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PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS · SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



FORMIT

Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie
Ente Morale riconosciuto con status consultivo presso l'ONU



High-Level Roundtable Meeting to effectively plan the October 2005 "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" and preliminary discussions introducing the "One dollar for Development" Initiative(11 - 13 July 2005 at Hotel Santo Domingo in Santo Domingo

Mission Report

Meena Sur, NGO Section/ DESA



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FOREWORD by Dr. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section, DESA

'One Dollar for Development' is a NGO Section, DESA Initiative under its UN-NGO-IRENE Network. The initiative was proposed by FORMIT, an NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC.

'One Dollar for Development' is based on no-cost software technology transfer from developed to developing countries, and has huge potential to contribute to the bridging of the digital divide. The underlying rationale for the initiative is that developing countries require significant public investments to spur local scientific innovation and technological development for sustainable MDG based strategies. The G-8 countries have successfully developed and deployed most of those applications and related best practices, which can be duplicated, re-deployed at a very nominal expense and put in use to support local innovation and technological training.

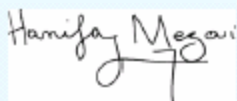
This technology transfer initiative strengthens the north-south cooperation by making available e-Government applications owned by developed countries to developing. It further aims at promoting south-south cooperation, by creating means to share and transfer good practices and technologies. The initiative urges member states and international organizations, to extend their support to such activities. FORMIT, the technical partner in the project with twenty years of uninterrupted assistance to public administrations, has gained vast experience (not only in Italy but also in the European Community) to identify and recommend those ICT technological activities / processes that are deemed necessary to accelerate the development and the modernization of the country.

As envisaged in MDG goal 8, the project is being promoted through a powerful multi-stakeholder, not-for-profit, public-private partnership, which includes United Nations, civil society, academia and the member states. The initiative further supports sustainable economic development by strengthening of human capital and opening new avenues for employment generation.

Through the expertise provided by this initiative, we look forward to seeing ICT as a tool in the hands of the public administrations in developing countries to evolve into more efficient, financial viable and transparent systems.

The richness of the material presented reflects the breadth and complexity of the challenge to mobilize partnerships for fulfilling the MDGs especially for and in the Developing Countries. Towards this effort the Dominican Republic, under the leadership of President Dr. Leonel Fernandez the Dominican Republic has shown a commitment in emphasizing the role of ICTs as a main catalyst in multi-lateral collaborative initiatives to achieve the MDGs.

As they say *'To complete the journey of thousand miles, what matters is not how big you are but that you have taken the first step forward'*. By being the pilot country, the *'Dominican Model'* has chosen to tread the path and leave a trail for the world to follow.



Hanifa Mezoui, Chief
NGO Section, DESA

Introduction

1. A United Nations delegation comprising UN Staff members and other civil society partners were invited by the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) to attend a High-Level Roundtable Meeting to plan the October 2005, "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" which was held in Hotel Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The regional summit is also proposed to launch Phase I of "One Dollar for development". The staff members invited from ECOSOC were Mr. Sarbuland Khan, Director of ECOSOC Support and Co-ordination, Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section, DESA and Ms. Meena Sur. Mr. Gordon Tapper, Chief, Special Services Section represented, " Give them a hand" Partnership Initiative. The FORMIT delegation was represented by Mr. Giovanni Bisogni, President, FORMIT Foundation, Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro, CEO, FORMIT Servizi, Prof. Mrs. Loreta Rita; Mr. Aldo Antonelli, Member, Scientific Committee, FORMIT. The mission was coordinated by Ambassador Francis Lorenzo, Deputy Permanent Representative, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations.
2. This invitation was the outcome of a presentation on 'One Dollar for Development' made to the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) at the Ministerial Breakfast at the High Level Segment of ECOSOC on 30 June 2005, which was facilitated by Ambassador. Francis Lorenzo, Deputy Permanent Representative, Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations and co-sponsored by the NGO Section/ DESA and Formit Foundation;
3. The meeting was held on Monday, July 11, 2005 with follow up meetings on 12 and 13 July at Hotel Santo Domingo in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic including other offices and institutions. The meeting on 11 July 2005 included the participation of the First Lady of the Dominican Republic (DEPRIDAM), the Minister of Foreign Affairs (SEREX), the Resident Coordinator of the U.N. System, Minister of Investment (CEI-RD), President of the Cybernetic Park (ITLA), as well as representatives from the President's Office on ICTs (OPTIC), Director of the Dominican Telecommunications Institute (INDOTEL), Director of the Presidential Commission on the MDGs and Sustainable Development (COPDES), Ministry of Public Health (SESPAS), advisors to the President, among others.

Objective of the meeting

4. The objective of the meeting was to plan a "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" in October 2005 through the introduction of Phase I of "One dollar for Development" Initiative proposed by Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (FORMIT)(NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC);
5. Additionally, the meeting with the other officers involved in ICT was for making a basis to work towards the needs assessment of the country.

Structure of the meeting

6. The high level meeting to plan the "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" in October 2005 through the introduction of Phase I of "One dollar for Development" Initiative proposed by Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (FORMIT) was held on Monday, July 11, 2005 at Hotel Santo Domingo in Santo Domingo with follow up meetings on 12 and 13 July at various offices and institutions from the Dominican Republic that are closely working with furthering ICTs in the country. (Agenda of the meeting is attached in annexure C.i)

7. Present at the meeting with Honorable Primera Dama de la Republica Dominicana, Dra. Margarita Cedeno de Fernandez were Lic. John R. Gagain Jr., Director Ejecutivo COPDES, Mr. Sarbuland Khan and Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section/DESA were representad by Ms. Michelle Federoff, NGO Section DESA, Ms. Meena Sur, Programme Officer NGO Section, DESA, United Nations; Mr. Nikky Frabiancic, Coordinador Residente del Sistema de Agencias de las Naciones Unidas en el Pais; Mr. Eddy Martínez, Director General CEI-RD; Mr. Domingo Tavez, Director General OPT-IC; Ing. José Armando Tavez Rodríguez, Director General ITLA; Emb. Erasmo Lara, Representante Permanente ante la ONU –NYC; Ambassador Francis Lorenzo, Permanent Mission of Dominican Republic to the UN.; Dra. Rosa Emilia Moreno, Asesora del Poder Ejecutivo para Finanzas Internacionales; Mr. Juan Guiliani, Subsecretario de Comercio, SEREX; Lic. Marcelo Puello, Subsecretario de Industria y Comercio; Dr. Pedro Ramírez Slaibe, Director de la Unidad de Modernidad y Desarrollo Internacional, SESPAS; Mr. Ramón Rodríguez, Asesor de Informática, SEREX; Mr. Giovanni Bisogni, Presidente de la FORMIT; Prof Loreta Rita; Mr. Aldo Antonelli, Miembro del Comité Científico, FORMIT; Mr. Gordon Tapper, Chief, Conference Services, United Nations; Sr. Vincenzo Aquaro, CEO, FORMIT; S. E. Miroslava Rosas, Embajadora de Panamá; Sra. Ursula Aaroe, Cónsul General de Suiza en el País; Licda. Keila Díaz, Encargada de Prensa y Cultura Embajada de Israel; Sr. Daniel Pimienta, Presidente Fundación REDES; Ing. Amparo Arango, Ingeniero B. FDT, INDOTEL; Licda. Viviana Ribeiro, Economista de Política Regulatoria INDOTEL; Licda. Ana Laura Guzmán Ibarra, Representante ITLA; Sra. Margarita Jiménez, Secretaria Ejecutiva Fundación REDES; Lieda. Laura Encarnación, Despachó de la Primera Dama (extremo); Lieda. Clarissa León, Despacho de la Primera Dama (extremo);

Summary of the opening session

8. Mr. John R. Gagain Jr.: The session began with a welcome speech by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, The Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES). Welcoming the panelists and the delegates, he thanked the First Lady of the Dominican Republic for her overwhelming support and presented the work of COPDES and its focus on the issues related to achieving the MDGs by 2015 and the initiatives undertaken by the Dominican Republic. He pointed out how important it was to mainstream ICT into the development agenda of the country and thanked the delegation from UN, Ms. Mezoui and Ms. Meena Sur for facilitating the partnership with Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (Formit). He thanked Ambassador. Francis Lorenzo for his support in facilitating the meeting.

9. In his address, Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) he spoke about his President's vision, 'to convert the technology in a mechanism to ensure the achievement of the MDG's and the eradication of poverty, particularly extreme poverty, exclusion and social distinction that exist in the Dominican Republic'.

10. He made a note of the support available from the UN and FORMIT Foundation, as a result of their meeting during the ECOSOC High Level Segment at New York. He spoke of its importance as a preparatory event for the summit that will take place next September. He called the summit a point of evaluation of the five years of the MDG's. He also made a mention of the various issues 'like health, education, national strategies' that were discussed at these roundtables.

11. He called upon the United Nations and FORMIT Foundation, to help the public sector officials work better with technology solutions and fulfill the vision of the President. He briefly spoke about the objective to the meeting and called it a formal start to the preparations for the "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" planned for October 2005.

12. Recalling his last visit to United Nations, where he met with Ambassador. Francis Lorenzo and Ms. Meena Sur. He acknowledged and thanked Ms. Sur for having worked with all partners, the Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations, Formit Foundation, "Give them a hand" Partnership initiative under the umbrella of UN-NGO-IRENE and with the strong support of Ms. Mezoui in choosing the Dominican Republic as a pilot country for the implementation of "One Dollar for development". Through this initiative, he hoped that the region and the Dominican Republic can work towards bridging the digital divide and through that be a step closer towards achieving the MDGs.

13. Giving a brief history on COPDES, he informed those present that the initiative is led by the President Leonel Fernandez and the Government of the Dominican Republic. Under the auspices of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) and various Ministries, with the assistance of the U.N. Country Team in the Dominican Republic, the U.N. Millennium Project, and the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), the country began an inclusive and actively engaging multi-stakeholder process in December 2004 of elaborating a Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Needs Assessment. He informed that the Dominican Republic, as one of the eight pilot countries of the U.N. Millennium Project, only country of which to be located in the Western Hemisphere, and under the sole coordination of a Presidential Commission on the MDGs, has confronted questions, traditionally found in most Latin American and Caribbean countries, that challenge the achievement of the country's long-term development goals. The MDG Needs Assessment has served as a catalyst for flushing out answers to the most pivotal development questions. The MDG Needs Assessment addresses not only the interventions (i.e. goods, services, and infrastructure), but also the systemic and institutional changes that are needed to ensure the achievement of the MDGs come 2015. Most importantly, the MDG Needs Assessment in the Dominican Republic has served as a foundation for formulating the country's 2006 National Budget, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), fiscal reform, the drastic revision of the Dominican Republic's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), as well as the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).

14. Mr. Gagain detailed further the mandate and scope of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES), led by His Excellency Dr. Leonel Fernandez, Constitutional President of the Dominican Republic. COPDES is in charge of monitoring and evaluating the country's progress towards achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The Presidential Commission includes the participation of various sectors such as government, private sector, civil society, and the United Nations, as well as the Millennium Project. (Address delivered by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) – Annexure D.ii). Before closing he thanked one all from the UN Delegation, FORMIT Foundation, the ambassadors, government authorities and other distinguished guests present at the meeting.

15. Ms. Michelle Federoff, who was attending the conference on behalf of Sarbuland Khan, Director, Office of ECOSOC Support and Coordination and Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of the NGO Section, thanked the First Lady, Ms Margarita Ceden de Fernandez and her team for organizing the preparatory meeting.

16. Referring to the Millennium Declaration, she spoke of the Secretary General's request from the UN to 'revitalize consensus to key priorities and turn that consensus into collective and cohesive action.

17. Mentioning the global effort made by the NGOs and civil society towards the achievement of MDGs, she thanked in particular FORMIT for its 'relentless efforts aimed at promoting the transfer of ICT towards non-G8 countries'. Speaking on how 'information and communication technologies have become the backbone of the global information economy and given rise to the information society', she stressed on the need for bridging the digital divide.

18. She later focused on the work done by NGO Section, DESA in enhancing the NGO contributions to the UN Economic and Social Agenda through its informal NGO network IRENE. She concluded, her speech with a hope that the 'discussion will be rich and constructive in order to launch this program in the Americas with the 1st regional conference which will be held this coming October in Santo Domingo. (Statement of Ms. Michele Fedoroff – Annexure C.ii)

19. Mr. Bisogni: Bringing reference to the common cultural roots between the Dominican Republic and Italy through Latin, saluting the presence of the First Lady and the Honourable attendees, Mr. Bisogni, President, Formit Foundation spoke about the initiative of "*Management of Public Procurement of Technologies in the ICT and Healthcare Areas*". He referred to the intense activities during a five day (6 through 10 December 2004) meeting in Rome, Italy with the support of NGO Section/ DESA and Food and Agricultural Organization. The workshop attracted over 60 representatives from thirty *Non-G8* Countries who participated in various sessions.

20. A consensus at the end of the meeting brought forth many recommendations- two of which led to the formulation of the project. The two proposals were:

- a. To initiate the project" *One Dollar for Development*".
- b. To further capacity building of Non-G8 Countries through UN-NGO-IRENE at regional level.

21. He underlined the important role of ICT as a primary factor for socio-economic development and also as a natural booster for the improvement of quality of life of people. The introduction of ICT in the public administrations attempts to bridge the “digital divide” that discriminates between the haves and the have-nots in the ICT societies. Furthermore, ICTs play an important role for ensuring the transparency in governance and might represent a firm obstacle against corruption.

22. He also added that FORMIT, a non-profit organization with twenty years of uninterrupted expertise in assisting public administrations, has gained vast experience (not only in Italy but also in the European Community) to identify and recommend those ICT technological activities / processes that are deemed necessary to accelerate development and the modernization of the country.

23. Through the expertise that Formit Foundation had gathered, he conveyed the importance of seeing ICT as a tool in the hands of the public administrations to produce more efficiency, less costs and more transparency. However he added, there were cases in the past when countries with less experience in ICT technologies, they often became the subject of unfair treatment by some ICT Companies.

24. Posing a question for the delegations to ponder upon, he asked –“Which are the goods with most added value that can be transferred from developed Countries to developing Countries and better contribute to achieve the MDGs?” To his question, he posed a simple answer in the form of a proposal that forms the main theme of the project, “One Dollar For development”. The answer laid out the idea of E-Government software re-use specifically in the areas of Justice, Public Order, Healthcare, Welfare, Transport, Education areas etc.

25. Explaining the concept further, he informed that most of those applications and related best practices can be duplicated, re-deployed and put in use to support local innovation and technological training for the officials involved in transferring and adapting the best practices.

26. He thanked the United Nations for supporting and building the project and the Dominican Republic for kindly considering to be the pilot country for the launch of its Phase I in their country. Towards the building of local capacity, FORMIT will be happy to share its expertise under the guidance of the United Nations and with needs identified by the Dominican Republic in areas of national priority. (Presentation by Mr. Bisogni titled, “One dollar for Development – Annexure C.iii)

27. Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro: Bringing forth the meticulously researched paper on the linkages between the project, “One Dollar for Development” and the report- “Investing in Development” with the report of the visit of Prof. Jeffrey Sachs to receive the needs assessment report of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES), Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro highlighted the need to build capacity by strengthening human capital among other factors that are vital towards meeting the MDGs. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro, CEO, FORMIT Servizi made an elaborate presentation on the rationale of the ‘One Dollar for Development’ project as a ‘Practical plan to achieve the MDGs. (Presentation by Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro titled, “Linkages to the Millennium Project Report” –Annexure C.iv)

28. He began his presentation with the importance of Information and Communication Technologies and their implications on all aspects of society and the economy, more specifically the

use of e-Government applications, which have boosted the socio-economic growth in the Developed countries of the world. He introduced "One Dollar for Development" as a NGO Section DESA initiative under its UN NGO IRENE network. The initiative, he informed was proposed by the NGO FORMIT (NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC), based on no-cost software technology transfer from developed to developing countries at the symbolic price of one dollar. He pointed out that the potential of this 'not for profit' initiative is its capacity to contribute to the reduction of digital gaps. The initiative further supports economic and sustainable development by strengthening the human capital, and generating avenues for employment.

29. He quoted Dr. Jeffrey Sachs in recognizing the role of private sector as a partner in laying out a practical plan to achieve the MDGs and focused on the need for Public-Private partnerships. This project, he said builds strong public-private partnership as envisaged in MDG goal 8.

30. Recalling "One dollar for Development" as a practical initiative to support developing countries in achieving the MDGs, he touched briefly upon a Plan on Action structured in 3 interconnected phases of Capacity Building, Needs Assessment and Launch of pilot applications to validate the initiative.

31. Referring to the remarks made by the President of Dominican Republic, Dr. Leonel Fernandez on the role of ICTs as a main catalyst in multi-lateral collaborative initiatives to achieve the MDGs, he said that President not only recognizes the importance of ICT investment strategy but is actually leading the government's ambitious plan to transform the Dominican Republic to a high technology center of excellence and an ICT point of reference for entire Caribbean region. The establishment of the Cybernetic Park and Las Americas Institute of Technology (ITLA) are examples of a well-addressed investment strategy that can contribute towards strengthening ICT development of the country. This project initiative he informed could support the Dominican Republic in creating an enabling environment to mainstream ICTs.

32. To this effect, he explained that "One Dollar for Development" doesn't attempt to modify local ICT innovation strategy; but from its "micro-economic" point of view, it creates a sort of "multiplier effect" on the ICT investment already budgeted and toward that it could strengthen the ICT governance investment strategy of the Dominican Republic. Without having to reinvest - and at a fraction of the initial development costs - some of these applications coming from developed countries, can be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use by local ICT centers of excellence, to support Dominican innovation and technological development - especially in the field of governance.

33. Referring to the report of the Millennium Project-"Investing in development", and specifically to Recommendation 1, which encourages putting in place by 2006 an internal environment conducive to ICT innovation and knowledge transfer and Recommendation 5 which talks of launching "Quick Win Actions" and massive training programmes for community based workers focusing on expertise in public sector management, he said that "One Dollar For Development" initiative could very well be one of those "Quick Win Actions" mentioned in the report of Professor Jeffery Sachs as an additional element for the growth of competitiveness in the economic system of developing countries.

34. These “*quick transfer actions*” are focused on public sector management, through the delivery of specific Public Administration systems and services - already tested, developed and put in use by donors - through the local redefining and the re-qualifying of human capital and professional roles. The initiative will be developed at the regional and the country level through three interconnected phases (*Capacity Building, Needs Assessment and Development of pilot transfer projects*) mentioned before, starting at the end of 2005 and with evaluation milestones at 2007, 2010 and 2015.

35. In accordance with Recommendation 2 and 3 which speaks of a common framework of knowledge as a reference model for global cooperation must be created for all those interested in acquisition, management and allocation processes, whether public or private, and Recommendation 6 encourages developing countries to accept best practices and good governance solutions and to align their national strategies with regional and global initiatives, he projected “One Dollar For Development” as a perfect example.

36. Defining the project further, he said that “One Dollar for Development” is a multi donor initiative that could provides important assistance to developing countries in a new form of multi-stakeholder partnership – linking governments, the private sector, NGOs and international organizations in informal and formal cooperation. Under the umbrella of United Nations, with the management of the NGO Section ECOSOC, this initiative can become a practical model for global cooperation and it could create a common international framework to exchange experiences, to support best practices and towards lessons learnt from donors.

37. He cautioned that even though the project seeks to provide no-cost software applications for developing countries, it may not be financial feasible in case where the countries have not built up the common framework necessary for an initiative like this one. He also took this opportunity to applaud the ‘Dominican Model’, which is setting new grounds and has helped create an enabling environment.

38. Additionally, in overcoming the so-called “implementation gap” on the Millennium development goals, the project brings in the important linkage between operational activities and development. A key contribution of the project is the strengthening of human capital at the country level addressing the systemic basis for widespread poverty focusing specifically on the concern about the phenomenon of jobless growth and the policies that are required to redress it.

39. He concluded his presentation by presenting the overall scenario of the project and by seeking strong collaborative efforts and inputs from all key players. In an effort towards building strong partnerships that work collectively towards development, “One dollar for development” attempts to strengthen and integrate the pivotal role that mainstreaming ICTs can play in development.

