Open Source Alliance of Central Asia/TechCentralAsia)

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room L

Free and Open Source Software (FOSS), once limited to advanced users, now attracts average users. Countries have adopted FOSS for its social, economic and political benefits. Russia has started to shift government to Linux by 2015 and plans to build a national repository of Open Source Software. China is teaming up with Canonical to develop an open source operating system for Chinese users called Ubuntu Kylin. According to *Black Duck Software* and *North Bridge Venture Partners Open-Source Survey,* Open Source Software is helping improve enterprise networking, smartcars, and academia. InformationWeek's survey "Open Source Software Use Joins the Mix," confirms that FOSS "is believed to create more opportunities for innovation than commercial or proprietary software."

This workshop emphasized three main issues: 1) Innovative FOSS technologies, 2) Capacity building in FOSS, and 3) Women as FOSS users and developers. It discusses benefits, costs and implications of choosing FOSS; highlighted the representation, role and achievements of women from the Central and South Asian region; and guided recommendations to build capacity of women in utilizing FOSS for education, health, governance, and civil society.

Why FOSS? FOSS fosters education for the persons contributing to it and for those using it. In addition to learning new skills, FOSS developers can help solve real-life problems. Irrespective of geographic location, volunteers work collaboratively to develop software. This creates a sense of community ownership of their technology and enhances employment, employability and increases local innovation. FOSS reduces deployment costs making it a smart choice by developing countries. FOSS is affordable, stable, reliable, and free of viruses.

What are innovative FOSS technologies? This workshopshowcased some of the most innovative Open Source Software technologies. It highlighted the fact that most servers are based on open source, and now common users, governments and businesses around the world are transitioning to FOSS.

Why Capacity Building? Capacity building in computer education should teach students concepts; ensure that students learn through hands on experience using a variety of tools; and leave students the choice of which tool to use to create virtual worlds. Students should be given responsibilities, including helping run IT systems. For example, students of higher classes could build or modify software for lower classes.

Organized by Open Source Alliance of Central Asia (OSACA), this workshl explored whether the requirements to be a FOSS contributor prevent women from doing so, and what it took for women in Central and South Asia, to become valuable contributors. The workshop outcomes and action items will link up to the WSIS 2015 Gender Equality in FOSS. This workshop was in-line with WSIS Action Items C3. Access to information and knowledge, C4. Capacity Building, C7. ICT applications and C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content.

Diverse stakeholders interested in technology, policymakers and decision makers, entrepreneurs, NGOs, intergovernmental agencies, educational institutions and technology developers and users wereinvited to participate. During this workshop you learnt and shared experiences, as well as network with some of the key global FOSS leaders and experts.

Panellists:

- H.E. Baryalai Hassam, Deputy Minister (Technical), Ministry of Communications and IT (MCIT), Afghanistan
- Dr. Maria Beebe, Sr. ICT Advisor (Education), Telecom Advisory Team (Afghanistan) Deloitte, United States
- Mr. Sunil Abraham, Executive Director, Center for Internet and Society, India
- Ms. Roxana Radu, Researcher, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Romania
- Dr. Matthias Stürmer, Swiss Open Systems User Group /ch/open, Switzerland
- Prof. Dr. rer. pol. Wolfgang F. Finke, Ernst-Abbe University of Applied Sciences, Germany
- Mr Miguel Raimilla, Executive Director, Telecentre.org Foundation

Moderator: Mr. Omar Mansoor Ansari, Cofounder/ Board Director, Open Source Alliance of Central Asia (OSACA)

Thematic Workshop

Speed Up! Towards a Generation of E-Literacy for All (Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation and International Institute for Communication and Development)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room A

Objective of the session:

Aimed to provide a platform and an opportunity to share experiences and insights on where the urgent issues to tackle are around e-capacity and key ICT skills anno 2013 and looking to post-2015, IICD and GKPF hosted a thematic workshop as part of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2013.

The objective was to generate a common understanding of what needs to be done anno 2013 and how. Over the past decade, ICTs have become an essential ingredient in effective supply chains, have allowed for new growth opportunities to emerge and have challenged traditional employment paradigms. However, many stakeholders with a role to play in a country's socio-economic development are not yet able to take full advantage of the opportunities that available ICT tools and solutions offer. At the same time, the need for professional staff with essential ICT skills is growing exponentially worldwide, and the gap between the supply and demand of e-literate workers is an increasingly critical and urgent issue to address.

Description of the outcomes:

Increasingly, people with literacy skills will not be defined as those who can read and write, but as those who can learn and re-learn. This reference to futurologist Toffler resonated with both the panellists and the audience, who similarly recognise that the current speed and nature of technological change makes it increasingly irrelevant to support the development of particular technology- or application-specific IT skills. Rather, opportunities need to exist for all people to be aware of how technology can contribute value to their multidimensional lives, and support initiatives should exist that increase appreciation among mobile device and internet users on how these technologies can be applied in more advanced and meaningful ways. Not only should e-literacy efforts aim to create an understanding of the most relevant applications and services, it should also aim to generate an appreciation of the pace and nature of changes of ICT, flexibility of adoption, as well as critical use of information and services as relates to personal privacy and information validity.

The increasingly intuitive means to interact with computing devices and computing environments, such as pictograms, voice recognition and gesture recognition, provide immense opportunities for low literate groups in society to use ICT tools. Nevertheless, simplicity of use, local language content, and relevance for immediate personal and professional goals remain key requirements for the tools to be taken up by the 2/3rds of the world's population that is not able use the tools for their benefit.

A key common focus of the private, public and civil society actors is creating opportunities and conditions for young people the world over to be inspired to see what ICTs can do, to generate new ideas and new solutions, and to spark the creativity of current and future generations to shape their and society's future using ICT tools.

Local private sector organisations, not only local IT companies but rather diverse industries such as print media, book publishing, etc., play a critical role in developing IT solutions that innovate the value chains related to their own operations, and supporting the development of appropriate IT skills for the associated workforce. Solution developers able to analyse and define the requirements for such solutions, as well as to design and develop the IT systems in a manner which maximises the uptake and integration of the systems in daily activities, are essential actors with skills that are critical to foster.

In this time, where technology providers can ship devices to consumers in Africa at the same price as to consumers in Europe, the focus has shifted from designing for necessity to designing for requirements. Following on then, the issue of identifying and supporting individuals and groups that are best placed to identify scenarios where technologies would be most useful was highlighted by all panellists. These actors need to be able to understand and interface with local needs and communities, identify the right technologies for the right place at the right time, and appreciate how solutions can best be designed and introduced as a process that supports the desired change.

Another skill that was identified by the workshop as crucial for people and organisations introducing ICT is to know how to link to the intrinsic motivation of the intended technology users, to identify the uses that individuals may find valuable in their everyday lives, and to develop and introduce the technologies in ways that allow individuals to use the tools to shape their lives in ways that they find meaningful.

The role which large international technology companies increasingly see for themselves is to act as a catalyst and not as providers of large scale programmes and finances; they are increasingly focused on using and reinforcing local expertise, and on identifying locally sustainable business models.

In the words of Neelie Kroes, VP European Commission, who opened the session via video message: "Our initiatives will not fail or succeed in our words - but in our actions".

Emerging trends and possible implications for the WSIS process beyond 2015:

The greatest challenges for the global community working to advance the information society now lie in eliminating the gap between those groups that have the devices, connectivity, skill to make meaningful use of ICTs, and those groups that do not. These two groups are increasingly found within the same country, and those that have not yet enjoyed real opportunities to integrate the use of ICTs in their personal and professional lives are increasingly marginalised, ultimately exacerbating information gaps and increasing income inequality.

At the same time, the number of technologies that are creating disruptions to companies and ecosystems are increasing at an alarming rate. Expect even more technologies to emerge, radically altering the power shift of those who use these technologies to gain power over existing institutions. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that as many groups in society as possible have real

opportunities to understand, appropriate and use these technologies, in order for all sectors in society to make full use of the potential they offer. The shifts in power that these new technologies will make possible cannot be the exclusive realm of the younger, educated, urban generations, but rather must be offered to all generations, geographies, and industries.

A key requirement if we are to achieve an information society accessible to all is to support the emergence and growth of individuals and groups that can meaningfully interface between the needs of the currently excluded communities and those that can provide technological devices, skills and relevant solutions – there is need for a larger cadre of local facilitators the world over capable of bringing people, technology and socio-economic development closer together.

Panellists:

- Motorola (to be confirmed)
- Microsoft 4 Afrika (to be confirmed)
- Blue Tree Group, Mr. Roel de Haas, Book for the Other 90%, The Netherlands (to be confirmed)
- Eu Grand Coalition for Digital Jobs (to be confirmed)
- Ms. Eunice Karyuki, KICTB, Kenya (to be confirmed)
- Samsung (to be confirmed)
- Ms. Claire Boonstra (to be confirmed)
- Ms. Jackie Gerstein (to be confirmed)

Thematic Workshop

Ethics in the Information Society (Global Ethics)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room E

Dr Christoph Stueckelberger, Globethics.net: "Are ICTs an equalising power? Do we need a global charter for ethical conduct in the Information Society."

Konstantinos Komaitis, Internet Society: "Internet is essentially about ethics; the Internet based on ethical framework: openness and democratic principles: equality of participation, non-discrimination."

Debated Issues:

Ethics in the information society is discussed in nine fields (nine 'P's): principles (of ethics), participation (through access for all), people (and their rights and obligations), profession (and the codes of ethics) privacy, piracy, protection, power (of economic and political) and policy (the ethical relevance of the regulatory frame).

- The role of the internationally accepted human rights instruments as foundational for the Information Society.
- The fluid boundary between the "virtual" and "real" worlds – the Internet and Social Media as areas where it is impossible to be forgotten.
- The Internet is built on equality of participation and non-discrimination and these principles keep reasserting themselves when under threat.
- Balance between public security and personal privacy.
- How create an "ethical space" which allows participation from different contexts to develop a global ethic for the information society.
- Key ethical issue on Information Society is often: where do we allocate financial resources?
- Need for access to ICTs in developing countries as primary ethical challenge.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Values: What are the values and ethical principles that underlie the Information Society?

- What do these values and ethical principles mean in concrete situations?
- Technology and power
- Economic agenda and business models
- Education and awareness

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

- Reinforcing free and fair access to information (open repositories)
- In favour of developing countries
- Need for promoting and developing ethical codes and legal regulations of professions involved in the production, distribution and archiving of information, communication and knowledge
- Reinforcing educational programmes promoting the responsible use of information and communication tools
- Integrating gender analysis and principles are fully integrated in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation
- Investors and relevant organisations pay due heed to the valuesand standards of socially responsible investments (SRI) in all investments relating to technology and information and communication media
- Preserving cultural, linguistic and religious diversity as an expression of the diversity of ethical values and as a fundamental human right
- The future governance of the internet be based on ethical values such as equity and inclusion

WSIS +10 Challenge:

Knowledge societies can be sustainable, coherent, innovative and integrative if they are based not only on pragmatic opportunities or political or financial interests, but on ethical values. In a globalized multicultural world these values have to be global values while at the same time respecting the diversity of contextual values.

Access to information, communication, education and knowledge is a basic right and public good. Open access for free or for affordable costs enables participation of all in the development of societies. It has to be further promoted by the WSIS+10 processes.

People, human beings, as senders and receivers are the key actors of information, communication and knowledge. How to filter, digest and assimilate information and knowledge? How to use them for enrichment and not confusion, for identity building and not identity-loss, for respect of diversity and not increase of uniformity, for more equality instead of more inequality?

The production, processing, dissemination, control and archiving of information, communication and knowledge need political power to set the legal frame and economic power to provide the necessary investment capital.

Fast technological development, ethical standards and regulatory framework have to be more synchronized.

Panellists:

- HE Mr Walter Fust, President of the Board of Foundation, Globethics.net, Switzerland
- Prof. Dr. Christoph Stückelberger Founder and Executive Director of Globethics.net, Professor of Ethics University of Basel, Switzerland
- Mr Konstantinos Komaitis, Policy Advisor, Internet Society
- Mr Jonathan Leighton, Ethicist and Communications Consultant (tbc)

Thematic Workshop

ICT Apps for Persons with Disabilities (International Telecommunications Union/Informatici Senza Frontiere)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room K

"Poor countries must get the full benefits that modern ICTs can bring to economic growth and social development." ***Mr. Dino Maurizio****, talking about ISF's mission*

"An Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis affected ill, or a quadriplegic without speech capabilities, "buried alive" in a granitic body that surrounds a lively mind, can take lot of minutes to express the most basic concept. We are working hard to allow him to start communicating again" ***Miss. Chiara de Felice****, talking about ISA I Speak Again*

"We don't want beautiful ICT for Persons withOUT Disabilities and bad, frustrating, wireframe software for the remaining ones. We don't want niche software for PwD anymore. We want beautiful, cool, fashion apps, capturing interest of both. This is the only way to gain attention and maximum commitment by great companies towards an accessible world." ***Mr. Roberto De Nicolò****, talking about Paperboy Strillone*

"This smartphone app is not only for blind people. Everyone could learn to understand art in a more engaging way." ***Miss Chiara de Felice****, talking about Tactile paintings/sculpture*

"There's a way for everyone, no one excluded, no one must be left alone. Let's walk together. Let's play together!!!" ***Mr. Roberto De Nicolò****, talking about Musical Instruments for PwD.*

Debated Issues:

During our session we presented our non-profit organization, that uses ICTs competences to contribute at ensuring that everyone can fully enjoy the benefits that communication technologies bring to economic growth and social development.

We presented also ISF's project about schools, hospitals, marginalized communities, persons with disabilities, refugees, senior citizens, projects that carry on in different regions of the world like Africa, Asia, Latin America, etc.

We build ICT infrastructure and develop software for managing in hospital departments; we develop applications for managing microcredit, we connect children affected by serious desease to their school, friends and relatives and recently we also started creating tools for inclusion for Persons with Disabilities:

- **ISA I Speak Again:** a simple *communicator* for ALS or quadriplegic users;
- **Paperboy (Strillone):** "on demand" newspapers for visually impaired users

We are also working on new projects allowing quadriplegic or paralytic play special musical instruments; or letting blind people "touch and feel" artistic creation combining painting, sculpture, audio description, music and technology by means of smartphones and NFC

During our panel we have been pleased to host remote participation of **Mr. Arun Mehta** from New Delhi, dealing with persons with multiple disabilities and trying to develop smartphone apps, translating text to morse code.

At the end of the session a lot of person in the room and participating remotely asked us questions about integrating our system with theirs or for collaborating with us. We took all their contact and we will

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- We've been asked to integrate our news system for blind and visually impaired people with Braille keyboard and display. We are fully interested in following this suggestion.
- Creating jobs for blind people using their high sensibility in audio for example in a company manufacturing musical instruments for PwD can be an interesting way to obtain social inclusion and give employments;
- We've been asked to add arabian and french translations to our products. We will start this task within few days.
- We've been offered international colaboration and support by by Uganda and Qatar; we are already in touch with them to carry on this project.

Panellists:

- Mr Dino Maurizio, Director of operation, ISF, Italy: Introduction, ISF mission, about us, projects, from support and enabling to innovation.
- Mr Roberto De Nicolò, Project coordinator: ICTs apps for PwD, ISF, Italy.
  Ms Chiara de Felice, Project coordinator: Open Hospital, ISF, Italy : ICTs Apps for persons with Disabilities.
- Prof Arun Mehta, President, BAPSI, Bidirectional Society, India: Access for those who fall between the cracks.
- Mr Dino Maurizio, Project Manager, ISF, Italy: e-health, infrastructure, development, other projects, ISF in the future.

Moderator: Ms Alexandra Gaspari, ITU-T Project Coordinator for Accessibility

Thematic Workshop

Information Technology Industry and GDP in World Economic Crisis: Drivers and Future Landscape (Iran University of Science and Technology)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 **11:15 – 13:00**

Room L

In this workshop, the drivers of information technology industry that influences Gross Domestic Production (GDP) are focused upon. The panellists discussed how trends in information technology industry might affect GDP in developing and developed countries in world economic crisis. Both the current state of technologies and future developments are discussed, and as part of the analysis broad areas and drivers for potential growth, where information technology industry would have a significant impact, were identified.

Panellists:

- Dr. Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini (Workshop Organizer), Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran
- Mr. Aliasghar Ansari, Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Dr. Ali Hassanzadeh, Iran Central Bank Monetary and Banking Research Institute, Iran
- Dr. Golamali Montazer, Tarbait Modaress University, Iran
- Dr. Madjid Naderi, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran
- Dr. Davood Zareian, Iran Telecommunication Company, Iran
- Dr. Mohammad Reza A. Shirazi, Data Processing Company, Iran

Co-sponsors:

Iran Ministry of ICT	Iran Information Technology Organization	Iran Central Bank Monetary and Banking Research Institute	Iran Telecommunication Company
Iran ICT Research Institute	Tarbait Modaress University	Data Processing Company	Iran National Committee for WSIS

Thematic Workshop

Women4MDGs – Thought Leadership (INWES-International Network of women engineers and Scientists)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room Popov

"None of us acting alone can achieve the success" – Nelson Mandela

"The best way to predict the future is to create it" – Peter Drucker

"There is GDP growth in African ICT mining" - Reine Essobmadje

"Measure what you treasure - Neglecting priority development areas is neglecting our future" – Yvette Ramos

Debated Issues:

Women leadership as a strategic and key asset to achieve MDGs

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The importance of role model to attract more girls into STEM and empower vulnerable people – experience of Bashayer Al-Awwad from Kuwait and GirlsinICT 2012 role model.

ICT4MDGs by Reine Essobmadje – ICT can contribute to MDGs with a multi-stakeholders approach where decision makers, users, private sector discuss about the outcome for a sustainable societies. Decision-makers need to practice the 3E: Equality, Efficiency, Equity to tackle the d-needs (deficiency needs) reflected in Maslow pyramid. Information is power but open information is superpower. Equal access to health, education etc, Efficiency in global operations, better policies and transparency, equity in raising the value of the most important asset the Human Capital.

With a 4P approach (Public, Private, Population Partnership) the ICT days of Evolving Consulting is a Think Tank and ICT war room were expertise meets usage to capitalise ICT opportunities in developing SMB sector in Africa on Applications and content development.

This annual conference is a rendezvous of all strata of societies for ICT as a mean to achieve MDGs

Focusing on Talent development by Yvette Ramos we need to Utmost priorities areas :

Girl child education, Employment, Public Health, Sustainable Reforms for Improved Gender Equality and advancing the legal status of women.

The right leadership in political, economical, social, academic, cultural, places because Neglecting these is neglecting our future.

Next are Post-2015 with

Mainstreaming : Integration of RIO+20 recommendations

Management with efficiency and effectiveness: Infrastructure is key, Green business opportunities (agriculture...)

Ethics: Fight against corruption and improve impunity (transparency international) and help democracies evolve

Measurability: the possibility to measure progress

As donors today want to spend their money better, with better alignment and greater collaboration with partners

INWES is acting with women all over the world to achieve the MDGs. It was:

- Founded with the International Conferences of Women Engineers and Scientists (ICWES) since 1964, with a long-standing network of outstanding women engineers and scientists on which we built INWES
- Incorporated in April 2003 as a NGO in Canada.
- Goals :
  - Becoming an influential voice on STEM issues for the benefit of women, gender equity and society
  - Increasing the presence of women in mainstream STEM decision-making bodies
  - Promoting exchange of information, networking, advocacy and a wide range of global and regional projects

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- Launch an evaluation or assessment of High position Jobs because when a woman fail in high position this affect the others
- Launch an agreement with private sector, in favour of home working promotion for women
- Capitalize on Women entrepreneur as policy maker by bringing them on the top of pyramid – Ecosoc status , PNUD to involve more and more women on the circles of influence
- Launch awards in ICT, inspirational model, digi-girls to demonstrate that « The nerd factor doesn't have to take away »
- Initiate Training workshop « leader to be » (5 days) including life coach

Panellists:

- Ms Reine Essobmadje, Ms Sc. Eng, Member of INWES and WFEO WIE and CIC committees, Founder of Evolving Consulting in France & Cameroon, France & Cameroon
- Ms Yvette Ramos, Ms Sc. Eng, – MBA, President of Swissengineering Geneva, organizational Member of INWES, Director of a Intellectual property Law firm, Switzerland
- Ms Bashayer Al Awwad, Ms Sc. Eng, Chairwoman of WFEO WIE Committee, Vice-President of WFEO, GirlsInICT Role Model, Kuwait

Thematic Workshop

Towards a Disability Inclusive Development Agenda with ICTs (International Telecommunication Union)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 **16:15 – 18:00**

Room K

There are more than 1 billion people living with disabilities. This figure represents 15 per cent of the global population. According to the World Report on Disability, released in 2011 by the World Health Organization and the World Bank, this percentage is expected to increase over the forthcoming years, due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty.

In this scenario the Information Society represents a historic opportunity to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities, promote their inclusion in society and expand their access to information and basic public services, such as health, education or government services. The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), such as mobile phones, the Internet or digital TV and radio, can enable the implementation of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, by removing many of the barriers that limit the full participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society.

To achieve this goal, it is important that ICTs are made fully accessible for persons with disabilities. This can be achieved through the introduction of universal design principles in technical standards and by promoting ICT accessibility through public policy and regulation. The combination of these actions can contribute to introduce a certain critical mass that would make the use of ICTs more affordable for persons with disabilities

The workshop "*Towards a disability inclusive development agenda with ICTs*" was an interactive debate to look at the opportunities and challenges that ICTs offer to achieve disability-inclusive international development agenda. The workshop launched the *Global Consultation on ICTS, Disabilities and Development,* which l collected recommendations from all stakeholders on how to better leverage the contribution of ICTs to achieve the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 development agenda. The results of the consultation will be presented at the High-Level Meeting on Disability and Development (HLMDD), to be held in New York, in September 2013 during the opening of the UN General Assembly.

