



# UNDP THEMATIC TRUST FUND

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) FOR DEVELOPMENT

### I. THE CHALLENGE

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Information and communication technology (ICT) is transforming the global economy and creating new networks that cross cultures as well as great distances. But access to and use of these technologies remains extremely uneven. This disparity — the so-called “digital divide” — is, in large part, a reflection of deeper social and economic inequalities both between and within countries. And market forces, while the primary driver for ICT deployment, will not alone close the global digital divide.

ICT promotes economic growth and social opportunity at the same time that it renders many traditional economic approaches less viable. Developing countries that are slow to act, or are not in a position to respond, are likely to find their ability to participate in the global economy and society diminished, thus exacerbating existing inequalities.

The risks are great, but so are the rewards. ICT can serve as a critical enabler to achieve many of the development goals agreed to by world leaders at the UN Millennium Summit. ICT has the potential to create earnings opportunities and jobs, improve delivery and access to health and education, facilitate information sharing and knowledge creation, and increase the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of government, business and non-profit organizations — all contributing to an enabling environment for development. By making ICT an integral part of development cooperation, developing countries and their partners can more effectively address economic and social divides. To be successful, countries need to develop comprehensive ICT and e-Development strategies to put in place

and support the necessary policy, human and physical infrastructure. They also need to adopt measures to ensure equitable access and widespread capacity to make use of ICT.

These ICT and e-Development strategies need to take into account concerns including:

#### ■ **ACCESS AND USE**

Although many developing countries already have the basic infrastructure to connect to the global information network, affordable and equitable access is still a critical issue. Recent estimates indicate that less than 15% of the total number of users of the Internet and ICT live in developing countries. While in many instances market processes have helped to reduce cost and extend access, market failures are still pervasive, especially in many of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

#### ■ **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

Most developing nations do not have legal frameworks and institutional capacities to foster widespread adoption and absorption of ICT or to attract the relevant national and international investment for infrastructure, enterprise, services and capacity development. Recent estimates indicate that fewer than twenty-five developing nations have started the process of planning and creating such an enabling environment.

#### ■ **HUMAN CAPACITY**

New global and local competitive opportunities for ICT put a premium on skills development. Developing countries need to address the capacity gap to secure not only a critical number of technically qualified people but also to acquire the expertise to assess, design and implement national ICT for development strategies.

#### ■ **GLOBAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

Currently, very few developing countries directly participate in ongoing global dialogues related to ICT governance. Critical issues, which impact their position in the global economy — such as domain names, privacy, security, intellectual property, e-commerce legislation and standards — are defined and decided upon without their knowledge or involvement. Moreover, most developing countries lack the human and institutional capacity to rapidly adapt and absorb new policy frameworks related to these issues and to make use of ICT to enhance democratic governance and citizen participation in development processes.

#### ■ **NEW MARKETS AND STRATEGIES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH**

Recent economic statistics indicate that the real value of traditional exports from developing countries has been declining — a trend that is unlikely to be reversed. Developing countries need to evaluate the impact of ICT on existing sectors; identify the potential for ICT to create new economic opportunities and improve competitive advantage in both old and new sectors; and investigate ways in which ICT can be used to address rather than accentuate existing forms of inequality and social exclusion, particularly those faced by women and minorities.

## **II. UNDP ROLE IN ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT**

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A multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder approach is required to harness the potential of ICT and address the variety of “gaps” resulting from pervasive market failures,

as well as to ensure that strategies are responsive to development priorities and enhance equity. UNDP's potential to contribute stems from its traditional comparative advantages and strengths as a development organization as well as from its new strategic partnerships:

#### **A TRUSTED PARTNER OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS**

UNDP's work in the area of ICT for development builds on the trust it enjoys from national governments. This can be attributed to the legitimacy that comes with being part of the United Nations system, the multi-ethnic and representative character of UNDP's staff and the organization's history of fairness and impartiality. As a result, UNDP is often invited to play crucial coordination, resource mobilization and advisory roles on sensitive policy issues.

#### **EFFECTIVE IN FOSTERING PARTICIPATION AND DIALOGUE**

UNDP works as an agent of change and broker of dialogue with national and local governments, civil society, the private sector and other development partners. UNDP has a comparative advantage through its continuous support for multi-sectoral and participatory approaches and global and local public-private partnerships. The Sustainable Development Networking Programme (SDNP), a pioneering UNDP ICT for Development initiative launched in 1993 aimed at increasing local capacity and connectivity, used a unique governance structure, "National Steering Committees" which are a precursor of today's national ICT taskforces. These involved the participation of key ICT institutions and development stakeholders from all sectors.