40. Mr. Vincenzo’s paper on “One Dollar for development and Linkages with the Millennium Project Report” is attached for reference. The paper is being worked on further in close collaboration with NGO Section/ ECOSOC and the paper and the outcomes of the results of the first phase of this initiative will be presented in November, during the World Summit on Information Society to be held in Tunis. The launch of its first phase of “One dollar for development” is well timed in order to present

the contributions of this regional conference to WSIS and is a valuable step towards supporting and understanding the United Nations development agenda. (Paper by Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro titled, "One dollar for development and linkages to the Millennium Project Report" – Annexure C.v)

41. Mr. Aldo Antonelli: Saluting the presence of the First Lady and the Honourable attendees, Mr Aldo Antonelli, an expert on telecommunication systems shared with the delegates the Need to harmonize various ICT E-Government Projects within a unique "ICT National Master Plan" (also referred to as "ICT National Reference Architecture");

42. Mentioning briefly that the "One Dollar for Development" initiative was as an integral tool for achieving the Millennium Developments Goals and Sustainable Development in the Dominican Republic, he emphasized the necessity to frame a unique and comprehensive *"The Dominican Republic National ICT Master Plan"*, the governance of which should firmly reside in the hands of the Dominican Republic official authorities.

43. This would firstly allow complying with the order of priority politically assigned by the Government of the Dominican Republic to the various E-Government projects (necessarily implemented in a different timescale, according to needs assessment and budgetary allocations) and secondly to proceed in such a way that relevant software applications, when implemented tested and activated are compatible with other E-Government software applications. To ensure success of the e-government initiatives, it will be necessary to ascertain that the necessary connectivity of the related transmission media be fielded, equipped, ready to be activated and the relevant capacity (i.e. Bandwidth etc.) is adequate for transferring data from one site, (for e.g. Ministry or Public Administration Agency) to another site where the information is required.

44. He reported that ICT projects, if started in an uncoordinated manner and without being operationally and technically harmonized in an ICT National Reference Architecture, often originate a sort of "Submarine watertight compartment effect" i.e. once implemented they appear not be compatible / interoperable with other Public Administration software, thus creating serious obstacles to the smooth flow of the information rather than being a modern powerful E-Government tool.

45. Another aspect emphasized by Mr. Antonelli was the issue of ICT Security being of paramount importance to everybody and in particular to the Public Administrations: it should also be tackled from the beginning within the frame of the unique ICT National Reference Architecture. In this way E-Government projects, even if implemented in successive phases, would find a safe and protective homogenous security environment.

46. Ms. Meena Rai Sur: Before Presenting a plan of action for the project, Ms. Sur thanked the First lady for the tremendous support, Ambassador Francis Lorenzo for his guidance and Mr. John R. Gagain Jr. for coordination and hospitality at the country level. She thanked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for lending their support to various activities at the United Nations and for their continued support during the year for various events at the preparatory meetings of ECOSOC including the participation at the High level meeting in preparation for the regional summit in October 2005.

47. She began her presentation by giving a background on the birth of the concept of "One dollar for development". The work for the proposal began in August 2004, nearly a year ago with the

planning of a capacity building workshop for non G-8 countries that was hosted in FAO, Rome. The capacity building workshop was supported by the NGO Section/ DESA and was held in FAO, Rome from 6-10 December 2004. The programme had as its target senior public administration officials from the non G-8 member states that are currently focusing on procurement of technologies for public administration and health care systems. The workshop received an overwhelming response from 63 delegates representing 34 member states. Through this initiative FORMIT made an effort towards bridging the digital divide, focusing specifically on the important role of ICTs towards implementing the MDGs; additionally, through this programme, Foundation FORMIT had as its objective to contribute to balance the relationship between public administration's contracting authorities and technology suppliers in favour of the first ones. To this effect, the initiative transmitted to the participants of interested non-G8 Countries information, knowledge and skills which will enable them to interact in an effective and influential way with the world of supply (Presentation by Ms. Meena Sur titled, "Project background and Plan of Action – Annexure C.vi)

48. The workshop made many recommendations, two of which were to firstly further capacity building of Non G-8 through UN-NGO-IRENE at the regional level. Secondly, it was proposal to initiate the project, "One dollar for development". The outcome and recommendations were presented at the NGO Forum in March 2005 in New York and through a formal statement for consideration through the Committee on NGOs at the High Level Segment of ECOSOC and at its preparatory meetings, roundtables etc which were held in New York in June - July 2005.

49. Furthering its preparatory work towards the HLS of ECOSOC with a focus on Latin America and the Carribean, Formit was invited by the Mission of the Dominican Republic to participate at the 'Fifth Latin Media, IT & Telecommunications Conference', 7 March 2005, United Nations, NY. A paper on "Governance of ICT supplies as key to the growth of competitiveness" was presented by Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro, CEO, Formit Servizi; the paper focused on some key recommendations of the report of the Millennium Project, "Investing in Development" as they related to ICTs and strengthening of human capital. The outcome of the meeting was a recommendation to develop a common framework to support knowledge transfer;

50. The proposal was further presented at the Ministerial breakfast Roundtable breakfast on 30 June and 1 July 2005. The proposal put forth on 30 June was further strengthened by the support from 'Give them a hand' partnership Initiative and that from the Presidential Commission. A preparatory meeting to assess the needs of the Dominican Republic for the launch of the first phase of project, "One Dollar For development" and to plan the 'Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement' for October 2005 was proposed for 11 July 2005. The chronological development of the project and its various stages are chronologically described in part A. (i) as an annex to the report.

51. After giving a complete background Ms. Meena Sur focused on "One dollar for development", she began by detailing the plan of action in its various phases. Emphasizing the distinction between Phase I and the other phases, she elaborated that Phase I is regional in scope and is to be executed in four regions of the UN-NGO-IRENE network and will involve participation in the capacity building workshops from the respective regions. Emphasizing the regional strength of the project as it moves into phase I, she elaborated on the role each country will play individually towards the successive implementation of Phase II and Phase III. While the time line for completing Phase I was currently being proposed as 2007, the progress of Phase II and Phase III are country driven.

52. Moving over to define Phase II and Phase III, she cautioned that as they are to be implemented at the country level, there is no set time line that has been defined. Here she brought in the advantage that the Dominican Republic has over other countries of the non- G 8 as it already has thanks to the vision of the President, Dr. Leonel Fernandez and the efforts of COPDES already has a needs assessment study that has helped the country identify the areas that need focus in order for the country to achieve the MDGs. (Investing in the Sustainable Development of the Dominican Republic: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Needs Assessment – Annexure – E.i)

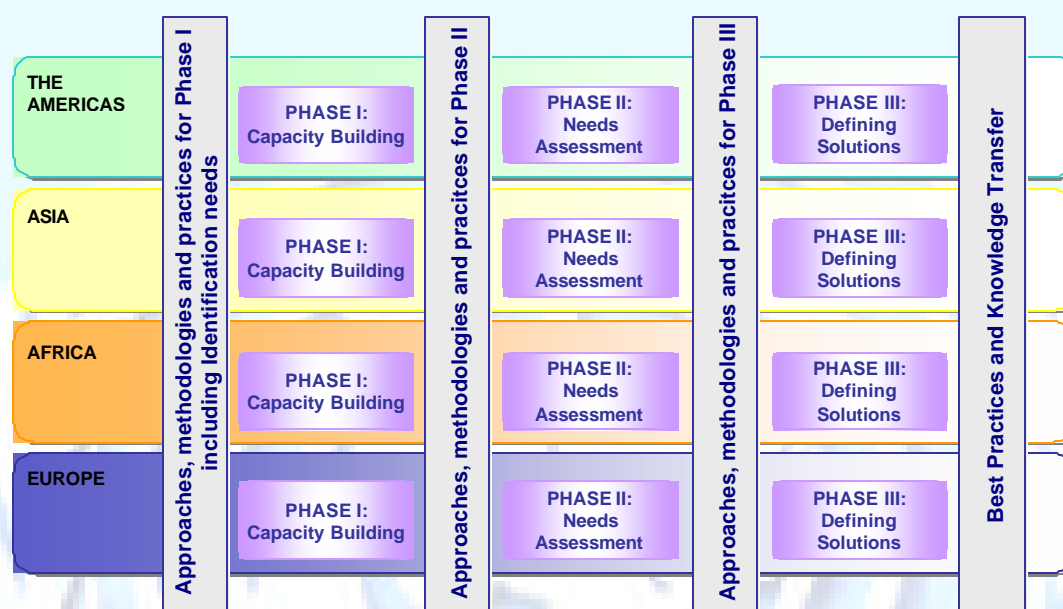


Fig 1: “One dollar for Development” Implementation Scenario

53. Introducing the partners to this project, she highlighted the role that partnerships can play in lending a development oriented perspective using ICT as an enabler and by mapping ICTs as a tool towards achieving the Millennium development goals. She explained the parallel and supportive yet distinct role that has been carved out for each partner in the project.

54. She highlighted that “One dollar for development” was a multi-sectoral solution that strongly supported the development agenda and outlined the role of each tier in the partnership model proposed where UN-NGO-IRENE would be the mandated partner, supported for technical cooperation by the Formit Group and on the Operational and policy level by other partners.

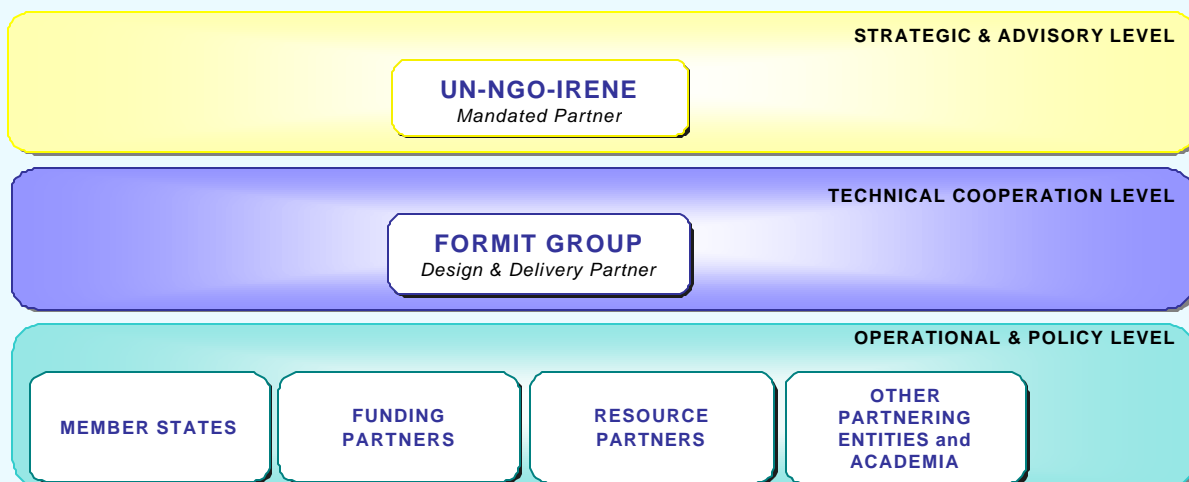


Fig 2: Proposed Partnership model

55. She went ahead to present the structure of the partnership model. The figure below illustrates the model.

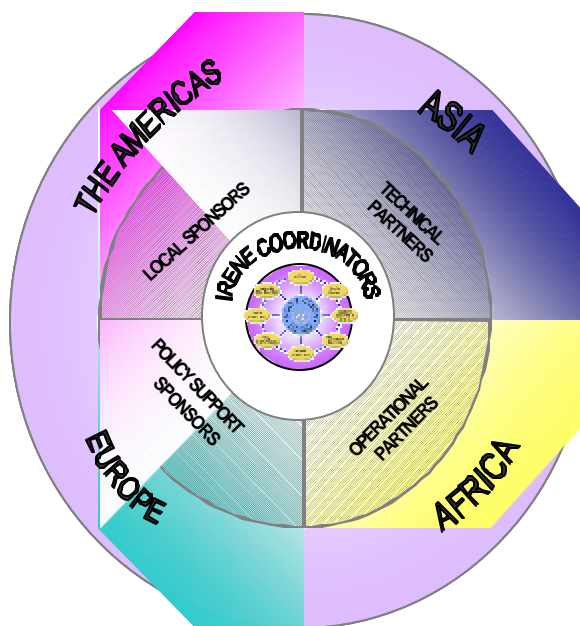


Fig 3: Structure of the Partnership

56. Ms. Sur further explained the proposed partners who will be involved in the launch of Phase I in the Dominican Republic.

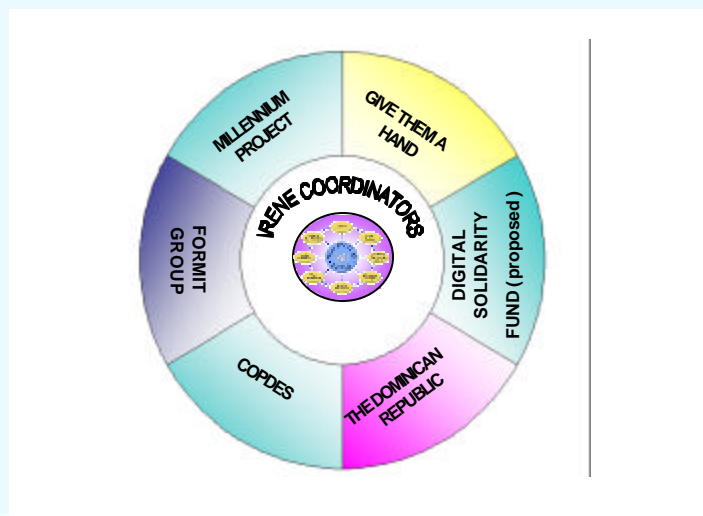


Fig 4: Proposed Phase I: 1st Regional Conference

57. The outcome of the workshop with follow up contributions at the preparatory meetings of ECOSOC laid the foundation for the proposed implementation of the project in its various phases. The project gained a focus on Latin America as the Presidential Commission on the MDGs and Sustainable Development (COPDES) launched its needs assessment study on MDGs. Through “One Dollar for development”, the relationship between State capacities, public administration and development can be strengthened by identifying successful models, options and solutions for achieving development goals.

58. Commenting on the comprehensive needs assessment report of the Presidential Commission on the MDGs and Sustainable Development (COPDES), she noted that the report clearly identifies the need to maximize public service delivery specifically in the areas of education, healthcare, building human capacity and the need to foster the entrepreneurial spirit and provide employment. (The needs assessment report is available as Annex...)

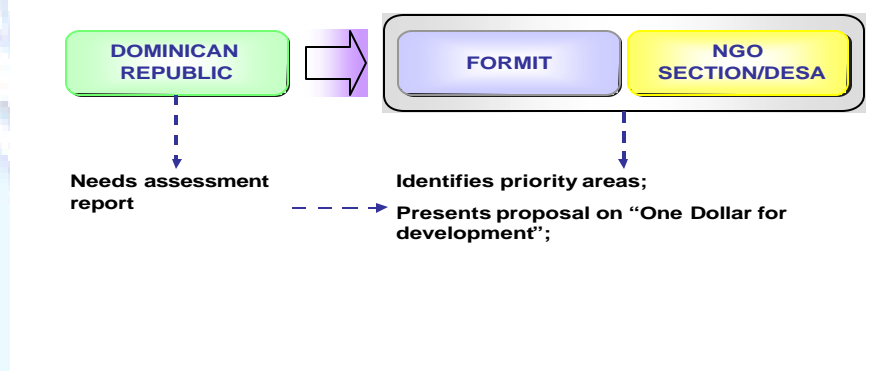


Fig 5: Proposed Phase II: Receive needs assessment report from country level

59. Through the representation below, Ms. Sur explained the approaches, methodologies and practices for Phase III.

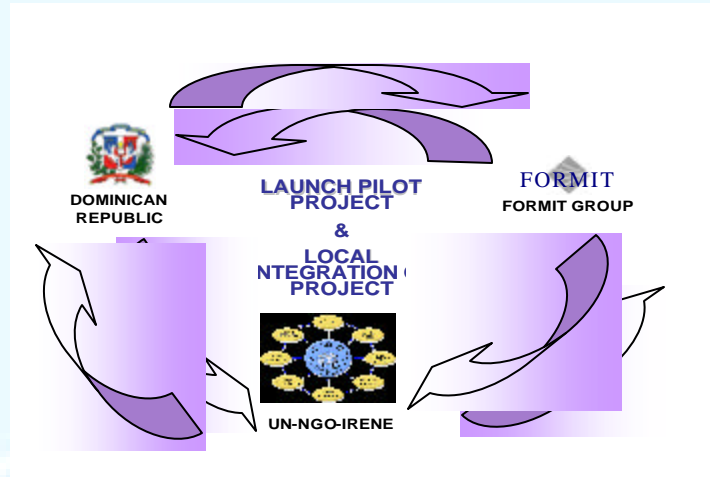


Fig 6: Proposed Phase III: Build and launch project “One Dollar for Development”

60. Referring to the presentations made by Mr. Bisogni and Mr. Aquaro, she stressed the need for capacity building through enhancing human capital. Going back to Phase I, she introduced detailed plan of Phase I with its 4 regional conferences from 2005 to 2007.



Fig 7: Plan of Action for Phase I

61. Most importantly, she mentioned that ECOSOC has observed that multi-stakeholder alliances and partnerships should be promoted in further exploiting the potential of ICT. The project presents a practical plan towards the mainstreaming of ICTs into development.

62. Towards this effort, she explained the plan of action for “One dollar for development” and its natural adherence to the 5 year review process as is laid out with the MDGs. As proposed the project starting in 2005 will have as its landmark reviews at 2010 and 2015.



63. Fig 8: Proposed Gantt

64. Concluding her presentation, she highlighted that “One dollar for development” was a multi-sectoral solution that strongly supported the development agenda. Emphasizing the strengths of this multi-sectoral model, she quoted Christopher Freeman, History, Co-evolution and Economic Growth, University of Sussex, Science Policy Research Unit in a study that was sponsored by ECLAC- titled “Structural reforms, productivity and technological change in Latin America”, Quote “Five overlapping sub-systems-science, technology, economy, politics and general culture-influence the process of economic growth. Although each of the five has its own distinctive features and relative autonomy, it is their interdependence and interaction which provides major insights into the processes of “forging ahead”, “catching up” and “falling behind” in economic growth” Unquote. Emphasizing the synergy of these five overlapping sub-systems, she urged those present to look at “One Dollar for development” as an enabler that will help the country “forge ahead” towards implementing the millennium development goals.

Open Forum

65. In an open forum that followed, Ms. Amparo Arango. Ingeniera senior FDT, INDOTEL informed those present about the newly created “National Commission for the Society of the Information and the Knowledge (CNSIC)”, by the President Mr. Leonel Fernandez. The objective of the Commission is to define and coordinate the agenda of the country for the development of the information society. The institutions that form a part of this commission are institutions of the State that are directly linked with the technological agenda. These include, Presidential Office for the Technologies of the Information-OPTIC, The Technological Institute of Las Americas-ITLA, Secretariat of State of Top Education Science and technology - SEESCYT, Secretariat of State of Education-SEE and Office of the First Dama-DPD; including private sector and civil society organizations. She hoped that this Commission will join in for the preparation of the summit and on the Fighting fund that is proposed to be held in October in the country.

66. Ambassador Erasmo Lara highlighted concerns of security as it related to transfer of technology. Mr. Aldo Antonelli responded to the concern raised by Ambassador Lara Erasmo.

Address delivered by the The First Lady of the Dominican Republic

67. The first lady Dr. Margarita Cedeño of Fernandez, in her concluding remarks began her speech by extending a warm welcome to everybody and thanking them to have come visited the Dominican Republic, and recommending that they try the local food.

68. She spoke about the how informative the presentations had been and 'the power to take advantage of practical experiences that have been tried and executed in Developed countries. Talking about the initiative, she said this would probably help make the Dominican Society an information society in the true sense.

69. She spoke about President Fernandez' vision and his commitment to ensure the Dominican Republic's development in technology, as he believes that technology is a social investment, a tool for the strengthening of the democracy as it makes the society more participative. The citizens she said should really feel like the state and the public administration is keeping them 'in mind and that your rights can be exercised in an easier, more agile and more efficient way'.

70. And for this she also thanked COPDES and Mr. John Gagain for having done the ground work in coming up with the Needs Assessment Report, which shall guide the strategies in the Republic. She also spoke about the work that her office has been doing the field of communication technology.