The event featured the following issues, t presented by high-level representatives from ITU Member States, the private sector and non-for profit organizations:

Why ICT accessibility is a key enabler for persons with disabilities

- *Lessons learned in the implementation of Article 9 of the CRPD at the national level*
- *Promoting ICT accessibility through universal design and standards*
- *Promoting ICT accessibility through a common model policy*
- *Solutions to scale up successful initiatives: The role of Universal Service Funds.*

Open debate with attendants at the event

Thematic Workshop

Digital Literacy for Rural Youth Employment (Association Tunisienne de la Communication et des Sciences Spatiales)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room M

Digital culture spread in all its forms. This ought to be helpful for young people, especially rural youths, to understand what they should know about key applications to access the Internet, in order to solve their employment problems. It should take a digital program that incorporates three factors simultaneously:

- The computer training of the first group of rural youth.
- The introduction to major Internet applications (for job search, communication with a local access to e-government ...)
- The distribution of used computers, equipped with 3G Internet connections (at home or at public cultural clubs ...)

The target is to integrate young people into the active life, such as being recruited by a firm or creating their own business).

The session focused on:

- A presentation on the theoretical foundations of digital culture, its connection with the practice of Digital Solidarity works and the role of civil society in the development of this relationship.
- A short film presentation about the experience of ATUCOM / MEPI, about "Digital literacy for rural youth employment".
- Filmed and interviewed learners interested and the project officials. The aim of the film is to introduce an operational aspect and effective involvement of civil society organizations in the spread of digital technologies in Tunisia and job creation in rural areas.
- Presentation of a national education initiative where government and corporations work together to prepare future generations for long-term opportunities and aim to make technology accessible to schools and children nationwide. On top of its educational goal, the initiative will boost the digital economy and make one of the highest employment enabler mechanism and transform the country's digital economy competitiveness.

Panellists:

- Dr Mustapha Masmoudi (organizing), Prof, President of ATUCOM, Tunisia (Introduction of the theme)
- Abderrahmen Abdelkader, en instance, cadre bancaire, member of l'ATUCOM, Tunisia (Digital literacy)
- Ms Zoubeiba Boukhari, Prof réalisatrice de films, Membre of l'ATUCOM, Tunisia (film comment)
- Mr Walid Khodja, Chief Operating officer, Member of l'ATUCOM, Tunisia (comprehensive educational technology program integrated into the process of developing the Knowledge Society and reducing the digital divide)

Thematic Workshop

ICT4D in WSIS +10: Recommendations from Academia (Spider, Stockholm University and Partners)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room A

"We have not even scratched the surface of what the technologies can do for more participatory development" Dorothea Kleine, Royal Holloway

"We should not only support R&D but also D&R, research that builds on development efforts" Paula Uimonen, Spider, Stockholm University

Debated Issues:

- What can academia do better than other sectors?
- How can we communicate what we do better?
- What are the most pressing research areas currently under- or wrongly researched (i.e. wrong framing of the question)?

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Need for authentic partnerships, North south collaboration in design, implementation, production of results
- Need for qualitative/ethnographic and participatory research to complement quantitative research
- Need for attention to ethics in training researchers and in implementing research

- Need for increased humility about what research can achieve along with balance between costs and benefits of research
- Need to recognize impact on research and the need to publish and consideration of alternative for both recognizing the contribution of the researcher and disseminating results to individuals and groups who can make use of the results.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- Researchers have a clear role to play to generate evidence base for policy and implementation
- Academia plays an important role in training future leaders
- Research needs to be strengthened, especially capacities and opportunities for researchers in the global south
- More research is needed in ICT4D, especially on gender, children and youth, environmental sustainability
- Research can contribute to more participatory design and development
- Support the development of Living Labs – this movement should be led by academia with support of governments
- Insert digital literacy and computing skills from primary school
- Research and Teaching needed on Ethics and Legal Issues
- Research on ICT for Living Labs and/or Liquid Democracy
- Research publishing industry raises financial and copyright issues
- Reinforce participatory discussions, research and collaborations among academics and practitioners belonging to different disciplines

Panellists:

- Assoc. Prof. Paula Uimonen, Director, Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (Spider), Stockholm University, Sweden
- Dr. Dorothea Kleine, Director of the Masters Programme in Practising Sustainable Development (ICT for Development specialism) at the UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, Royal Holloway, University of London
- Prof. Giovanna Di Marzo Serugendo, Head, Institute of Services Science, University of Geneva
- Ms Gitanjali Sah, Policy Analyst, World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), International Telecommunication Union

Thematic Workshop

Cybervolunteerism (ICVolunteers/Cybervolunteers))

Thursday 16 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room A

H.E. Mr. Adama Samassekou, President of ICVolunteers: "the key to creating a human-oriented society is capacity building that makes it possible to transform the digital divide into digital perspectives for all. Cybervolunteerism is one of the means that can contribute to reach social appropriation of the new technologies."

Ms. Estelle Maestro from Fundación Cibervoluntarios: "Cybervolunteerism allows to promote social innovation."

Ms. Viola Krebs, Executive Director of ICVolunteers: "Combining modern technology with more traditional local means, cybervolunteers help local populations get access to valuable information related to their daily lives."

Mr. Santiago from the Government of Colombia: "Internet is for everybody, for old people, for people with few resources."

Debated Issues:

Since the beginning of the Web in the early 90s, cybervolunteers have played an important role in its development, and they continue to be a catalyst for innovation in cyberspace.

A cybervolunteer is a volunteer who uses in part or entirely a computer and/or the Internet to carry out his or her volunteer activity.

The session showcased successful examples of cybervolunteering, while considering definitions and boundaries of information and communication technology-related volunteering.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Two recurring issues were being brought up: the potential risks of using technology, and the relation of volunteer organizations to national governments in the context of recent Arab revolutions. Constructive citizen participation can strengthen governments rather than to weaken them. Civil society organizations can play a constructive role to this extent. Overall, cybervolunteerism is a means of social inclusion and citizen participation.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

During discussion, it was stressed that there should be some kind of official recognition of cybervolunteerism. Further, it was suggested that organizations involving cybervolunteers ought to co-develop a 'cybervolunteers ethics charter'. In line with this proposal, online discussion about main issues related to cybervolunteerism would be useful.

WSIS +10 Challenge:

Cybervolunteerism is a transversal issue. It touches on many action lines, one of which is C4. Capacity Building, but also C3. Access to information and knowledge, C6. Enabling environment, C7. ICT Applications (E-learning, E-health, E-employment, E-environment, E-agriculture, E-science), C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content, C9. Media, C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society, C11. International and regional cooperation.

Session Summary:

(Also available at http://www.icvolunteers.org/index.php?what=news&id=478)

Cybervolunteerism under discussion:

By Camille Saade, Lana Melle

Rapid development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has made the world a more inter-connected place. Technologies have transformed the way we interact with fellow citizens. They have changed business practices. A number of challenges come along with this technical and social revolution, one of which is to make cyber-technologies affordable and accessible to as many people as possible.

Since the beginning of the Web in the early 90s, cybervolunteers have played an important role in its development, and they continue to be a catalyst for innovation in cyberspace.

Building inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access and share information, is the main goal of the UN's annual World Summit on Information Society Forum (WSIS Forum), which took place in Geneva last week. During this year's Forum ICVolunteers (ICV) co-hosted a thematic workshop on the topic of cybervolunteerism. The session showcased successful examples of volunteering in cyberspace, while considering definitions and boundaries of Internet technology related volunteering.

In the words of ICV's President, H.E. Mr. Adama Samassekou, the key to creating a human-oriented society is capacity building that would transform the digital divide into digital perspectives for all. He pointed out that it was necessary "to make all the efforts to reach social appropriation of the new technologies".

Ms. Estelle Maestro from the Spanish-based Fundación Cibervoluntarios stressed the importance which cybervolunteers have in promoting social innovation. She further underlined that the main focus of her organization is to help people develop the necessary skills to use cyber-technologies, regardless of their age, gender and financial resources. Specifically, Cibervoluntarios.org facilitates workshops on how to use a computer and how its use can improve peoples' lives. Ms. Maestro went on to explain that her organization works with 1,500 cybervolunteers and has received several distinctions and awards, including a Spanish national award for social innovation in 2010. Selected by Google.org in 2011, the organization received a recognition as one of 50 entities that make the world a better place.

Mr. Nazir Sunderji from ICVolunteers provided a brief presentation of ICV's CyberVolunters program. ICV works with a network of more than 14,000 volunteers. The organization provides technical assistance and training, develops Web applications, provides support in the area of networks management, and helps empower local populations through the use of ICTs.

Ms. Viola Krebs, Director of ICVolunteers, continued by providing specific examples of hands-on initiatives lead by her organization. E-TIC.net facilitates technology access to farmers, herders and fishermen in West Africa (Mali, Senegal). Working with a multimedia toolbox, the E-TIC program allows volunteers to use various technology means for the purposes of working with populations in the rural zones of Western Africa, where connectivity tends to be scars. Combining modern technology with more traditional local means, volunteers help local populations get access to valuable information related to their daily lives, be it on what the effects of pesticides are, or on how to reduce their use and at the same time maintain good farming productivity. Ms. Krebs further mentioned other ways in which cybervolunteers can be involved and briefly talked about volunteer computing, an activity during which volunteers share the CPU power of their computers while they are idle. This type of technology allowed Africa@home and Malariacontrol.net to develop and test a new malaria transmission and prevention model which could benefit from the energy of thousands of computers around the world. This kind of technology is also a form of digital solidarity.

Mr. Santiago, from Vive Digital, gave the final presentation of the day, on the Redvolucion project. Located in Columbia, the project is focused on younger generations and aims to inspire people to use ICTs in their every day lives. The goal is to gather 6,000 schools around this project, but one of the main concerns is its visibility.

Discussion:

How to get support and be heard? How to find recognition for actions and achievements? Speaking from her experience as the last year's WSIS prize winner, Ms. Krebs indicated that participation in the Stocktaking Initiative of the WSIS Forum does indeed give incentive and brings visibility to the awarded, as was the case of ICV's E-TIC.net and GreenVoice.info programs.

In the series of questions and answers that followed the presentations, two recurring issues were being brought up: the potential risks of using technology, and the relation of volunteer organizations to national governments in the context of recent Arab revolutions. Should organizations be more active in contesting, or should they rather stay neutral? Ms. Krebs pointed out that constructive citizen participation can strengthen governments only if societies are given the possibility to channel their voices in an organized way, so that social change may happen in a peaceful manner. However, Mr. Nazir Sunderji underlined the need for volunteer organizations to stay apolitical and non-religious, asserting that, while volunteerism has an ethical underpinning, it does not give license to judge, especially not in the areas in which volunteer organizations have little or no expertise.

Next steps:

During discussion, it was stressed that there should be some kind of official recognition of cybervolunteerism. Further, it was suggested that organizations involving cybervolunteers ought to co-develop a 'cybervolunteers ethics charter'. In line with this proposal, online discussion about main issues related to cybervolunteerism would be useful.

Thematic Workshop

TIC et partenariat ONG/secteur privé pour l'insertion économique des populations vulnérables/ICT and NGO, private sector for the economic integration of vulnerable populations (ACSIS)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 16:15 – 18:00

Room C

Dans le cadre d'un atelier organisé au forum de l'UIT en 2010, ACSIS a lancé l'idée d'un partenariat société civile/secteur privé pour un développement économique durable et humain. C'est un nouveau thème et une nouvelle piste de développement qui n'ont pas encore été pratiqués sur le terrain. ACSIS voudrait développer ce concept pour promouvoir une économie équitable dans le cadre d'une bonne gouvernance. L'atelier de 2013 qui se tiendra sous le titre : « TIC et partenariat ONG/secteur privé pour l'insertion économique des populations vulnérables » représente le 2ème volet de l'atelier organisé au forum 2010 sous le titre " «Partenariat Société Civile et Secteur Privé : quelles perspectives ?

Parmi les principales recommandations dégagées de l'atelier 2010 :

* Œuvrer pour consolider le partenariat société civile secteur privé en Afrique, Inciter la société civile à jouer un rôle de facilitateur transfrontalier pour promouvoir la coopération sud/sud ou nord/sud/sud,

* Harmoniser les objectifs de la société civile et du secteur privé pour compléter ceux des gouvernements pour la réduction de la fracture numérique,

* Associer les efforts de la société civile et du secteur privé pour assurer une politique d'intégration sans exclusion des populations vulnérables et notamment les personnes porteuses de handicap,

* Assurer la promotion des compétences du secteur privé africain grâce aux réseautages de la société civile africaine et renforcer les capacités financières de la société civile africaine grâce à l'appui financier du secteur privé africain ;

Ce partenariat ONG/secteur privé peut être utile dans un monde caractérisé par des transitions démocratiques où les économies sont à consolider. Il s'agit, d'une part de trouver des pistes d'investissement pour le secteur privé grâce aux réseautages des ONG et d'autre part de donner plus de visibilité et de moyens aux ONG sur le terrain grâce au soutien du secteur privé. C'est un partenariat gagnant/gagnant qui pourrait profiter au développement durable des pays en développement. Ce partenariat peut être aussi bien fructueux sur le plan national que dans le cadre d'une coopération régionale et internationale Sud/Sud ou Nord/Sud/Sud.

Panellists:

- Madame Faïza AZZOUZ Présidente d'ACSIS, Tunisie
- Monsieur Cissé Kane, Vice-Président ACSIS, Sénégal
- Monsieur Michel Tchonang, coordination ACSIS Afrique centrale, Cameroun
- Monsieur Boubacar Barry, coordination Diaspora africaine, Guinée
- Témoignages de partenariats réussis ONG/secteur privé

Thematic Workshop

TASIM, EurACA : New Platforms for Improving Connectivity in Eurasia (Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 **16:15 – 18:00**

Room H

"We recognize the need to build connectivity in the region to help to bridge the digital divide, and in this regard we highly appreciate the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway initiative, the establishment of the EurACA and the readiness of the Republic of Azerbaijan to coordinate regional efforts aimed at realizing this initiative."

"In this regard, the establishment of the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway (TASIM) project and Eurasian Connectivity Alliance should be considered as a means of development of Eurasian countries."

Debated Issues:

- Is the TASIM the best solution for the digital divide in the region?
- What will be the outcomes of the EurACA?
- Which problems will the EurACA potentially solve?
- What should be the best policy and practice for the establishing the EurACA as the UN mandated institution?

- What will be benefits for the regional countries within the EurACA?
- To what extent the EurACA will be economically effective?
- What will be the most appropriate structure type for the EurACA in order to be the unique platform for the member states?

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The establishment of the EurACA will play a pivotal role in improving relations between the government, private sector, civil society and international development organizations for the development of telecommunications transit routes in the region. There is importance of strengthened and continued cooperation among all stakeholders to build and run information infrastructure, and encourages interested Member States to participate in the development of regional connectivity solutions. The EurACA will combine the major centres of information exchange in European and Asian continents. The EurACA will essentially contribute to create open information society in the region, to increase the speed of Internet connection and the development of Internet services, likewise the component will lead to economic development, diversification of the economy and increased competition.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- CyberSecurity
- Broadband Expansion
- Internet Regulation
- Further promote universal access to information and knowledge with due respect for free flow of information.
- Harness the potential of ICTs to help in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.
- Fully integrate gender equality perspectives in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation.
- Enhance the participation of youth, and their access to the benefits of the information revolution as key priorities.
- Continue focusing on the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples and people with disabilities, to solve the problem of inaccessibility.
- Make efforts to address the challenges in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband, in order to reduce the digital divide and possible risks of exclusion from the Information Society.

Thematic Workshop

Online Dispute Resolution (Modria Inc)

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room M

'"In the long term (ODR) will become the dominant way to resolve all bar the most complex and high-value of disputes" - quoted by Frank Fowlie,Ombudsman, International Organization for Migration, as attributed to Richard Susskind, IT Advisor to the Lord Chief Justice in England and Wales, in his book "Tomorrow's Lawyers" p102, Oxford University Press 2013 -ISBN-13 978-0199668069.

"Opening communication channels for citizens is at the heart of e-government and public conflict engagement. With a few exceptions, efforts that the U.S. Government has made to develop online tools for dispute resolution and e-government have followed a fundamentally flawed approach. Each problem has been approached as a unique situation, calling for development of complicated systems from the ground up by vendors who have an interest in developing complicated systems and charging for that complexity. Over the past decade, we (National Mediation Board, Washington) have built a complex of applications, most off the shelf with a very few custom functions built for our work, that operate in all areas of our dispute resolution systems, for less than one of the big-ticket projects that have failed spent in a week." - Dan Rainey, Chief of Staff, National Mediation Board, Washington, USA.

"The growth of consumer power through review sites is welcome but the unintended consequence of the growth in fake and grossly unfair reviews is causing real damage not just to genuine traders whose Google and other ratings may fall as a consequence but , by deterring consumers from good traders through fake adverse reviews and, through fake positive reviews, directing consumers to bad traders , damages trust in e-commerce. The recent extension by the EU of its Regulation on ODR to claims by traders against consumers will enable ODR systems to deiver a justice system more compatible with the intersts of the community.The message to those posting reviews should be 'you are entitled to your own opinions but not to your own facts'." - Graham Ross- Vice Pesident (Europe), Modria.com Inc.

Debated Issues:

The role of Online Dispute Resolution ('ODR') in creating and delivering new forms of justice relevant to, and supportive of, the global culture of the Internet.

The role of ODR in transforming, through improved access, lowered cost and increased speed, existing justice systems and the Rule of Law.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

1. Connect up the 12th International Forum on ODR being held at McGill University and the University of Montreal on the 15-18 June 2013 with the WSIS +10 Plan of Action. A focused discussion can be included and contributors to the Forum invited to contribute to the development of the WSIS+10 PoA. (The Forum first met in 2002 at the Palais Des Nations under the auspices of, and hosted by, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.)
2. Encourage the use of low cost ODR via SaaS cloud services, as well as via off-the-shelf solutions, for public bodies and e-government.
3. Encourage discussion and research into generating new norms for resolving conflict over consumer reviews that supports a high level of ethics and standards in e-commerce whilst protecting traders from unjust and unfair forms of reputation attack.
4. Given the widespread use of mobile phones and tablets in developing or transition countries with otherwise reduced desktop/laptop use or access, encourage research and development of ODR services and Apps for mobile phones.
5. Given that multilingual ODR platforms promote access to forms of justice that may otherwise be restricted in developing countries, there needs to be collaboration between different stakeholder groups on equal footing such as participation in multi stakeholder venues, where ideas for policy making are created. Joining different initiatives on open and free multilingual software, thus strengthening the ties with online local and multilingual content initiatives.
6. Following on from last month's legislation by the European Parliament to require ADR entities covering consumer disputes to make their services accessible and operational online (the Directive on ADR) , and to facilitate the setting up of an European Commisiosn run website to act as a signposting venue for all consumer complaints arising in Europe (the Regulation on ODR), to encourage more such legislation around the world. However, legislation must allow for the fact that trust is not easy to generate within the online environment. Digital natives may give less respect for, and trust in, online justice seeing it as having no greater relevance to truth and fairness than they may be accustomed to within the social networking culture, whereas digital immigrants may simply have generated such fears over threats to privacy and security online that trust online is compromised by he internet itself.
7. Given that the European Commission has already funded the development of an online facility to measure public perception of justice, and user experience, when provided through ODR (www.emcod.net) any ADR service using online communication tools a well as full ODR services (whether based in Europe or elsewhere) should be notifed of, and encouraged to offer to their users to access, the EMCOD tool.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

1. ODR is encouraging more use of conflict resolution solutions outside of the jurisdiction bound courts.
2. ODR , in providing resolution solutions outside of court systems, is removing barriers to cross-border trade and cultural exchange.
3. Governments (eg UK in launch of its GCloud) are moving to more SaaS solutions to reduce development and implementation cost/delay and, at same time, give the opportunity of improving e-government experience through accessible and intuitively designed platforms.
4. As court systems around the world are moving towards increased court annexed ADR, this will in turn, lead to more court annexed ODR.

Thematic Workshop

Child online Protection in MENA and South East Asia (Information Technology and Digital Media Development Center)

Thursday 16 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room C2

In line with WSIS Action Lines and Tunis Commitments, the "Child Online Protection in MENA and South East Asia" was held during WSIS Forum 2013 on 16th May, 9:00 to 10:45.

Regarding the WSIS+10 process, the panelists recommend:

- Inserting "safety" in cyberspace, particularly Child Online Protection (COP), in the WSIS+10 documents. It means that "safety" should be added to the revised version of the Principles and Action Lines as a main pillar of Action Line 5 beside security and confidentiality.
- Some phrases should be added which insist on the governments commitments and private sector responsibilities to provide a safer internet for families and children and to fulfill their obligations based on the UN Convention on the Rights of Child and its optional protocols.
- Establishment of COP workgroup to harmonize the related activities at regional and national level should be added to the WSIS+10 documents.
- As a complementary part of the Tunis agenda which says "incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory, and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e-strategies" (par. 90.q.), we recommend adding COP as a component of cyber law and the other related laws.

- Providing fund and the other technical assistance for less developed countries by the UN or developed countries to implement their commitment to the Tunis Agenda which insists on Helpline - "We encourage countries, and all other interested parties, to make available child helplines, taking into account the need for mobilization of appropriate resources. For this purpose, easy-to-remember numbers, accessible from all phones and free of charge, should be made available." (par. 92.)