#### **POLICY SUPPORT**

UNDP provides innovative and results-oriented policy guidance and support on ICT for development. More generally, UNDP's core business is to help developing

country governments build strategic cross-sectoral policy frameworks that address broad development goals such as democratic governance and poverty reduction; those frameworks offer critical entry points for introducing ICT as an enabler for development.

In addition, UNDP's country-level role as Resident Coordinator of the UN System gives it unique opportunities to lead joint efforts for the deployment of ICT at national and local levels. And, as a champion of participatory approaches to development, UNDP can help ensure that women and other disadvantaged groups are not left behind in the decisions as to how these technologies are deployed.

#### **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

Since 1993, UNDP has been a pioneer in promoting on the ground expertise in ICT for development through programmes and initiatives including the Sustainable Development Networking Programme (SDNP), the Asia Pacific Development Internet Programme (APDIP), and the Internet Initiative for Africa (IIA).

It has already helped deploy the first Internet nodes in more than 45 countries, and trained more than 25,000 organizations and institutions. In addition, UNDP and the United Nations Volunteers have joined in a strategic partnership with Cisco Systems and others to train students in 24 of the world's Least Developed Countries and provide skills necessary to build and maintain local Internet infrastructure.

#### **EXTENSIVE FIELD PRESENCE**

UNDP is well positioned to promote the use of ICT for development on an enhanced scale because of its broad experience in the field, including in projects and programmes in ICT for Development; and its unrivaled network of 132 country offices; and its recently augmented team of specialized regional and global policy advisors.

## LEARNING AND RESULTS ORIENTATION

UNDP is becoming a learning organization. Programme design has become results-oriented emphasizing the measurement and evaluation of impact. Sub-regional Resource Facilities (SURFs), working with decentralized networks of policy advisors, ensure that knowledge flows both ways, from countries to the center for value-added analysis and synthesis and back to the countries. These networks, which also include links and access to external resource networks and expertise, permit the sharing of experiences and good practices and facilitate South-South and North-South networking.

## FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP is well positioned to build historic alliances among groups that might otherwise be working at cross-purposes — developed and developing country governments, multinational and local corporations, international financial institutions, NPOs and civil society group and other development organizations representing a wide variety of specific sectoral niches.

It has been actively involved in fostering partnerships with a variety of stakeholders and development agencies at the local, national and global levels to promote ICT for development. These include collaboration with regional and multi-lateral development banks; with UN and other development agencies to mainstream ICT into particular thematic areas (e.g. UNIFEM for Gender) and with civil society and the private sector for global advocacy and catalytic actions at the country level.

It has been a leader in recent international efforts to address the digital divide and mainstream ICT as an enabler for development. These include the G8's *Digital Opportunity Taskforce (DOT force)* and the *United Nations ICT Task Force*. UNDP was co-host (with the World Bank) of the

secretariat of the DOT Force and will take responsibility for follow-up on several of the action points outlined in the proposed Genoa Plan of Action. As one of the co-chairs of the UN ICT Task Force, UNDP will take the lead on national and regional e-Strategies as well as ICT Against HIV/AIDS.

UNDP is also centrally involved in two other innovative public-private partnerships, launched at the G-8 Okinawa Summit in July 2000. *The Digital Opportunity Initiative (DOI)*, a partnership with Accenture and the Markle Foundation, has developed a strategic framework for decision-makers in both developed and developing countries. ICT is presented as an enabling tool not only for economic growth but also for achieving the broader development goals. *The Global Network Readiness and Resource Initiative (GNRRI)*, a public-private partnership with the Markle Foundation building upon the work of the DOI, is designed to offer country-level assistance involving international ICT expertise in the development of comprehensive national e-Strategies, as well as a think tank for radical e-Development solutions.

UNDP's participation in these and other partnerships will help ensure the necessary link between initiatives at the local, regional and global, and assist in leveraging and scaling the mobilization of human and financial resources.

## III. SCALING UP UNDP'S RESPONSE

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Given the urgent demands and needs of programme countries for formulating, implementing and monitoring national ICT for development strategies, additional resources will be required if UNDP is to play appropriate policy guidance, capacity

development, implementation and facilitation roles. UNDP is therefore establishing a Thematic Trust Fund (TTF) for ICT for development, as a flexible instrument to enhance its response to countries' requests for assistance.