71. She hoped that 'One Dollar for Development' would grow to become a larger initiative and help take technologies across countries. Dr. Margarita Cedeño of Fernandez closed her statement wishing everyone a cordial stay at the Dominican Republic and thanking them for working together in this endeavor. (Address delivered by First Lady of the Dominican Republic, Mrs. Margarita Cedeño de Fernandez (DEPRIDAM) – Annexure D.i)

Day 1 - Visit to INDOTEL

72. The United Nations delegation was received by Mr. Jose Rafael Vargas, President of INDOTEL. Others present at the meeting from INDOTEL were Ms. Angelina Biviana Riveiro, Ms. Amparo Arango and Ms. Rosa Maria Kasse. Introducing the work of INDOTEL Dr. Vargas elaborated on the nature and the aims of the CNSIC and the aims that the country has for the ICT Agenda. Highlighting that the priority areas identified by INDOTEL is increasing and facilitating mass access to Internet, the training and education in the use of ICTs, the beginning of the project of electronic government and the integration of the sector deprived in the use of ICTs.

73. He reported at the meeting that he supported, the Regional Summit of Rio de Janeiro, with the president of the Fighting fund. Dr. Vargas further supported the suggestion on the regional summit in the Dominican Republic- emphasizing that wide participation should be facilitated from the Americas- Latin America and the Caribbean being the focus. However, he added it would be good to have some representation from the countries of the African and the Asian region.

74. Dr. Vargas spoke briefly about the setup of the Commission" National Commission for the Society of the Information and the Knowledge (CNSIC) "and its areas of priority. Mr. John R. Gagain Jr. introduced the delegation and spoke about the relevance of the project as it linked with the MDGs. He was joined in by Ambassador Francis Lorenzo who introduced the project, "One Dollar for

development” after which brief remarks were made by Mr. Bisogni, Mr. Aquaro and Mr. Antonelli clarifying some aspects of the project. Ms. Sur elaborated on the stages of the project and explained its time frame.

75. To better understand the work being done by INDOTEL and the Commission towards furthering and mainstreaming ICTs towards governance and development, the meeting concluded with a decision to hold another meeting with the technical team of INDOTEL on 12 July 2005.

Day 1 - Visit to FUNGLODE

76. At the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development (FUNGLODE), the delegation was received by the Dr. Frederic Emam-Zade, Executive Director, FUNGLODE. The delegation visited the facilities of the NGO now in consultative status with ECOSOC. Ambassador Francis Lorenzo also introduced the office of the UNA- Dominican Republic and gave a brief background. The delegation also visited the Impressive facilities at the FUNGLODE complex that included a well equipped auditorium and an impressive library.

Day 1 - Visit to ITLA

77. The meeting at ITLA, on 11 July was aimed at showcasing the infrastructure and facilities available at ITLA, which would help in strengthening human capital towards mainstreaming ICTs for development.

78. Ing. José Armando Tavarez assisted by Mr. Sócrates Silverio, gave a detailed presentation on ITLA. The presentation was preceded by a reception and informal discussions hosted by Ing. José Armando Tavarez and Ms. Ana Laura Guzmán Ibarra.

79. Mr. Ing. José Armando Tavarez introduced ITLA as a higher education technical institute specializing in bilingual professional-technical training in the areas of high technology, which follows the technical college model. Its areas of specialization are: Information Technology, Multimedia, Mechatronics, Software Engineering, and coming soon Telecommunications, Entrepreneurship, Call/Contact Center.

80. Speaking about ITLA's important alliances, Mr. Tavarez listed the cooperation agreements with the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC), as well as the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (UASD), the Universidad Católica Tecnológica del Cibao (UCATECI), the Universidad Tecnológica del Sur (UTESUR), the Universidad Central del Este (UCE) and the Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE).

81. He further informed that ITLA offers:

- a. “On line” academic services, such as registration, student information, etc.
- b. Access to wireless Campus-Internet.
- c. Technological Library, Cafeteria, Bookstore, Copy Center, Sports Area, Gymnasium, Extracurricular Activities.
- d. FREE and efficient Transportation.

82. The various Academia programs he elaborated includes Technical/Practical Engineer Technical-Practical (Associates), 2 Year Level, Double international degree (American College), Transfer Option to National & International Universities, Specialized Technician, One year Level, National degree and International Certification (Industry Certification with international validity).

83. His detailed presentations included introduction to the various programs offered by ITLA. He explained that the Center for Information Technology's principal objective is to be a center of excellence in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean offering training geared towards the area of Information Technology, training specialists and professionals with practical knowledge that will allow them to become leaders within their work places.

84. In the same manner of the other Centers of Excellence, he spoke of the Multimedia Center as being conceived under the general vision of ITLA. Its objective is to provide its students with academic instruction with a primary specialization in Multimedia, always keeping them up to date with the latest developments and most modern specialized training methods. In addition to providing the added value of skills and international certification, it allows the student to easily insert him/herself in the local and international multimedia work force.

85. The Mechatronics Center, he informed arises from the growing demand for qualified personnel in high technology with respect to industrial manufacturing and/or assembly processes with the need of training knowledgeable personnel in automation and robotics, and computer assisted design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM), industrial electronics for the design of products, plastics and computer numerical control machinery (CNC) in the new industrial processes, Mechatronics can meet said demand.

86. ITLA's Center for software Engineering, he continued, is geared toward the creation of academic programs that promote the development of applications, using as a basis the new tendencies of Software Engineering, models, best practices and international standards.

87. Speaking about their future Telecommunications Centre, he called it a marvelous project, which shall be provided with the best center for technical preparation in the area of regional telecommunications.

88. Conscious of the need to create a qualified work force and taking into account the current investor need for Call Centers, the Instituto Tecnológico de Las Américas, conjunctly with the Center of Exportation and Investment of the Dominican Republic and its Investment Promotion team in the area of call/contact centers of the CEI-RD, searched for immediate solutions and have come up with a project identified as the Specialized Training in Call/Contact Centers as developmental support in this area.

89. In developing these call centers, ITLA is charged with giving a series of courses which shall include the following subjects: Sales, Customer Service, Communication and Telephone Etiquette, Equipment Integration, Negotiation, Voice Techniques, Billing Techniques, Leadership, Coaching, Monitoring, Stress Control, Time Management, Call/Contact Center Administration, Management and Supervision of Call/Contact Centers, Accent Reduction, Neutralization of Accents, Accent Adoption, Cultural Crossover, Call/Contact Center Functions, and Quality Control.

90. Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Mr. Bisgoni, Mr. Aquaro and Ms. Sur lauded the presentation made by Mr. Tavaréz and the work done by ITLA specifically in the area of developing qualified workforce to face the challenges in the arena of ICTs.

Day 1 - Visit to UNDP

91. The delegation from the United Nations along with the delegation from Formit led by the delegation from the Presidential commission was invited by Mr. Fabioncic to visit the UN center.

92. Mr. Fabioncic informed the delegation about the involvement of UNDP in setting up of INDOTEL and in creating a connectivity agenda. He further informed the delegation about an information system that was developed at the regional level free for the Presidential palace. Speaking about the involvement of UNDP in the health sector, he briefed the delegation about 'PROCESA' - a health sector project that is financed by the EU. He spoke briefly about an innovative micro credit programme that was supported by the Italian Government from 1996 to 2002. Speaking of centralized procurement systems, he informed that the Governments of Chile and Mexico have offered centralized procurement systems to the Dominican Republic.

93. He further informed the delegation of UNDP's current areas of focus that include HIV Aids and strengthening the financing and bank sector.

94. Mr. Fabioncic stressed on the need to strengthen institutional capacity as only 9-15 % of the World Bank funds get utilized. This he informed is because of the stringent processes and difficult reporting procedures of World Bank funding.

95. Presenting the Human Development Report for the Dominican Republic, he urged the delegation to look into two studies, one of which is a strategy paper titled, 'e-dominicana' and the other is a strategy paper by FUNGLODE to learn more about the direction in which Public Administration is moving.

96. Expressing his support to the 2005 "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement", he hoped that it could be organized during the UN week. UNDP during this week is inaugurating the newly renovated UN Center.

97. Ms. Sur thanked Mr. Fabioncic for the tremendous support provided by him at the country level and for the meeting held to discuss the project and his guidance on the proposed "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" in October 2005.

Day 2 - Visit to INDOTEL

98. The meeting began with a brief introduction of the project by Ambassador Francis Lorenzo. He spoke about the scope and importance of the project as it furthers the vision of the president and

expressed his pleasure that the Dominican Republic will be the first to launch Phase I of 'One dollar for development'.

99. Mr. Bisogni highlighted three aspects that were important for public administration, they were Political, Strategic and administrative. He also emphasized that legislative and regulatory aspects form the backbone of success.

100. Representatives of INDOTEL expressed an interest in pursuing the agreement to work for the project, 'One dollar for development', they suggested that for a project working on the Framework of universal access, the applications need to be developed with open source code.

101. Expressing a reservation, INDOTEL highlighted that they would like to decide on the type of technology that it would use for its projects, since among other things it has the responsibility of promoting the society of the information all across his projects, but with low costs since they are social funds.

102. Responding to their concerns, Mr. Aquaro clarified that the applications identified will not force or recommend software to be used; the applications will be identified based on the needs of the country and the existing infrastructure available. He brought out the distinction and the role of FORMIT, wherein FORMIT will only help identify and liaise for the transfer of the application in the area of Public administration, be it Healthcare or criminal justice and that FORMIT would not like to recommend use of one software in favour of others.

103. Elaborating further the role that FORMIT would play as a technical cooperation partner, Ms. Sur, she informed that the work of FORMIT has been in the field of supporting Public Administrations and a key factor in their work has been the independence from suppliers.

104. INDOTEL spoke about their experience in Mexico and Brazil, where INDOTEL had been given the choice to use free software, and which INDOTEL at this point feels, could use some of the FDT projects as a pilot for using this type of software technology.

105. INDOTEL also suggested that it was important that the delegation met with Oficina Presidencial de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación - as OPTIC is currently assessing the status of e-governance projects and proposals. The Dominican Republic is currently working with Microsoft to develop some important projects. Ambassador Francis Lorenzo offered to kindly facilitate the meeting of the delegation with Mr. Domingo Tavares.

106. INDOTEL briefed the delegation about the newly set up "National Commission for the Society of the Information and the Knowledge (CNSIC)" which includes, Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones, Secretariado Técnico de la Presidencia, Despacho de la Primera Dama, Secretaría de Estado de Educación Superior, Ciencia y Tecnología (SEESCyT), Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Secretaría de Estado de Trabajo, Instituto Tecnológico de Las Américas (ITLA), Oficina Presidencial de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (OPTIC), Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas, Centro de Exportación e Inversión de la República Dominicana CEI-RD, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (UASD), Universidad APEC (UNAPEC), Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE), Universidad Católica de Santo Domingo (UCSD), Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC), Universidad

Tecnológica de Santiago, Consejo Nacional de la Empresa Privada (CONEP), Promoción a la Micro, Pequeña y Mediana Empresa -PROMIPYME-, Representante de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo -FUNGLODE-, Asociación de Profesionales de las Telecomunicaciones (PRODETEL), ANEINFO, Orange Dominicana, TRICOM CENTENNIAL, Verizon, Mujeres en Desarrollo y Alianza ONG;

107. The "National Commission for the Society of the Information and the Knowledge (CNSIC)" was planning a meeting on Open Source: The INDOTEL delegation informed the United Nations delegation of the proposed meeting on Open Source being planned in September and they hoped to be able to video conference Mr. Bisogni and Mr. Aquaro from Italy for their technical cooperation and the United Nations team from New York to introduce "One dollar for development" in a joint presentation on the project with INDOTEL. Ms. Sur offered to assist INDOTEL in designing the informational session within the meeting on Open Source that could focus on 'One Dollar for Development'

Day 3 - Meeting with Mr. Domingo Tavares

108. The delegation met with Mr. Domingo Tavares on 13 July 2005. Ambassador. Francis Lorenzo gave a brief and succinct definition of the project and its scope. The objective of the meeting was to understand the needs of the Public Administration and the current status of their infrastructure. Mr. Bisogni explained the concept behind 'One dollar for Development' followed by brief presentations on various aspects of the project by Mr. Aquaro, Mr. Antonelli and Ms. Sur. Mr. Tavares informed the delegation of a study that is being done by Oficina Presidencial de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación on analyzing the needs of the Public Administration and their office will be pleased to in due course nominate a staff who will be able to share the information with the delegation through Ms. Sur at the United Nations. Mr. Tavares was very supportive of the proposed "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement" to be held in October 2005.

Day 3 - Introductory meeting with Mr. Eddy Martinez

109. In the office of the President of the Dominican Republic, Ambassador Lorenzo introduced the project, 'One dollar for development' to Mr. Martinez. Ms. Sur thanked Mr. Martinez for facilitating the high level meeting through the Ministry of foreign affairs for 11 July 2005. She also informed Mr. Martinez that through their office, the Mission of the Dominican Republic, Ambassador. Francis Lorenzo has extended tremendous cooperation towards the work and in supporting the work of our office especially working very closely with civil society. An important outcome of this support is 'One dollar for Development' and its proposed launch in the Dominican Republic in October 2005, making the Dominican Republic the first pilot country. This was entirely due to the efforts of their office.

Outcome and Recommendations

110. The mission brought forth the following proposals:

111. It was proposed that the United Nations team with the guidance of Mr. Gordon Tapper of "Give them a hand" partnership initiative present a proposal outlining the requirements at the country level towards organizing the Regional Summit. The conference proposal may be sent to the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to be forwarded to those involved in contributing towards organizing the conference.

112. The INDOTEL delegation informed the United Nations delegation of the proposed meeting on Open Source being planned in September and they hoped to be able to video conference Mr. Bisogni and Mr. Aquaro from Italy for their technical cooperation and the United Nations team from New York to introduce "One dollar for development" in a joint presentation with INDOTEL to the "National Commission for the Society of the Information and the Knowledge (CNSIC)". The FORMIT delegation was also asked to make available 35 fliers on the project for distribution amongst the Commission.

113. Recommended course of actions (once the ICT national Reference Architecture has been defined by RD Official Authorities; also assuming that National Health System and Security Police Units are first priorities to be politically addressed):

- i. Identification of the various sites involved by the project.
- ii. Inventory of any existing ICT assets at each site of interest.
- iii. Identification of data requirements to be transferred
- iv. Inventory of the existing / short term planned Transmission media connecting the various sites of interest. w/ relevant capacity (Bandwidth).

114. Towards disseminating information about the project, 'One dollar for Development' and its various phases, It is recommended to create a website under the project banner of 'One dollar for Development', which would have a link to the UN-NGO-IRENE and other partners website and can be updated on a continuous basis. The website will be operated under the complete ownership of Formit Foundation and will have a working area for partners.

115. Upon confirmation from the mission of the Dominican Republic on the dates of the conference and to facilitate participation from the region of the Americas, the mission of the Dominican Republic and the United Nations through NGO Section/ DESA will be writing to all member states in the region as was done during the FAO meeting. FORMIT is requested to send the United Nations a presentation on the structure of the program that FORMIT plans to deliver for October 2005 at the Regional Conference in Santo Domingo. It is proposed to have the workshop for 4 days.

116. It is proposed that taking advantage of the availability of heads of states at the Summit in New York in September, the Dominican Republic lead a briefing session in co-sponsorship with NGO Section/ DESA and Formit Foundation to introduce and apprise the Group of 77- on the initiative.

Conclusion

117. Delegations at the 2005 session of ECOSOC called for science and technology to be promoted to pursue sustainable development, including by building developing countries' capacity for science and technology and increasing international assistance in the critical research areas of agriculture, health, and environmental management. They noted that the potential of information and communication technologies had not been fully tapped and that scientific research and technology transfer were crucial for poor countries to improve their healthcare, schools, infrastructures and governance.

118. Furthermore, the need for effective partnerships has been reinforced time and again and has also found strong support in the Secretary-General's report, "In Larger Freedom" that proposes an agenda to be taken up, and acted upon, at the summit—"The world needs strong and capable States, effective partnerships with civil society and the private sector, and agile and effective regional and global intergovernmental institutions to mobilize and coordinate collective action".

119. Additionally, it is widely acknowledged that new technologies are allowing us to connect directly with public unlike ever before. This is bringing incredible opportunities, many that we are only just beginning to recognize. It also brings challenges – on the one hand while the public expectations and demands are rising, on the other it has started losing patience and faith in its Government, which is giving rise to larger dissatisfaction. In democracy it leads to frequent changes in Political systems, hence changes in socio-economic policies. This in turn gives rise to a very unstable political, social and economic environment, which discourages foreign investment and disrupts economic growth. This calls for a complete system rethinking, which sees the Public Administration as a service provider to its customers; viz its citizens, businesses, internal users and to other member state administrations. New perspectives in governance have to be assessed to bring in the element of customer satisfaction.

120. Towards this effort and in the light of the issuance of the needs assessment report, 'Investing in the Sustainable Development of the Dominican Republic: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Needs Assessment, the success of the multi-sectoral model now popularly termed as 'The Dominican Model' and the upcoming World Summit on Information Society, the proposed launch of Phase I of 'One Dollar For development' in the Dominican Republic is well timed.

121. The intensive meeting for 3 days demonstrated the role that different stakeholders have to play in harnessing the potential of ICT in an effort towards achieving the MDGs.

Annexure (A-i)

Project Summaries

Chronological background on “One Dollar for Development”

Chronological background on “One Dollar for Development”

a. The theme for the 2005 High-Level Segment, is “Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities”.

b. Foundation Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (FORMIT), not-for-profit organization in roster consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations – ECOSOC, also an active contributor to the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) process held a capacity building workshop in preparation towards the 2005 High Level Segment theme of ECOSOC and the substantive theme adopted by the Council for the inter-sessional substantive theme for the period 2004-2005 for the Commission on Science and Technology.

c. The workshop was supported by the NGO Section/ DESA and was held in FAO, Rome from 6-10 December 2004. The programme had as its target senior public administration officials from the non G-8 member states that are currently focusing on procurement of technologies for public administration and health care systems. The workshop received an overwhelming response from 63 delegates representing 34 member states. Through this initiative FORMIT made an effort towards bridging the digital divide, focusing specifically on the important role of ICTs towards implementing the MDGs; additionally, through this programme, Foundation FORMIT had as its objective to contribute to balance the relationship between public administration's contracting authorities and technology suppliers in favour of the first ones. To this effect, the initiative transmitted to the participants of interested non-G8 Countries information, knowledge and skills which will enable them to interact in an effective and influential way with the world of supply.

d. Acknowledging the important place that information and communication technologies play as they relate to development and actively supporting initiatives of civil society in furthering global partnerships towards development, incorporated as the 8th of the MDGs, the workshop and training programme organized by FORMIT brought valuable inputs from various stakeholders namely, academia, local authorities, judiciary, public administrators, technical and healthcare experts. The workshop focused on the vital issue of procurement of technologies in the ICT and healthcare areas and its focus on enabling and capacity building of the non G-8 member states.

e. The workshop made many recommendations, two of which were followed through ECOSOC. Firstly, It was proposed to further capacity building of Non G-8 through UN-NGO-IRENE at the regional level. Secondly, it was proposal to initiate the project, “One dollar for development”. The outcome and recommendations from the capacity building workshop was presented to the NGO Forum in March 2005 in New York. A formal statement on the proposal was sent for consideration through the Committee on NGOs at the High Level Segment of ECOSOC and at its preparatory meetings, roundtables etc to be specifically held in New York in June- July 2005.

f. The statement submitted by ECOSOC Foundation Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (Formit) outlined the proposal, “One dollar for development” (E/2005/NGO/1). The proposal was presented by Mr. Giovanni Bisogni at the NGO Forum on 10 March 2005;

g. Furthering its preparatory work towards the HLS of ECOSOC with a focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, Foundation Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (Formit) was invited by the Mission of the Dominican Republic to participate at the fifth Latin Media, IT & Telecommunications Conference, 7 March 2005, United Nations, NY. A paper on “Governance of ICT supplies as key to the growth of competitiveness” was presented by Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro, CEO, Formit Servizi; The paper focused on some key recommendations of the report of the Millenium Project, “Investing

in Development” as they related to ICTs and strengthening of human capital. The outcome of the meeting was a recommendation to develop a common framework to support knowledge transfer;

h. Ambassador Lorenzo, Deputy Permanent Representative introduced the work of COPDES and informed the meeting of the impending release of The MDG Needs Assessment report in April 2005. It was proposed to discuss the outcome of developing a common framework to support knowledge transfer once the report of the needs assessment was received.