Panellists:

- Dr Salma Abbasi; Chairperson and CEO of e-World Wide Group, UK and UAE
- Dr. Tayfun Acarer, Chairman of the Board and President of the Information Technologies and Communications Authority of Turkey
- Eng. Badar Ali Al-Salehi, Director at Oman National CERT
- Mr Heydar Mortazavi ; vice-chairman of Tebyan Institute; Iran
- Mr Zahri bin Hj Yunos; Chief Operating Officer of CyberSecurity Malaysia
- Mr Philip Victor, Director of Policy and International Cooperation of IMPACT
- Mr Seyyed Arash Vakilian, COP Expert, Information Technology and Digital Media Development Center

Thematic Workshop

Educating the Masses about Internet Privacy and Cybersecurity Best Practices(Uraxs Communications)

Thursday 16 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room M

For up-to-date information on the session, please consult the online agenda at:
https://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/agenda/agenda.html

Thematic Workshop

Promoting Local IT Sector Development through Public Procurement (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and UNCTAD)

Thursday 16 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room H

"Public sector procurement can provide significant opportunities for local IT companies but IT SMEs do not get a big share of public tenders in their countries." Bernd Friedrich, Head of Sector Project ICT for Development, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

"The integrated e-development model of Sri Lanka has proven very successful." Reshan Dewapura, CEO, ICT Agency of Sri Lanka

Debated Issues:

The workshop discussed when and how public procurement can be leveraged for the development of a vibrant IT sector in developing and emerging economies. Government representatives, academics and international experts shared their experiences and findings on opportunities and challenges for the local IT service industry to supply the public sector and illustrate how public procurement has been used in different economic contexts to leverage the local IT sector.

The discussion highlighted several strategies that governments can implement to promote the local IT services sector through public procurement, based on the findings from a joint UNCTAD and BMZ report, which draws on the experience of Kenya, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

The session also looked at the role that different actors, such as IT industry associations, public procurement offices, e-government agencies, donor governments, international financial institutions and consumer groups can play to foster local IT sector development through public procurement.

Main Outcomes of the Session

There is a significant potential for the IT sector to promote economic development and growth. Public sector procurement can provide significant opportunities for local IT companies but IT SMEs do not get a big share of public tenders in their countries. It is possible to reconcile the need of obtaining value for money from the public procurement perspective and support the development of the local IT sector. The traditional efficiency paradigm of "Value for money" is not sufficient for sustainable development. Sustainable procurement requires a "Value for money plus" paradigm that also includes criteria regarding SME development, environmental sustainability and social development.

Leveraging public procurement can be a powerful instrument for the development of a vibrant IT sector in developing and emerging economies. So far, this policy tool has been insufficiently explored.

A number of strategies can be implemented to promote the local IT sector through public procurement, including coordinated procurement and ICT sector development policies, developing a good understanding of the capabilities of the local IT sector, enhancing procurement practices, and promoting awareness and capacity building among IT firms and in relevant public authorities.

Different actors, such as IT industry associations, public procurement offices, e-government agencies, donor governments and international financial institutions can play a role in helping to foster local IT sector development through public procurement.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process

Developing a competitive national ICT sector continues to be a priority for many developing countries. A competitive local IT sector is essential for developing countries to sustain and expand the use of ICT in both public and private sectors.

Further attention should be provided to the different mechanisms available to support the development of national capabilities in producing ICT goods and services. Public procurement is one such instrument to consider that should be further explored.

Panellists:

- Mr Bernd Friedrich, Head of Sector Project ICT4D, GIZ
- Mr Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief, ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD
- Mr Reshan Dewapura, CEO, ICT Agency of Sri Lanka
- Ms Dorothea Kleine, Senior Lecturer, Royal Holloway University of London
- Young-il Kwon, Executive Vice President, National Information Society Agency (NIA)

Thematic Workshop

Why We Need an ICT Profession to Grow Our Citizenry, Our GDP and Our International markets (IFIP)

Thursday 16 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room L

"It's important to have accurate ICT jobs numbers to measure growth in ICTs. We are not sure how to define those who work in ICTs. "Nagwa el Shanawi, Ministry of Communication and ICT, Egypt

"…Since 1958, CIPS has represented its membership on important issues affecting the IT industry and profession. The association has promoted high ideals of competence and ethical practices through certification, accreditation programs, and professional development…Your efforts have made positive and lasting contributions to Canada's economic growth and competitiveness." Stephen Harper Prime Minister of Canada

International Professional Practice Partnership

Transforming IT Professional Practice

Industry Support: World CIO Forum has come out with a Joint Declaration where they talk about the professionalism of IT career, highest standards, quality and ethics.

"[IFIP] IP3 [International Professional Practice Partnership] is the start of this kind of important global activity." CTO Toyota, Tadao Sato

Computing as a Profession will drive innovation, entrepreneurship, business growth and economic development yielding a 20% increase in global GDP. Stephen Ibaraki, Chair of the IFIP IP3 Global Industry Council

"Licensing (registration and regulation) are making progress with Software Engineering. The critical mass of 10 US states is reached for regulation to begin in 2013. Examinations to support regulation with become available in 2013 in the United States. There is movement Internationally (Australia, Canada, UK, New Zealand and Malaysia)" Stephen Ibaraki, Chair of the IFIP IP3 Global Industry Council and past president of CIPS, Canada

The pledge of the computing professional: recognizing and promoting ethics in the computing professions. ACM SIGCAS Computers and Society, Volume 42 Issue 1, August 2012

"I am a Computing Professional. My work as a Computing Professional affects people's lives, both now and into the future. As a result, I bear moral and ethical responsibilities to society. As a Computing Professional, I pledge to practice my profession with the highest level of integrity and competence. I shall always use my skills for the public good. I shall be honest about my limitations, continuously seeking to improve my skills through life-long learning. I shall engage only in honourable and upstanding endeavours. By my actions, I pledge to honour my chosen profession." Moira de Roche Vice President CSSA and IP3 Global Industry Council Director

Debated Issues:

- Who should be considered as being an ICT professional?
- Is it just 'software engineers'? How can you know?
- How do you measure growth in ICTs?
- How do you create an ICT industry in a country starting from
- a very low base?
- Is professionalism dependent on Ethics? In what ways?

Main Outcomes of the Session:

Sustained growth in economic development, GDP, innovation, sustainability and security is possible by having a skilled, competent and ethical professional ICT workforce. Ideally this will be supported by internationally accredited industry relevant education, continuing professional development and recognized ethical conduct. Most advantage will be derived through adherence to proven best practices and standards and the use of skills frameworks that support both career management and capacity planning. This will be achieved through the collaboration of those multi-stakeholders of the type that have made a commitment to the WSIS+10 process.

Contributions from any nation is possible even with limited connectivity and infrastructure and those that are starting now have the benefit of the experience of others and can 'leap frog' to advance in technology and infrastructure within their own country in addressing the digital divide.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

Currently ICT Specialist demand will drop by 60% in the next 3 years. By 2014, 60% of IT Roles will be business facing; over 50% will have business and non-IT Experience. By 2016, 80% of leading-edge firms will be developing those with multiple skills/with a focus on Professionalism and Business. Business Analysts are already in high demand. There are 35M computing workers growing 30% yearly for the next five years. There is an added 17.5 million in ICT that are not even accounted for. However skills shortages and shortages in STEM will blunt business, industry, governments, education, society, sustainability, security, economic development, and GDP growth without a focus on professionalizing the computing worker. ICT is heavy integrated into business, industry, governments, education, society, sustainability, security, economic development and accounts for 50% of GDP growth producing a five times total factor productivity gain. Underlying ICT is a professional and skilled workforce. The IFIP IP3 global professionalism program adds significant value to producing the required outcomes to support ICT:

- Global standards; Quality assurance; Protection of the public; AL C5
- Professionalism, Trust, Code of Ethics; AL C10
- Stronger Voice for the IT practitioner, a Sense of Common Identity; AL C5
- The feeling of being an Engineer or Executive over a Geek/Pirate; AL C4
- Business Solutions over Technical Features; AL C5
- A Career path, progression, recognition, and mobility over an isolated job; AL C4
- And growing GDP and innovation over skill shortages and shortages in Science Technology Engineering, Math or STEM; AL C4

WSIS +10 Challenge:

Professionalism in ICT is not yet on the agenda for WSIS in any action line though it is often mentioned in considerations of “ethics” and in “confidence”, capacity building. Ethics is but one component of professionalism and is concerned with the behaviour of actors in the production and use of ICTs. To date the capacity building aspect of WSIS+10 has been limited to a single category of actors, that of users of ICTs. It is time to broaden this to include those who act as agents for the production and provision of ICTs, that is, the ICT professionals.

Panellists:

- Ms Brenda Aynsley, Chairman- IFIP IP3, Australia
- Mr Stephen Ibaraki, Vice-Chairman – IFIP IP3, Founding Chairman Global Industry Council, Canada
- Ms Moira de Roche, Marketing Director – IFIP IP3; Global Industry Council Director, South Africa

Thematic Workshop

I-INFORM: Internet Governance Today (Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation--- GKPF, Non Profit Organizations Constituency – NPOC/ICANN)

Thursday 16 May 2013 09:00 – 10:45

Room C1

"When people say they don't want the government to control the internet, it does not mean that the government should not participate, but it means that the government should have equal role as other stakeholders. I-Inform Alliance is not meant to be a medium for policy-making, rather a bridge or a scaffold to facilitate the policy-making and raising awareness to the public."

Debated Issues:

Internet Governance (IG) has been likened to a country where 0.1% are in charge of 99.9% of the population. 99.9% of Information Technologies (IT) users are uninformed consumers. The workshop started by inviting both panellists and the audience to "imagine" the perfect setup of Internet

Governance. Furthermore, issues about copyrights on the internet and the internet use within the grassroots community were discussed with the audience. Afterwards, the I-INFORM Alliance was introduced, along with set of concrete action plan discussed at the inaugural meeting, and all participants were invited to join. The final issue debated concerned the new generic Top Level Domain (gTLDs) and multistakeholder model of Internet Governance.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The concrete action plan of I-Inform Alliance (http://i-inform.org/) is targeted and tailored to different stakeholders. Examples included in the concrete action plan is (1) an IG event is planned, not as a medium for policy-making, but to bring together various stakeholders and raise awareness about IG so that they can make informed decisions regarding the internet; (2) assistance in new gTLDs application for developing countries; (3) Handbook of "Internet Governance for Dummies" – to help people understand IG better. The term "Internet Governance" is somewhat too complicated for wider public to understand. Also, the regular use of unfamiliar jargons often happening in the discussion about internet environment should be minimized in order to invite other publics to participate.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 Process:

Internet is powerful and ubiquitous medium in the information Society. Even though countless individuals are using it, only very few have the power to govern it. The main reason behind this is lack of knowledge and attention by the general internet user about internet governance. If we are to achieve greater benefits of Internet that fuelled the current Information Society, we have to create large scale awareness of Internet Governance, which I-Inform is trying to achieve.

Panellists:

- Mr Klaus Stoll, Executive Director, Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation, Germany
- Mr Nigel Hickson, ICANN, Belgium
- Ms Avri Doria, dotgay, United States
- Mr Carlos Afonso, Instituto NUPEF, Brazil
- Further speakers to be announced.

Thematic Workshop

Egov Frame Session (Republic of Korea: MOSPA/NIA)

Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room H

"E-Government Framework (eGovFrame), Open Source Software, Open Innovation, reusability, common components"

Debated Issues:

In all countries, e-Government applications are increasingly being deployed. However, the most of all governments often faced issues of reusability and interoperability of e-government applications developed by different vendors in different e-government projects. These issues are also prevalent in the private sector. In e-Government project development, software plays a central role. In this context, a common concern among governments is that they may become dependent on a supplier when developing new software applications. When developed with proprietary software for which the source code is not freely accessible, a government may become "locked in" with the chosen supplier to undertake maintenance and future development. This may also act as a technical barrier for new competitors to enter, giving the original supplier a dominant position in the market. Moreover, if different parts of the government rely on multiple frameworks for the development of applications, the likelihood of duplication of work increases. This thematic workshop describes the experiences of South Korea in establishing the open source software based e-government framework. This SW framework facilitates the development of e-government applications based on open standards, resulting in improvement in the quality of information system, software development efficiency, and investment efficiency through the reuse of software modules.

The main outcomes of the session were as follows:

To achieve these outcomes, the Korean government has performed many e-Government projects and made a lot of e-Government applications. For those projects, software frameworks were applied to a considerable part of them. Software framework is a useful tool to increase the productivity and quality for application development, and nowadays it become a popular tool for developing e-Government applications.

In the Republic of Korea, a government-wide standard framework, eGovFrame, has stimulated the growth of local IT firms, including SMEs. It is an innovative way for governmental organizations regardless of their sectors to acquire information resource. In 2007, the Ministry of Public Administration and Security of Korea decided to develop a standardized e-Government framework to improve the quality of e-Government services and the efficiency of IT investments by establishing a standardized open source software framework and promoting the reusability of components.

To design the eGovFrame, the environments and functionalities of the frameworks of five major IT companies were analyzed. As a result, four environments comprising 13 service layers and 54 service functionalities were identified. Moreover, to prevent repeated development of the same functions among different government systems, 67 e-Government projects were reviewed and eventually 219 common components were defined.

As a result of this strategy, the participation by SMEs in the public procurement of IT service has increased. Since its launch, SMEs have been awarded 68 per cent of all e-Government projects applying the eGovFrame. The involvement of local SMES has particularly been made possible by the decision to establish an open source framework and by the provision of tree training course and certification to over 2,000 developers. Furthermore, the participation of SMEs and large firms is widely promoted through the use of open processes and open communities equally including enterprises of all sizes.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process

Nowadays, Information Technology is more important and changes rapidly as ever since it has proven its potential benefits of productivity and economic growth. In terms of e-Government, concerning on effective use of computing resource with lower cost is getting popular. One way to solve this concern is cloud computing. In this context, open platform is needed to develop at the WSIS +10 for developing countries at the era of cloud computing.

Panellists:

- Mr Kwon Young-il, Executive Vice President, National Information Society Agency, South Korea
- Mr Kwak Beyong-kwan, Deputy Director, Ministry of Security and Public Administration, South Korea
- Mr Kang Gu-il, Principal Researcher, National Information Society Agency, South Korea

Thematic Workshop

The Establishement of COP National Framework (International Telecommunications Union/Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation)

Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room L

"Need to have an holistic approach starting from prevention, education and awareness raising. The key thing is around digital citizenship. All children need benefit about the good use of ICTs."

"Children need to be protected. Children are our future."

Debated Issues:

ITU and CTO, along with a number of COP partner organizations, are implementing COP frameworks in six CTO member countries: Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The project was launched in October 2012 at the 52nd Council meeting of the CTO. Currently, the group is drafting national plans, in consultation with the national stakeholders.

The workshop discussed how the establishment of a national infrastructure is crucial to ensure child online safety. At the same time participants highlighted how it is essential to put in place legislation and regulation together with the involvement of national industry.

Moreover, it has been stressed the need to take into account youth into the dialogues undertaken at the national level and to include curricula and trainings in schools.

Finally, the workshop discussed the role of international organizations and how public institutions can definitely help to ensure a deeper analysis at the country level.

This is why, platforms such as the COP Initiative result to be a unique place to join definitions and share commonalities.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The main outcomes of the session are:

Strengthening the use of technology by governments in order to tackle the problem in a harmonized manner.

Involve industry since the beginning in order to participate to the process of building a government strategy.

Create a link between the prosecutors together with investigators.

Industry must ensure that they do not want to make profit. The need to share collective responsibilities it is crucial to ensure a safer online environment for children.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

The need to set up regulations and update legislation which contains relevant provisions related to child online safety.

It is essential to have a holistic approach starting from prevention.

Importance of digital citizenship and political willingness.

Panellists:

- Prof Tim Unwin, Secretary General, CTO
- Mr Mario Maniewicz, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications, BDT, ITU
- Ms Jenny Jones, Public Policy, GSMA
- Mr Philip Victor, Director, Centre for Policy & International Cooperation, International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT)
- Ms Gillian Murray, Chief CSS, Organised Crime Branch
- Mr Kristof Claesen, Public Affairs Manager, Internet Watch Foundation
- Ms Myla Pilao, Director Core Technology Marketing – Security, Trend Micro (remote)
- Dr. Salma Abbasi, Chairperson and CEO, The e WORLDWIDE GROUP (remote)

Thematic Workshop

To be or not to be Identified – Hamlet's Quandary in the Digital Era (The Internet Society (ISOC))

Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room M

Debated Issues:

The participants discussed many issues, including:

- What it means to be identified.
- How individuals are identifiable on the Internet
- What is driving the investment in identification
- Whether individuals should have the right to be anonymous, and what conditions if any such a right should have
- How identities are created and used today
- Search engines/profiling etc.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The participants shared a wealth of observations and ideas. These are only a small selection. More details will be available in the workshop report that will be posted on the Internet Society website.

- Individuals want to be able to choose whether they are identified or not, and the way that they are identified on the Internet.
- Anonymity is an important enabler for the exercise of human rights, particularly the right of freedom of expression.
- Identifiable is context dependent and in some definitions extends to “singling out” or “individualizing”.
- Identity management is an important issue for the Internet economy.
- We need to look to new technical, business and legal solutions that offer individuals greater control over their identity information.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

The way forward is through inclusive multistakeholder collaboration.

Panellists:

- Ms Susan Chalmers, Policy Lead, InternetNZ
- Mr Petru Dumitriu, Head of the Council of Europe Office in Geneva and Permanent Observer to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva
- Ms Xianhong Hu, Division for Freedom of Expression and Media Development, Communication and Information Sector, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Mr Danil Kerimi, Head of Information and Communications Technology- Government Community, World Economic Forum

Thematic Workshop

Balancing Freedom of Expression and Intellectual Property Rights: Case Study Brasil (ARTICLE 19 South America)

Thursday 16 May 2013 11:00 – 12:45

Room C1

How to balance freedom of expression and intellectual property rights? What are the principles to fully protect, and not unduly restrict, freedom of expression by copyright interests in the digital age? How to apply these parameters in a concrete case? How much does the Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet (Marco Civil) match both rights?

The workshop presented *The Right to Share Principles,* prepared by ARTICLE 19, that sets out a framework to ensure that freedom of expression and the ability to share knowledge and culture are fully protected, and not unduly restricted, by copyright interests in the digital age. They also seek to promote positive measures to foster the free flow of information and ideas and greater access to knowledge and culture on the Internet and beyond.

Moreover, we discussed how to apply these principles in a concrete case: the case of the Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for Internet (Marco Civil). We presented the collaborative process of drafting a bill on the Internet, the challenges during the legislative process and what are the risks and potential benefits resulting from its provisions. Our intention was not only to share information about the Brazilian case, challenges and lessons learned to be replicated elsewhere, but also was to discuss with the participants possible solutions to the stalemate in which the bill currently stands.

Freedom of expression – freedom of everyone to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds – is the basic condition for the diversity of cultural expression, creativity and innovation. Freedom of expression is the basis to demand improvements in the quality of life. The Internet has brought about a sea change in the way in which people exchange information and ideas. It became essential for fully exercising this right. Any kind of unbalanced restriction can cause censorship and have impact on development issues. So, this debate is essential for the *WSIS Review Process (WSIS+10),* and to think the future of ICTs for democracy and development.

Panellists:

- Ms Gabrielle Guillemin, Legal Officer, Article 19, United Kingdom
- Ms Paula Martins, Director for South America, Article 19, Brazil
- Ms. Laura Tresca, Programme Officer, Article 19, Brazil

Thematic Workshop

Public Access to the Internet and the Role of Libraries as an Agent of Development (IFLA)

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room K

"Governments often do not know the role of public libraries in the local community, once they do they realise the potential of libraries as agents for development", Jelena Rajic

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

"Libraries as promotor of information generation and content generation", Monica Aspe Bernal

"Libraries as curators, editors and publishers in the digital world", Monica Aspe Bernal

Debated Issues:

Public access to information through libraries. Including libraries in public policy to further ICT skills of a community. The importance of infrastructure for access to information. Partnerships between libraries and other community actors to further local development.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Governments should engage libraries highly in educating society in ICT.
- Existing infrastructures, such as public libraries, need to be used to make information accessible for everyone.

- Information needs to be accessible and affordable for everyone and public libraries can help to achieve this.
- Social inclusion is furthered by public libraries through ICT training and engagement.
- Libraries need to change their image in the public sphere.
- High correlation between well funded public libraries, usage rates and benefits to local communities.
- Strong need for infrastructure and bandwidth to facilitate access to large volume of multimedia content and services.
- Open access and repositories are key for access to information.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

Libraries and librarians as key players for public access to knowledge in the information society.

Libraries as centres of excellence in supporting innovation and entrepreneurship.

Thematic Workshop

Mobile4D – Global Coordination, Partnership Building and Knowledge Sharing to Leverage Social Development (Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation)

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room M

A number of initiatives and projects have emerged, focused on the developing world, related to the potential of fostering social development and inclusion, by taking advantage of the huge number of cellphones in use, their massive distribution across the world (including many remote and underdeveloped areas) and the deployment of 4G infrastructure in many countries.