The Trust Fund, which will be used to fund global, regional and national programmes, operates within the framework of UNDP's Global Cooperation Framework (GCF). The GCF provides a range of services to governments, civil society and UN Country Teams in the area of ICT for development including global advocacy and analysis, partnership building, promotion of strategic frameworks and support for the implementation of comprehensive programmes in ICT for development.

The integration and alignment of UNDP's global development thinking and advocacy with services provided at the country level is fostering greater coherence and impact. In addition, the GCF has enabled UNDP to re-deploy substantive policy capacity out of headquarters to the sub-regional and country level, increasing its capacity to respond rapidly and effectively to requests from programme countries.

## IV. COUNTRY-LEVEL SERVICES IN ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

### SERVICE LINE 1: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (e-STRATEGIES)

The development potential of ICT and the need to respond proactively to the opportunities and challenges posed by the new global environment have created the need for developing countries to design and implement national ICT strategies.

UNDP provides policy guidance and support to (a) mainstream ICT into national development priorities (b) formulate national e-strategies that include capacity development, economic opportunity and social equity in addition to infrastructure and other policy dimensions, and (c) adopt a multi-stakeholder and participatory approach that can both assist in leveraging resources and making the strategy responsive to real needs.

Working in collaboration with bi-laterals, multi-laterals, the private profit and non-profit sectors, and other relevant institutions, UNDP will assist countries in leveraging national and international expertise and putting in place the relevant processes of consultation and partnerships that are essential for national ownership and sustainability. UNDP has already developed a strategic framework and a set of related tools, under its public-private partnership, the *Digital Opportunity Initiative*, that will be made available to countries on demand basis. Interventions under this service line include policy guidance and support for:

- National and local workshops to bring stakeholders together and facilitate dialogue on the priorities and modalities of national strategies through the support of international experts and South-South networks and sharing of experiences.
- Formation of multi-stakeholder national ICT task forces or forums that include the private sector, NGOs and academia in addition to government.
- Design and conduct of e-readiness assessments for the formulation of national e-strategies. In addition to the standard macro-economic and social indicators, these assessments, in general, will consider the following strategic areas:
  - (i) Infrastructure, Access and Connectivity;
  - (ii) Policy/Regulatory frameworks;
  - (iii) Human Capital;
  - (iv) Incentive regimes/enterprise development including SMEs;
  - (v) Content and applications with a locally relevant and responsive development focus.
- Identification of priorities and development of national ICT strategies.
- Evaluation of existing assessments and strategic capacity development to perform periodic e-assessments, conduct impact analyses and monitoring to pinpoint bottle-

necks, assess effectiveness and shift focus as necessary.

- Integration of ICT into key national development priorities, particularly those relating to poverty reduction strategies (PRS) and papers (PRSP), sustainable energy and environment, crisis prevention and recovery, HIV/AIDS and national programmes to address gender equity and social exclusion.

#### **OUTCOMES AND IMPACT**

- Increase in the number of countries with comprehensive national e-strategies and e-assessments.
- Increase in national policies, strategies or initiatives that make ICT part of poverty reduction, democratic governance, sustainable energy and environment, crisis prevention and recovery and HIV/AIDS plans and programmes, and that promote gender equity and social inclusion.

#### **SERVICE LINE 2: STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (e-INITIATIVES)**

The aim of this Service Line is to provide “proof of concept” for e-strategies. Where national ICT strategies already exist, or are underway, UNDP will provide advice and support for implementation including (a) identification of financial resources and assistance in forming strategic national and international public-private partnerships; (b) capacity development and training for policy makers, implementing agencies, NGOs and individuals; (c) advice and implementation support on specific issues and/or sectors from Expert and Resource Policy Networks; (d) support to capacity development measures to foster ICT adaptation and innovation at the local and national levels, including through South-South networking and strengthening of ties between centers of excellence; (e) support during implementation to enhance equity and to ensure that introduction of ICT do not widen existing economic and social divides.

e-Initiatives will be supported in the following broad areas, depending on the specificities of the national strategy and priorities set by each country:

- **Infrastructure, Connectivity & Access Devices** to (a) promote the strategic deployment of network infrastructure to address last mile connectivity issues, especially in rural areas; (b) adapt access devices and technologies to local conditions and promote local technology innovation; (c) foster capacity development and provide support for use of open source technologies and software to enhance access and reduce costs (d) support public and privately run access centers; (e) and promote the use of international open standards to improve national and international network interoperability.
- **Policy, Regulatory and Network Readiness** to promote an enabling environment for ICT investment, adoption and use. This includes the provision of support to local decision makers to create a competitive entrepreneurial environment for ICT diffusion; strengthening institutional capacity to develop policy, regulatory and legal policies that address intellectual property, privacy and security concerns; and promote universal access policies.
- **Human Resources and Enterprise Support:** to strengthen business skills and enterprise development, as well as technical and institutional capacity. These include: “train the trainers” programs and distance learning and web-based training initiatives through UNITES and other international Expert and Resource Policy Networks; and support for national teams and networks of ICT and technology experts through the twining of centers of excellence.
- **Content and Knowledge Resources** to support publishing indigenous and locally relevant content in local languages for both business and development purposes. This includes efforts to entice the “open source” community and commercial software companies to gear their efforts and applications towards the needs and level of resources of developing countries; and local development of new ICT applications through the use of open source software and open content licenses.
- **Deployment of ICT in Priority Development Areas:** (a) for health education, knowledge and information sharing, monitoring and delivery of care and meeting internationally

agreed health targets, particularly for HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; (b) to support poverty reduction measures including through the creation of economic opportunities, particularly reaching out to women and other disadvantaged groups and support for the enhanced competitiveness and reach of local enterprises; (c) to address education, monitoring and training needs of sustainable energy and environment initiatives; (d) to support emergency response and communications in crisis situations; (e) to promote the integration of ICT into general educational curricula and vocational training as well as the deployment of schoolnets and related networks.

#### **OUTCOME AND IMPACT**

- Increase in the number of countries implementing national e-strategies.
- Increase in the number of nationals able to access knowledge resources at affordable rates through ICT.
- Increase in the effective implementation of laws and regulations related to ICT governance and regulatory environments.
- Increase in the number of people trained to use ICT to enhance entrepreneurship and enterprise as well as to create and provide development content.
- Increase in the production and dissemination of local content in local languages.

#### **SERVICE LINE 3: ICT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (e-GOVERNANCE)**

At the country level, ICT deployment can be used to (a) increase the transparency and accountability of development stakeholders; (b) strengthen the participation of citizens in national decision-making, and support decentralization initiatives; (c) improve the efficiency of government and enhance the delivery of public services and (d) address social exclusion and empower women and other marginalized groups.

Working in close coordination with the related services lines of the democratic governance thematic trust fund, interventions under this service line include policy and implementation support for:

- Identification of key areas for ICT deployment in government to government, government to citizen, citizen to government and citizen to citizen initiatives to enhance the functioning of democratic institutions and processes, including decentralization and local governance, parliamentary online services, and applications for soliciting public input in decision-making.
- Creation of new participatory mechanisms (virtual fora and public commons) and the development of tools to facilitate access to public information and networking by citizens, especially by women and disadvantaged groups.
- Adoption of ICT in consultative and monitoring processes, including strengthening citizens “right to know” initiatives and increased participation through ICT networks in the consultative and monitoring processes associated with the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) process and national poverty reduction strategies.
- Development and use of mayoral and municipal networks and other e-tools to facilitate intra-government coordination and thereby efficiency and transparency; facilitate participatory budgeting and participation in decision-making, thereby increasing accountability of the government.
- Local e-government, including the use of e-commerce for procurement to increase efficiency and reduce operational costs;
- Initiatives to promote public awareness of government services and information available online.
- Establishment of public/community-based access points to promote increased citizen participation in e-governance and to facilitate access to official documents, systems for collecting government and public utility fees.

#### **OUTCOME AND IMPACT**

- Measurable increase in the number of countries where ICT were used in national consultative and monitoring processes, in particular those associated with the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) process and national poverty reduction strategies.
- Measurable increase in the number of countries where mayoral and municipal networks and

other e-tools were used to facilitate intra-government coordination, participatory budgeting and participation in decision-making;

- Measurable increase in the number of countries where governments undertook procurement to increase efficiency and reduce operational costs
- Measurable increase in the number of countries where support was provided for promoting local and community based e-governance centers/ mechanisms to obtain official documents and collection of government and public utility fees.
- Measurable increase in the number of countries where public/community-based access points were established to promote increased citizen participation in e-governances

#### **SERVICE LINE 4: DIGITAL GRANTS INITIATIVE (e-GRANTS)**

Many of the interventions and initiatives associated with national ICT strategies do not directly reach the grassroots or micro levels. This service line will support initiatives that complement UNDP's upstream policy focus on national ICT strategies and identify bottom-approaches that demonstrate innovative methods/strategies/policies or adapt technologies, and/or scale-up on-going initiatives to enhance the reach of national e-strategies.