i. The report of the needs assessment was released on 26-27 April 2005 at the Presidential Palace, Santo Domingo.

j. Having received the needs assessment report, NGO Section DESA assisted Forinit in preparing a plan of action for the project and its implementation in Rome from 13-18 June 2005;

k. A proposed outcome of the mission was to present the proposal “ One dollar for development” to the Dominican Republic at a ministerial breakfast at the HLS of ECOSOC on 30 June 2005;

l. The ministerial breakfast on 30 June 2005 presented two proposals to Honorable Primera Dama de la Republica Dominicana, Dra. Margarita Cedeno de Fernandez. The proposals were received on behalf of the First Lady of the Dominican Republic by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr, Executive Director (COPDES) and Ambassador Lorenzo(Deputy Permanent Representative, Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations) and their representatives. Leading the presentation, Ms. Mezoui elaborated on the mandate of ECOSOC and presented two proposals under the Un-NGO-IRENE umbrella. The proposals presented were “Give them a hand” partnership initiative and “One dollar for Development”. From the FORMIT team, Mr. Bisogni defined the proposal, “One dollar for development and Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro brought out well researched linkages with the proposed “one dollar for development” as an important tool towards mainstreaming ICTs by establishing a common framework for knowledge transfer. Mr. Aquaro linked this through the report of the Millenium project and the recently issued Preliminary results of the report of the needs assessment that was released by the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES). Elaborating on the project further, Ms. Meena Sur, Programme Officer, NGO Section/ DESA laid out the plan of action and implementation of the project and outlined its different phases at the regional and country level. Mr. Gordon Tapper, leading the “Give them a Hand partnership” Initiative detailed his proposal through the work that the initiative has undertaken in Latin America and the Carribbean since the hurricane hit the region early last year. He further mentioned the support that his umbrella would offer to the implementation of “One dollar for development”.

m. The proposals “Give them a hand” partnership initiative and “One dollar for Development” received further support at the Ministerial / NGO Roundtable Breakfast for the High Level Segment 2005 on 1 July 2005 that had as its theme NGOs forging Powerful partnerships- Political, Public and Private. The breakfast was hosted by DESA and co-sponsored by Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla integrazione delle Tecnologie (Formit), Virtue Foundation (NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC) and World for World Organization received an overwhelming response. The Ministerial Roundtable Breakfast empahsized multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder representation from over 100 participants from 28 Member States, 65 NGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector and Academia, including 7 United Nations officials attended the Roundtable. The roundtable was organized around thematic clusters such as Collective Accountability, Collective Trust, Collective Hope, Collective Sharing, Collective Inspiration, Collective Being, Collective Strength, Collective Ability, Collective Conviction and Collective Expression as enabling and strengthening factors towards building strong and effective partnerships.

n. An outcome of the Ministerial Roundtable Breakfast for the High Level Segment 2005 on 30 June 2005 and 1 July 2005 was the importance of planning a preparatory meeting to assess the needs of the

Dominican Republic for the launch of the first phase of project, " One Dollar For development" and to plan Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement for October 2005;

Annexure (A-ii)

Project Summaries

One Page summary on “One Dollar for Development”



"ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT"

E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATION REUSE INITIATIVE AT THE PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR

The underlying rationale for this initiative is that sustainable MDG-based strategies of developing countries require significant public investments to spur local scientific innovation and technological development. The G-8 Countries have successfully developed and deployed several e-Government applications to improve governance and boost their socio-economic development. Such applications are already in use in many key areas such as Justice, Security, Healthcare, Welfare, Transport and Education. Without having to reinvest and at a fraction of the initial development costs, most of these applications could be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use in developing countries to support local innovation and technological development especially in the field of governance.

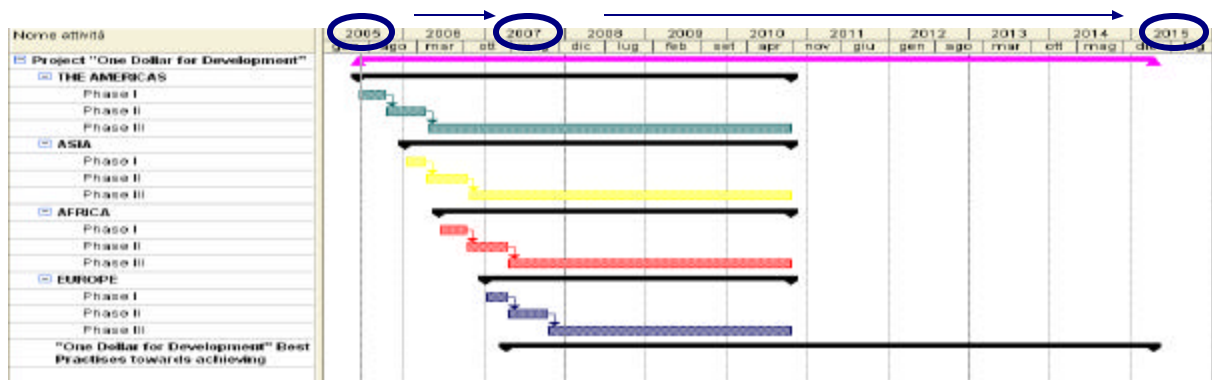
The initiative aims at making available at no cost eGovernment applications owned by developed countries to developing countries by encouraging promotion of North-South cooperation, whereby **developed countries** owning such applications **will make available their in-use software to developing countries at a symbolic price of one dollar** (the price of the CD-ROM used to store the application). It is also seen as an opportunity to mobilize the South-South cooperation, where pilot countries could promote and publicize the initiative as a 'best practice' for good governance.

"One Dollar for Development" is being promoted through a powerful multi-stakeholder not-for-profit partnership which includes the United Nations, civil society, Academia and the Governments. The initiative is developed at regional and country level in three interconnected phases (as shown in the Gantt chart) starting at the end of 2005 and with evaluation milestones at 2007, 2010 and 2015:

Phase I: Capacity Building includes organizing of capacity building workshops in the Regions of the world, through the UN-NGO-IRENE network. These workshops will aim at transferring knowledge to officials of non-G8 countries in an effort to strengthen their human capital;

Phase II: Needs Assessment initiates and puts in place methodologies and actions to assess the ICT needs of Governments in interested non-G8 countries. The needs assessment will go from the high political level to the strictly operational level and will be integrated with the identification of pilot initiatives;

Phase III: Development and launch of pilot initiatives identify software applications in developed countries to meet the requirements emerging from the needs assessment in Phase II, arrange the transfer of such software applications from donor countries to non-G8 countries, support non-G8 countries in the local customization of those one-dollar applications encouraging local human resources, local entrepreneurs and public-private partnerships.



S

STRATEGIC PARTNERS: UNITED NATIONS NGO INFORMAL REGIONAL NETWORK/ NGO Section/ DESA (UN-NGO-IRENE)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PARTNERS: FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH ON TECHNOLOGY MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION (FORMIT)

OTHER PARTNERS:

DESPACHO DE LA PRIMERA DAMA: OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, DR. MRS. MARGARITA CEDEÑO DE FERNÁNDEZ

COPDES: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GIVE THEM A HAND: INFORMAL COMMUNITY BASED PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE WHICH BRINGS TOGETHER MEMBER STATES, NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR, ARTISTS AND UN STAFF-TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE MDGs;

Ms. Meena Sur, Programme Officer, NGO Section, DESA

DC1-1484, United Nations, Tel: 917-367-2454, Email: surm@un.org

Annexure (B-i)

Partner Summaries
United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE)

United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network: Terms of reference

a. Implementation of the United Nations NGO2 Informal Regional Network will encompass, inter alia, the following activities:

- Establishing and managing an ongoing, regularly updated technology-based system designed to provide access to information and enable interactive exchange among NGOs regionally and interregionally, and between NGOs worldwide and the United Nations, through the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.
- Providing training for network managers at the subregional levels and network users, as required.
- Designing and conducting capacity-building workshops, seminars and training programmes to strengthen NGO capabilities for effective contribution, at both operational and policy levels.
- Development and production of print and electronic training materials.
- Producing recurrent and occasional publications, such as newsletters, reports and analytical papers, to complement the electronic information dissemination programme and to ensure universal accessibility.
- Development and maintenance of comprehensive database support.
- Organizing national, subregional and regional conferences/meetings, together with government, intergovernmental bodies, the United Nations and NGOs, with a view to facilitating and enabling an environment conducive to the development of an active and effective NGO sector.
- Convening annual planning and coordination meetings to bring together regional coordinators, informal network partners, the NGO Section and all other entities concerned with the implementation and management of the Network.
- Creating opportunities for NGOs to interact by, for example, convening meetings, organizing exchange visits or study tours in order to promote cooperation, sharing of resources and collaborative action among network participants.
- Responsibility for overall backstopping, oversight and development activities is to be undertaken by the NGO Section.
- Design and maintenance of a system of regular needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the Network is developing and functioning equitably, efficiently and effectively at both the regional and global levels.

ECOSOC DECISION 2002/225

b. Establishment of the general voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, recalling the provisions of its resolutions 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 and 1999/34 of 28 July 1999, emphasizing the

importance of non-governmental organizations worldwide in achieving a just, balanced, effective and genuine involvement from all regions of the world, and in their evolving relationship with the United Nations; reaffirming the important role of the United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network in achieving NGO capacity-building to take part in United Nations work, support the coalition of NGOs and disseminate the work of the Council; stressing the vital part played by the regional networks in strengthening the partnership between the United Nations, NGOs and subregional and regional coordinators of the informal network; underlining the need to serve and facilitate communication and exchange among and between regions through cooperation and collaborative activities; recognizing the need for human and financial resources and technical assistance in order to ensure increased participation of NGOs from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, and to work to ensure parity and an equitable and representative NGO presence and contributions to United Nations goals, including development goals as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;¹ and fully recognizing the need to ensure the long-term viability of such an undertaking at its very initiation:

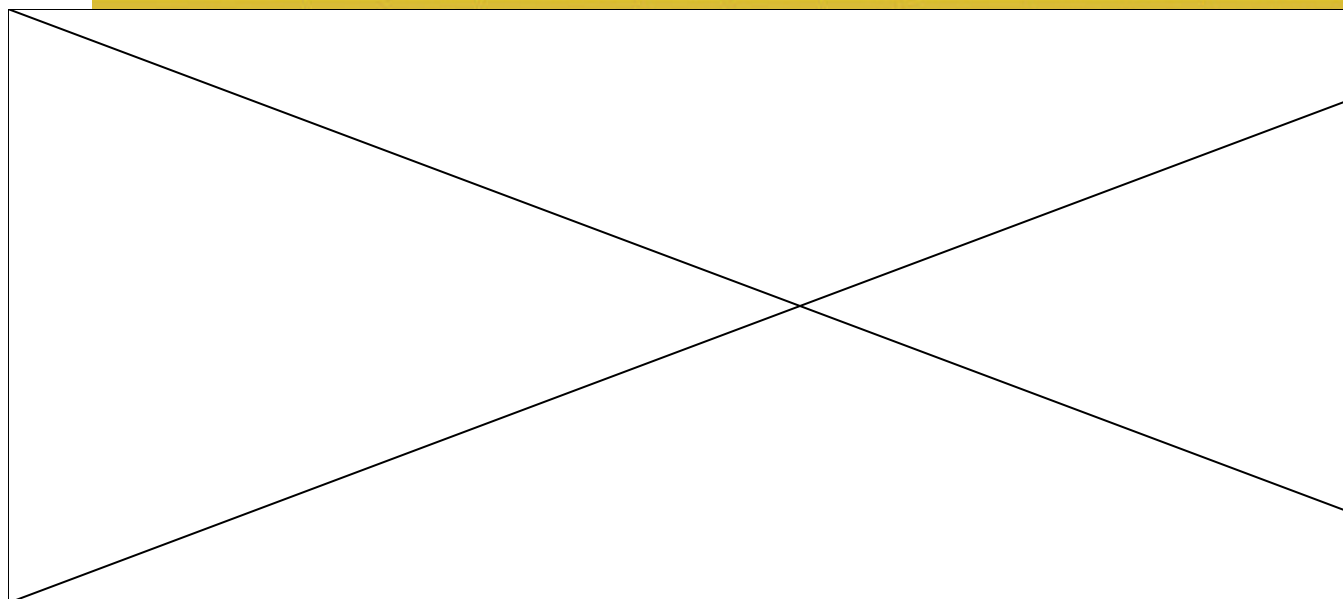
(a) Requests the Secretary-General to establish a general voluntary trust fund, on the basis of the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision, in order to achieve those aims and ensure an equal development of activities for NGOs in consultative status with the Council in all regions through the equitable division of available resources;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to submit, for the review of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its annual sessions, a report on the implementation of the present decision.

Annexure (B-ii)

Partner Summaries

Despacho de la Primera Dama, Presidencia de la Republica Dominicana (DEPRIDAM)



“El Gobierno Dominicano, consciente de que la pobreza no sólo es producto de carencias de ingresos, sino también, de falta de oportunidades para el desarrollo de las capacidades y potencialidades de la población, ha dispuesto acompañar las políticas económicas con un amplio programa de inclusión social, que garantice a la población de menores ingresos el acceso a los beneficios del progreso, y en ese sentido, las tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación juegan un papel preponderante, ya que han probado ser un vehículo y motor del desarrollo científico, económico y social de los países, salvando además el tiempo y la distancia que nos separan del resto del mundo, y del conocimiento

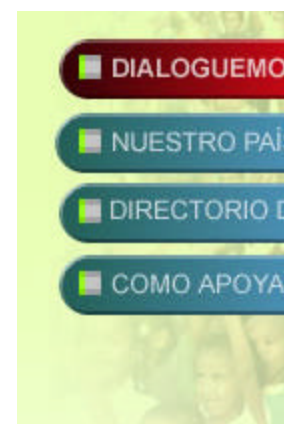
universal...No cabe dudas que en el mundo globalizado de hoy, las tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación tienen un impacto en nuestro diario vivir, porque permiten la generación de riquezas, en la medida en que contribuyen al incremento de la productividad y la competitividad...Es por esa razón, que el Presidente Leonel Fernández ha iniciado un amplio programa de orientado a la reducción de la Brecha Digital, para mejorar el acceso y la conectividad, la alfabetización digital y la capacitación en el uso de las TIC´s, el desarrollo de una infraestructura del Gobierno Electrónico, la construcción de capacidades, la cualificación de los actores educativos, la promoción del uso de las herramientas de comercio electrónico y el incentivo para el desarrollo de empresas de uso intensivo de las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación”

Dra. Margarita Cedeño de Fernández

Fragmentos del discurso pronunciado en el lanzamiento del Fondo Digital de Ginebra, 14 de marzo de 2005

[Leer discurso completo.](#)

EN PORTADA



10 de agosto de 2005



El Gobierno entrega 1,350 becas; invierte más de RD\$121 millones

El Gobierno entregó ayer 1,350 becas de grados y postgrados a estudiantes y profesionales de diferentes puntos del país para cursar estudios superiores en universidades nacionales e internacionales, con una inversión de más de RD\$121 millones, dentro del programa [Ver información completa.](#)

7 de agosto de 2005



Población infantil de La Vega da buena acogida a filmes del DPD

Los filmes presentados en el pabellón del Despacho de la Primera Dama (DPD) en Expo- Feria Vega Real, de motivación vinculada al uso de la tecnología digital tuvieron gran acogida, principalmente entre la población..... [Ver información completa.](#)

5 de agosto de 2005



Dra. Cedeño: Los CTC igualan a niños de RD con los de cualquier parte del mundo

La posibilidad de que los niños, jóvenes y adultos puedan acceder a las bibliotecas digitales del país y de cualquier parte del mundo, constituye una oportu..... [Ver información completa.](#)

5 de agosto de 2005



Representantes nacionales e internacionales participan en foro sobre radiodifusión digital

Con la participación de seis países de América y el Caribe, y con la presencia de la Primera Dama de la República, doctora Margarita Cedeño de Fernández, el Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL) [Ver información completa.](#)

PROGRAMAS E INICIATIVAS

28 de julio de 2005



DPD Promueve oportunidades de estudios y empleos

El programa Juventud y Empleo en el que participa el Despacho de la Primera Dama, ofrece 300 becas a jóvenes entre 16 y 29 años de edad, no bachilleres y que en estos momentos estén sin trabajo, para realizar cursos técnicos de unos cuatro meses..... [Ver información completa.](#)

5 de agosto de 2005



Inician programa beneficiará 270 mil niños menores de cinco años

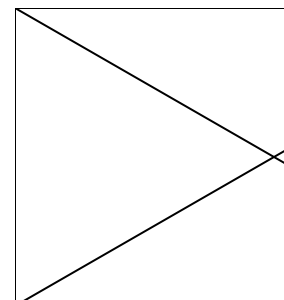
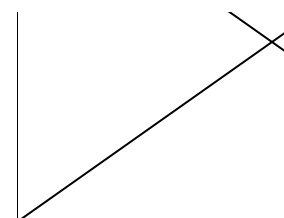
La Primera Dama de la República encabezó este viernes el acto de lanzamiento del "Programa de Suplementación con Hierro a Menores de 5 Años", el cual beneficiará a más de 270 mil infantes y es auspiciado por el Despacho de la..... [Ver información completa.](#)

OTRAS NOTICIAS



Despacho Primera Dama e IDECOOP impulsarán Cooperativas y Asociaciones de Familias Progresando

[Leer noticia](#)



GALERIA DE FOTOS



LA PRIMERA DAMA RES

Centros Tecnológicos

Pregunta:

He visto que se han inau
Tecnológicos Comunita
Montecristi, quisiera sa
uno en Peralta, Provinci
que consisten los centr

Respuesta:

Ana: te puedo informar qu
Peralta en Azua, ha sido e

Progresando

Pregunta :

Estoy interesada en
familias pueden particip
Progresando que su o
Seño? Ana Luisa El Se



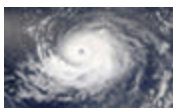
Gobierno ofrece condolencias por muerte hijo Presidente Nicaragua

[Leer noticia](#)



600 niños y adolescentes participan en campamento con resultados positivos

[Leer noticia](#)



Medidas a tomar en caso de Huracán o Tormenta

[Leer noticia](#)



REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Historia, Cultura, Geografía, Turismo
Economía y mucho más.....

Respuesta:
Mariela: aquellas famili
condiciones caen dentro
extrema y que hayan si
más

FIRMAS INVITADAS

13 de junio 2005



De la Co Pobreza,.. de la Riqu

Por Frederic E
"Existe una

de que en muchas soci
reaccionan a su situaci
menos ansiedad que los
Esta frase, la ultima del pr
Nature of Mass Poverty"
Pobreza Masiva), refleja
autor durante su servici
India. Aunque la India qu .