The GKP Foundation, which has an extensive history of Partnership Building and Knowledge Sharing global activities, sees the need for international coordination of these initiatives and projects, as a means to:

- Identifying APPs and services that can be scaled and globally replicated (where appropriate), by obtaining input from NGOs and Grass Roots organizations from the developing world, who are involved in social development and inclusion.
- Working, in cooperation with the ITU, to facilitate the involvement of Cellular Telephone Service Providers, in the implementation of these APPs and services in their respective markets, and thus contributing to the empowering of disenfranchised communities.
- Coordinating Capacity Building activities targeted at these communities (where necessary), to assist them in the use of these new tools.
- Working with clusters of APP developers, to engage them in developing APPs and services that address the needs identified above.
- Working with Cell Phone manufacturers and technology providers, to promote the implementation of technical solutions that can enable even basic and inexpensive cell phones to be able to use these new tools.

The deliverable of this workshop was the “Mobile Impact Alliance” or MOBIA, established under the aegis of the ITU/WSIS and chaired by the Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation.

Panellists:

- Mr. Anthony Harris, e-ComLac & GKPF, Argentina
- Dr. Hamadoun Toure, ITU, Switzerland
- Mr. Raul Zambrano, UNDP, USA
- Further speakers to be announced

Thematic Workshop

Cross-Networks Synergy (XNS) – Synergie Inter-Réseaux (SIR) (CESIR)

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room L

"Contribution of XNS methodology application to regionel integration in Africa"

"MTTR : the focal indicator for NW reliability assessment"

Debated Issues:

- Management issues during the infrastructure/NW project planning process
- Satellite as a complement for terrestrial national or regional NWs – Costs and specific applications (emergency, secure communications, remote areas)
- Importance and role of the multi-sectoral consultation body in ICT/Telecom project spatial and functional integration
- Simulationprocessing should enhance the economic assessment of XNS impact and benefits
- XNS applied to the Algiers- Abuja Optical Fiber cable project
- Operational organization modalities for reducing the MTTR (Mean Time to Restore)
- Why are (the fifteen years old) XNS principles still ignored by international (WB, ITU, etc) and African (AU, BAD, etc) bodies?

Main Outcomes of the Session:

- Importance of cost (both unity and agregated) appraisal and relevant NW databases

- Telecom NW infrastructure Database referred to a (universal) Geographical Information Sysytem (GIS), common to any general infrastructure
- NW database (for any sector) a core element forland
- XNS to be systematically applied to any infrastructure project
- XNS financial benefits in implementing a Panafrican Telecommunication Network are in the range of one billion dollars

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- Bringing the multisectoral approach fostered by XNS into the WSIS+10 process for social and economic appraisal of its outcomes and objectives
- Linking more closely Energy with ICT, especially in DC projects planning and implementation
- XNS is both an innovative financiel mechanism and an efficient tool for land-use and planning policies
- XNS is key for regional integration and sustainable endogenous development

Thematic Workshop

Women and ICT careers (International Telecommunications Union/Women, Information and Communication Technologies and Development (WICTAD))

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room H

Ruthe FARMER: "By simply acknowledging girls for their interest &aptitude and pairing them with near-peer mentors, we have been able to retain women & girls in ICT fields".

Martha ALADE: "For a greater impact of any project aimed at girls and women, we need to acknowledge cultural and geographical differences in order to bridge the digital divide; this is why grassroots talks and career fairs are primordial".

Miguel Raimilla: "Women always have a practical approach to technologies, especially in less developed communities where it cannot be their first priority, therefore it is necessary to provide relevant content and make ICTs appealing to communities".

Cheryl Miller: "The ICT sector should embrace the bridging of the digital divide as a challenge. It needs to see giving ICT skills to women as the solution to addressing the shortfall of talents currently faced".

Ann Mei Chang: "We need to change the way we teach computer-science because girls and boys tend to learn differently; Girls tend to be more practical". "The ICT sector and computer-science has dramatically been male dominated".

Debated Issues:

The lack of women in tech careers has been well documented through ITU and other studies. The widespread adoption of International Girls in ICT Day has raised awareness of the issue on a global scale. The time is ripe to move to the next stage of identifying solutions and implementation strategies. This session will examine promising solutions for:

- Attracting girls and young women into the ICT education and career pipeline
- Using media to spark interest among girls and you women in ICT careers
- Creating communities of support for girls and young women in the ICT pipeline
- Changing the way math and computer science is taught to make it more attractive for women
- Making the ICT work environment more attractive to women
- Committing ICT companies to recruit, retain and promote women
- Using legal and other measures as a game changer

Changing mindsets at the highest levels, whether in the private sector or in political spheres

Main Outcomes of the Session:

After extensive discussions between the panellists, solutions envisaged to address the need for more women in ICT careers include:

- Harnessing the power of the media to depict women and girls in positive roles and create job opportunities;
- Need for strong and committed support from the industry;
- Highlighting the importance of role models and mentoring opportunities, both from men and women;
- Encouraging more women into ICT careers and especially retaining them;
- Change the way STEM subjects are taught as boys and girls tend not to learn the same way;
- The physical environment is really important; the ICT sector and the workplace has to be more attractive to track and maintain girls in the ICT pipeline;

At the national level, countries should take a closer look at STEM curricula and adapt them to the today's needs.

Panellists:

- **Martha ALADE**, Chairperson Women in Technology in Nigeria
- **Ann Mei CHANG**, Senior Advisor for Women and Technology in the Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues at the US Department
- **Ruthe FARMER**, Director of Strategic Initiatives, National Center for Women & Information Technology
- **Cheryl MILLER**, Founder and Executive Director of Zen Digital
- **Miguel RAIMILLA**, Executive Director, Telecentre.org Foundation

Moderator:

Mrs Susan Schorr, Head, Special Initiatives Division, ITU- BDT

Thematic Workshop

Ensuring Internet Access and Better Governance by Deepening Multistakeholderism – A Developing Nation's Perspective (Media for Change/FICCI)

Thursday 16 May 2013 16:00 – 18:00

Room M

"Multistakeholderism is the at the Heart of Internet and to preserve its core values of openness and inclusivity those voices which are not heard need to be in the room and there is no one size fits all somution to either the question or the problem at hand of increasing this diversity from transcending the conversation on Internet Governance from representation to true bottoms up participation. Also local issues and challenges must be kept in mind while having global conversations so there is a great need for an Internet Governance Movement with events all the year round. A thousand flowers must bloom for this process to be truly Multistakeholder."
Subi Chaturvedi (Moderator/ Organiser), Astt. Professor Journalism, LSR, DU India & Founder Trustee, Media For Change (A not for profit foundation)

"India has had a wonderful story to tell in Internet Governance. While on the regulatory side in Telecom we have seen phenomenal success. The conversations in Internet Governance have only just begun. But in a span of two years we have been able to greatly amplify this dialogue by putting together the first truly mutltistakeholder conference on Internet Governance which brought together stakeholders from the country and the world and saw an active participation form the government in all the 18 sessions spread over two days. There is a greater need to recognise challenges of stakeholder groups collectively and individually. Solutions are found in confluence and not conflict."
Virat Bhatia, Chairman FICCI Committee on Digital Economy, India (Panelist & coorganiser)

"There is a great need for Empathy and understanding each other for multistakeholderism to truly manage diversity in Internet Governance. There cannot be a shop window approach to Internet Governance."
Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Diplo Foundation

"We need to open up to new voices and challenges in Internet governance and duly emphasize on the interconnectedness of this universe."
Marilyn Cade, Founder, mCade & Chief Catalyst USA-IGF

Debated Issues:

The Workshop was truly multistakeholder in both the constitution of it's panellists, which included voices from the widest set of developing countries attending WSIS and a few developed nations as well as audience participation and the issues tabled at the session. It saw participation from Government representatives, academia, civil society and youth sharing diverse experiments and local challenges to Internet and governance.

The key issues discussed were:

1. The history of multistakeholderism in the IG dialogue in the countries that the panellists represented.
2. What is at stake for Internet Governance? Is Multistakeholderism the answer and in what form?
3. The impact that the multistakeholder process is making in the local IG dialogue?
4. How does the world see the future of multistakholderism in the developing world?
5. How are countries embracing bottom up MSG in actuality? Is it a national year long movement across the country or a one two day event in the capital city?
6. Current state of Multistakeholderism bottom up approach to IG governance in your country/region.

Main Outcomes of the Session

- Multistakeholderism is at the heart of Internet Governance.
- Grassroots in country multistakeholder initiatives in the developing world will be a true measure of the success of WSIS +10.
- Multistakeholders seek a larger role in the internet governance processes of the ITU and the UN general.
- There is a great need to deepen multistakeholder engagement especially from developing nations and emerging economies.
- Underrepresented communities like women and youth need to be facilitated into the room for a deeper and a more nuanced approach to the IG dialogue.
- The IG debate is global but the issues at hand are deeply complex and layered and there cannot be a one size fits all template in the conversation. More needs to be done to understand regional and country Internet governance processes and while there is need to

have a global dialogue on Internet Governance it is equally important to preserve the intrinsic fabric of local conversations and have organicity in building them into the global dialogues like the WSIS, IGF, WCIT etc.

- The flow of information depends on access to information and access is preceded by trust. There is a great need to do both capacity building as well as facilitation of physical contact and presence between regional and global initiatives.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

India has 950 million telecomm users, 150 million are online and has the highest number of social media users. Developing nations and emerging economies will be the critical mass in global conversations on Governance and information access for all. IT is important therefore to actively seek and facilitate more voices from diverse stakeholder groups to inform the debate and dialogue on governance issues.

The panel saw representation from about 8 developing nations and each had a wonderful and unique story to tell and innate challenges that they face. It is there important to a facilitating environment to hear, listen, tell and share these unique experiments without over engineering them or being prescriptive. There is a great need for digital policy literacy and a need for cooperation and building bridges between core nations and those on the periphery of the world information order. Governments and Intergovernmental bodies need to proactively and on a sustained basis engage with members form the civil society, academia and the technical community. Only a culture of confluence and not of conflict can bring together seamless integration and a healthier and more meaningful engagement.

Participants:

Some of the countries that panel saw participation from are:

- Brazil,
- Indonesia,
- Male,
- Tunisia,
- Bangladesh,
- Afghanistan,
- India
- Iran
- Antim

Moderator:

- Subi Chaturvedi, Asstt. Professor Journalism
- Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Delhi University, India & Founder, Media For Change Academics & Civil Society

Panellists:

- Amb.David A.Gross, Wiley Rein(LLP Attorney at Law), USA, Private Sector
- Virat Bhatia, Chairman, FICCI Communication & Digital Economy Committee, Private Sector
- DOMINIQUE LAZANSKI, The TaxPayers' Alliance, UK, Government
- Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Director, DiploFoundation, Academics
- Marilyn Cade, Chief Catalyst: IGF USA & Principal and CEO of mCADE, ICT Strategies, Private Sector
- Omar Mansoor Ansari, President, TechNation & National ICT Alliance of Afghanistan (NICTAA), Civil Society
- Janice Richardson, Senior Advisor/insafe Network Coordinator, European SchoolneDrt, Academics
- Franklin Silva Netto, Ministry of External Relations, First Secretary(Head of the division for the information society), Government
- Pablo Hinojosa, Public Affairs Director, APNIC
- Ahmad Bidabadi, Private Sector, Iran
- Negib Boulares, G.Director of Weis Unit, ITC Ministry, Tunisia, Government
- Ana , Senior Consultant at Strategis Communications, EU, Civil Society
- Ousmane Ly, General Director, Agence Nationale de Télésanté et d'Informatique Médicale (ANTIM), Government
- Government Representative from Male
- Government Representative & Director Ministry of Communication, Indonesia

Thematic Workshop

Promising Opportunities, for National Job Seekers & SMEs (United Arab Emirates)

Thursday 16 May 2013 16:00 – 18:00

Room K

UAE has offered many business and career opportunities, over the years, for new business start-ups and job seekers. The business market demands more tailored skills, which adds pressure and increases competition to produce the best candidates and promising start ups, from the national pool. In addition, National SMEs have been supported by the government to flourish and access the latest tools and industry information. The UAE thematic workshop will focus on the new opportunities, offered by two remarkable initiatives in the UAE, for National Job Seekers and National SMEs.

Session 1: E-Presence

As part of its mandate to promote an entrepreneurial culture in the UAE, Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development (KF) has launched its KF Integrated E-services initiative, with the objective of being the trustworthy source of reliable and relevant information in the UAE for the SME community. This initiative fills three major gaps in the SME information realm: local businesses know-how, industry information and B2B and B2G platforms.

Through a partnership with the IFC, the SME toolkit, UAE will be the one-stop resource for business tools and training and other localized content that aid the growth of the SME in the UAE whilst overcoming the major challenge of finding reliable and relevant information. Through the knowledge management platform, SMEs will have access to a library of market industry information, that takes into consideration their size and the specificities of the market within which they exist. The KF Gateway will provide a platform where SMEs can display their products and form business linkages, as well as participate in government tenders.

These three initiatives, when integrated, will work towards a friendlier and more transparent ecosystem for the SME to thrive in the UAE. Khalifa Fund's influence, as a leading government agency, can be leveraged in order to gain access to this crucial information, and, in turn, relay it to the SME community through a sound integrated e-services strategy.

Session 2: National Human resource Information System (NHRIS)

TANMIA plays a strategic role in developing national human resources, and its practices, through its extensive operational services, spanning the entire country via its network of offices across the UAE. TANMIA's growing role has been particularized by the assignment of two major national KPIs, 'Unemployment Rate' and 'Tawteen/Localization Rate', to TANMIA as an integral part of the Federal Government initiative towards the development of national human resources. This has inevitably reemphasized the need to develop a National Human Resource Information System facilitating a more efficient provision of HRD services across the nation.

The system forms a base for all, current and potential, services offered to various TANMIA stakeholders, which are widely accessible through online portal and mobiles. It also coordinates with key local entities to provide accurate and timely reporting analysis for TANMIA executives, around the two main pillars of any labour market system: the supply of national job seekers and the demand stemming from employers and their job requirements.

Panellists:

- H.E. Abdulla Al Darmaki, CEO, Khalifa Fund, UAE
- Mr. Nizar Cheniour, Director of Enterprise Development and Support, Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development, UAE
- Ms. Maryam Hassan, Head of Labor Market Information Unit, Tanmia, UAE
- Ms. Dalal Al Hai, Performance Officer, The National HR Department & Employment Authority, UAE
- Mr. Hadef A. Al Shamsi, Manager Stakeholders Management Unit, Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development, UAE

Moderator: Eng. Suleman Bakhsh, Senior ICT Analyst, TRA, UAE

Thematic Workshop

Empowering Women: ICTs for Women's Entrepreneurship (United Nations Conference Trade And Development/ International Labour Organization)

Thursday 16 May 2013 16:00 – 18:00

Room H

"Women don't have as much access to the technology, so we have to make a special effort to increase women's access to ICTs" - Jens Karberg, Programme Manager, Sida, Sweden

"Entrepreneurship and ICTs - they go together because we have to go into this world where it makes our lives easier … Women can use the access to ICTs to market their products, to get more customers and add on their account. Instead of walking from town to town … you can use the telephone to call this person you're going to. It saves time, it saves money, it saves energy. Women have a lot of things, family responsibilities ... With ICT's, time for a woman becomes manageable." - Blandina Sembu, TV/Presenter, Jarida La Wanwake/ITV, Tanzania

"Information is power to a woman entrepreneur, and one of the best tools for a woman entrepreneur is providing Internet services, secretarial services and telecenters ... We need special consideration for women's groups, to have specific telecenters which address the needs of women. ... And while women are aware of the challenges they face among themselves, we need men who are policymakers to hear the voices of women." - Achamyelesh Ashenafi, President, Addis Ababa Women Entrepreneurs Association, Ethiopia and Managing Director, Konimix Trading

"We wanted to see who has access to a mobile phone and the key barriers for women, and what we found was that we had 300 million who had coverage, but were not able to own or use a phone." – Henriette Kolb, CEO, Cherie Blair Foundation for Women

"We need to discuss as women and as families as well - how do we cut down the workload of a woman so that she can also sit and learn ICTs? ... Otherwise we'll be left behind ... ICTs are really for women." - Dina, a woman entrepreneur on the video shown at the session

Objective of session:

The session explored and discussed the role which ICTs have in empowering women entrepreneurs and providing new opportunities to strengthen their businesses. Using mobile phones, electronic platforms, radio, TV, blogs and the Internet, women entrepreneurs are reaching out to customers and building their businesses in ways they could not do before. While persisting challenges exist especially in rural areas, effective use of ICTs is helping women entrepreneurs to overcome several barriers.

This event showcased and commemorated the launch of a new initiative and partnership by ILO and UNCTAD, financially supported by the Government of Sweden, to integrate the ICT dimension into ILO's Framework and Guide for assessing the environment for women entrepreneurship development (WED). It is the first such framework that takes the ICT dimension systematically into account. The Framework and Guide will be used to assist policymakers and development partners in improving the WED environment in developing countries.

Women entrepreneurs from three African countries shared their success stories on how ICTs have made a difference, but also highlighted challenges faced for women entrepreneurs seeking to use ICTs. A multi-stakeholder dialogue discussed how the evolving ICT landscape can be tapped by governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society, business development service providers and other stakeholders to support WED.

Main Outcomes of the Session

- ICTs can play a crucial role in empowering women entrepreneurs, especially when coupled with policies addressing constraints that they face at the macro and systemic level.
- ICTs are especially well adapted for women entrepreneurs who are often juggling family with entrepreneurial responsibilities and can benefit strongly from the time efficiencies and location flexibilities which ICTs make possible.
- Empowering women entrepreneurs through ICTs requires a multi-stakeholder effort. There is a need for collaboration between governments, UN agencies, the private sector, business intermediaries and civil society to support the use of different ICTs among women entrepreneurs. It is also important that the perspective of women entrepreneurs at the grass-root level can be effectively brought to the attention of policy makers, which are often men.
- The diversity of women entrepreneurs was emphasized. The value of different ICTs to a woman entrepreneur varies depending on the nature and size of business, the geographical location, industry and the capabilities needed to make use of the technology.
- Women's entrepreneurship associations can play an important role in helping to bring ICTs to women entrepreneurs, especially in developing countries. Strengthening the ICT capacity of such associations in developing countries may be an effective strategy.
- ICT capacity-building and training is essential for women entrepreneurs in Africa to benefit from the opportunities which ICTs offer. Literacy constraints where many women cannot read or write constrain their use of certain ICTs. Basic training which show women entrepreneurs how to use mobile phones, computers, social media and other ICTs are strongly needed.
- The lack of ICT and electricity infrastructure in rural areas often makes access impossible in rural areas. There is a need to accelerate the effective implementation of relevant infrastructure for women entrepreneurs in rural areas to benefit.

- The empowerment of women entrepreneurs through ICTs must involve partnerships with men and integrate measures that address socio-cultural constraints making it inacceptable for women to use or own different ICTs.
- ICTs are opening up the potential for a number of business ventures for rural women entrepreneurs. It is essential that women entrepreneurs gain greater awareness of these opportunities.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

- Public-private partnerships are making possible innovative approaches to training women entrepreneurs in ICTs, though the sponsoring of e-learning initiatives or peer-peer informal learning strategies for women entrepreneurs.
- The establishment of a simple technology and information center in women entrepreneurs associations in developing countries is one way to facilitate the uptake and learning of ICTs among women entrepreneurs, especially in places where connectivity is limited.
- While weak ICT and electricity infrastructure in many developing countries hinders rural women entrepreneurs from adopting ICTs, innovative solutions are emerging. Rural women entrepreneurs increasingly are providing service stations to recharge mobile phones. The distribution of solar-powered computers, rather than electricity-based computers, may be an effective strategy to overcome infrastructure constraints.
- Thanks to improved broadband connectivity and Internet access, new opportunities are emerging for women entrepreneurs in the area of freelancing.
- The joint ILO-UNCTAD initiative was a good illustration of the importance of leveraging ICTs as an enabler for development, in this case related to women entrepreneurship development.

Panellists:

- Mr Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief, ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD
- Ms Virginia Rose Losada, Women's Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Education, ILO
- Ms Blandina Sembu, TV/Presenter, Jarida La Wanwake/ITV, Tanzania
- Ms Ashenafi Achamyelesh, Managing Director, Konimix Trading, Ethiopia
- Ms Mellonie Mukilima, Certified Virtual Assistant, Kenya
- Ms Thao Nguyen, UNCTAD Consultant
- Ms Henriette Kolb, CEO, Cherie Blair Foundation for Women
- Mr Tim Unwin, CEO, Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization
- Mr Jens Karberg, Programme Manager, Sida, Sweden

Thematic Workshop

ERICA: Electroencephalographic-based Resuscitaio Index Computer Aided (Research and Service Center for Disability, Integration and Rehabilitation – Padua University)

Thursday 16 May 2013 16:00 – 18:00

Room C2

Roberto Mancin: *Type of study* – The project is a feasibility study. It is focused on a less explored domain, that of the access to Assistive/Augmentative Serious Game (ASG) by children in a "locked-in-status" (a condition in which a patient sometime is minimally aware, but cannot move or communicate verbally). In these cases the inability to communicate is recognized as a terrifying and isolating experience that is related to feelings of panic, insecurity, anger, worry, fear and stress among critically ill patients of any age and having a traumatic effect of the subsequent patient's psychological status. It is assumed that the younger is the patient the more severe and potentially irreversible are these traumatic effects.

The lack of communication has also an influence on the quality of care because of the difficulties of interpreting patients' intimate needs. It can also lead to an increase in sentinel events, medical errors and extended lengths of stay. There is an increasing awareness of this issue within the medical community and thus the need of developing tools to index the level of consciousness strongly needed in order to overcome this status of non-communication, to improve the quality of care for the patient and to reduce all the negative effects that the child suffers because of this dramatic neurological status.