Through its "Digital Grants" initiative, UNDP will provide a funding mechanism to support a range of developmental NGO, non-profit and community initiatives that use ICT to address market failures and promote the provision of private and public goods at the community level.

UNDP will focus in particular on interventions that enhance the benefits of ICT for the poor, especially women and other disadvantaged groups, and support the development of small and medium scale enterprises, which can be important for increasing earnings and addressing poverty. e-grants will support :

- Initiatives, particularly in collaboration with UNCDF, ILO and UNCTAD which focus on extending the reach, financial planning and effectiveness of micro-finance organizations and reducing the cost of financial services offered by them. It also includes initiatives to assist in the integration of micro-credit policies and strategies into ICT strategic frameworks.

- "Micro" venture capital to strengthen the viability and competitiveness of already existing micro-enterprises and building local capacity to promote e-commerce and take advantage of digital opportunities to improve the competitiveness and reach of small and medium-sized enterprises. This also includes local, regional and virtual incubators.
- Grassroots NGOs providing ICT training, development of content in local languages for both business and development purposes and working towards extending the use of ICT at the local level to address various development issues (health, education, creation of economic opportunities) of relevance to the community, and within that, to women and other marginalized groups.
- Local community and related networks that enhance community access and participation in various local processes and assist them in expanding their outreach to a national/global scale.

#### **OUTCOME AND IMPACT**

- Measurable increase in the extent of ICT use by local enterprises and micro-finance institutions, particularly those operated by women.
- Measurable increase in the development of local content, particularly of a development nature.
- Measurable increase in the ICT training reaching local communities, particularly women and other under-served groups.
- Measurable increase in "micro" venture capital that is leveraged by ICT deployment.
- Measurable increase in the number of community networks.

#### **SERVICE LINE 5: NATIONAL AWARENESS, PROMOTION AND STAKEHOLDER CAMPAIGNS**

Strong skepticism about the role and impact of ICT in development still exists in many quarters. This is particularly reflected in the so-called "either/or" argument that suggests that there is a binary choice between using ICT and investing directly in development goals (pentiums vs. penicillin and basic education). Moreover, many development

practitioners and decision makers are not aware of either the potential and cross-cutting nature of ICT or the emerging evidence supportive of the positive impact that ICT has had in helping to achieve development goals. This service line includes:

- Promotion of national stakeholder campaigns and road shows in partnership with national governments, the private sector, NGOs and others.
- Support for seminars and workshops on themes related to ICT for Development.
- Creation and promotion of national and local networks for the sharing of local experiences and successes in the use of ICT to address development goals as well as local solutions and practices that have improved the viability of ICT initiatives and provided solutions to ICT bottlenecks in developing countries.
- Production of thematic National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) with an ICT for Development focus. NHDRs are powerful country-owned knowledge resources that can serve not only as critical advocacy tools but also provide governments and development stakeholders with critical input for mainstreaming ICT into the development process.

## IV. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

This Thematic Trust Fund will also finance critical interventions at the global and regional levels, in support of the services provided at country level. These include:

- Global public private initiatives and partnerships that can assist with expertise and other resources in formulation of nation policies and strategies as well as provide support to the deployment of ICT in developing countries.
- Policy briefs, toolkits and workshops to guide the integration of ICT as an

enabler in poverty reduction strategies, PRSPs and other national development priorities as well as in the UN system's own processes involving CCAs, CCFs and UNDAFs.