[Portada](#) | [Biografía](#) | [Noticias](#) | [Despacho](#) | [Programas](#) | [Discursos](#) | [Artículos](#) | [Enlaces](#)

[Mapa del Sitio](#) | [Condiciones de Uso](#) | [Garantía de Privacidad](#) | [Contáctenos](#) | [Webmail](#)

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Annexure (B-iii)

Partner Summaries

The Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES)

COPDES

Summary - COPDES:

a. The Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES), led by His Excellency Dr. Leonel Fernandez, Constitutional President of the Dominican Republic, is in charge of monitoring and evaluating the country's progress towards achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The Presidential Commission includes the participation of various sectors such as government, private sector, civil society, and the United Nations, as well as its Millennium Project.

b. The objectives of COPDES include:

- Functions as an inter-agency commission that reports to the President and leads the government's collaboration with the U.N. Millennium Project and the U.N. Country Team.
- Promotes multi-sectoral collaboration between national government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and local authorities, by managing interactive public consultations with these entities and maintaining an engaging and proactive relationship with the Dominican community,
- Monitors and evaluates the Dominican Republic's progress towards the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- Serves as the umbrella institution for coordinating the preparation of the MDG-based Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).
- Coordinates the contributions of Ministries, Departments, and other governmental agencies towards the MDG—based Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), including the joint identification of public investment strategies needed to achieve the MDGs,
- Coordinates external support from United Nations agencies, the U.N. Millennium Project, and regional institutions, including the Organization of American States (OAS), toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- Recommends to the President of the Republic potential opportunities to implement cross-sectoral development projects that facilitate achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- Recommends the establishment of partnerships between local, national, regional, and international institutions in order to enhance inter-agency collaboration and promote sustainable development,
- Assists Ministries and other governmental agencies with the creation and implementation of inter-agency projects and cross-sectoral initiatives to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- Supports the various Secretaries and Ministries by providing current information about opportunities offered by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations,
- Functions as a liaison or focal point to the various other governmental agencies and Ministries in order to strengthen cooperation and collaboration between institutions and sectors of society in the interest of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and implementing the principles of sustainable development, all of which are enshrined in the Millennium Declaration, Agenda 21, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI),
- Analyzes multilateral agreements, treaties, declarations, and plans of action from the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS) and other international and regional institutions in order to provide information and mechanisms for promoting progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,
- Evaluates Dominican public policy and provides recommendations to the President, and through him, to governmental agencies, Departments, and Ministries in order to facilitate achievement of

the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and coherence between Dominican policies and international agreements.

c. Work of COPDES on MDG Needs Assessment:

The Government of the Dominican Republic, under the auspices of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) and various Ministries, with the assistance of the U.N. Country Team in the Dominican Republic, the U.N. Millennium Project, and the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), began an inclusive and actively engaging multi-stakeholder process in December 2004 of elaborating a Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Needs Assessment. The Dominican Republic, as one of the eight pilot countries of the U.N. Millennium Project, only country of which to be located in the Western Hemisphere, and under the sole coordination of a Presidential Commission on the MDGs, has confronted questions, traditionally found in most Latin American and Caribbean countries, that challenge the achievement of the country's long-term development goals. The MDG Needs Assessment has served as a catalyst for flushing out answers to the most pivotal development questions. The MDG Needs Assessment addresses not only the interventions (i.e. goods, services, and infrastructure), but also the systemic and institutional changes needed to ensure the achievement of the MDGs come 2015. The MDG Needs Assessment in the Dominican Republic has served as a foundation for formulating the country's 2006 National Budget, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), fiscal reform, the drastic revision of the Dominican Republic's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), as well as the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).

d. The Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES), led by His Excellency Dr. Leonel Fernandez, Constitutional President of the Dominican Republic, is in charge of monitoring and evaluating the country's progress towards achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The Presidential Commission includes the participation of various sectors such as government, private sector, civil society, and the United Nations, as well as its Millennium Project.

Annexure (B-iv)

Partner Summaries

Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie (FORMIT)

ii) FORMIT

Summary - FORMIT:

a. FORMIT Foundation, a not-for-profit entity established in 1985 in Rome, Italy, is in Roster consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Since its establishment FORMIT supports the introduction and use of technology in sectors of collective interest in a complete independence from industry and technology suppliers.

b. FORMIT qualifies as a competent focal point to support the processes of technological innovation through scientific research, technical support, analysis and industrial, financial and socio-economic evaluation. FORMIT strategically and operationally supports Governments and Public Administrations in the successful utilization of technological innovation, integrating the needs of citizens and enterprises and the corresponding reaction of the public apparatus.

c. Particularly non-G8 Countries require systems and technology purchased by public tenders. These technologies are key to the internal socio-economic development, especially when aimed at improving the efficiency of Public Administrations, of Government and collective interest systems including public healthcare systems.

d. FORMIT believes that one of its primary missions is to support the non-G8 Countries in accessing information, knowledge, skills and experiences which enable them to maximize the benefits which they can obtain from ICT by supporting the public procurement process on one hand and supporting development aid in this particular field on the other.

e. Since the last 20 years FORMIT has supported the following projects and initiatives:

- Adoption of ICT by Governments and Administrations in Italy and Worldwide;
- Aided Ministries, Public Administrations, Public Bodies managing areas of collective interest to reap the advantages of technologies;
- Executed approximately 100 large scale projects to deploy ICT initiatives in the public sector;
- Supported Public Administrations to manage ICT projects whom overall value is more than 1,000 million Euro;
- Carried out training activities for over 1,000 industry researchers and about 8,000 officials skilled through FORMIT's Centre for Training Methodologies and Practices;
- Carried out its operations nationally and internationally, through locally established branches. to "ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies ... are available to all". ICTs can also play a vital part in helping us achieve the broader goals of the Millennium Declaration be it poverty eradication, democracy, governance, sustainable general socio-economic development.

Annexure (B-v)

Partner Summaries
'Give them a Hand'



Give Them A Hand

As an umbrella group comprising Airline Ambassadors, Kids Explore, HHS and What Moves You the partnership works towards resource mobilization and furthering the achievement of the MDGs.

- * **Airline Ambassadors International** - is an NGO based in the USA and focusing on the development of underprivileged children in inner cities and in rural communities around the world;
- * **Kids Explore** – is a Canadian NGO whose main focus is to develop programmes that can benefit aboriginal kids in coastal Canadian Communities;
- * **HHS Foundation** - is an NGO focused mainly on delivering aid to impoverished communities in DR with particular emphasis on health care and education. HHS collaborates with Airline Ambassadors International and Kids Explore;

Projects Executed

- * During 2004 Airline Ambassadors International delivered humanitarian aid and services to more than 20 counties around the world mostly in Latin America and the Caribbean valued in excess of \$5,000,000; They also partnered with the Government of El Salvador, Kiwanis International and Catholic Relief to build homes for 150 families affected by the earthquake of 2001;
- * HSS delivered 1200 wheelchairs throughout the Dominican Republic;
- * Medical missions to the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Haiti in 2004;
- * School and Hygiene kits, clothing, soccer balls, baseball gear and toys delivered to schools in Cabarete, Montellano and Jimani in the Dominican Republic including 13,000 school and library books;
- * Mustard Seed, Maxwell Home to the Bustamante Children's Hospital and the Percy Junior Hospital amongst other institutions in Jamaica receive continued support from the partnership;

Projects under development

- * With Kids Explore taking the lead Give Them A Hand is developing a programme with some resort hotels in the Dominican Republic by which visiting tourists would be requested to bring a book, a school bag, a shirt or some other item as their contribution to support education of underprivileged kids. With the support of the participating hotels you would develop drop off and collection points and a network to deliver these items to needy schools and communities. Give them a hand will work with the tourist board and the Ministry of Tourism to realize this outcome. Eventually this programme will be expanded throughout the Caribbean and include a cash contribution under a Give them a Hand education fund drop boxes in hotels.
- * Give Them a Hand has plans to build a school in Bombita in the Dominican Republic to replace a tented classroom that has no facilities other than chairs tables and a blackboard and to refurbish a school in Sosua, in Dominican Republic by the name of Sabaneta de Congrajos which is in an advanced state of disrepair.
- * Give them a hand will undertake a follow up research mission to the Dominican Republic in August.
- * Plans are afoot to stage a concert on the lawn of the United Nations to promote the Millennium Development Goals and to announce a fund raising initiative for the building of the schools.
- * In support of 'One Dollar for development'- a project furthering north- south partnerships in the area of reuse of technology, Give them A hand is assisting and advising the Mission of the Dominican Republic in planning the "Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement";

Annexure (C-i)

Agenda



Presidencia de la República Dominicana

SANTO DOMINGO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Mesa Redonda de Alto-Nivel / Desayuno sobre la Planificación de la Cumbre Regional de América Latina sobre el Fondo Digital de Solidaridad y Relaciones entre Sector Público y la Industria de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TICs)

! Hotel Santo Domingo – Santo Domingo, República Dominicana !

Sábado y Domingo, 09-10 Julio 2005

Llegada desde las ciudades de Nueva York y Roma a Santo Domingo

Domingo, 10 Julio 2005

6:00pm Reunión Preparatoria con la Delegación de las Naciones Unidas y la Fundación sobre la Sociedad de Información – FORMIT (Hotel Santo Domingo)

Lunes, 11 Julio 2005

8:30am **Desayuno / High Level Breakfast chaired by Honorable Mrs. Margarita Cedeno de Fernandez**, First Lady of the Dominican Republic (DEPRIDAM), (Hotel Santo Domingo)

Palabras de Bienvenida/Welcome Speech

Lic. John R. Gagain Jr., Director Ejecutivo de la Comisión Presidencial sobre los Objetivos del Milenio y el Desarrollo Sostenible (COPDES)

Palabras de Apertura/Opening Statement

Sra. Hanifa Mezoui, Jefa de la Sección de Sociedad Civil, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales (DESA), Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU)

Presentación sobre Sector Público y la Industria de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TICs)/Presentation on the role of information and communication in Public Sector.

Dr. Giovanni Bisogni, Presidente, Fundación sobre la Sociedad de Información – FORMIT introducing ‘One Dollar for Development’ project.

Dr. Vincenzo Aquaro, CEO, FORMIT Servizi, on linkages of ‘One Dollar for Development’ to investing in Development and the report of Jefferey Sachs on Needs Assessment of the Dominican Republic.

Dr. Aldo Antonelli, Fundación sobre la Sociedad de Información - FORMIT

Presentación de un Plan de Acción

Sra. Meena Sur, Oficial, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales (DESA), Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU)

Foro Abierto/Open Forum

- 11:00am **Reunión con el Señor Director de INDOTEL, el Dr. José Rafael Vargas (Despacho del Dr. José Rafael Vargas, INDOTEL)**
Ministerial Level meeting with Senior Director of INDOTEL, Dr. José Rafael Vargas
- 12:15pm **Tour y Saludos al Dr. Frederic Emam-Zade, Director Ejecutivo, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo - FUNGLODE (Sede de FUNGLODE, C/ Capitán Eugenia de Marchena, No. 15)**
Tour of FUNGLODE
- 1:30pm **Tour y Recepción con el Ing. José Armando Tavarez Rodríguez, Director del Instituto Tecnológico de las Américas – ITLA (Parque Cibernético – ITLA)**
Tour and Reception of ITLA hosted by Ing. José Armando Tavarez Rodríguez, Director del Instituto Tecnológico de las Américas – ITLA
- 5.00pm Meeting with Mr. Nikky Frabiancic, Resident Coordinator, UNDP

Martes, 12 Julio 2005

- 9:30am **Reunión Informal de la Delegación de las Naciones Unidas, Fundación FORMIT y las Instituciones del Gobierno Dominicano que formarán parte del Comité Organizador de la Cumbre Regional de América Latina sobre el Fondo Digital de Solidaridad y Relaciones entre Sector Público y la Industria de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación (TICs) (Hotel Santo Domingo)**
Meeting with technical team of INDOTEL
- 3:00pm Informal consultation of ‘One dollar for development’ project team

Martes, 13 Julio 2005

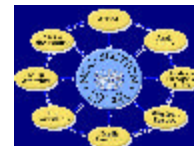
- 10:30am Meeting with Domingo Tavarez, Director General, OPTIC
- 12.30pm Meeting with Mr. Eddy Martínez, Director General CEI-RD,

Annexure (C-ii)

Statement by Ms. Michele Fedoroff

Annexure (C-iii)

Presentation by Mr. Bisogni titled 'One Dollar for Development'



“One Dollar for Development”

by
Mr. Giovanni Bisogni
President, FORMIT Foundation

FORMIT

30-Jun-05

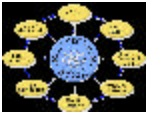
2

What are the goods with the most added value that can be transferred from developed to developing countries without cost?



FORMIT

What are the goods that can better contribute to achieve the MDGs ?



How can governmental policies for reducing the Digital Gap be improved?



The answer could be the e-government software reuse in Justice, Public Order, Healthcare, Welfare, Transport and Education areas;



FORMIT

Most of those applications and related best practices could be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use in developing countries to support local innovation and technological development;



FORMIT

The initiative will be developed through a powerful multi-stakeholder not for profit partnership which includes:

- United Nations;**
- Governments;**
- Civil Society;**
- Academia;**
- Industries;**



FORMIT

The LOGO of the initiative....



FORMIT



1 \$ is the symbolic price of the CD-ROM used to store the application conferred by donor Countries for the initiative;



The initiative would be developed at Regional and Country Level in 3 interconnected phases and could be supported by other 3 activities;



FORMIT

1. ICT Price Observatory:

Implement a price observatory on TLC/ICT Hardware and Services and on Healthcare High Tech Systems as an instrument to support negotiations of non-G8 Countries with multinational technology suppliers;



FORMIT

2. Technical, organizational and legal expertise



3. Training on the job for Officers involved in transferring the best practices in developing Countries



Annexure (C-iv)

Presentation by Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro titled, 'Linkages to the Millennium Project Report'



Linkages to the Millenium Project Report: Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro CEO, FORMIT Servizi

FORMIT

11-Jul-05



AS A PRACTICAL PLAN TO ACHIEVE THE MDGS

2

The MDGs include a commitment to "ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies are available to all"



Sustainable MDG-based strategies of developing countries require significant public investments to spur local scientific innovation and technological development.

The G-8 Countries have successfully developed and deployed several e-Government applications to improve governance and boost their socio-economic development.

Most of these applications could be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use in developing countries to support local innovation and technological development especially in the field of governance.



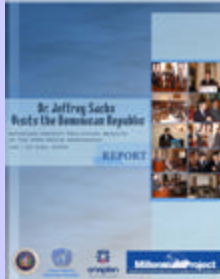
FORMIT



AND ITS FOCUS ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Dr. Sachs recognizes the role of private sector as a partner in laying out a practical plan to achieve the Millennium development goals

Venue:
National Palace, Las Caríátides Room
Date: April 27, 2005



Dr. Jeffrey Sachs - Special Advisor to the U.N. Secretary-General for the MDGs and Director of the U.N. Millennium Project – during his speech at the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs

Assessment **said** :

“(...) The Dominican Republic has rights under the Millennium Development Goals of telling companies “come, help us get updated, improve our technology, our inflation rates, our universities, our high schools” so that we not only have knowledge about computers, but also an information technology industry.

Those are the commitments made at international level and we must call all our partners within this process to join in.”



FORMIT



COMPLIMENTING THE ICT GOVERNANCE STRATEGY

This initiative can support the Dominican Republic in creating an enabling environment to mainstream ICT

Venue:
National Palace, Las Caríátides Room
Date: April 27, 2005



Dr. Leonel Fernandez, President of the Dominican Republic, in the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs Assessment **talking about the cybernetic park and the development of NAP of the Caribbean, said:**

“... the Dominican Republic, through this investment, would become a high technology generation center of excellence and we are thinking also (...) to create a high technology university for masters degrees and PhDs in Software products, Biotechnology, Robotics, Computer Science, etc (...) and we are working on this project so that the cybernetic park can become the Technological Corridor of the Americas and launch the Dominican Republic in a new paradigm of development that moves from a model of intensive labor which is what we have had until now to a gradual modification of all operations in all the work areas”.



FORMIT



AND ITS FOCUS ON PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT

Public Administration should encourage and enable by 2006 an internal environment conducive to ICT innovation, process re-engineering and re-qualifying human capital

Millennium Project - TEN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS



R.1 – Developing country governments should adopt development strategies bold enough to meet the MDGs targets for 2015 (...) To meet the 2015 deadline, we recommend that all countries have these strategies in place by 2006 (...)

R.5 – Developed and developing countries should jointly launch in 2005 a group of Quick Win actions to save and improve millions of lives and to promote economic growth. They should also launch a massive effort to build expertise at the community level (...) The massive training program of community-based workers should aim to ensure by 20015, that each local community has: expertise in public sector management (...)



FORMIT



AS A COMMON FRAMEWOK TO SUPPORT KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Public Administration should encourage a common ICT knowledge base framework through the transference of the expertise required for innovation

Millennium Project - TEN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS



R.2 – The MDGs based poverty reduction strategies should anchor the scaling up of public investments capacity building, domestic resource mobilization and official development assistance. They should also provide a framework for strengthening governance, promoting human rights, engaging civil society and promoting the private sector. (...) Promote mechanisms for transparent and centralized governance (...) involve CSOs in decision making and service delivery, and provide the resources for monitoring and evaluation.

R.3 – Developing country governments should craft and implement the MDGs based poverty reduction strategies in transparent and inclusive processes, working closely with CSOs, the domestic private sector and international partners.



FORMIT



AS A MODEL FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION

The aim of the initiative should be to promote best practices and good governance of ICT supplies as the key to the growth of competitiveness



Millennium Project - TEN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

R.6 – Developing country governments should align national strategies with such regional initiatives as the news partnerships for Africa's Development and Caribbean Community (and Common Market), and regional groups should receive increased direct donor support for regional projects. Regional development groups should :

- Be supported to identify, plan, and implement high priority cross-border infrastructure projects;
- Receive direct donor support to implement cross-border projects;
- Be encouraged to introduce and implement peer-review mechanisms to promote best practices and good governance.



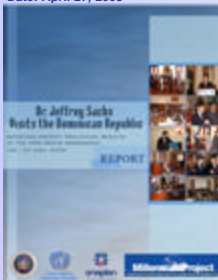
FORMIT



STRENGTHENING HUMAN CAPITAL AND BUILDING CAPACITY

The initiative seeks to mainstream and integrate ICTs towards sustainable development

Venue:
National Palace, Las Caridades Room
Date: April 27, 2005



Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) at the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs Assessment, **said** :

"... Mr. President, when I initially outlined the structure of COPDES upon its creation, together we realized the need of harnessing **"all the best"** that leaders throughout Dominican society have to offer. (...) **These leaders, who are technical experts, have realized that the MDGs are not a peripheral set of goals, but a framework for all, which will ensure our sustainable development.**"



FORMIT



CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE “DOMINICAN MODEL”

The success of the initiative needs a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder partnership involving donors, member states, CSOs, Academia, private sector and government

Venue:
National Palace, Las Cariátides Room
Date: April 27, 2005



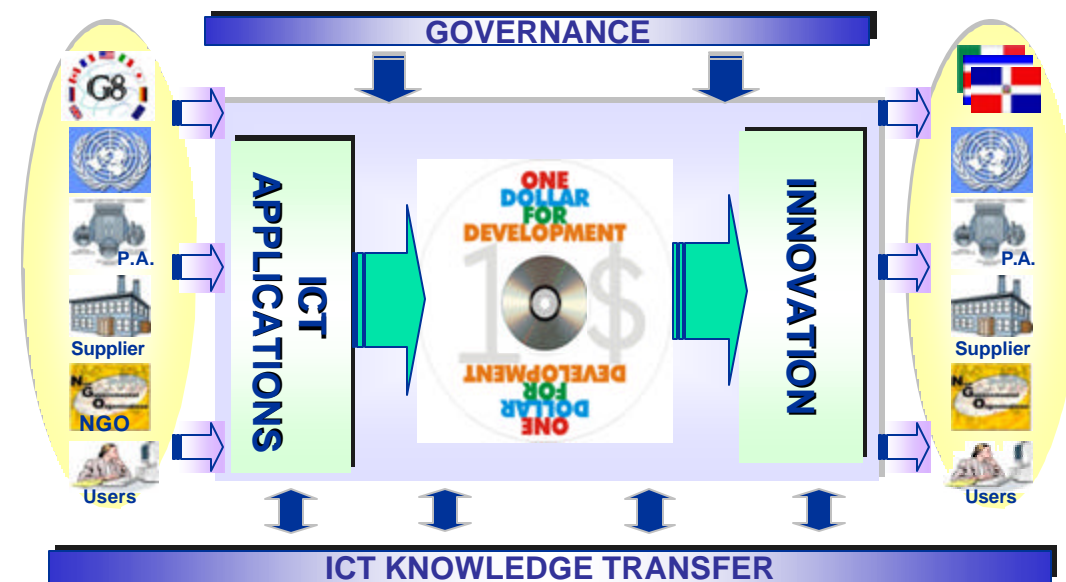
Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) at the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs Assessment, said :

the “Dominican Model” has converted itself into a system that includes: Nine working groups, more than 20 sub-groups and several sub-sub-groups; multisectoral plenary meetings, technical meetings, joint government – U.N. Country team meetings, Cabinet meetings, small working groups, meetings with donors, etc.; A structure that permits the U.N. Country Team to designate a counterpart agency or agencies, which provides constant, local level technical assistance for ensuring our achievement of the MDGs;



FORMIT

OVERALL SCENARIO



FORMIT

Annexure (C-v)

Paper by Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro titled, 'One Dollar for Development and Linkages to the Millennium Project Report'



FORMIT SERVIZI

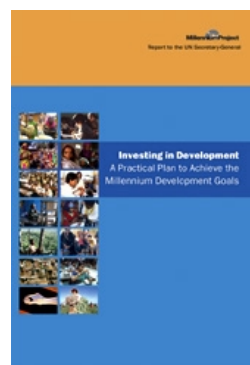
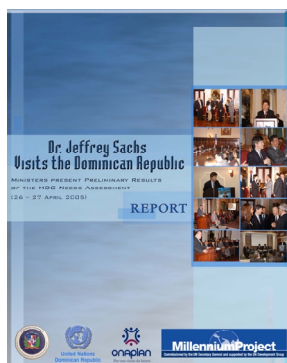
Servizi di monitoraggio e consulenza informatica e gestionale

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Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie
Ente Morale riconosciuto con status consultivo presso l'ONU



ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LINKAGES TO THE MILLENNIUM PROJECT REPORT



Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro
CEO, FORMIT Servizi S.p.A.



PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS · SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

July 11, 2005
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic

FORMIT SERVIZI S.p.A.

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Sede Legale e Operativa

00147 Roma - Italy - Via C. Conti Rossini, 26
Tel. +39.06.5130301 -Fax +39.06.5141385

Sede Operativa - 80143 Napoli

Centro Dir. Lotto G8 Via G. Porzio snc
Tel. +39.081.7879753 -Fax +39.081.7879756
www.formitservizi.com

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1 PREFACE

Information and Communication Technologies have implications on all aspects of society and the economy. This also means important challenges for the Government because laws need to be updated in order to support electronic

transactions; people need to be educated about new technologies; businesses must get online if they are to succeed; Government services should be available electronically. Together with natural, financial and human resources, information is now, in itself, of strategic value to states because it has produced opportunities for global competition and for the multinational development of industries. The field of Information and Communications Technology and related segments of the economy are growing faster than others. Growth pace, however, is closely correlated with the level of economic development.

Since the beginning of the ICTs, digital gaps have been growing between the developed counties and developing countries.

"One Dollar for Development" is an UN – ECOSOC NGOs Division initiative, proposed by the NGO Formit Foundation, based on no-cost software technology transfer from developed to developing counties at the symbolic price of one dollar.

The enormous potential of this no-profit initiative is its capacity to contribute to the reduction of digital gaps and could be easily utilized to serve the purposes of the economic and social development of developing countries through building strong partnerships as envisages in MDG goal 8.

"ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT"

E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATION REUSE INITIATIVE AT THE PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR

FORMIT's core proposal is the "One Dollar for Development" initiative.

The underlying rationale for this initiative is that sustainable MDG-based strategies of developing countries require significant public investments to spur local scientific innovation and technological development. The G-8 Countries have successfully developed and deployed several e-Government applications to improve governance and boost their socio-economic development. Such applications are already in use in many key areas such as Justice, Security, Healthcare, Welfare, Transport and Education. Without having to reinvest and at a fraction of the initial development costs, most of these applications could be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use in developing countries to support local innovation and technological development especially in the field of governance. The initiative aims at making available at no cost e-Government applications owned by developed countries to developing countries by encouraging promotion of North-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation, as an effective contribution to development and as a means to share and transfer good practices and technologies. The initiative urges donor countries and international organizations, including all those within the United Nations system, to strengthen their technical support to such activities.



In support of the "One Dollar for Development" initiative, developed countries owning such applications will make available their in use software to developing countries at a symbolic price of one dollar (the price of the CD-ROM used to store the application).

"One Dollar for Development" will be promoted through a powerful multi-stakeholder not-for-profit partnership which will include the United Nations, civil society, Academia and the Governments.

The initiative will be developed at regional and country level in three interconnected phases:

Phase I: Capacity Building.

Organisation of capacity building workshops in the Regions of the world, through the UN-NGO-IRENE network. These workshops will aim at transferring knowledge to officials of non-G8 countries in an effort to strengthen their human capital.

Phase II: Needs Assessment.

Initiates and puts in place methodologies and actions to assess the ICT needs of Governments in interested non-G8 countries. The needs assessment will go from the high political level to the strictly operational level and will be integrated with the identification of pilot initiatives.

Phase III: Development of pilot initiatives.

Launch of pilot initiatives as vehicle to promote best practices and good governance. Identify software applications in developed countries to meet the requirements emerging from the needs assessment in Phase II, arrange the transfer of such software applications from donor countries to non-G8 countries at a symbolic price of one dollar. Support non-G8 countries in the local customization of those one-dollar applications encouraging local human resources, local entrepreneurs and public-private partnerships.


2 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A PRACTICAL PLAN TO ACHIEVE THE MDGS

“One dollar for Development” is a practical initiative to support developing countries to achieve the MDGs. In order to reach the targets set by the MDGs, this initiative is structured as a sort of Plan on Action organized in three interconnected phases:

- **Phase I: Capacity Building.** Organization of capacity building workshops at regional level through the UN-NGO-IRENE network with the scope of transferring knowledge in an effort to strengthen their human capital;
- **Phase II: Needs Assessment.** Initiates and puts in place methodologies and actions to assess the ICT needs of Governments. The needs assessment will go from the high political level to the strictly operational level and will be integrated with the identification of pilot applications;
- **Phase III: Launch of pilot applications to validate the initiative.** Identify software applications in developed countries to meet the requirements emerging from the needs assessment in Phase II, arrange the transfer of such software applications from donor countries to developing countries at a symbolic price of one dollar. Support non-G8 countries in the local customization of those one-dollar applications encouraging local human resources, local entrepreneurs and public-private partnerships.


11-Jul-05

2



AS A PRACTICAL PLAN TO ACHIEVE THE MDGS



The MDGs include a commitment to "ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies are available to all"

Sustainable MDG-based strategies of developing countries require significant public investments to spur local scientific innovation and technological development.

The G-8 Countries have successfully developed and deployed several e-Government applications to improve governance and boost their socio-economic development.

Most of these applications could be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use in developing countries to support local innovation and technological development especially in the field of governance.

3 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ITS FOCUS ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

During his second visit of Dominican Republic, Prof. Sachs underlined the role of private sector as a partner in laying out a practical plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. He also emphasized that modern public systems need strong public-private partnerships as indispensable element for the growth of competitiveness in the economic system.

“One Dollar For Development” initiative aims at making available at no cost e-Government applications owned by developed countries to developing countries by encouraging promotion of North-South cooperation, NGOs Forging Powerful Partnerships: Political, Public and Private. It will promote and facilitate this kind of partnerships in order to support the development of ICT systems in non-G8 countries as the greatest challenge to achieving the MDGs. One of the main object is to encourage local independent information technology industry that is reliable, rigorous, and updated on the status of arts of ICT but in the same time sustainable and compatible with the true socio-economic potential of the country, with its governance strategy, with its human resources.

11-Jul-05

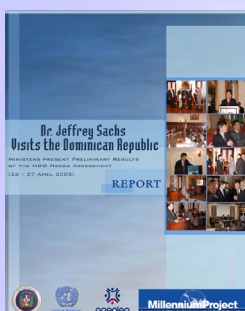
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AND ITS FOCUS ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Dr. Sachs recognizes the role of private sector as a partner in laying out a practical plan to achieve the Millennium development goals

Venue:
National Palace, Las Cariátides Room
Date: April 27, 2005



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Assessment **said** :

“(...) The Dominican Republic has rights under the Millennium Development Goals of telling companies “come, help us get updated, improve our technology, our inflation rates, our universities, our high schools” so that we not only have knowledge about computers, but also an information technology industry.

Those are the commitments made at international level and we must call all our partners within this process to join in.”




4 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT COMPLIMENTING THE ICT GOVERNANCE STRATEGY

The President of Dominican Republic, Dr. Leonard Fernandez – well conscious about the role of ICTs as main catalyst in multi-lateral collaborative initiatives to achieve the MDGs – is leading the government's ICT investment strategy with the ambitious scope to transform the Dominican Republic in a high technology center of excellence and an ICT point of reference for all the Caribbean region. The Cybernetic Park and Las Americas Institute of Technology (ITLA) look like solid and reliable realities and with a well-addressed investment strategy can contribute to thrive the ICT development of the country.

“One Dollar For Development” doesn't want to modify local ICT innovation strategy; but even from its “micro-economic” point of view, it creates a sort of “multiplication effect” of the ICT investment already budgeted and for that it could strengthen The Dominican Republic ICT governance investment strategy. Without having to reinvest - and at a fraction of the initial development costs - some of applications coming from developed countries, can be easily duplicated, re-deployed and put in use by local ICT centers of excellence, to support Dominican innovation and technological development - especially in the field of governance.

11-Jul-05

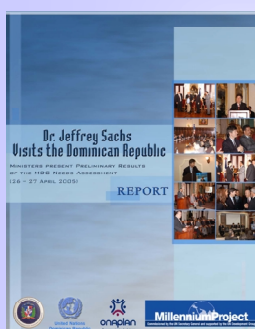
4



COMPLIMENTING THE ICT GOVERNANCE STRATEGY

This initiative can support the Dominican Republic in creating an enabling environment to mainstream ICT

Venue:
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Dr. Leonel Fernandez, President of the Dominican Republic, in the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs Assessment talking about the cybernetic park and the development of NAP of the Caribbean, said:

“... the Dominican Republic, through this investment, would become a high technology generation center of excellence and we are thinking also (...) to create a high technology university for masters degrees and PhDs in Software products, Biotechnology, Robotics, Computer Science, etc (...) and we are working on this project so that the cybernetic park can become the Technological Corridor of the Americas and launch the Dominican Republic in a new paradigm of development that moves from a model of intensive labor which is what we have had until now to a gradual modification of all operations in all the work areas”.




5 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ITS FOCUS ON PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT

The report of the **Millennium Project** emphasizes that the key to escaping the poverty trap is to raise the economy's capital stock including human capital. Additionally, it recommends a big push of basic investments between now and 2015 in Public Administration, human capital and key infrastructure. In support of the implementation of the MDGs as highlighted in **Recommendation 1**, Public Administration must encourage, enable and put in place by 2006 an internal environment conducive to ICT innovation and knowledge transfer. This can be achieved further by launching "Quick Win Actions" and massive training programme of community based workers focusing on expertise in public sector management as per **Recommendation 5**.

"One Dollar For Development" initiative wants to be one of those "**Quick Win Actions**" mentioned in the Professor Sachs report as an additional element for the growth of competitiveness in the economic system of developing countries. These quick transfer actions are focused on public sector management, through the delivery of specific Public Administration systems and services - already tested, developed and put in use by donors - and through the local redefining and the re-qualifying of human capital and professional roles. The initiative will be developed at regional and country level through their interconnected phases (*Capacity Building, Needs Assessment and Development of pilot transfer projects*) mentioned before, starting at the end of 2005 and with evaluation milestones on 2007, 2010 and 2015.

11-Jul-05




5

AND ITS FOCUS ON PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT



Public Administration should encourage and enable by 2006 an internal environment conducive to ICT innovation, process re-engineering and re-qualifying human capital

Millennium Project - TEN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS



R.1 – Developing country governments should adopt development strategies bold enough to meet the MDGs targets for 2015 (...) To meet the 2015 deadline, we recommend that all countries have these strategies in place by 2006 (...)

R.5 – Developed and developing countries should jointly launch in 2005 a group of Quick Win actions to save and improve millions of lives and to promote economic growth. They should also launch a massive effort to build expertise at the community level (...) The massive training program of community-based workers should aim to ensure by 20015, that each local community has: expertise in public sector management (...)

6 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A COMMON FRAMEWOK TO SUPPORT KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

In accordance with **Recommendation 2 and 3**, a common framework of knowledge as a reference model for global cooperation must be created for all those interested in acquisition, management and allocation processes, whether public or private. It is therefore necessary to create cultural and environmental conditions capable of accelerating the process of knowledge transfer proposing and supporting a permanent exchange framework amongst various stakeholders including local administrations and the world of ICT suppliers, for the proper diffusion of knowledge linked to the acquisition and management of technologies.

“One Dollar For Development” can accelerate this process of knowledge transfer. Sharing best practices and software applications needs a permanent exchange framework amongst all the stakeholders:

- **donor countries** have to promote and encourage the technology transfer, facilitating the creation of effective partnerships among governments, public administrations, Civil Society, NGOs, ICT providers;
- **developing countries**, have to create all the environmental conditions to facilitate the knowledge transfer, ensuring that software applications acquired from donors will be compatible and sustainable with regard of local resources, infrastructures, ICT industries, high technology center of excellence and academia, local entrepreneurs, and with their domestic administrations models.

11-Jul-05

6



AS A COMMON FRAMEWOK TO SUPPORT KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Public Administration should encourage a common ICT knowledge base framework through the transference of the expertise required for innovation



Millennium Project - TEN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

R.2 – The MDGs based poverty reduction strategies should anchor the scaling up of public investments capacity building, domestic resource mobilization and official development assistance. They should also provide a framework for strengthening governance, promoting human rights, engaging civil society and promoting the private sector. (...) Promote mechanisms for transparent and centralized governance (...) involve CSOs in decision making and service delivery, and provide the resources for monitoring and evaluation.

R.3 – Developing country governments should craft and implement the MDGs based poverty reduction strategies in transparent and inclusive processes, working closely with CSOs, the domestic private sector and international partners.



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7 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A MODEL FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION

The **Recommendation 6** well summarizes and highlights most of the linkages to the Millennium project - previously presented in this paper. In order to adopt the no-cost e-governance applications deployed by donor countries, developing countries must be encouraged to accept best practices and good governance solutions and to align their national strategies with regional and global initiatives. It means that those countries should be supported by multilateral and bilateral techno-financial institutions and agencies to develop high priorities infrastructure projects and should receive direct donor support to implement cross-border projects.

“**One Dollar for Development**” is a multi donor initiative that could provides important assistance to developing countries in a new form of multi-stakeholder partnership – linking governments, the private sector, NGOs and international organizations in informal and formal cooperation. Under the umbrella of United Nations, with the management of the ECOSOC - NGOs Section, this initiative **can become a practical model for global cooperation** and it could create a common international framework for exchange experiences, for learning among best practices and errors already done by donors (that should not to be repeated) and for attracting private investment for ICT development.

11-Jul-05

7



AS A MODEL FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION

The aim of the initiative should be to promote best practices and good governance of ICT supplies as the key to the growth of competitiveness



Millennium Project - TEN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

R.6 – Developing country governments should align national strategies with such regional initiatives as the news partnerships for Africa's Development and Caribbean Community (and Common Market), and regional groups should receive increased direct donor support for regional projects. Regional development groups should :

- Be supported to identify, plan, and implement high priority cross-border infrastructure projects;
- Receive direct donor support to implement cross-border projects;
- Be encouraged to introduce and implement peer-review mechanisms to promote best practices and good governance.



8 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT STRENGTHENING HUMAN CAPITAL AND BUILDING CAPACITY

ICTs are not the solution in and of themselves but powerful tools able to support countries in their economical and social growth. “**One Dollar for Development**” initiative is based on the belief, that, even through contributing to low-cost transfer of e-government services and “*on status of arts*” software applications are useful for overcoming the digital gap between developed and developing countries, it is equally important to be able to use that technology, understand its potential but also its limit, evaluate its benefits but also its risks, monitoring its effects; it means that ICTs must be referred in a context where human capital plays the key role. In other words to ensure sustainable development in developing countries, it is also necessary to reconsider local administration framework:

- Redefining and rationalizing its own internal organizational processes;
- Redefining and re-qualifying human capital and professional roles in the administration, reinforcing and evaluating the capacity to internally create a new class of public officials that can dominate and take a real advantage for using technologies coming by this initiative.

A collaborative effort should come from this U.N. Initiative, during its “**Capacity Building**” **Phase 1**, bringing together key players from international NGOs organizations, G-8 national governments, development workers and multinational technical and statistical officers with the scope of transferring knowledge in an effort to strengthen their human capital and during the “**Need Assessment**” **Phase II**.

11-Jul-05

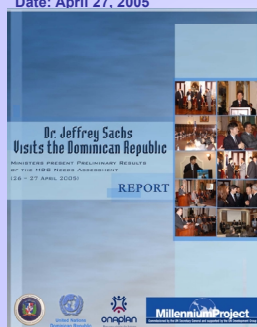
8



STRENGTHENING HUMAN CAPITAL AND BUILDING CAPACITY

The initiative seeks to mainstream and integrate ICTs towards sustainable development

Venue:
National Palace, Las Cariátides Room
Date: April 27, 2005



Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) at the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs Assessment, **said** :

“... Mr. President, when I initially outlined the structure of COPDES upon its creation, together we realized the need of harnessing “**all the best**” that leaders throughout Dominican society have to offer. (...) **These leaders, who are technical experts, have realized that the MDGs are not a peripheral set of goals, but a framework for all, which will ensure our sustainable development.**”



9 ONE DOLLAR FOR DEVELOPMENT CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE “DOMINICAN MODEL”

A realistic and pragmatic approach have to considerate that even though “**One dollar for Development**” will provide no-cost software applications for developing countries, some measures and actions must be taken for environmental and technological absorption and adaptation of the acquired technology to local conditions. In some case this U.N. Initiative could be very costly and time-consuming if the receiving country is not ready and mature to build up that common framework - necessary to achieve the MDGs but also requested to start up this U.N. Initiative - and in some case it could not be considered convenient or even feasible.

Dominican Republic is well-involved in process of achieving the MDGs and has launched its own common framework, as a multisectoral structure, led by President Fernandez and various Ministries, referred to as the **Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development** (COPDES), converted itself into what other Member States at U.N., development experts, professors and others have called the “**Dominican Model**”. By identifying and establishing new form of cooperation with multi-stakeholders, linking governments, Academia, the private sector, NGOs and international organizations, supported by a clear and farsighted governmental strategy for development, they have already presents the **preliminary results of the MDG needs assessment** and through its model, the Dominican Republic is ready right now to implement and take advantage of the “**One Dollar for Development**” initiative.

11-Jul-05
10



CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE “DOMINICAN MODEL”

The success of the initiative needs a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder partnership involving donors, member states, CSOs, Academia, private sector and government

Venue:
National Palace, Las Carihídes Room
Date: April 27, 2005



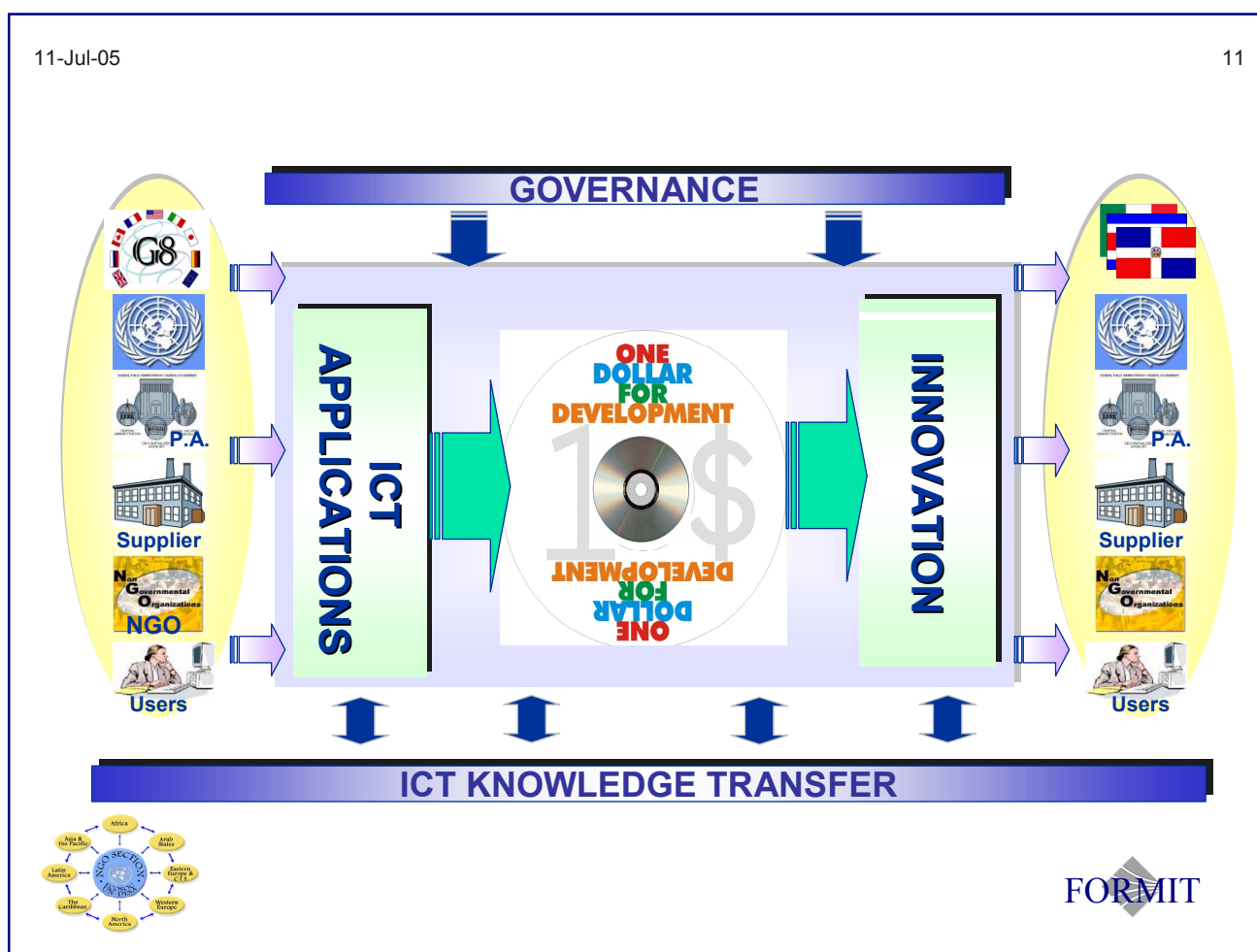
Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES) at the Presentation of the Preliminary Results of the MDG Needs Assessment, **said :**

the “Dominican Model” has converted itself into a system that includes: Nine working groups, more than 20 sub-groups and several sub-sub-groups; multisectoral plenary meetings, technical meetings, joint government – U.N. Country team meetings, Cabinet meetings, small working groups, meetings with donors, etc.; A structure that permits the U.N. Country Team to designate a counterpart agency or agencies, which provides constant, local level technical assistance for ensuring our achievement of the MDGs;




10 OVERALL SCENARIO

This slide draws out the overall scenario of “**One Dollar for Development**” with all its elements introduced in this paper, focusing on the important role of multi-stakeholders in building a strong framework to facilitate the knowledge and the technology transfer and good governance as the pillars to creating a dynamic economy and support developing countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.....(work in progress).....