Roberta Schifano: *Clinical setting* – The study will be conducted in The Pediatric Intensive care unit (PICU) of the Department of Pediatrics of the University Hospital of Padua, Italy. The PICU is a 10-bed facility serving all the North-East part of the Veneto Region (about 500.000 children less than 18 years of age). The input devices can be a standard mouse, external dedicated buttons, accelerometer to record even the smallest movement (a finger for example) or BCI (Brain Computer Interface) systems, depending of the medical staff indications.

Gianluca Moro: *Platform* – "Mind Reader Square": an ASG developed by a team of researchers of the Department of Pediatrics and of Pure Applied Mathematics of Padua University. This tool is a tabled based digital application designed with all the characteristic of any other pure vocal computerized game, in order to facilitating the children's approach. The patient can play with the ASG, interacting with the coloured and multimedia screen, using whatever motor movement he/she is capable of performing at that specific stage of recovery. A series of images, sounds and video clips are stored in different levels (files) which are variably accessible, according to the child's quality of performance. At every image a vocal message (in the chosen language) can be generated simulating a real dialogue. In this prospective all the language barriers are overcome (!). The different sets of images are selected according to the content of the message the patient wants to give; they may be related to the sense of hungry, thirsty, upset, of being in pain, of being cheerful. The set of images can be also personalized according to the specific patient's age, history, culture or family and whatever else can be selected. The ASG can be also used for distant communication with relatives at home, friends, schoolmates in class, having access to e-mail, SMS, Facebook, Twitter.

Panellists:

- Dr. Roberto Mancin, pediatric computer scientist and technician, University of Padua – Italy
- Mrs Roberta Schifano, neuropsicology student at University of Padua – Italy
- Ing. Gianluca Moro, information technologist, University of Padua – Italy

During the oral session we will connect to Pediatric Hospitals of Padua, Bethlehem and Hamburg.

Sponsor:

- DACCAPO (www.daccapo.org)
- ISF (http://www.informaticisenzafrontiere.org/)
- Azienda Ospedaliera di Padova (http://www.sanita.padova.it/)
- Department of Woman's and Child's Health (http://www.sdb.unipd.it/wsis2013)

Thematic Workshop

The Elephant in the Room: Why the Economic Dimension Needs Higher Priority in Internet Governance Policy Debates (International Digital Economy Alliance (International Digital Economy Alliance (IDEA))

Thursday 16 May 2013 16:00 – 18:00

Room L

"We would not be able to use trade rules to regulate the Internet, but they can regulate the opportunities of governments to discriminate against the network economy." – Hosuk Lee-Makiama

"We have calculated that if the new data protection regulation becomes law, the European GDP would fall 0.3%. That would double the current rate of economic decline in Europe, so that's a lot of money." – Hosuk Lee-Makiama

Debated Issues:

How trade rules can be used to protect the open nature of the Internet.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

A general agreement that trade rules cannot be used to regulate the Internet but instead that trade rules can prevent excessive government regulation, particularly where there would be a direct trade impact. It was also agreed that this topic would be a good subject for discussion at the Internet Governance Forum.

Emerging Trends relevant to the Action Line in the context of the WSIS +10 process

There is a growing interest among trade negotiators in the possibilities brought about by the Internet as a vehicle for trade in services. The very question is an emerging trend itself, and how new trade negotiations engage with the Internet will have great implications for the development of the Internet through 2015 and beyond.

WSIS +10 Challenge:

This workshop topic does not directly address WSIS action lines. It is a developing area of thought and practice that was not reflected in the original action lines. The challenge for WSIS + 10 is to fully engage on this topic so that a full body of thought can be developed going forward.

Panellists:

- H.E. Joakim Reiter, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the World Trade Organisation, Sweden
- H.E. Tarek Kamel, Senior Adviser to the President – Government Affairs, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Inc. (ICANN) and Former Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Government of Egypt, Belgium
- Mrs. Erika Mann (MEP), Managing Director Public Policy Facebook Europe and former Member of the European Parliament, Belgium
- Mr. Hosuk Lee-Makiyama, Director, European Centre for International Political Economy and former trade negotiator, Belgium

Moderator: Mr. Nick Ashton-Hart, Executive Director of the International Digital Economy Alliance and Geneva Representative, the Computer & Communications Industry Association, Geneva

Thematic Workshop

The Power of Conversation: ITU Telecom World 2013 (International Telecommunications Union)

Wednesday 13 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room H

The right people, discussing the right issues, with the power to make a real difference in the world. This is the power of conversation at ITU Telecom World 2013.

ITU Telecom World 2013 is the leading platform connecting the international ICT community through debate, showfloor and networking experiences. It brings together public and private sectors at the highest level to debate critical industry issues, to connect with each other, to drive the success of the ICT industry and to address critical world socio-economic challenges.

The right people

ITU's exceptional reach across the industry and the globe enables World 2013 to convene a uniquely influential audience: heads of state, ministers, heads of UN agencies, regulators, industry CEOs from across the entire ICT ecosystem, thought-leaders, consultants and digital innovators.

The right issues

The ICT industry is undergoing a radical transformation. Under the central theme of "Embracing Change in a Digital World", event participants will explore five key areas: changing user behaviour, the need for new business models, shifting industry dynamics, new technologies and the need for new regulatory and standardization approaches. These are concrete issues with the power to make a real impact on the industry and the world.

The place to participate

ITU Telecom World 2013 provides a world-class forum offer interactive debate with expert speakers on strategies, policies, markets and models.

The showfloor experience provides rich opportunities to network and share knowledge. National Pavilions and Industry Stands highlight investment and partnership opportunities on a global stage, showcase technologies, innovations and developments, and rally support for ICT projects driving socio-economic development.

Networking events and spaces are crafted to facilitate networking at the highest level. whether though targeted bilateral meetings, structured social occasions such as the Gala Reception or Investment Dinner, or informal discussions over coffee on the showfloor or during a forum break.

Learn more on how you can have the power to make a real difference!

Panellists:

Session brought to you by ITU Telecom

Thematic Workshop

Remote Participation at WSIS Forum 2013

Thursday 16 May 2013 **16:00 – 18:00**

Room C1

The WSIS Forum has a multi-stakeholder character. The WSIS Stakeholders include governments, civil society, private sector and international organizations from all parts of the world. Today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) provide the opportunity for representation and inclusion of all stakeholders in the WSIS Forum by way of remote participation. In order to ensure participation and inclusion of all WSIS Stakeholders, remote participation has been designed as an integral feature of the WSIS Forum 2013.

Building on the success of remote participation facilities initiated at WSIS Forum 2011 and 2012, the organizers worked towards integrating the most user friendly and widely used tools for encouraging remote participation at WSIS Forum 2013. These easy to participate tools will enable two way communication, allowing the WSIS Stakeholders to participate in the WSIS Forum at their own convenience at the same time, disseminate information about the different sessions and happenings at the Forum.

Components of Remote Participation at WSIS Forum 2013:

Webcast

Remote Participation will be a key feature of the WSIS Forum 2013 and you can follow all sessions via the video webcast (registration not required).

iWrite4WSIS

All Forum sessions will feature live reporting via twitter, as part of the iWrite4WSIS campaign.

Adobe Connect Conference Rooms

Participants could participated actively in the forum as a remote stakeholders, they could do so via the Adobe Connect (virtual) conference rooms. This allowed participants to follow the video feed of the conference room, hear what was being discussed (English channel), see presentations and documents, and put questions to panellists via chat. Each session had10-15 minutes for questions from the remote stakeholders.

Knowledge Exchanges

Knowledge Exchanges provide an opportunity for exchanging knowledge and developing win- win partnerships.

Knowledge Exchanges

COP Partners Meeting Closed Meeting

Wednesday 15 May 2013 11:15 – 13:00

Room G1

Debated Issues:

The meeting discussed the importance of being involved in the Joint Coordination Activity on Child Online Protection: ITU has established a new Joint Coordination Activity on Child Online Protection (JCA-COP) to coordinate the COP work across ITU's sectors and Study Groups as well as cooperate with outside stakeholders engaged in COP.

Also it has been highlighted the importance of joining forces and strengthening existing platforms.

The meeting then focused on the Child Online Protection Data and Indicators and the group agreed on the importance of defining a minimum set of indicators that can be used to measure child online protection at the national level.

Finally, it has been discussed that COP should make available a platform to aggregate the different information and available resources coming from partners. The importance of having a common place to collect or link the different repositories available from the online community was also highlighted.

Main Outcomes of the Session:

The importance of making available the resources developed by the partners, in order to ensure that the COP Initiative can better fulfill its mandate and scope has been recognized.

ITU will continue to identify additional partners and members who are working in the area of child online safety in order to reduce duplication and increase cooperative frameworks to maximize all our capacity. In addition, ITU will continue to identify any some other funding partners who may have interest in the COP initiative and/or the locations of future COP events/meetings.

Emerging Trends relevant in the context of the WSIS +10 process:

COP is a multistakeholder initiative which provides guidance for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide.

Knowledge Exchanges

ITU-IMPACT Closed Meeting

Thursday 16 May 2013 14:00 – 15:45

Room G1

Publications Release and Briefs

WSIS Success Stories & WSIS Stocktaking Report

Tuesday 14 May 2013 13:30 – 14:00

Room L

Publication Release: Report on the World Summit on the Information Society Stocktaking 2013

The WSIS Stocktaking Database continues to be a global repository of projects and initiatives relating to the use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) for development purposes. This repository provides a register of ICT activities carried out by governments, civil society, international organisations, private sector and other entities. In accordance with §120 of the *Tunis Agenda for the Information Society*, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) maintains the WSIS Stocktaking Database as a publicly accessible electronic resource www.wsis.org/stocktaking. The Database is a means to monitor progress towards achieving the objectives and targets of the Information Society, set out in the *2003 and 2005*. Each of the 11 Action Lines seeks to harness the potential of ICTs for advancing internationally-agreed development goals by 2015.

The ITU would like to express its gratitude to all stakeholders for their contributions over the past eight years and, in particular, to those who responded to the 2012 ITU Official Call for updates and new entries. It is thanks to your achievements that such extensive progress has been made in meeting the 2015 WSIS targets.

The 2013 publication of the WSIS Stocktaking Report will reflect new entries that responded to the 2012 ITU Official Call. The Report builds on four previous editions to update stakeholders on activities undertaken towards achieving WSIS goals. It reflects dedicated efforts to realise a common vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The Database and the report are effective tools for disseminating knowledge and sharing best practices. Stakeholders are therefore actively encouraged to contribute information on their activities through the WSIS Stocktaking Platform www.wsis.org/stocktaking

For more information on reporting, please do not hesitate to contact a member of the WSIS Stocktaking team wsis-stocktaking@itu.int or consult the website www.wsis.org/stocktaking.

Publications Release and Briefs

Short Films: What can Information and Technology do for Development? Implications for MDGs, Community Engagement and Access to Broadband: Plastic Buddha Productions

Tuesday 14 May 2013 13:30 – 14:00

Cinema in ICT Discovery

1. Development Initiatives:

Link to the film: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AeMBQ7xX3oI
Time: 3.53 seconds

Information is power. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have had a dramatic impact on the services (access to healthcare, education and clean water) that the poorest people receive - but have failed to shift power to ordinary people in the fight to end poverty.

Without an explicit push to improve the quality and timeliness of information, efforts to establish a transformational post-2015 agenda will only ever be directed at an incomplete, and potentially inaccurate, picture. Information provides the post-2015 framework with the opportunity to make a quantum leap in the way that development occurs, reducing corruption, improving services and allowing more local solutions to emerge.

2. RESET - Bangladesh:

Link to the film: http://vimeo.com/36974812

Time: 10.00 minutes

When the cyclone Aila and flooding swept South West Bangladesh, technologies for communication revealed an important part of the joint effort to develop flood and cyclone resistant housing The overall community was engaged in the process of identifying problems to inform higher level policy, proving communications to be a core tool to effectively monitor and evaluate development.

3. FILM IN THE PROCESS OF EDITING (and waiting for approval to show it at the event from our client) on '***White space technology for developing countries':***

Time: under 10 minutes

This is the story of ending poverty for 5 billion people across the world by providing the human right of broad band connectivity. It follows developments within a household brand technology company to provide access to education, better health care and greater trading opportunities.

Publications Release and Briefs

World e-Parliament Report 2012
Social Media Guidelines for Parliaments (UNDESA)

Thursday 16 May 2013 13:30 – 14:00

Room L

More information available at:

http://www.ictparliament.org/WePReport2012

http://www.ipu.org/PDF/publications/SMG2013EN.pdf

Publications Release and Briefs

ImeetyouatWSISForum Community Network Platform

Thursday 16 May 2013 13:30 – 14:00

Room M

imeetyouatWSISForum provides all registered onsite participants of the WSIS Forum 2012 with an online social networking community experience. This component of the WSIS Forum has been specially designed for the WSIS Forum 2013 onsite participants.

This session will provide an opportunity for providing feedback and sharing experiences on the platform.

Benefits of imeetyouatWSISForum:

- Sign on to get to know the other attendees
- Discover which of your Twitter and LinkedIn contacts are attending
- Build a personalized schedule of sessions to attend
- Download handouts and materials
- View exhibitor profiles showcasing their services and products
- Search for people interested in specific topics
- Schedule one-on-one meetings with other attendees and exhibitors
- Get recommendations on whom to meet
- Start and join online discussions about the topics that are industry-critical
- Access the entire site via a mobile client

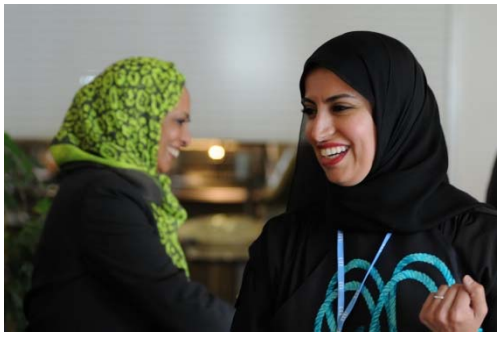
Social Networking events at WSIS Forum 2013

Official Reception Sponsored by Oman

Monday 13 May 2013 18:15

Venue: Montbrillant Cafeteria, ITU

M 2013
Geneva

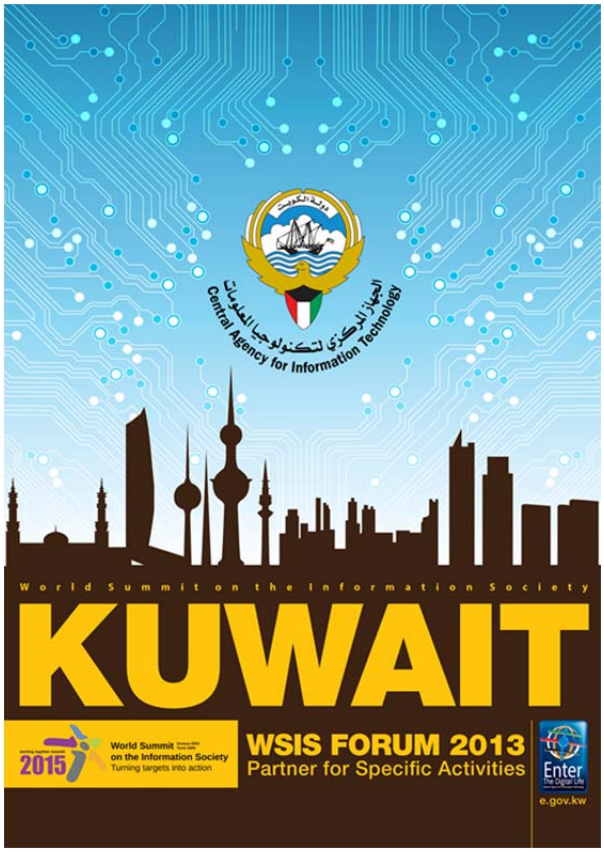


Coffee sponsored by Kuwait: Open to all WSIS Participants

Coffee was served during the Exhibition Inauguration

Monday 13 May 2013 14:00 – 14:30

Venue: Montbrilliant entrance, ITU

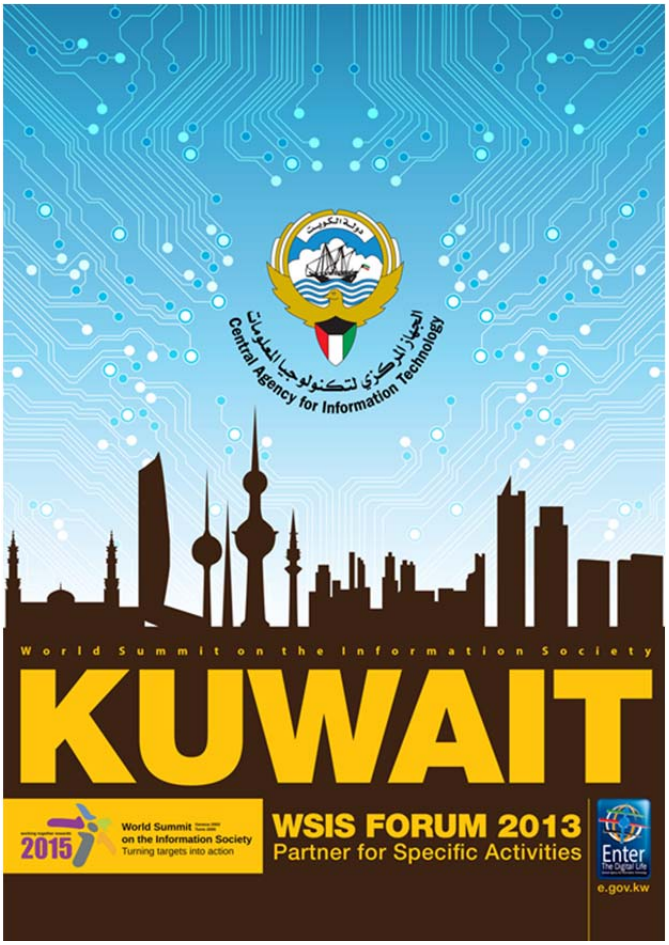


Coffee sponsored by Kuwait: Open to all WSIS Participants

Cofee was served before the country workshop *Towards e.Kuwait*

Tuesday 14 May 2013 09:00

Room C



Coffee sponsored by Israel:

Coffee was served before the country workshop *Israeli Technology – NGOs for Social Development and Education*

Monday 13 May 2013 16:15

Room A

Coffee sponsored by India

Coffee was served before the country workshop *Empowerment Through Mobile - Innovative Applications for Socio-Economic Development*

Monday 13 May 2013 16:15

Room L

Coffee sponsored by Russia

Cofee was be served before the country workshop *Russia in the Information Society*

Tuesday 14 May 2013 16:15

Room A

Coffee sponsored by Azerbaijan

Coffee was served before the country workshop *TASIM, EurACA : New Platforms for Improving Connectivity in Eurasia (Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan)*

Wednesday 15 May 2013 16:15

Room H

Exhibition

Exhibition Inauguration

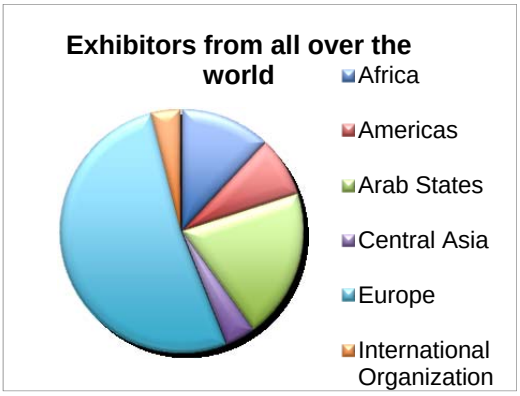
Montbrilliant building, ground floor & 1st floor; Tower level minus 2

This year, the Exhibition gathered more than 30 exhibitors from civil society, academic institutions, international organizations, the private sector, and government. Reflecting the WSIS Forum spirit of inclusivity, this multi-stakeholder event provides a platform to exhibitors from all over the world, with 20 different countries being represented throughout the entire Exhibition. While encouraging stakeholders to introduce and share global initiatives for a more effective Information Society, the Exhibition's purpose is to stimulate interaction between developing and developed countries.

Supplementing the WSIS Agenda, the Exhibition is designed to draw the attention of policy-makers, governments, industry, academia and the general public in relation to issues regarding the broader telecommunication and the information technology environment.

Some exhibitors shared their Success Stories and promoted their action in terms of ICT services, while others displayed concrete solutions to specific issues related to the Information Society. Several initiatives in areas ranging from e-governance; inclusive access of broadband Internet; e-education; as well as development were displayed throughout the various stands. As a result, visitors were given the opportunity to learn how to successfully implement ICTs in various fields and in the most innovative ways.

WSIS 2013 Exhibition participants



Data collected from the Open Consultation Process, ITU, 2013.

The Information Space

- Venue: ITU Tower building level – 2
- Opening times: Monday 2:00pm to Wednesday 5:00 pm

One main component of the event Exhibition was the Information Space, which held a total of 18 stands. The Information Space served as a place for the winners of "Project Prizes 2013" to display information about their award-winning projects.

Located in ITU tower, the Information Space was surrounded by various conference rooms and lounges providing the hall with a consistent flow of visitors and foot-traffic. Several screens projecting images of the winners added to the knowledge-sharing and welcoming atmosphere.