- Support, through the Global Network Readiness and Resource Initiative (GNRRI) and related global initiatives, to developing country governments and the private sector in getting access to advice from networks of leading experts on e-assessments and national e-strategies. This includes expertise and support in crafting the appropriate strategic mix of communications, competition, public policy to support Internet and electronic commerce growth, and enabling entrepreneurial and public environments for social and economic development.
- Share case studies and technical training materials relevant to e-assessments and national ICT strategies.
- Production of thematic regional Human Development Reports with an ICT for Development focus.
- Launch a comprehensive global stakeholder campaign to increase awareness and political will for ICT for development by using both traditional means of communications as well as cutting-edge multimedia technologies. Provide ICT support to global partnerships and campaigns for priority development themes, including global partnerships for HIV/AIDS.
- Support for the organization of regional workshops for government counterparts and civil society organizations on emerging policy issues in the ICT for development area and to share regional and global perspectives and experience, as well as best practices through regional peer level networks.

- Policy briefs, toolkits, and workshops to highlight the critical importance for developing countries to understand and participate in fora addressing global ICT governance issues such as on intellectual property rights (WIPO), domain names (ICANN or Internet Corporation for the Assignment of Name and Numbers), privacy, security and cyber-crime among others.
- Support for financing the effective participation of developing nations in the various global forums and global dialogues to assure that their needs and points of views on the various ICT governance issues are taken into consideration.
- Promote South-South cooperation and networking in the area of ICT for development, including identifying common needs among countries and exchanging experiences, lessons learned and good practices in the field.

## V. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

In order to facilitate UNDP's support to ICT for development, the Thematic Trust Fund (TTF) will act as the operative instrument over a three-year period to mobilize resources to meet programme country demands. The resources channeled under the Trust Fund will support the UNDP Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF) approved by the Executive Board.

This Trust Fund is a new, more flexible co-financing modality specifically designed for a rapid approval of proposals and swift disbursement of funds at the country level. Some of the features of this modality are listed below:

### **FLEXIBLE CONTRIBUTION MODALITIES**

Donors will be offered the flexibility of contributing funds to the Thematic Trust Fund in a manner that the use of their funds is specified not only for the ICT for development theme, but within that these, for specific Services (listed in the previous section), region, country, and/or any combination thereof.

### **FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BASED ON PRIORITIES**

In line with UNDP's established priorities and mandate, as well as the Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF), the general distribution of resources under the Trust Fund will focus on low-income countries, LDCs and the Africa region, while a proportion of the resources will be used to fund global and regional initiatives.

### **RAPID DISBURSEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Programme countries will be able to access Trust Fund resources through a simplified process. In the interest of ensuring rapid disbursement, funding requests channeled through UNDP country offices will be received as a short-format proposal and acted upon on a fast-track basis.

### **MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST FUND**

The management of the Trust Fund will be under the responsibility of the Bureau for Development Policy in UNDP. BDP will have the responsibility for management, oversight and policy design, reporting and substantive backstopping.

### **DETAILED FINANCIAL AND ACTIVITY REPORTING**

An annual narrative report will be prepared for distribution to energy and development partners. The report will reflect the results of activities financed through the Trust Fund, as well as planned initiatives and progress towards intended outcomes. It will also provide a

general overview of activities in addition to details by country and service line, as well as summary financial information.

UNDP also will prepare a more detailed annual financial report, primarily for donors, on the use of TTF resources. Such reporting will include a certified financial statement on income and expenditure, as well as a brief narrative on results.

The reporting mechanism will be linked to UNDP's recently established corporate planning and reporting scheme — the Results-Oriented Annual Report (ROAR) and the Strategic Results Framework (SRF).

#### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS**

Established UNDP procedures for review, monitoring and evaluation will be applicable to TTF activities. While the approval of proposals will be expeditious, accountability for funds received will be ensured through rigorous post-hoc reporting requirements and standard UNDP auditing procedures.

#### **FUNDS ADMINISTRATION**

In accordance with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and procedures, UNDP will charge an amount to contributions to the ICT for Development Trust Fund to cover the costs for administration and related services.

## **INDICATIVE CONTRIBUTION TARGETS 2001-2003 (US\$)**

<b>Services</b>	<b>Country-level priorities (for 15-20 countries)</b>	<b>Global &amp; regional support to countries</b>	<b>Total</b>
Service 1 – e-Strategies	5,600,000	2,400,000	8,000,000
Service 2 – e-Governance	4,200,000	1,800,000	6,000,000
Service 3 – e-Initiatives	5,600,000	2,400,000	8,000,000
Service 4 – e-Grants	3,500,000	1,500,000	5,000,000
Service 5 – e-Advocacy	2,100,000	900,000	3,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,000,000</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>

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(ICT) FOR DEVELOPMENT**



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