11 REFERENCES

Millennium Project, Report to the UN Secretary-General, **"Investing in Development" A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals** - Jeffrey D. Sachs, USA 2005;

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"Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio", - Comisión Presidencial Objetivos del Milenio-El Desarrollo Sostenible, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas República Dominicana 2004;

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Science, Technology, and Innovation, **"Innovation: Applying Knowledge in Development"**, Achieving the Millennium Goals – Calestous Juma - Lee Yee-Cheong, USA 2005;

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"The governance of ICT Supplies as key of the Growth of Competitiveness", - 5th Latin Media, IT & Telecommunications Conference, March 7, 2005 - United Nations, Vincenzo Aquaro paper.

Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies, Newly revised and expanded edition", - W. Behrens, P.M. Hawranek, Vienna 1991;

12 BRIEF CV: VINCENZO AQUARO, CEO, FORMIT SERVIZI S.p.A.



Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro: 1990 - Degree in Electronic Engineering; 15 years of work experience in progressive senior management ICT. He started his carrier in 1990 as stager at European Space Agency – ESTEC – The Netherlands. In 1991, during his army period, as software engineer in the Italian Navy. From 1992 to 1998 at EIS Elettronica Ingegneria dei Sistemi S.p.A. (an ICT subsidiary company of Telecom Italia) he worked first as analyst and software developer (1992), then as Team Leader (1994), then as Project leader (1995), then as Account Manager (1995) and the last two years as Account & Business Manager for Public Administration in Defense market (1996-1998). In 1998 he founded Aquaro & Co. consulting and with

his own company - as senior partner - he started to support industries and Public Administrations Operations in ICT projects. From 1998 to 2000 he started to collaborate with Formit Foundation as ICT expert in Feasibility studies and as senior consultant. From 2000 he is CEO and Manager Director of Formit Servizi S.p.A. Under his leadership, the company has become from a start-up company (Formit Servizi was founded in Dic.1999) to one of the leader Italian ICT consulting firms.

He is also advisor of Formit Foundation for project management activities, advisor of the ICT Division of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the 4 members of the Guidance Committee for the re-organization of the ICT Division of the National Institute of Social Insurance.

Formit Servizi is the society leader in Italy in the independent monitoring and evaluation of markets and contracts of the ICT and it supports Italian Public Administration to manage and monitor ICT contracts whose value amount over one Billion EU Euro. Formit Servizi supports the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Economics and Finance, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the Custom Agency, the Revenue Agency, the land Register Agency, the, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, The Italian Institute for the Foreign Trade, National Institute of Social Insurance. Formit Servizi is also ICT strategic partner of Ernst & Young and of Bain & Company in two different Italian joint ventures supporting the National Institute of Accident Insurance at Work and for the Ministry of Agriculture.

Formit Servizi is a subsidiary company under full control of the Italian FORMIT Foundation Non Governmental Organization (NGO) in Roster Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (UN). With Formit Foundation he was involved to organize and manage the first “International Programme for non-G8 Countries on the Management of Public Procurement of Technologies in the ICT and Healthcare Areas”. The capacity building and training workshop conducted by FORMIT organized for procurement supervisor targeted at high officials of Public Administrations of non-G8 countries at the FAO HQ was supported by the Chief, NGO Section DESA in accordance with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31. The workshop was held at Rome during the week from 6 -10 December 2004. He is also supporting Formit Foundation to promote, support and develop the UN –ECOSOC - NGO Section project “One Dollar for Development”.

Annexure (C-vi)

Presentation by Ms. Meena Sur titled, 'Project Background and Plan of Action';



UN-NGO-IRENE Presents

"One Dollar for Development"

**Mainstreaming ICT's towards Achieving the
Millennium Development Goals**

30-Jun-05

2

Background

Preliminary activities leading to the preparation for the Initiative:

- 1. International Programme for Non-G8 Countries on the Management of Public Procurement of Technologies in the ICT and Healthcare Areas at FAO, Rome: 6 to 10 December 2004;**

OUTPUT:

- **Proposal to initiate "One Dollar For Development";**
- **Proposal to further capacity building of Non G-8 through UN-NGO-IRENE at the regional level;**



Background (2)

2. Fifth Latin Media, IT & Telecommunications Conference, 7 March 2005, United Nations, NY; FORMIT presents paper on the “Governance of ICT supplies as key to the growth of competitiveness”;

OUTPUT:

A recommendation to develop a common framework to support knowledge transfer;



FORMIT

Background (3)

3. Participation and presentation by FORMIT on 10th March at the NGO Forum in preparation of the HLS of ECOSOC, United Nations, NY;

OUTPUT:

Statement at the NGO Forum (E/2005/NGO/1) outlines “One Dollar For Development”;



FORMIT

Background (4)

- 3. Participation and presentation by FORMIT at the Ministerial Breakfast Roundtable on 30 June 2005 of the HLS of ECOSOC, United Nations, NY;**

OUTPUT:

Invitation by the Presidential Commission on the MDGs and Sustainable Development (COPDES) for a needs assessment and Regional conference Planning mission chaired by Honorable Primera Dama de la Republica Dominicana, Dra. Margarita Cedenó de Fernandez



FORMIT

Background (5)

- 3. Participation and presentation by FORMIT at the Ministerial Breakfast Roundtable on 1 July 2005 of the HLS of ECOSOC, United Nations, NY on the theme of NGOs forging powerful partnerships: Political, Public and Private;**

OUTPUT:

Launch of "One Dollar for Development" under UN-NGO-IRENE and "Give them a hand" Initiative



FORMIT



Proposed project and plan of Action: Ms. Meena Sur



30-Jun-05

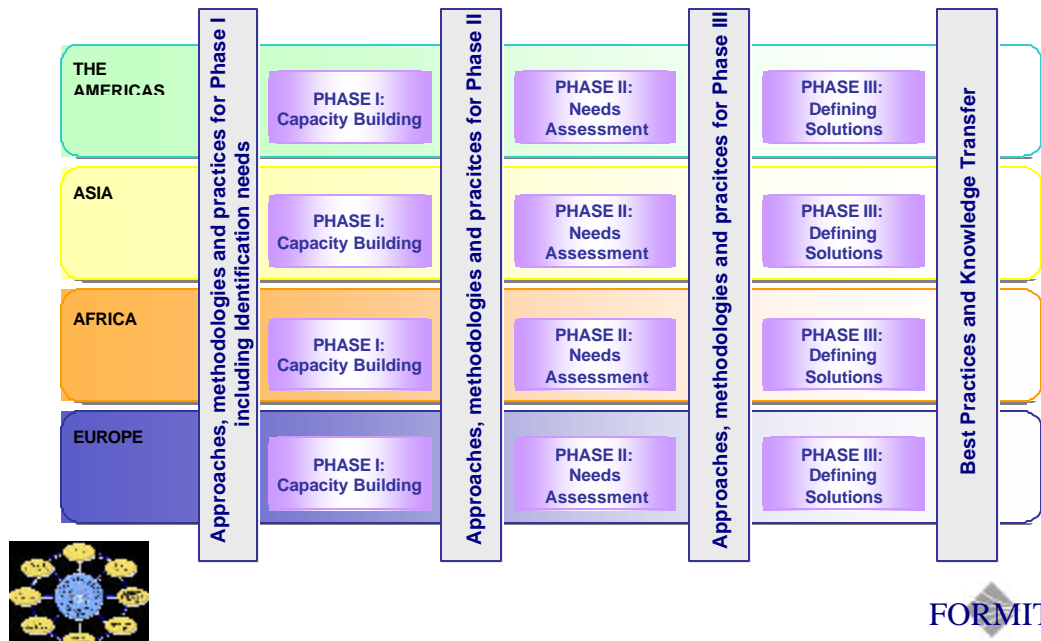
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“One Dollar For Development” plan of action

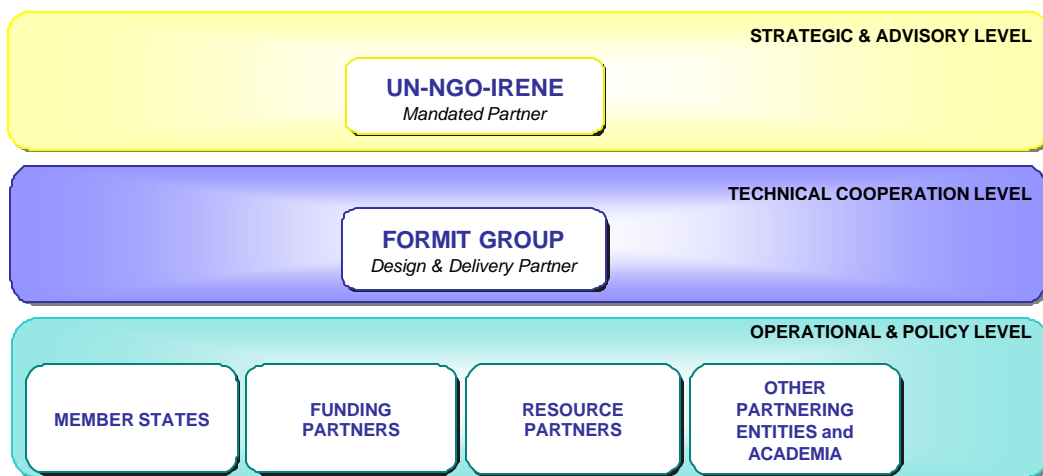
- PHASE I:** Capacity building workshop at Regional Level through UN-NGO-IRENE;
- PHASE II:** Receive needs assessment report from country level and identify a pilot project with UN-NGO-IRENE;
- PHASE III:** Build and launch initiative “One Dollar For Development”;



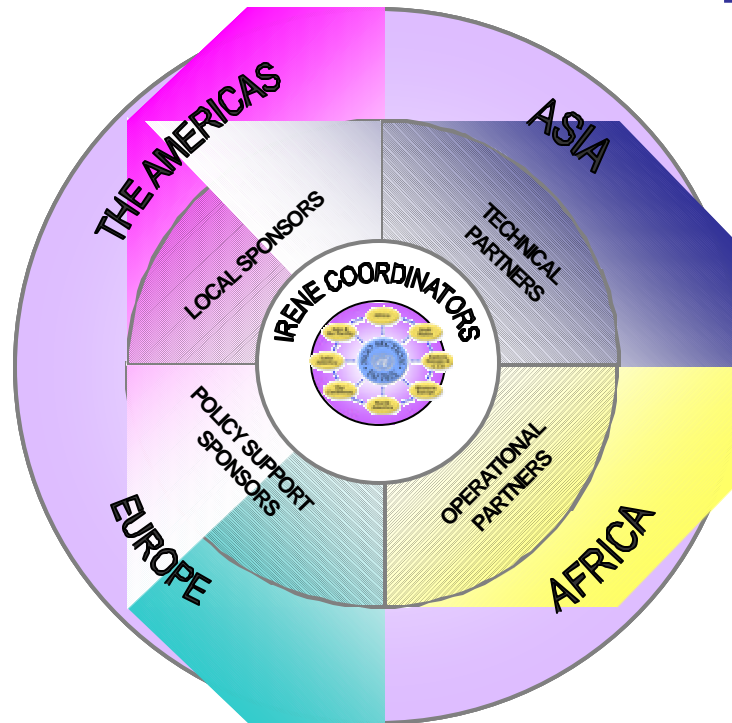
“One dollar for Development” Implementation Scenario



Proposed Implementation Partners



Structure of the Partnership



FORMIT

Proposed Phase I:

**1st Regional Conference for Non-G8
Countries on the Management of Public
Procurement of Technologies in the ICT.**

**Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Mid - October 2005**



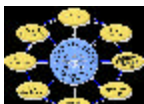
FORMIT

Proposed Phase I: 1st Regional Conference

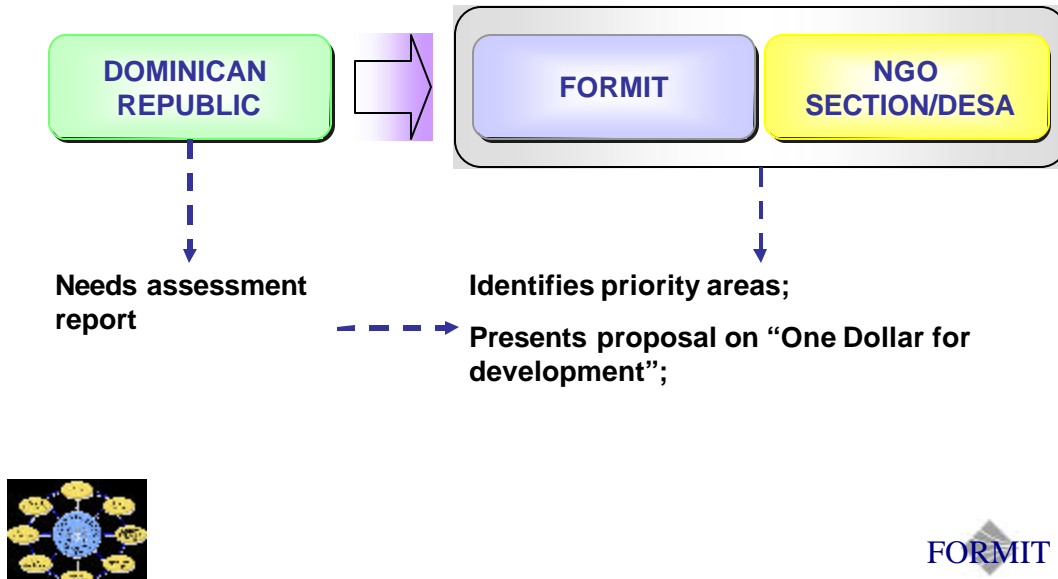


Partnership roles specific to Dominican Republic

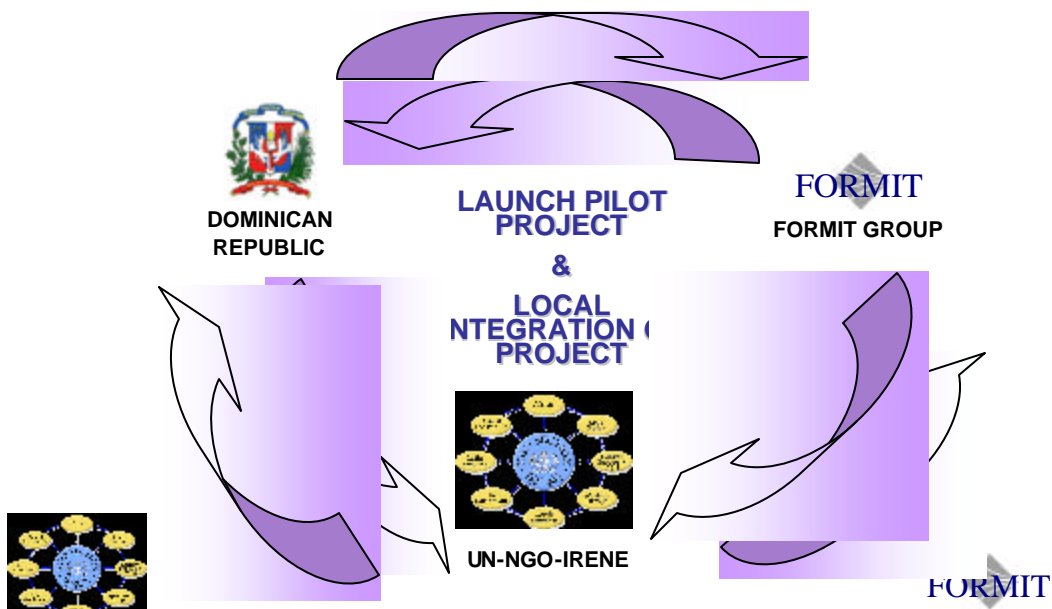
- UNITED NATIONS
- UN-NGO-IRENE Coordinators
- FORMIT GROUP
- THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- DESPACHO PRIMERA DAMA
- GIVE THEM A HAND
- COPDES
- DIGITAL SOLIDARITY FUND (and other Policy Partners)



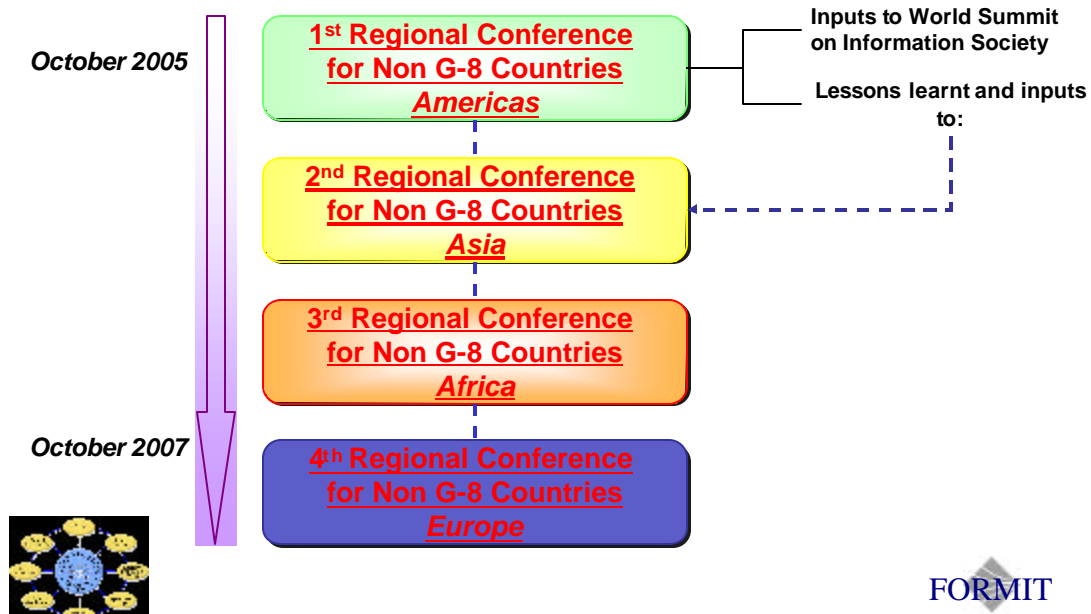
Proposed Phase II: Receive needs assessment report from country level



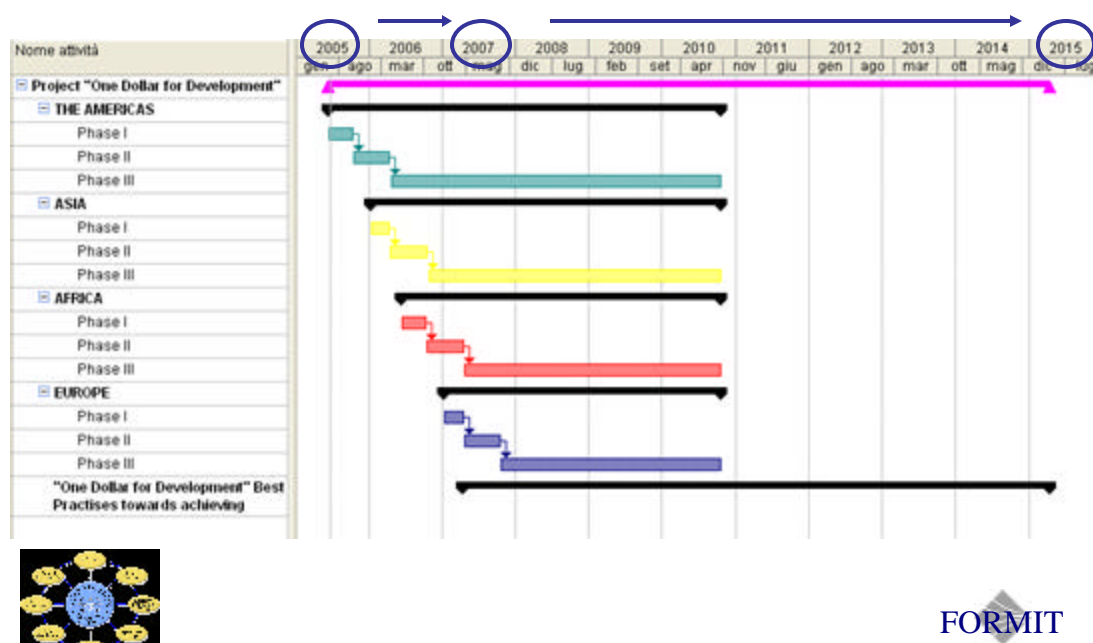
Proposed Phase III: Build and launch project "One Dollar for Development"



Plan of Action for Phase I



Proposed Gantt



A multi-sectoral Solution:

Five overlapping sub-systems-
science, technology, economy, politics
and general culture-influence the
process of economic growth.....