While offering visitors the unique opportunity to talk face-to-face with the winners, the Information Space also gave great exposure to the winning projects and their affiliated organization. Furthermore, winners were given the chance to promote their project at an international level, share best practices and discuss the purpose and impact of the projects that have been recognized for their excellence in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

III. The Inauguration Ceremony: the Key Moment of the Exhibition.

The launch of the WSIS Forum 2013 Exhibition kicked off at the Inauguration Ceremony which took place on Monday, Mai 13th at 2:00 pm. The Ceremony was honored by the presence of ITU Deputy Secretary-General, M. Houlin Zhao. In his speech, M. Zhao thanked partners for their continuous support in the organization of WSIS, and reminded the audience of the importance and the purpose of the Exhibition during the Forum.

The ITU Deputy Secretary-General then proceeded to the symbolic act of cutting the Inauguration ribbon. This Ceremony also launched the first Lucky draw of the week.

Leading the way, M. Zhao took a tour of the Exhibition and personally thanked all participants. Starting on the Exhibition main floor, the tour took the crowd to the first floor and ended in the Information Space.

The State of Kuwait held the first coffee-break of the Forum in parallel to the Inauguration Ceremony. Coffee, refreshments and snacks were served to all attendees.

IV. The Exhibition entertainment and social events.

The Exhibition space held several coffee-breaks sponsored by WSIS partners as well as the open consultation process participants. The coffee-breaks offered an opportunity to network and exchange ideas.

The WSIS Forum Exhibition also served as a space where participants can win prizes.

Numerous lucky draws were arranged for all WSIS participants. From two to four computers were up for grabs every day. The lucky winners went home with an Intel Classmate laptop or an HP Elite Pad, courtesy of Intel and Hewlett-Packard both strategic partners for WSIS Forum 2013.

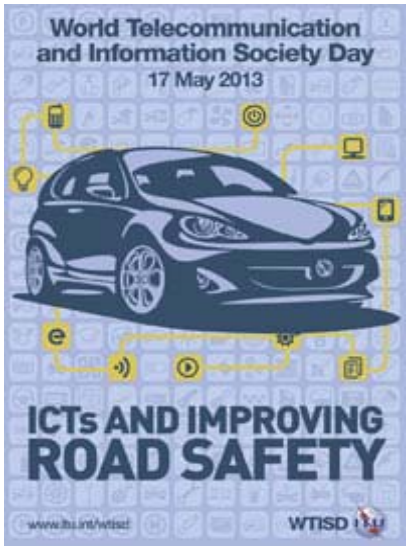
All WSIS participants were invited to drop their business cards in the "lucky bowl" which was located in the Exhibition space or circulated through various sessions.

World Telecommunicationand Information Society Day

WTISD Theme 2013: ICTs and improving road safety

Friday 17 May 2013 11:00 – 13:00

Popov Room



According to the Report of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration (UNRSC) released by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 1.3 million people die each year in traffic related accidents and another 20-50 million people are injured mainly in developing countries around the world. As a result, Governments and individuals suffer an estimated USD 518 billion in global economic loss. Driver distraction and road-user behaviour, which includes "text messaging" and interfacing with in-vehicle navigation or communication systems while driving, are among the leading contributors to road traffic fatalities and injuries. Road traffic safety is a global concern not only for public health and injury prevention but also to improve efficiencies in traffic management as a means of combating the effects of climate change.

ITU has been leading worldwide efforts in developing state-of-the-art ICT standards for Intelligent Transport Systems and driver safety that utilize a combination of computers, communications, positioning and automation technologies, including in-car radars for collision avoidance. ITU has also been developing standards for safe user interfaces and communication systems in vehicles as well as optimizing driving performance by eliminating unsafe technology-related distractions while driving.

Council 2010 Resolution 1318 states that **ICTs**, including intelligent transport systems (ITS), **provide mechanisms for vehicular and passenger safety**; and the development of in-vehicle architecture and a Vehicle Gateway Platform (VGP) requires cross-sectoral collaboration within ITU and among World Standards Cooperation (WSC) partners.

As the leading specialized agency of the United Nations for information and communication technologies (ICT), ITU looks towards its Members to harness the catalytic role of ICTs in improving road safety and traffic management systems.

Laureates 2013

Read the press release

President of Swiss Confederation **Ueli Maurer**

Volkmar Denner of Bosch

Jean Todt, President of F.I.A

Closing Ceremony

Friday 17 May 2013 16:00 – 17:30

Room Popov (E/F/ Passive A)

WSIS Forum 2013

Strategic Partners , WSIS+10 Visioning Partner & Partners for Specific Activities

"Organizers of the WSIS Forum 2013 would like to thank the Strategic Partners, WSIS+10 Visioning Partner and Partners for Specific Activities for their significant contribution towards strengthening all activities related to the Forum."

Strategic Partners

Intel

عمان الرقمية
e.oman

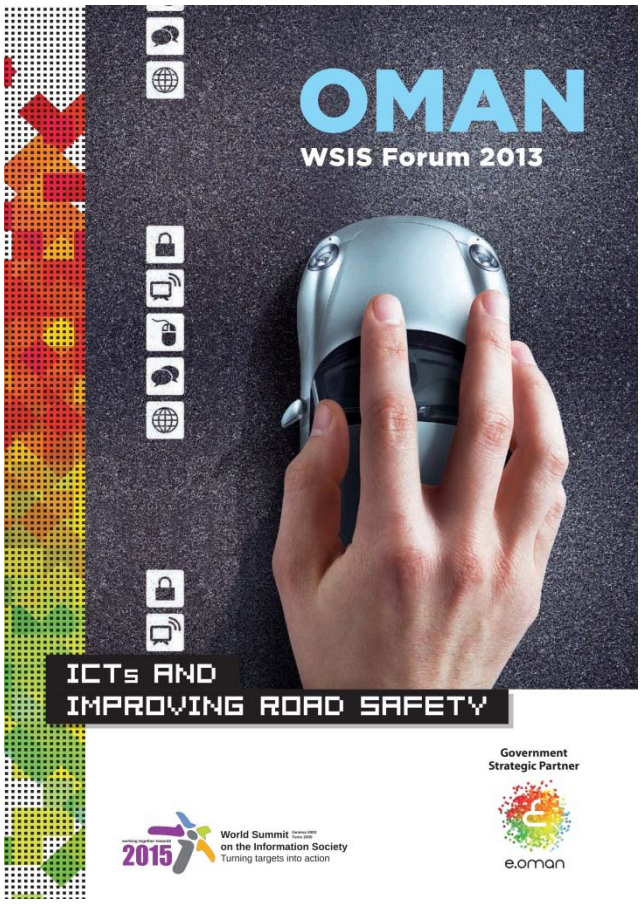
WSIS+10 Visioning Partner

United Arab Emirates

Partners for Specific Activities

Oman (Sultanate of)

WSIS Forum 2013: Strategic Partner (Government)



Sultanate of Oman
Country Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Enabling Citizens: A Success Story of Augmenting National Knowledge Society, and Saving Lives on Roads
Monday, 13 May
Room H, 16:30-18:15

Intel Corporation

WSIS Forum 2013: Strategic Partner (Private Sector)

Intel Corporation

Thematic Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Education and R3B workshop

Monday, 13 May

Room H, 14:30-16:15

Intel: Empowering Youth. Transforming Communities.

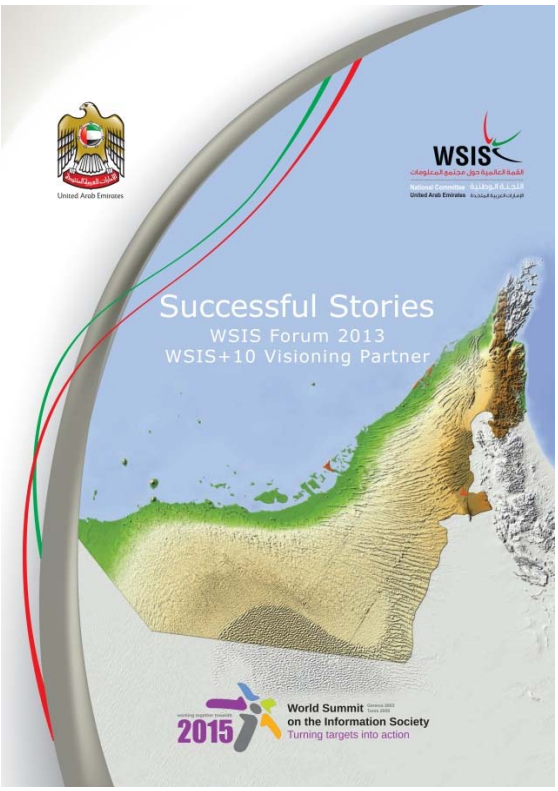
A quality education is a fundamental right of every child and a foundation for thriving communities. Intel believes that technology is important – increasing access and improving education quality. Intel has helped 100+ countries use technology to increase student achievement and create a workforce with skills to prosper in today's global economy.

Intel collaborates with a broad ecosystem on successful education improvement programs. We are happy to be a WSIS strategic partner – working to promote innovative thinking and solutions to enrich lives around the world.

Learn more about Intel's commitment to education at www.intel.com/education

United Arab Emirates

WSIS Forum 2013: WSIS+10 Visioning Partner



United Arab Emirates

Country Workshop/Thematic Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Closing the Connectivity, Content and eSkills Gap

Monday, 13 May

Room K, 14:30-16:15

Promising Opportunities, for National Job Seekers and SMEs

Thursday, 16 May

Room K, 16:00-18:00

Azerbaijan (Republic Of)

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities

Republic Of Azerbaijan

Thematic Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

TASIM, EuraCA : New Platforms for Improving Connectivity in Eurasia

Wednesday, 15 May

Room H, 16:15-18:00

Kazakhstan (Republic of)

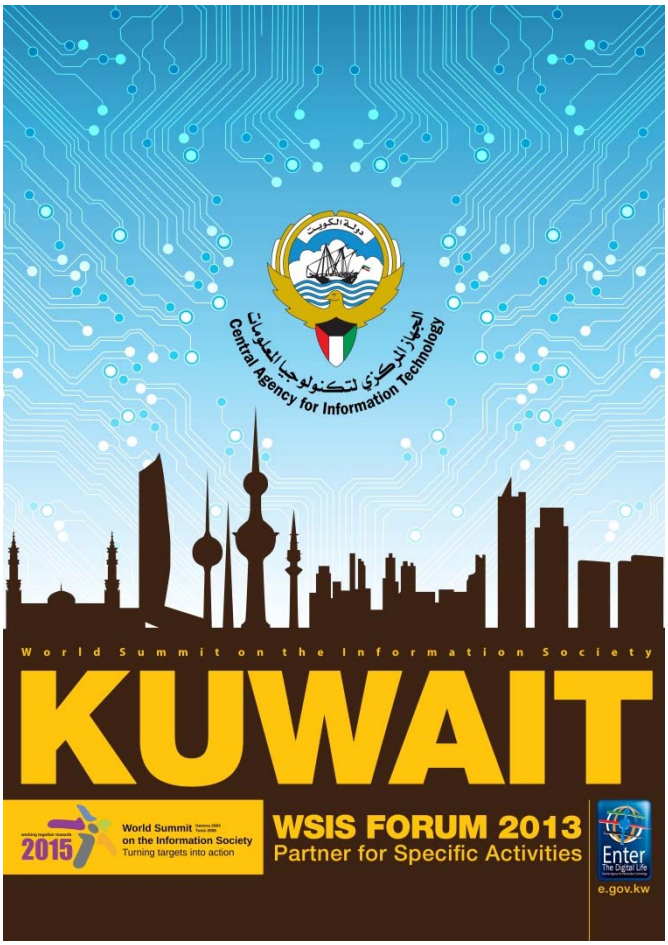
WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities

Republic of Kazakhstan
Country Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Informational Kazakhstan 2020
Monday, 13 May
Room A, 14:30-16:15

Kuwait (State of)

WSIS Forum 2013 Partner for Specific Activities

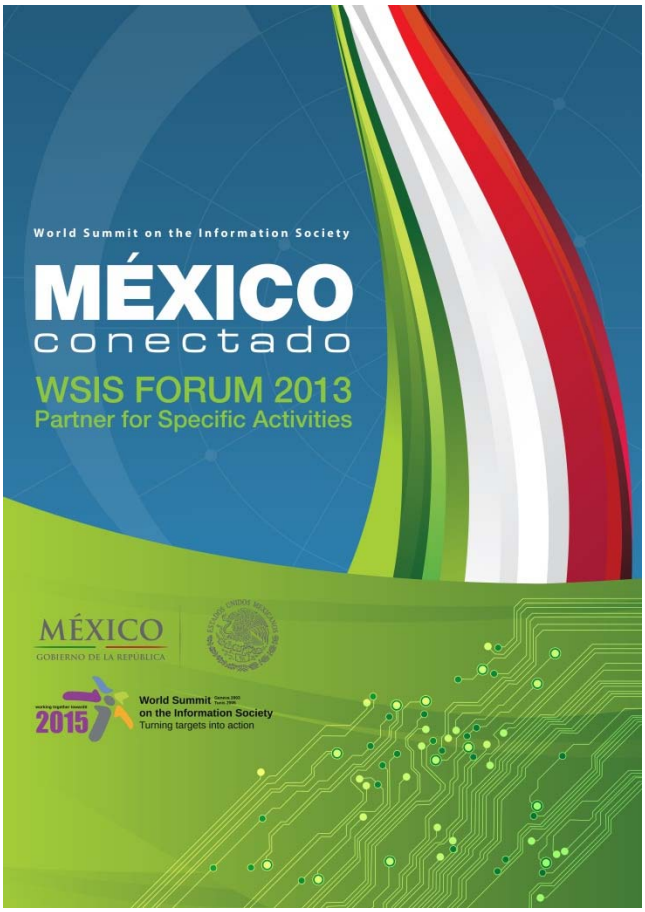


State Of Kuwait
Country Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Towards e.Kuwait : Achievements and Aspirations
Tuesday, 14 May
Room C, 09:00-10:45

Mexico

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities



Mexico

Country Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

México Conectado

Tuesday, 14 May

Room K, 16:15-18:00

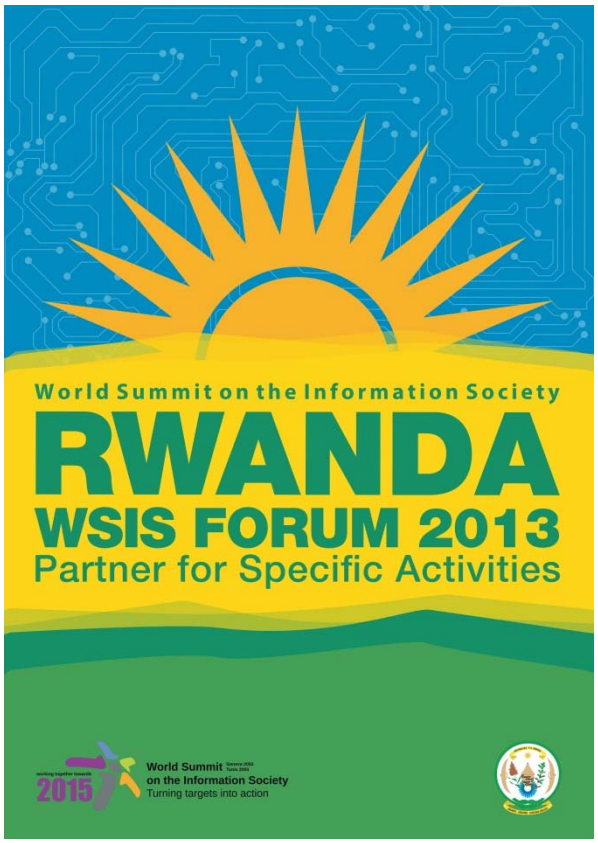
Poland (Republic of)

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities

Republic of Poland

Rwanda (Republic Of)

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities



Republic Of Rwanda
County Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Rwanda Approach for Universal Access Implementation towards 2015 and Beyond
Monday, 13 May
Room M, 16:30-18:15

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom Of)

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Country Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia
Wednesday, 15 May, Room C, 11:15-13:00
&
Thursday, 16 May, Room A, 11:00-12:45

Tanzania (United Republic of)

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities

United Republic of Tanzania

Hewlett-Packard

WSIS Forum 2013: Partner for Specific Activities

Hewlett Packard
Thematic Workshop at WSIS Forum 2013

Bringing ICT closer to people – UAE and Hewlett-Packard -
Monday, 13 May
Room K
16:30-18:15

Quick Links

- WSIS Forum 2013 Official Website: www.wsis.org/forum
- Invitation Letter: https://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/inc/doc/letters/WSISForum2013_InvitationLetter-EN.pdf
- Open Consultation Process : https://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/ocp.html
- Agenda: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/agenda/agenda.html
- Guidelines for Session Organizers : http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/info/sessionorganizers.html
- Registration Link: http://www.itu.int/online/regsys/ITU-SG/WSISForum/edrs.registration.form
- Venue Information:http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/info/practical.html
- Practical information to WSIS stakeholders : http://www.itu.int/SG-CP/info/togeneva.html#accomodations
- ImeetyouatWSIS: www.wsis.org/imeet
- Remote Participation: http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2013/forum/rem_part.html
- Facebook WSIS Process: https://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess
- WSIS Flash: http://groups.itu.int/stocktaking/WSISFlash.aspx
- Twitter WSIS Process #WSIS: https://twitter.com/wsisprocess
- Iwrite4WSIS: www.wsis.org/iwrite
- WSIS on You Tube: http://www.youtube.com/wsisprocess
- WSIS Stocktaking: www.wsis.org/stocktaking
- United Nations Group on the Information Society : www.ungis.org
- Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/

For further information please write to the WSIS Secretariat at wsis-info@itu.int

PRESS COVERAGE

Title : Visioning partner towards 2015

Date: 15/05/2013

Authority / Organization: AME Info

News Text: WSIS Forum 2013 will be a milestone event and the four entities that will form part of this year's UAE delegation are the Mohammed Bin Rashid Smart Learning Program, the National Human Resource Development and Employment Authority (TANMIA), Khalifa Fund and UAE IX.

Available: http://www.ameinfo.com/uae-named-visioning-partner-towards-2015-341628#

Title: Sultanate to participate as government strategic partner in upcoming WSIS Forum 2013

Date: 06/05/2013

Authority/ Organization: AME Info

News Text: The Sultanate of Oman, represented by the Information Technology Authority (ITA), participated this year as the government strategic partner organizing this international event alongside the participation of some government entities, namely the Royal Oman Police, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the State Audit Institution, and the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority. The objectives for the Sultanate of Oman is to build the global information society, and utilize the Information and Communications Technology's (ICT) potentials to serve the development and promote the use of information and knowledge in order to achieve the internationally agreed upon WSIS Action Plan.

Available:http://www.ameinfo.com/sultanate-participate-government-strategic-partner-upcoming-340428

Title: WSIS Forum 2013 Country Workshop about E-government, Russia federation

Date: 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Edu- Active

News Text: During the country workshop the state of development in the Information Society in the Russian Federation was broadly discussed. The participants have been informed of the major achievements and the experience of the implementation of the Strategy of the Information Society Development in the Russian Federation.

Available: http://www.edu-active.com/news/2013/may/03/wsis-forum-2013-country-workshop-about-e-governmen.html

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Title: Evolving media and Internet Universality debated at WSIS Forum 2013

Date: 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: UNESCO

News Text: The UNESCO representative focused on the media aspects of the Final Recommendation of WSIS+10 Review Meeting, and on the ongoing consultation about a new concept of Internet Universality. This concept is being explored by UNESCO to highlight Internet as a free, open, accessible for all medium, driven by multi-stakeholder engagement.

Available: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/evolving_media_and_internet_universality_debated_at_wsis_forum_2013/

Title: ITU awarded Rwanda in recognition of WSIS ICT4D action plan implementation

Date: 16/05/2013

Authority/ Organization: In 2 East Africa reporter

News Text: After winning the global WSIS Forum 2013 prize in Media Category, on Thursday, May 16, 2013 the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) recognizes Rwanda efforts in implementing WSIS in ICT for Development action plan.

Available: http://in2eastafrica.net/itu-awarded-rwanda-in-recognition-of-wsis-ict4d-action-plan-implementation/

Title: e -Government Authority participates in WSIS 2013 (Kingdom of Bahrain)

Date: 15/05/2013

Authority/ Organization: AME Info

News Text: e-Government Authority (eGA) Chief Executive Officer Mr. Mohammad Ali Al Qaed confirmed that the Kingdom of Bahrain, is striving to be a regional and global front-runner in creating a sustainable ICT knowledge society and is keen to meet its commitments in this respect.

"In line with WSIS development goals, we were able to create a citizen-centered platform that is based on a roadmap built on a strategy that enables a rapid liaison between users, the government and private entities. It is a large stride that allowed the Kingdom not only to satisfy its internal engaged parties but to receive international acknowledgments for its efforts as well," stated Mr. Al Qaed.

Available: http://www.ameinfo.com/ega-participates-wsis-2013-geneva--341683

Title: IFLA hosts workshop at World Summit of the Information Society

Data: 17/05/2013

Authority/ Organization: International Federation of Library Association **(IFLA)**

News Text: IFLA hosted a workshop on Public Access to the internet and the role of Libraries as an agent of development, which highlighted the importance of strengthening libraries, the access to information needs to be affordable for everyone, the role of libraries as agents for social inclusion.

Available: http://www.ifla.org/node/7708

Title: Intel: connecting people to a world of opportunity

Date: 15/05/2013

Authority/ Organization: ITU News

News Text: Through programs that increase access to digital devices, the Internet and relevant content, Intel is helping transform education, improve health care and increase economic opportunities for people around the world.

"Connecting the world is not easy – but it is very important. All people should have access to digital technology that can help improve their lives. We can – and should – work together to help make it happen", stated John Davies, Vice President, Intel Corporation.

