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Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

### C. Challenges-during implementation of Action Lines and new challenges that have emerged

Several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed in order to build inclusive Knowledge Societies beyond 2015.

We recognize the following challenges:

1. Still more than **half of the world’s population is not connected to the Internet**, and ICT Infrastructure development needs to be continued, especially in rural and remote areas.
2. Integrate **WSIS+10and the Post-2015 development agenda processes.**
3. **Protection and reinforcement of human rights**, particularly privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association, in a rapidly changing context, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.
4. To increase the **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and its direct relevance to national strategies and policies.
5. Full respect for **cultural and linguistic diversity,** including the right for all to express themselves, to access, create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, including on the Internet.
6. **Lack of appropriate policies** (including a lack of policy coherence across key knowledge society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and a growing skills gap between rich and poor within countries, between countries, and between regions of the world, which is hindering economic and social development.
7. **Education that reaches out to all members of society**, education that provides genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with ICT savvy teachers and learners, empowered to useg technologies for sustainable development and building inclusive Knowledge Societies
8. Ensuring the **necessary legal, policy and regulatory frameworks** and approaches at the national levels to continue to promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation
9. Fully integrate **gender equality perspectives** in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation. Efforts should go beyond techno-centric solutions towards advancing women’s innovative and meaningful use of ICTs for their empowerment and development.
10. **Indigenous and traditional knowledge** is not yet acknowledged as fundamental in building pathways to develop innovative processes and strategies for locally-appropriate sustainable development.
11. Ensuring continued extension of **access for all to ICTs**, as well as information and knowledge, particularly access to broadband, particularly in developing countries and among marginalised communities, such as persons with disabilities, linguistic minorities, people living in remote areas and others, in all countries.
12. **No universal access to information and knowledge**, with a lack of capacity building, policies, relevant content, media and of telecoms and broadband Internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localisation of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
13. Promote and ensure the s**afety of online journalists,** bloggers and human right activists.
14. Enhance the **participation of all youth,** and their access to the benefits of the information revolution and contribution to decision making processes.
15. Promotion of **open education resource (OER) content and applications**
16. Further developing the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development and governance, within a framework which also protects the Internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.
17. Maintaining and building an Internet that is **free and rights-based,** open**, accessible for all, and nurtured by multi-stakeholder participation**
18. Reaching consensus on how **to govern and regulate (or not) the Internet** and Internet-related activity.
19. Open access to scientific information in all parts of the world, especially in least developed countries.

Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data actually **meet the needs of ordinary people, and effectively contribute to transparency, good governance and accountability** rather than just flooding the internet with data for which there is no demand, and which does not make a difference to people's lives.

1. **Environmental sustainability**, and harmful outcomes of the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing to massive ICT waste, unless there are is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate.
2. **Deployment of broadband networks** without increasing further gaps in access; and affordability of broadband devices and services ensuring the inclusion to broadband services especially for people with disabilities
3. Building capacity at the national level with the ability of societies to adapt to unforeseen developments in the landscape.
4. Urgent need to provide **modern training** in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to allow creative youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the cultural industries.
5. B**uild capacity of regulators** to not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms., regulators need
6. Despite progress, **women still lack access, requisite skills, awareness** and are not well represented in decision-making positions and as producers in the ICT sector.
7. Improved **engagement of youth** in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
8. For markets to truly flourish, **regulators need to develop new regulatory approaches** that are as innovative as the technologies as their subject.
9. Developing **equitable and inclusive global frameworks for international cooperation** for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
10. Strengthened **information security and privacy** to the citizens and creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).
11. Lack of **on-going investment in digital inclusion** measures. Lack of information and media literacy skills as indispensable individual capabilities to fully participate in knowledge societies.
12. Establishment of **Financing mechanism taking into account innovative approaches** to bring the benefits of ICT to all.
13. Creation of a **clear link between the WSIS Process at the international level and institutional set up** at the national level.
14. The development of **telemedicine at new levels,** with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, which allows improving health care services in all the national territory.
15. Timely adjustment of the National **educational programmes** to build ICT skills to respond to the specific market needs of the countries.
16. Empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education**from primary school education for the new generation.
17. Broad recognition of **electronic transactions in order to benefit from e governance**
18. Recognising the economic potential of **ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises** (SMEs), they should be assisted in increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.
19. Utilization of ICTs in **justice administration, legal records and electoral mechanisms**.
20. **Use of unused wireless capacities**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries. Special concern should be given to the Least Developed Countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.
21. Creation of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information Society,
22. Identification of **best practices in ICT Applications** and provision of policy guidance on how they may be mainstreamed.
23. **Universal access to information consumption and production**, in the framework of the respect of the moral and economic right of the authors.
24. Continued **inequity of access in terms of human capacities and access to technologies** between countries, and between urban and rural communities within countries.
25. The lack of production of **content in local languages** threatens the local cultures and life styles.
26. Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead to situation in which the former regulatory standards for media are not effective anymore and new approach for regulation and self-regulation is needed.
27. **Protecting, respecting and promoting human rights** and recognition of their importance to realizing economic development.
28. Establishing **environments that will facilitate economic and social development** on a foundation of human rights and the rule of law.
29. Building models of **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, and inclusive, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.
30. Ensuring that the **Internet remains open, unconstrained by technology mandates and burdensome** regulation, and free of limitations on what, when, and how users can communicate, access information, and build community.
31. Identification of **emerging technologies** which could be cost-effective.
32. Better identification of the transformative social impacts of digital technologies and their applications and uses, along with the related ethical issues.