Available:https://itunews.itu.int/en/3826-Intel-connecting-people-to-a-world-of-opportunity.note.aspx

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Title: Azerbaijan's role in improving connectivity in Eurasia

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: ITU News

News Text: Building connectivity through the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway. The Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway will be a major element of the East-West transport corridor, facilitating access to the Internet, telecommunication systems and e-information resources for 20 countries of the region, and enabling them to develop e-economies.

Available:https://itunews.itu.int/En/3945-Azerbaijans-role-in-improving-connectivity-in-Eurasia.note.aspx

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Title: Electronic licensing in Kazakhstan

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: ITU News

News Text: In Kazakhstan, an e-licence information system allows citizens to obtain licences and permits online in a transparent way. The e-licence information system project is designed to automate the process of obtaining licences and permits, and is particularly important for citizens in distant parts of Kazakhstan.

Available: https://itunews.itu.int/En/3946-Electronic-licensing-in-Kazakhstan.note.aspx

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Title: Ministry of Health project 'Reducing Child Mortality and Protecting Mothers' wins WSIS Project Prize for 2013, Sultanate of Oman

Date: 19/05/2013

Authority/ Organization: AME Info

News Text: The Ministry of Health's 'Mother and Child System' has won a WSIS Project Prize in Geneva, Switzerland, in the category of 'ICT Applications - e-health'. The prizes, awarded for the second year running, recognize excellence in the implementation of projects and initiatives, which aim to further the goals of the World Summit on the Information Summit (WSIS) in improving connectivity to information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Available: http://www.ameinfo.com/ministry-health-project-reducing-child-mortality-342096

Title: Hewlett-Packard's early infant diagnosis project

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: ITU News

News Text: Improving testing and treatment for babies exposed to HIV. Through better use of technology, it is possible to improve access to life-saving information and quality care, reduce barriers and strengthen health systems across the globe. Programmes such as the Early Infant Diagnosis project show how a positive impact can be made on global health by rethinking processes and innovating solutions with governments, universities and NGO partners.

Available: https://itunews.itu.int/En/3950-Hewlett-Packards-early-infant-diagnosis-project.note.aspx

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Title: Abu Dhabi Science Festival Wins WSIS Global Contest Award

Date: 26/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Emirates news Agency, WAM

News Text: The Abu Dhabi Science Festival has been awarded during the WSIS Forum with the project prize in the category of "ICT application; e-science". The Festival aims to spark the scientific curiosity of the UAE youth in a broader program of initiatives designed to develop a talented human capital base in STI, received the global award for playing a key role in enabling Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) development in the UAE.

Available: http://www.wam.org.ae/servlet/Satellite?c=WamLocEnews&cid=1290004889866&pagename=WAM%2FWAM_E_Layout&parent=Query&parentid=1135099399852

Title: Cybersecurity on global agenda at information society forum

Date:16/05/2013

Authority/Organization : Connect- World- Online

News Text: Written by International Telecommunication Union. ITU develops partnerships with Member States and industry

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/23.aspx#.UcGvr_lgeSJ

Title: Oman begins its participation in WSIS Forum 2013

Date: 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: AME Info

News Text: The delegation of the Sultanate of Oman, represented by Dr. Salim bin Sultan Al Ruzaiqi, CEO of the Information Technology Authority (ITA), begins its participation in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum 2013, which will last for five days with the participation of various countries around the world.

Available : http://www.ameinfo.com/oman-begins-participation-wsis-forum-2013-341186

Title: Congo, Rwanda among 18WSIS prize winner

Date: 13/ 05/ 2013

Authority/Organization: StarAfrica

News Text: The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) recognised the 18 WSIS Project Prize winners in implementing ICT strategies worldwide including Rwanda and Congo.

Available: http://en.starafrica.com/news/congo-rwanda-among-18-wsis-prize-winner.html

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Title: WSIS Forum focuses on post-2015 development agenda

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Connect-World-Online

News Text: In the coming week, the WSIS Forum will focus on the future of information and communication technologies (ICT), particularly as an engine of growth in a post-2015 development environment. Participants will engage in discussions on a number of diverse topics, such as ICT infrastructure, cybersecurity, enabling environment, e-learning, e-health, e-agriculture, media, accessibility, and ethics.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/19.aspx#.UcLCtvlgeSI

Title: Le CTA gagne un prix important au forum SMSI 2013

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Le Centre technique de coopération agricole et rurale (CTA)

News Text: Les événements « Opportunité d'apprentissage du Web 2.0 » et « Médias sociaux » du CTA ont été primés au concours de projets 2013 de la SMSI dans la catégorie C7 (Applications TIC : cyberagriculture) le premier jour du forum 2013 du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information (SMSI).

Available : http://www.cta.int/fr/component/cck/?view=item&id=100

Title: جائزة القمة العالمية للمحتوى الإلكتروني 2013

Date: 29/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA)

News Text:

جائزة القمة العالمية هي مبادرة عالمية ضمن إطار الأمم المتحدة تكافئ المحتوى الإلكتروني المحلي الذي يتسم بالعالمية وتروجه في المؤتمر العالمي.

المعلومات التالية مطلوبة للتسجيل في جائزة القمة العالمية للمحتوى الإلكتروني .تدف الجائزة إلى التعرف على أفضل تطبيقات المحتوى الإلكتروني وأكثرها

إبداعاً والتي تعزز الاستخدام الفعال لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات .فتحنا باب التسجيل للجهات المحلية للمشاركة وتقديم مشاريعهم.

Available: http://www.tra.gov.ae/wsa2013.php / http://xn-----7sdgaaakkdc3k8a1neipn1dg.xn--mgbaam7a8h/wsa2013-A.php

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Title: **TCF hosts workshop at WSIS Forum 2013**

Date: 22/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Asia Pacific Telecenter Network , APTN Info

News Text: Telecenter.org Foundation (TCF) hosted a thematic workshop on "Enabling Innovation at the Grassroots through Telecentres" at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) last May 13-17, in Geneva, Switzerland.

Available: http://www.aptn.info/index.php/news-report/205-aptn-boonyaporn-jib

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Title: Poland's system for locating emergency calls and facilitating number portability

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Connect –World-Online

News Text: Poland's telecommunications regulatory authority – the Office of Electronic Communications (Urząd Komunikacji Elektronicznej) – has set up a platform that both adds value to the country's emergency call system and supports number portability. This is the Location and Information Platform with a Central Database (Platforma Lokalizacyjno Informacyjna – Centralna Baza Danych), established as part of the nationwide information technology system for emergency reporting.

The platform was developed by the Office of Electronic Communications to improve the system for collecting information about the location of a customer calling an emergency telephone number, as well as to streamline processes related to number portability.

Available: https://itunews.itu.int/En/3830-Polands-system-for-locating-emergency-calls-and-facilitating-number-portability.note.aspx

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Title: Connecting government agencies in Kuwait

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Connect-World-Online

News Text: *The Kuwait Information Network (KIN), the flagship service of Kuwait's e-government programme, started in January 2008 with the objective of creating a super highway to connect all government agencies in the country to one local area network (LAN) setup. Phase one of the KIN project, which ended as planned in early 2010, cost about USD 12 million. This included all networking, security and management platforms as well as implementation costs. The e-government programme, including KIN, is being developed by Kuwait's Central Agency for Information Technology.*

Available : https://itunews.itu.int/En/3947-Connecting-government-agencies-in-Kuwait-.note.aspx

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Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: United Nations News Center

News text: More than 1,500 participants from Government, private sector, civil society and international organizations are meeting at a United Nations **forum** in Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies **(ICTs).**

The WSIS Forum is an "international multi-stakeholder engagement" to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society**.**

Available:http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=44898&Cr=information+and+communications&Cr1#.UcLnBflgeSI

Title: CHI receives WSIS 2013 award for promoting international and regional cooperation

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Child Helpline international

News Text: CHI was awarded the WSIS 2013 prize for producing a toolkit to promote cooperation between child helplines and the telecommunications sector in different countries.

Available: http://www.childhelplineinternational.org/resources/news/chi-receives-2013-wsis-award/

Title: Innovating for a knowledge-based economy in Rwanda

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Connect-World-Online

News Text: *With only a table and two laptops in a bare room inside a building known as "Telecom House" in Kacyiru, Kigali, Sylvie Umutesi and Stanley Mwizerwa, software pioneers, are among the many young entrepreneurs in Rwanda with a strong belief to shape their country's future economy through information and communication technologies (ICT).* The Government of Rwanda, businesses and development aid organizations joined hands to fund a newly created Knowledge Lab (kLab) to support the young generation of ICT specialists.

Avalable: https://itunews.itu.int/En/3949-Innovating-for-a-knowledge-based-economy-in-Rwanda.note.aspx

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Title: Zambia places high premium on ICTs for sustainable development – Sakeni

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Lusakatimes

News Text: Information and Broadcasting Services Minister, Kennedy Sakeni, has commended the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) for the platform it provides the International Telecommunication Union member states to exchange ideas and experiences that bring about an informed and knowledgeable society for enhanced development.

"These new frontiers of the media have reshaped what has traditionally been a preserve of the newspaper, radio and television in news and information dissemination", stated Mr. Sakedi.

Available: http://www.lusakatimes.com/2013/05/13/zambia-places-high-premium-on-icts-for-sustainable-development-sakeni/

Title: WSIS Forum Addresses future of Information and Communication technology

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Intellectual Property

News text: The 2013 World Summit on the Information Society , (WSIS) Forum opened on 13th of May, to address the future of information and communication technologies (ICT). This meeting at the WSIS Forum marks 10 year since the first phase of the summit was held in Geneva in 2003.

Available: http://www.ip-watch.org/2013/05/13/wsis-forum-addresses-future-of-information-and-communication-technology/

Title: WSIS Forum 2013 Securing Cyberspace in a borderless world

Date: 20/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Security Affairs

News Text: The World Summit on the Information Society Forum represents the world's largest annual gathering of the ICT for development community, the event is organized by ITU and during the last edition it was held a high level session dedicated to the topic: 'Securing Cyberspace in a borderless world – Vision 2015 and beyond'.

Available: http://securityaffairs.co/wordpress/14525/cyber-crime/wsis-forum-2013-securing-cyberspace.html

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Title: WISI Forum 2013 focuses on post-2015 development agenda

Date: 16/05/2013

Authority/Organization: UN Non-governmental Liaison Services

News Text: The WSIS Forum 2013, being held in Geneva from 13-17 May, is focusing on the post-2015 development agenda and will also explore emerging trends and innovation in information and communication technologies (ICT). It brings together participants from government, private sector, civil society and international organizations.

During the week, the WSIS Forum will focus on the future of information and communication technologies, particularly as an engine of growth in a post-2015 development environment.

Available: http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?article4291

Title: The Multistakeholder Approach to the Governance of the Internet - The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Internet Society

News Text: This Session will examine the current model deployed by ICANN and other bodies involved in the Internet eco-system and how this reflects the diverse interests of the Internet Community and its users.

Available: http://www.internetsociety.org/multistakeholder-approach-governance-internet-internet-corporation-assigned-names-and-numbers-icann

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Title: ISOC Participation at 2013 WSIS Forum and WSIS+10 Review

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Internet Society

News Text: The WSIS Forum is an annual policy event co-organized by the ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. The forum was derived from paragraphs 109 and 110 of the Tunis Agenda. The 2013 WSIS Forum will continue on from where the WSIS+10 Review Meeeting left off.

Available: http://www.internetsociety.org/wsis/isoc-participation-2013-wsis-forum-and-wsis10-review

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Title: With the contribution of its outstanding initiatives, The Sultanate continues its participation in WSIS Forum 2013

Date: 19/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Information Technology Authority, Sultanate of Oman

News Text: The Sultanate continues its participation in the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2013 (WSIS) in Geneva, Switzerland, where the Sultanate is the government strategic partner with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and other United Nations' Organizations. Through participating in various meetings and workshops, the Sultanate shared its experience and successful projects with the countries participating in the Forum.

Available: http://www.ita.gov.om/ITAPortal/MediaCenter/NewsDetail.aspx?NID=512

Title: **Oman's maternity plan wins laurels**

Date: 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Times of Oman

News Text: The Ministry of Health's 'Mother and Child System' has won the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) Project Prize in Geneva under the category of 'ICT Applications – e-Health'.

Available: http://www.timesofoman.com/News/Article-15526.aspx

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Title: UNESCO Meeting Sends Clear Message: Keep the Internet Free and Open

Date: 05/03/2013

Authority/Organization: Rocky Coast News, America Network

News Text: The Internet is so much a part of our lives these days it can come as a surprise to learn how much Internet freedom is at threat around the world. Fortunately, Internet freedom received a major boost at UNESCO last week, thanks to the efforts of the United States and other likeminded participants at the first review meeting of the "World Summit on Information Society" (WSIS), called WSIS+10.

Available: http://rockycoastnews.blogspot.ch/2013/03/unesco-meeting-sends-clear-message-keep.html

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Title: WSIS Project prizes awarded following global contest

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Connect-World-Online

News Text: Taking stock of progress in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which took place in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun Touré announced the winners of 18 WSIS Project Prizes.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/20.aspx#.UcQbkvlgeSI

Title: ITU partners with Kofi Annan Foundation and One Young World to launch

'Kofi Annan Dialogues: LIVE' at WSIS Forum 2013

Date: 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Connect-World-Online

News Text: ITU, the **Kofi Annan Foundation** and **One Young World** are working together on a new series of youth-oriented online discussions designed to stimulate debate among young people around the world on challenges central to their lives and prospects, such as unemployment and democratic governance.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/21.aspx#.UcQdA_lgeSI

Title: ICTs to be rolled out to Huambo schools

Date: 19/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BIZTECH AFRICA, The voice of Africa's ICT sector

News Text: Angola's Huambo province plans to accelerate the roll-out of ICT labs to schools across the province.

Avialable: http://www.biztechafrica.com/article/icts-be-rolled-out-huambo-schools/6049/

Title: 'Tech savvy' Saudis have average of 1.8 mobile phones each, (AlArabiya.net (United Arab Emirates)

Date: 18/05/2013

Authority/Organization: TMC News

News Text: Consumers in Saudi Arabia have an average of almost two mobile phone lines each, according to the governor of the country's telecoms regulator. There are around 1.8 mobile phone lines registered per person in the kingdom, according to Abdulla al-Darrab, governor of the Saudi Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC).

Avalable: http://www.tmcnet.com/usubmit/2013/05/18/7144014.htm

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Title: Cenevrədə TASIM layihəsi müzakirə olunub

Date : 18/05/2013

Authority/Organization : Azerbaijan News

News Text : İnformasiya Cəmiyyəti üzrə Ümumdünya Sammitinin qərarlarının yerinə yetirilməsi ilə bağlı Cenevrədə keçirilən forum çərçivəsində Azərbaycan Rabitə və İnformasiya Texnologiyaları Nazirliyinin təşkilatçılığı ilə "TASIMEuraCA: Avrasiya regionunda rabitə bağlantısının yaxşılaşdırılması üçün yeni platformalar" mövzusunda tematik seminar olub.

Available : http://www.azerbaijan-news.az/index.php?mod=3&id=23867

Title : Cybersecurity on Global Agenda at Information Society Forum

Date: 17/05/2013

Authority/Organization: TMC News

News Text: International Telecommunication Union issued the following news release: Cybersecurity took centre stage at the WSIS Forum - the follow up process of the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that is currently taking place in Geneva, 13-17 May 2013.

Available: http://technews.tmcnet.com/news/2013/05/17/7142966.htm

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Title : ITU awards Rwanda for WSIS ICT4D action plan

Date: 17/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BIZTECH AFRICA, The voice of Africa's ICT sector

News Text: After awarding Rwanda the global WSIS Forum 2013 prize in the Media Category, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) also recognised Rwanda's efforts inimplementing WSIS (World Summit on Information Society) ICT for Development action plan.

Available: http://www.biztechafrica.com/article/itu-awards-rwanda-wsis-ict4d-action-plan/6037/

Title : Mozambican President on visit to China

Date:17/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BIZTECH AFRICA, The voice of Africa's ICT sector

News Text: Mozambican President Armando Guebuza has arrived in Shanghai, on a working visit to China, to boost trade and cooperation between the two countries.

Available: http://www.biztechafrica.com/article/mozambican-president-visit-china/6038/

Title : WSIS and Civil Society: Ten Years On

Date:13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Association for Progressive Communication, APC

News Text: What is the role of civil society groups in the development of ICT policy and how has that role changed in the ten years since the first World Summit on the Information Society?

These questions were at the heart of the discussion at this morning's APC workshop entitled Civil Society and WSIS+10, held at the WSIS 2013 Forum in Geneva. The workshop also acted as an opportunity for the APC's Alan Finlay to discuss the initial results of APC's research regarding activists' perceptions of progress on ICT issues since 2003.

Available: http://www.apc.org/en/blog/wsis-and-civil-society-ten-years

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Title : Azərbaycanın kabel magistralının yaradılması üzrə layihəsi ITU forumunda müzakirə edilib

Date: 17/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Trend News Agency

News Text: Mayın 15-də Cenevrədə (İsveçrə) İnformasiya Cəmiyyəti üzrə Ümumdünya Sammitinin (WSIS - World Summit on the Information Society) qərarlarının yerinə yetirilməsi üzrə keçirilən forum çərçivəsində Azərbaycan Respublikası Rabitə və İnformasiya Texnologiyaları Nazirliyinin təşkilatçılığı ilə "TASIM/EuraCA: Avrasiya regionunda rabitə bağlantısının yaxşılaşdırılması üçün yeni platformalar" mövzusunda tematik seminar təşkil edilib. Bu barədə cümə günü nazirlikdən Trend-ə daxil olan məlumatda bildirilir.

Available: http://az.trend.az/regions/scaucasus/azerbaijan/2151346.html

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Title : World Telecom Policy Forum Agrees On Six Opinions

Date: 17/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Intellectual Property

News Text: While controversies over the role of governments in internet governance could not be avoided at the World Telecom Policy Forum this week, six prepared opinions were all passed with only minor changes.

Available :http://www.ip-watch.org/2013/05/17/world-telecom-policy-forum-agrees-on-six-opinions/

Title: INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION: Cybersecurity on global agenda at information society forum; ITU develops partnerships with Member States and industry

Date: 16/05/2013

Authority/Organization: TMC News

News Text: Cybersecurity took centre stage at the WSIS Forum - the follow up process of the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that is currently taking place in Geneva, 13-17 May 2013.

Available: http://technews.tmcnet.com/news/2013/05/16/7140514.htm

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Title : Dialogue on integrating gender equality, women's empowerment and ICT

Date:15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Association for Progressive Communication, APC

News Text: Many gender equality and women's empowerment related events are taking place at the World Summit on the Information Society Forum from May 13-17 in Geneva.

Available: http://www.apc.org/en/news/wsis-forum-dialogue-integrating-gender-equality-wo

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Title : Montenegro exchanges letters of cooperation with ICANN

Date: 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Balkans Business News

News Text: Montenegro's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Information Society and Telecommunications Vujica Lazović met with the executive director and president of the Internet Corporation for granting Names and Numbers - ICANN, at the WSIS Forum 2013.

Available: http://www.balkans.com/open-news.php?uniquenumber=174610

Title : Le ministre de la Communication participe à un forum sur la Société de l'Information

Date : 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: La Nation de Djibouti - Online

News Text: Le ministre de la Communication chargé des postes et des télécommunications, Ali Hassan Bahdon, participe au forum 2013 sur la société de l'Information dont les travaux se sont ouverts hier dans la capitale helvétique. Le ministre, accompagné de deux collaborateurs, a fait hier une présentation globale de l'économie djiboutienne et des proejts en cours de réalisation pour inscrire dans la durée le rôle de hub régional des télécommunications qui est celui de notre pays.

Available: http://www.lanation.dj/m-news2.php?ID=2204

Title : Winning App converts SMSS to sign languages

Date : 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: International Telecommunication Union

News Text: ITU announced the winners of its ICT Innovation Application Challenge during the 2013 WSIS Forum on 15 May. The challenge is part of ITU's efforts to tap the power and interoperability of ICTs in promoting sustainable prosperity and business in emerging economies

Available:http://www.itu.int/ITUT/newslog/Winning+App+Converts+SMSs+To+Sign+Languages.aspx

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Title: Iran Urges Respect to Children's Rights in Cyberspace

Date : 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Fars News Agency

News Text: Iran offered three proposals in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum 2013, including a proposal to respect children's rights in the cyberspace**.**

Available: http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=9202241188

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Toronto Telegraph

News Text: in Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Available: http://www.torontotelegraph.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/bf7bedafac502d48

Title : Weltforum für Telekommunikation eröffnet

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Bündner Nachrichten - Online

News Text: Genf - Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available: http://www.nachrichten.ch/detail/586513.htm

Title : Leuthard eröffnet UIT-Weltforum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Bote der Urschweiz - Online

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available: http://www.bote.ch/wirtschaft/leuthard-eroeffnet-uit-weltforum

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Title: Prizes awarded for Information Society projects

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Gadget

News Text: ITU Secretary General Hamadoun Toure announced 18 winners whose projects were awarded for great effort and achievement in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society**.**

Available: http://www.gadget.co.za/pebble.asp?relid=6418

Title: Leuthard eröffnet UIT-Weltforum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: suedostschweiz.ch

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken

Available: http://www.suedostschweiz.ch/wirtschaft/leuthard-eroeffnet-uit-weltforum?frontprev=regions

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Title: Azerbaijani delegation participating in World Summit on the Information Society

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Azeri Press Agentliyi

News Text: Forum on implementation of the decisions of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) began its work in Geneva (Switzerland). Azerbaijan is represented at the event by the delegation led by Deputy Minister of Communications and Information Technologies Elmir Velizadeh.

Available: http://en.apa.az/news_azerbaijani_delegation_participating_in__192799.html

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Title: Doris Leuthard eröffnet in Genf 5. Weltforum für Telekommunikation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Blick Online

News Text: GENF - GE - Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available:http://www.blick.ch/news/wirtschaft/doris-leuthard-eroeffnet-in-genf-5-weltforum-fuer-telekommunikation-id2302636.html

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Title: UN forum to review emerging IT trends and innovation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Newkerala.com

News Text: New York, May 14-More than 1,500 participants from Government, private sector, civil society and international organizations are meeting at a United Nations forum in Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Available:http://www.newkerala.com/news/story/19235/un-forum-to-review-emerging-it-trends-and-innovation.html

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Title: 2013 WSIS Forum: Events on gender equality and women's empowerment

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Telecom Finance

News Text: Geneva, Switzerland , 13 May 2013- If you are planning to attend the World Summit on the Information Society Forum taking place from May 13-17 in Geneva, either in person or remotely, here you can find a compilation of all the events focusing on women's rights.

Available:http://www.telecomfinance.com/2013/05/14/2013-wsis-forum-events-on-gender-equality-and-womens/

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Dublin News

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder

engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union.

Available: http://www.dublinnews.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Big News Network

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union.

Available: http://www.bignewsnetwork.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/bf7bedafac502d48

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: South KoreaNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union.

Available:http://www.southkoreanews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: WSIS Project prizes awarded following global contest Outstanding achievement in implementing ICT strategies recognized

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: EIN News

News Text: GENEVA, 12 May 2013 / PRNewswire Africa / - The annual meeting to review and measure progress towards targets set in Tunis in 2005 at the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) opened this morning. This meeting of the WSIS Forum also marks ten years since the first phase of the Summit was held in Geneva in 2003.

In the coming week, the WSIS Forum will focus on the future of information and communication technologies (ICT), particularly as an engine of growth in a post-2015 development environment. Participants will engage in discussions on a number of diverse topics, such as ICT infrastructure, cybersecurity, enabling environment, e-learning, e-health, e-agriculture, media, accessibility, and ethics.

Available:http://itu.einnews.com/pr_news/149639226/wsis-project-prizes-awarded-following-global-contest-outstanding-achievement-in-implementing-ict-strategies-recognized

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Title: Remise des Prix récompensant des projets en rapport avec le SMSI à l'issue d'un concours à l'échelle mondiale

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Global Security Mag - Online

News Text: Faisant le bilan des progrès accomplis dans la mise en oeuvre du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information (SMSI), qui a eu lieu à Genève en 2003 et à Tunis en 2005, le Secrétaire général de l'UIT, Hamadoun I. Touré, a proclamé les lauréats des Prix récompensant les projets en rapport avec le SMSI.

Available: http://www.globalsecuritymag.com/Remise-des-Prix-recompensant-des,20130513,37199.html

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Title: Media Advisory: World Telecommunication and Information Society Day ceremony on 17 May

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: International Telecommunication Union

News Text: Geneva, 14 May 2013 – ITU will present the World Telecommunication and Information Society Award to Mr Ueli Maurer, President of the Swiss Confederation; Mr Volkmar Denner, Chairman of the Board of Management of Robert Bosch GmbH; and Mr Jean Todt, President of the International Automobile Federation (FIA).

The Award is presented in recognition of their leadership and dedication towards promoting ICTs as a means of improving road safety.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/Advisory-06.aspx

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Title: UAE named 'Visioning Partner towards 2015' for upcoming WSIS Forum 2013

Date : 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Zawya - Online

News Text: The TRA continues its involvement with the ITU by attending the World Summit on the Information Society Forum2013in Geneva, 13th - 17thMay on behalf of the UAE. The TRA will represent the UAE by participating in this annual event as a 'Visioning Partner'. The WSIS UAE National Committee has carefully selected four entities to join the TRA as part of the UAE's official delegation, in addition to a number of distinguished projects that fall within the approved working plan stated by the previous forums held in 2003 and 2005 in Geneva, and Tunisia respectively.

Available: http://www.zawya.com/story/ZAWYA20130515065332/

Title: Schweiz Tourismus

Date : 15/05/2013

Authority/Organization: persönlich - Online

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT). Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available:http://www.persoenlich.com/news/marketing/doris-leuthard-er-ffnet-anlass-genf-306414

Title: UN forum to review emerging IT trends and innovation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Sify.com

News Text: More than 1,500 participants from Government, private sector, civil society and international organizations are meeting at a United Nations forum in Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Available: http://www.sify.com/news/un-forum-to-review-emerging-it-trends-and-innovation-news-default-nfomOMgcege.html

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Title: Weltforum für Telekommunikation eröffnet

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: St.gallen.ch

News Text: Genf - Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available: http://st.gallen.ch/news/detail.asp?ID=586513

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: PakistanNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.pakistannews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: AustraliaNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.australiannews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Youth get ITU focus

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BizTechAfrica.com

News Text: ITU, the **Kofi Annan Foundation** and **One Young World** are working together on a new series of youth-oriented online discussions designed to stimulate debate among young people around the world on challenges central to their lives and prospects, such as unemployment and democratic governance.

Available: http://www.biztechafrica.com/article/youth-get-itu-focus/6012/

Title: Doris Leuthard erÃ¶ffnet in Genf 5. Weltforum fÃ¼r Telekommunikation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Sarganserländer - Online

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available: http://www.sarganserlaender.ch/de/news/wirtschaft/doris-leuthard-eroeffnet-in-genf-5-weltforum-fuer-telekommunikation.aspx

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Title: Leuthard eröffnet UIT-Weltforum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Davoser Zeitung

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

Available: http://www.davoserzeitung.ch/wirtschaft/leuthard-eroeffnet-uit-weltforum?frontprev=regions

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Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BeijingNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement', to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.beijingnews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BruineiNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.bruneinews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Leuthard eröffnet UIT-Weltforum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Der Rheintaler - Online

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken

Available:http://www.tagblatt.ch/aktuell/schweiz/schweiz-sda/Leuthard-eroeffnet-UIT-Weltforum;art253650,3403430

Title: Doris Leuthard eröffnet in Genf 5. Weltforum für Telekommunikation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: regiolive.ch

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken

Available: http://www.regiolive.ch/?srv=sda&pg=detail&sdaKey=479

Title: Doris Leuthard eröffnet in Genf 5. Weltforum für Telekommunikation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Blick Online

News Text: Bundesrätin Doris Leuthard hat am Dienstag in Genf das 5. Weltforum für die Politik der Telekommunikation und Informationstechnologien eröffnet. Organisiert wird der Anlass durch die Internationale Fernmeldeunion (UIT) . Leuthard begrüsste in ihrer Ansprache den Ansatz, alle interessierten Parteien zusammenzubringen und den Dialog zu stärken.

«Die verschiedenen Meinungen, die hier vertreten sind, bringen der UIT und den Fragen rund um das Internet eine substanzielle Bereicherung», sagte die Vorsteherin des Bundesamts für Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation (UVEK) im Beisein von UIT-Generalsekretär Hamadoun Touré.

Available:http://www.blick.ch/news/wirtschaft/doris-leuthard-eroeffnet-in-genf-5-weltforum-fuer-telekommunikation-id2302636.html

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Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: TurkmenistanNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.turkmenistannews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Rwanda Wins Global Award for Digital Media Academy

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: AllAfrica.com

News Text: Rwanda's Africa Digital Media Academy has won a coveted award from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Rwanda, alongside 17 other countries, was recognised for her outstanding effort and achievement in implementing various initiatives that seek to harness ICT development.

Available: http://allafrica.com/stories/201305140135.html

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Buenos AiresNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.buenosairesnews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: JakartaNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.jakartanews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: UN forum to review emerging IT trends and innovation

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Newkerala.com

News Text: New York, May 14 : More than 1,500 participants from Government, private sector, civil society and international organizations are meeting at a United Nations forum in Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Available:http://www.newkerala.com/news/story/19235/un-forum-to-review-emerging-it-trends-and-innovation.html

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Title: 2013 WSIS Forum: Events on gender equality and women's empowerment

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Telecom Finance

News Text: *If you are planning to attend the World Summit on the Information Society Forum taking place from May 13-17 in Geneva, either in person or remotely, here you can find a compilation of all the events focusing on women's rights.*

Available:http://www.telecomfinance.com/2013/05/14/2013-wsis-forum-events-on-gender-equality-and-womens/

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: AmsterdamNews.net

News Text: In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.amsterdamnews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: WSIS Project prizes awarded following global contest Outstanding achievement in implementing ICT strategies recognized

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: EIN News

News Text: GENEVA, 12 May 2013 / PRNewswire Africa / - The annual meeting to review and measure progress towards targets set in Tunis in 2005 at the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) opened this morning. This meeting of the WSIS Forum also marks ten years since the first phase of the Summit was held in Geneva in 2003. In the coming week, the WSIS Forum will focus on the future of information and communication technologies (ICT), particularly as an engine of growth in a post-2015 development environment.

Available: http://itu.einnews.com/pr_news/149639226/wsis-project-prizes-awarded-following-global-contest-outstanding-achievement-in-implementing-ict-strategies-recognized

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Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Dublin News

News Text: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forumUN News Centre Monday 13th May, 2013. In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.dublinnews.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Big News Network

News Text: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum UN News Centre Monday 13th May, 2013. In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ', international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.bignewsnetwork.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/bf7bedafac502d48

Title: Remise des Prix récompensant des projets en rapport avec le SMSI à l'issue d'un concours à l'échelle mondiale

Date : 14/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Global Security Mag - Online

News Text: Faisant le bilan des progrès accomplis dans la mise en oeuvre du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information (SMSI), qui a eu lieu à Genève en 2003 et à Tunis en 2005, le Secrétaire général de l'UIT, Hamadoun I. Touré, a proclamé les lauréats des Prix récompensant les projets en rapport avec le SMSI.

Available: http://www.globalsecuritymag.com/Remise-des-Prix-recompensant-des,20130513,37199.html

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Title: Media Advisory: World Telecommunication and Information Society Day ceremony on 17 May

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: ITU- International Telecommunication Union

News Text: ITU Award presentation to President Ueli Maurer of Switzerland, Volkmar Denner of BOSCH and Jean Todt of FIA.

Geneva, 14 May 2013 – ITU will present the World Telecommunication and Information Society Award to Mr Ueli Maurer, President of the Swiss Confederation; Mr Volkmar Denner, Chairman of the Board of Management of Robert Bosch GmbH; and Mr Jean Todt, President of the International Automobile Federation (FIA). The Award is presented in recognition of their leadership and dedication towards promoting ICTs as a means of improving road safety.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/Advisory-06.aspx

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Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BritainNews.Net

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.britainnews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: North Korea Times

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.northkoreatimes.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Kenya Star

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.kenyastar.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/bf7bedafac502d48

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum
Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: PhilippinesNews.net

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.philippinesnews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BombayNews.net

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.bombaynews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Argentinastar.com

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder

engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.argentinastar.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Cambodian Times

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.cambodiantimes.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Kyrgyzstannews.net

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.kyrgyzstannews.net/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: Emerging information technology trends and innovation take centre stage at UN forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Birmingham Star

News Text : In Geneva this week to review and measure progress towards targets set almost a decade ago designed to help countries more effectively harness the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The WSIS Forum is an ';international multi-stakeholder engagement'; to meet the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society which met in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, according to the UN International Telecommunications Union .

Available: http://www.birminghamstar.com/index.php/sid/214484625/scat/b8de8e630faf3631

Title: APC at the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2013

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Gender IT

News Text : The ICT for development community is gathering in Geneva from 13-17 May 2013 to discuss the implementation of WSIS documents and principles. These are some of the events where APC will be participating: High Level Substantive Session on ICTs and the post2015 Goals.

The High-Level Substantive Session will provide a platform for a dialogue on the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in a multistakeholder set up, and engage stakeholders in assessing the existing synergies and strong linkages between these processes and the WSIS outcomes, mandates and follow-up, while evaluating options and strategies to inject WSIS objectives in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda

Available: http://www.apc.org/en/news/apc-world-summit-information-society-forum-2013

Title: Digital freedom, internet governance on agenda at two key meetings

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Index on Censorship - Online

News Text : It's a big week for digital freedom and internet governance, with two key summits taking place in Geneva ahead of World Telecommunication and Information Society Day on Friday, May 17, **Brian Pellot** reports.

The week-long World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum bills itself as the "largest annual gathering of the 'information and communication technologies for development' community". This multi-stakeholder UN forum brings together government, business and civil society to discuss internet policy and governance issues.

Available:http://www.indexoncensorship.org/2013/05/two-key-summits-exploring-digital-freedom-internet-governance/

Title: WSIS Forum Addresses Future Of Information And Communication Technology forum

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Intellectual Property Watch

News Text: The 2013 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum opened today to address the future of information and communication technologies (ICT). This meeting of the WSIS Forum marks ten years since the first phase of the summit was held in Geneva in 2003.

The WSIS Forum will review and measure progress towards targets set at the second phase of the WSIS in 2005.

Available:http://www.ip-watch.org/2013/05/13/wsis-forum-addresses-future-of-information-and-communication-technology/

Title: INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION: WSIS Forum focuses on post-2015 development agenda; Emerging trends and innovation in ICT addressed

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: BusinessWeek

News Text: Geneva -- The annual meeting to review and measure progress towards targets set in Tunis in 2005 at the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) opened this morning. This meeting of the WSIS Forum also marks ten years since the first phase of the Summit was held in Geneva in 2003.

Available: http://investing.businessweek.com/research/markets/news/article.asp?docKey=600-201305130500M2_____EUPR_____bb8e000005ce810b_3600-1

Title: Počeo Svjetski samit o informacionom društvu: Lazović govori o fenomenu CG

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Pobjeda

News Text: ŽENEVA – Fenomen Crne Gore, tačnije njen vrlo visoki procenat korisnika mobilne telefonije i brzi IT razvoj jedna je od tema na otvaranju Svjetskog samita o informacionom društvu WSIS 2013, koji počinje danas u Ženevi.

Available: http://www.pobjeda.me/2013/05/13/poceo-svjetski-samit-o-informacionom-drustvu-lazovic-govori-o-fenomenu-cg/

Title: As the government strategic partner Today the Sultanate begins its participation in WSIS Forum 2013 (Sultanate of Oman)

Date : 13/05/2013

Authority/Organization: SmartOman.com

News Text: Dr. Salim bin Sultan Al Ruzaiqi, CEO of the Information Technology Authority (ITA) is chairing the Sultanate's delegation participating in the Forum, which involves the participation of *the Information Technology Authority, the Royal Oman Police, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the State Audit Institution, and the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority.*

Available: http://www.smartoman.com/smart-projects/smart-events/9763-as-the-government-strategic-partner-today-the-sultanate-begins-its-participation-in-wsis-forum-2013

Title: WSIS Forum focuses on post-2015 development agenda

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: International Telecommunication Union

News Text: The annual meeting to review and measure progress towards targets set in Tunis in 2005 at the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) opened this morning. This meeting of the WSIS Forum also marks ten years since the first phase of the Summit was held in Geneva in 2003.

In the coming week, the WSIS Forum will focus on the future of information and communication technologies (ICT), particularly as an engine of growth in a post-2015 development environment. Participants will engage in discussions on a number of diverse topics, such as ICT infrastructure, cybersecurity, enabling environment, e-learning, e-health, e-agriculture, media, accessibility, and ethics.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/19.aspx

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Title: Les activités de développement après 2015 au cœur des travaux du Forum du SMSI

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Union Internationale des Télécommunications (UIT)

News Text: La réunion annuelle visant à examiner et à mesurer les progrès accomplis sur la voie de la réalisation des objectifs fixés en 2005 à Tunis lors du Sommet mondial des Nations Unies sur la société de l'information (SMSI) s'est ouverte ce matin. Cette édition du Forum du SMSI se tient dix ans après la première phase du Sommet, tenue à Genève en 2003.

Pendant toute cette semaine, les participants au Forum du SMSI se pencheront sur l'avenir des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC), en particulier en tant que moteur de croissance dans le cadre des activités de développement menées après 2015. Ils discuteront de questions diverses et variées, comme l'infrastructure des TIC, la cybersécurité, la création d'un environnement propice, le cyberapprentissage, la cybersanté, la cyberagriculture, les médias, l'accessibilité et les questions d'éthique.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/19-fr.aspx

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Title: L'UIT s'associe à la Fondation Kofi Annan et à One Young World pour lancer les "Dialogues Kofi Annan: EN DIRECT" au Forum 2013 du SMSI

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Union Internationale des Télécommunications (UIT)

News Text: L'UIT, la Fondation Kofi Annan et One Young World collaborent à l'organisation d'une nouvelle série de débats en ligne axés sur la jeunesse et visant à encourager les discussions entre jeunes du monde entier sur les problèmes qui leur tiennent le plus à cœur, aussi bien dans leur vie actuelle que pour leur avenir, comme le chômage ou la gouvernance démocratique.

L'ancien Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies Kofi Annan lancera le mercredi 15 mai la série des Dialogues Kofi Annan: EN DIRECT. Le premier de ces débats en ligne se tiendra sur la plate-forme Hangout de Google de 11 heures à 12 h 30 (heure locale).

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/21-fr.aspx

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Title: Les activités de développement après 2015 au cœur des travaux du Forum du SMSI

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Union Internationale des Télécommunications (UIT)

News Text: La réunion annuelle visant à examiner et à mesurer les progrès accomplis sur la voie de la réalisation des objectifs fixés en 2005 à Tunis lors du Sommet mondial des Nations Unies sur la société de l'information (SMSI) s'est ouverte ce matin. Cette édition du Forum du SMSI se tient dix ans après la première phase du Sommet, tenue à Genève en 2003.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/19-fr.aspx

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Title: WSIS Project prizes awarded following global contest

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: International Telecommunication Union

News Text: Outstanding achievement in implementing ICT strategies recognized

Geneva, 13 May 2013 – Taking stock of progress in the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which took place in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005, ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun Touré announced the winners of 18 WSIS Project Prizes

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/20.aspx

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Title: El foro de la CMSI se concentra en la agenda del desarrollo para después de 2015

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Union Internacional de telecomunicaciones

News Text: Ginebra, 13 de mayo de 2013 – Esta mañana comienza la reunión anual que examina y mide los avances hacia los objetivos fijados en 2005 en la Cumbre Mundial de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Sociedad de la Información (CMSI) de Túnez. Esta reunión del Foro de la CMSI también es el 10º aniversario de la primera fase de la Cumbre que se celebró en Ginebra en 2003.

Durante esta semana, el foro de la CMSI analizará esencialmente el futuro de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC), en particular como motor de crecimiento en el desarrollo después de 2015. Los participantes debatirán sobre diversos temas tales como infraestructura de las TIC, ciberseguridad, entorno propicio, ciberenseñanza, cibersalud, ciberagricultura, medios de comunicación, accesibilidad y ética.

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/19-es.aspx

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Title: E-mail an Article

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: AME Info

News Text: Simply fill in the name and e-mail address of the person(s) you wish to send the article titled: "Oman begins its participation in WSIS Forum 2013" to, your name and e-mail address (so they do not think it is spam and can reply directly back to you), and click the SEND ARTICLE button.

Available: http://www.ameinfo.com/cgi-bin/cms/mylinks2.cgi?do=my_link_recommend_page;my_link_id=341186

Title: Regular Press briefing by the information service

Date : 10/05/2013

Authority/Organization: United Nations News Service

News Text: Corinne Momal-Vanian, Director of the United Nations Information Service in Geneva, chaired the briefing which was also attended by Spokespersons for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Programme, World Food Programme, Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs, World Health Organization, International Organization for Migration, International Telecommunications Union and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

Available:http://unog.ch/80256EDD006B9C2E/(httpNewsByYear_en)/F540CE03B72CB7DDC1257B6700369815?OpenDocument

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Title: Le Rwanda decroche un prix international en ICT

Date : 16/05/2013

Authority/Organization: Radio Rwanda - Online

News Text: Le Rwanda a reçu un prix de WSIS Project Prizes 2013 organisé par "L'International Télécommunication Union" (ITU) dans lequel l'"Africa Media Academy" a été élue comme meilleur projet dans la catégorie des médias. Ceci a été révélé le 13 mai 2013 à Genève lors du forum de WSIS se concentrant sur le programme du développement post 2015.

Available:http://www.orinfor.gov.rw/printmedia/news.php?type=fr&volumeid=951&cat=22&storyid=20493

Title: 国际电联与科菲•安南基金会和青年环球论坛联手于**2013**年信息社会世界峰会论坛期间推出“科菲•安南现场对话”

Date : 12/05/2013

Authority/Organization: International Telecommunication Union
News Text: 2013 年**5** 月**13** 日，日内瓦 – 国际电联、科菲•安南基金会和青年环球论坛正在就一系列面向青年的在线讨论开展合作，旨在激励全球青年就失业和民主治理等其生活和前景攸关的挑战开展网上讨论。

前联合国秘书长安南将于 5 月 15 日星期三中部欧洲时间 11:00-12:30 推出系列的科菲•安南现场对话，首次通过谷歌 Hangout 平台开展网上讨论。

Available: http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2013/pdf/21-zh.pdf

Strategic Partners

Oman (Sultanate of)

Intel

WSIS+10 Visioning Partner

United Arab Emirates

Partners for Specific Activities

Azerbaijan (Republic Of)

Kazakhstan (Republic of)

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