Annexure (C-vii)

Presentation by ITLA;



WHO WE ARE ?



A higher education technical institute specializing in bilingual professional-technical training in the areas of high technology which follows the technical college model. Its areas of specialization are: Information Technology, Multimedia, Mechatronics, Software Engineering, and coming soon Telecommunications, Entrepreneurship, Call/Contact Center.



BENEFITS IN CHOOSING ITLA

“On line” academic services, such as registration, student information, etc.

- Access to wireless Campus-Internet.
- Technological Library, Cafeteria, Bookstore, Copy Center, Sports Area, Gymnasium, Extracurricular Activities.
- FREE and efficient Transportation.



OUR ALLIANCE

Among our benefits we can highlight the cooperation agreements with the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC), as well as the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (UASD), the Universidad Católica Tecnológica del Cibao (UCATECI), the Universidad Tecnológica del Sur (UTESUR), the Universidad Central del Este (UCE) and the Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE).

PROGRAMS



Centers of Excellency of:

- Information Technology
- Multimedia
- Mechatronics
- Software development
- Telecommunications
- Entrepreneurship
- Call Contact Center
- English school.

Academic Offers:

1. **Technical/Practical Engineer**
Technical-Practical (Associates)
2 Year Level. Double international
degree (American College).
Transfer Option to: National &
International Universities.
2. **Specialized Technician.**
One year Level. National degree.
3. **International Certification.**
Industry Certification with
international validity.

PROGRAMS DEFINITIONS

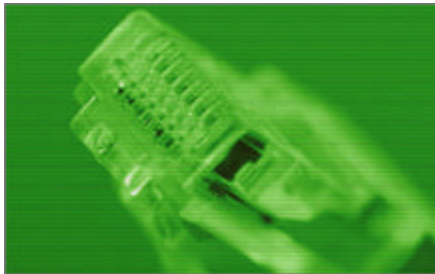
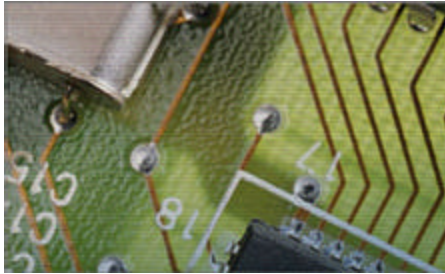


Information Technology

Information Technology is a growing industry, essential to economic and commercial development. New technology demands preparation of both students and professionals in order to obtain the Standard certifications of the industry.

- For this reason the Center for **Information Technology's** principal objective is to be a center of excellence in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean offering training geared towards the area of Information Technology, training specialists and professionals with practical knowledge that will allow them to become leaders within their work places.

Information Technology PROGRAMS



- Cisco Certified Networking Associate (CCNA)
- Cisco Certified Networking Professional (CCNP)
- IT essentials I
- IT essentials II
- Panduit Network Infrastructure Essentials (PNIE)
- Unix
- Solaris
- Linux +

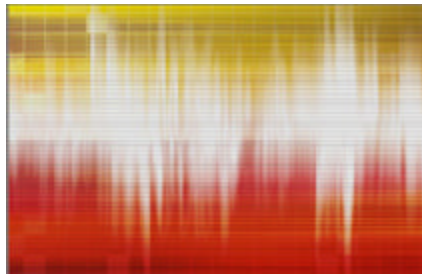
PROGRAMS DEFINITIONS



MULTIMEDIA

In the same manner of the other Centers of Excellence, the Multimedia Center is conceived under the general vision of ITLA. Its objective is to provide its students with academic instruction with a primary specialization in Multimedia, always keeping them up to date with the latest developments and most modern specialized training methods. In addition to providing the added value of skills and international certification, it allows the student to easily insert him/herself in the local and international multimedia work force.

MULTIMEDIA PROGRAMS



COURSES:

- Expert in Graphic Design
- Expert in Web Page Design
- Expert in Desktop Publishing Web
- Expert in Desktop Publishing
- Expert in animation 2D/3D
- Associates in Multimedia



MECATRONICS

The Mechatronics Center arises from the growing demand for qualified personnel in high technology with respect to industrial manufacturing and/or assembly processes with the need of training knowledgeable personnel in automation and robotics, and computer assisted design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM), industrial electronics for the design of products, plastics and computer numerical control machinery (CNC) in the new industrial processes, Mechatronics can meet said demand.

Mecatronics Programs



MACHINE VISION
La visión artificial de los objetos



DFMA
Marca registrada por Boothroyd Dewhurst, Inc.



CAD
Diseño Asistido por Computadora

COURSES

- Specialized Technician in General Mechanics
- Specialized Technician in Industrial Electronics
- Specialized Technician in Injection Molds
- Specialized Technician in Computer Assisted Design (CAD)
- Specialized Technician in Automated Controls



SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

The Center for software Engineering is geared toward the creation of academic programs that promote the development of applications, using as a basis the new tendencies of Software Engineering, models, best practices and international standards.



Academic Offer

We offer preparation for professionals in the field of technology as well as for high school graduates who seek integral training in concepts and implementation, in a manner which immediately incorporates the work environment.

Specialized Technicians

Superior Technician in Software Engineering

Objective: To provide high school graduates and university students with the tools to be competent in the area of technology and business.

Certificate in Quality of Software Development

Objective: To provide the foundations, practices and techniques for the establishing of a system of quality in the development and maintenance of software.

International Certifications

MCSE. Microsoft Certified System Engineer.

MCSA. Microsoft Certified Systems Administrator.

MCAD. Microsoft Certified Application Developer.

MCSD. Microsoft Certified Solution Developer.

MCDBA. Microsoft Certified Database Administrator.

Certificate in Computer Programming. ICarnegie Certification

Certificate in Software Systems Development (SSD).

ICarnegie Certification

Specialized Courses

Java



CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF CALL/CONTACT CENTER

Conscious of the need to create a qualified work force and taking into account the current investor need for Call Centers, the Instituto Tecnológico de Las Américas, conjunctly with the Center of Exportation and Investment of the Dominican Republic and its Investment Promotion team in the area of call/contact centers of the CEI-RD, searched for immediate solutions and have come up with a project identified as the Specialized Training in Call/Contact Centers as developmental support in this area.

- Therefore both institutions have developed an accessible and practical training for the Call/Contact Centers setting their sights on obtaining a greater result in the increase of productivity, efficiency and quality. The programs are adapted to the needs of each and every Call/Contact Center established in the country and these resources are being developed in English as well as Spanish, recognizing the need of the country to possess a qualified work force in both languages and with punctual efforts in the sector of Call/Contact Centers.
- Academic Offer:
- ITLA is charged with giving a series of courses which shall include the following subjects: Sales, Customer Service, Communication and Telephone Etiquette, Equipment Integration, Negotiation, Voice Techniques, Billing Techniques, Leadership, Coaching, Monitoring, Stress Control, Time Management, Call/Contact Center Administration, Management and Supervision of Call/Contact Centers, Accent Reduction, Neutralization of Accents, Accent Adoption, Cultural Crossover, Call/Contact Center Functions, and Quality Control.

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN TELECOMMUNICATION

This marvelous project consists of the placement of the best center for technical preparation in the area of regional telecommunications. We shall operate the best laboratories with qualified instructors and double degree academic programs by which the students can obtain a national degree, an international certification and an associates degree from the United States.

All of these facilities are offered in first instance to the best students of the nation, with academic and ethical honors who are chosen by the selection process.

Which is why the Center of Excellence's principal objective is:

Create the amount of technical professionals that satisfies the work demand of the national and regional telecommunications industry.

Favor the national merit students with academic scholarships that will allow them to enroll in said programs.

Graduate technicians with an excellent formation in academia grades recognized both nationally and internationally.

Academic Offer:

Telecommunication Technology Engineering



ITLA Language School

- Due to a strategic alliance between Instituto Tecnológico Las Américas and Native American English Service we are able to present you with the ITLA Language School, dedicated to providing the best language service in the Dominican Republic.

About Us:

- **The ITLA Language School** offers a wide range of services for the person who wants another language, from beginners to those advanced students who have problems expressing their ideas or have special needs. With a team of English teachers whose first language is English, the ITLA Language School is able to provide you with a wide range of programs to improve your oral and written abilities, or give you the necessary abilities for the competitive business world.

Annexure (C-viii)

President's summary of High Level segment of ECOSOC;

15 July 2005

**President's Summary of the High-Level Segment of the
Substantive Session of ECOSOC 2005**

“Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities”

29 June to 1 July 2005

I. Introduction

1. The deliberations on the theme of this year's High Level Segment “Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities” made an important contribution to the process leading up to the high level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be held in September this year. While expressing their appreciation for the Secretary-General's Report on the theme of the segment (E/2005/56), the Council members noted that the internationally agreed development goals as highlighted in the various United Nations conferences and summits reflect the inherent connections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of a comprehensive international development agenda. They also underlined the need for promoting an integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes.

2. “*Voices against poverty*” was added as a special feature to this year's High-Level segment. Professor Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate in Economics, 2001, Mr. Juan Somavia, Director General of ILO and Mr. António Guterres, High Commissioner for Refugees addressed the Council on issues that could help move forward the implementation of the international development agenda.

3. *Professor Stiglitz* recommended three changes to international governance that could make a contribution towards achieving the MDGs. The first step would be to honour the promise made to put development at the centre of the Doha round of trade negotiations. The second proposal was to address global financial instability through global reserve reform. Such a reform would need to address the root causes of debt, international macroeconomic imbalances and market failures in the current international financial system. Today, with the high degree of economic volatility, developing countries have to put aside substantial resources. These could be employed to make headway in the achievement of the MDGs if the instabilities were addressed, for instance through the establishment of a “global greenback system”. The third proposal suggested compensating developing countries for forests and biodiversity, as in the case of the EU system for trade in carbon services, which could be a way to provide an economic incentive to protect environmental resources while and at the time generating innovative sources of development finance.

4. *Mr. Somavia* highlighted that people were in search of “*a fair chance at a decent job*” as also highlighted by the Report of the Secretary General for the meeting. He noted that the world had witnessed a 31 percent increase in global unemployment over the last decade, with young people being worst affected. Economic growth has not translated into new jobs. He called upon the United Nations and in particular ECOSOC to recognise the “global job crisis” and to make employment a main agenda item in the next ECOSOC session. As a coordinating body, ECOSOC should take the lead in addressing the “global job crisis” which cuts across different issues such as rural development, education, health that are dealt with by different agencies. By coordinating their efforts in the area of job creation, ECOSOC could make a contribution which would make a tangible difference on the ground.

5. **Mr. Guterres**, drew attention to the fact that while much progress has been made towards the MDGs, refugees and other displaced people were falling through the cracks. For instance a recent review of PRSPs and UNDAFs showed that only 10 per cent of PRSPs reflect the needs of refugees, 1/3 include returnees in the country of origin, and less than half mention people suffering from internal displacement. He also stressed that while many of the poorest people live in countries just emerging from conflict, the issue of conflict and development has been given little attention. Finally, he said that each MDG is just as important to actors in the humanitarian arena as it was to development actors.

6. The session on “*Voices against poverty*” was followed by the “*High-Level Policy Dialogue on current developments in the world economy and international economic co-operation in the context of achieving the Millennium Development Goals*“, which allowed for an exchange of views between ECOSOC members and the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods Institutions, UNCTAD as well as the World Trade Organization.

7. Speaking of the *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2005*, **Mr. Jose Antonio Ocampo**, Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, pointed out that the anticipated growth of the world economy for 2004-2006 is not only the strongest for the past few years but is unusually widespread among developing countries and economies in transition. Even with a deceleration, developing countries as a group are expected to grow at a rate approaching 6 per cent in 2005-2006, while the economies in transition will remain above 5 per cent. Growth in Africa is expected to be higher in 2005-2006 than in 2004. This higher economic growth in many developing countries is partially attributable to the improvements in economic policies within these countries themselves. In addition, domestic demand is playing a more important role because of these countries’ more stable economic and, in some cases, political conditions. However, the outcome is also a result of an international economic environment that, for most developing countries, is more favourable than any since the 1970s. Conditions for many developing countries have also improved in international financial markets. Financial flows to developing countries are increasing, their costs are low by historical standards and non-debt-creating flows, notably FDI, are assuming greater importance. For countries without access to international financial markets, ODA has reversed its decline and commitments by several donors suggest further increases in the years ahead. Similarly, there has been some further progress towards reducing the debt burden of some of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Despite these improvements, however, the net transfer of financial resources from developing countries continues to increase –from over \$270 billion in 2003 to a record of over \$350 billion in 2004. While this net transfer overwhelmingly reflects a buildup of foreign exchange reserves by a number of countries with trade surpluses rather than the capital outflows and debt service payments that characterized the 1980s and some of the 1990s; nevertheless, this extensive accumulation of reserves raises the question of whether the international financial system could be reformed in such a way that the countries concerned would not feel the need to use these resources in a way that yields few tangible developmental benefits beyond the “self-insurance” from future financial crises. Mr.Ocampo also cautioned the Council that contrary to expectations, oil prices continue to rise, and could have a critical bearing on the growth of the world economy. Moreover, macroeconomic imbalances, in particular the US trade deficit, posed risks to the global economy; and there was need for more concrete international economic coordination specifically aimed at rectifying such imbalances.

8. **Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi**, Director-General of WTO stated that international trade can be a powerful and effective driver for poverty alleviation and economic well-being. But, its efficacy depends upon a large number of factors. Prime among them was a successful conclusion of the Doha round of trade negotiations. Last year, substantial progress had been made in some of the most difficult and controversial areas. Among the advances made, Members agreed to launch negotiations on trade facilitation but not to negotiate on three other new issues which did not carry the support of the full membership. Members also significantly bridged gaps in the agriculture negotiations - including a historic agreement to eliminate export subsidies by a date to be agreed. He stressed that only if solid advances were made at the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference to be held

in Hong Kong this December, negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda could be concluded realistically by 2006. He also pointed out that it was encouraging to note that developed countries, however, were not waiting for the Doha round to be completed in order to improve market access opportunities for developing countries. In 2003 almost two-thirds of developing country exports entered developed country markets duty free. Similarly, almost three-quarters of exports originating from LDCs enter developed country markets duty-free.

9. **Mr. Carlos Fortin**, Acting Secretary General of UNCTAD stressed that development strategies aimed at speeding up investment and growth, generate employment and in the process reduce inequality and eradicate poverty were crucial. Macroeconomic balance and prudent fiscal and monetary policies are a necessary but not a sufficient condition. African countries have already by and large achieved it. What are needed now are growth- and investment-oriented policies. Market forces and the private sector must be the privileged agents of the strategies but they must be supported by an active, effective, efficient and honest public sector. Policies are needed to foster industry;-- not the old fashioned industrial policies of picking winners but what Professor Stiglitz has called a modern industrial policy, a market-friendly but decisive set of policy interventions aimed at addressing market failures in the allocation of resources and steering investment and accumulation in desired directions. However, if national governments are to assume control of their own development destinies, it follows that they should be able to use a range of policy instruments to devise and put in effect their chosen development strategies. This is the question of policy space. The call for consideration of the issue of policy space does not equate to demanding a license to renege on international economic commitments freely entered into. What it means is that when setting the agenda for future economic negotiations, when implementing existing disciplines and commitments and when interpreting rules, the question of the impact on the policy space of developing countries should be kept in mind.

10. **Mr. Jean-Louis Sarbib**, Senior Vice President of the World Bank concurred that the outlook on the global economy looks more promising than for some years and that their gains were widespread--all developing regions grew faster in 2004 than their average over the last decade. Moreover, financial flows to developing countries during the last year reached levels not seen since the onset of the financial crises of the late 1990s. Foreign direct investment (FDI) totaled \$165.5 billion, up by \$13.7 billion in 2004. However, the same countries continue to be magnets for this type of long-term investment. Also, while conditions for achieving better economic performance in Sub-Saharan Africa are improving unfortunately, progress toward the MDGs has been slower and more uneven across regions than originally thought, with Sub-Saharan Africa falling far short. He stressed that business as usual will therefore not do. It will bring incremental improvements in this sector or that project, but it will not push us forward with the giant strides that we will need to get as many countries to that profound milestone of 2015. During the next 10 years, the international community must include scaled-up, proven approaches in health and education, as well as strengthen economic reforms, and improve governance and accountability. Mr. Sarbib stressed that achieving the MDGs will depend above all on developing countries' ability to achieve stronger public sector performance in delivering services. The challenge was essentially political. Evidence showed that aid works best where policies and governance are good. While some donors suggest that a viable strategy in weak states is to bypass the public sector altogether, Mr. Sarbib pointed out that no OECD country had ever achieved universal health or basic education coverage with mainly private systems--in fact, most were heavily public.

11. **Mr. Reinhard Munzberg**, *Special Representative of the International Monetary Fund to the United Nations* stated that the International Monetary and Financial Committee noted at its last meeting that widening imbalances across regions and the continued rise in oil prices and oil market volatility have increased risks. He pointed out that there were substantial gaps in growth performance between the regions of the world. The U.S. current account deficit has increased significantly in recent years while emerging Asian economies continued to run large surpluses. Addressing global imbalances and restoring and sustaining balanced growth to the world economy require vigorous collaborative efforts. Also, effective poverty reduction needs high and sustainable growth. Developing countries needed to intensify their reform efforts, including through further development of their own poverty reduction strategies. This also requires well-targeted structural reforms to

boost competitiveness and productive investment. Poor countries need to find ways to harness the benefits of foreign direct investment and private sector activity. They can lay the foundation by strengthening institutions and governance and by establishing predictable legal and regulatory frameworks. Developed countries on their part, needed to scale up their aid to low-income countries, as pledged in the Monterrey Consensus.

12. Finally, at the High Level Policy Dialogue of the 2005 High Level Segment of ECOSOC, participants were unanimous in expressing their support for the comprehensive United Nations development agenda. However, while expressing their support, most pointed out that the challenge at present was not a lack of strategies and objectives in implementing the agenda, rather, a scarcity in the means of implementation and the political will to fulfill the commitments made over the past decade or more. Participants recognized that while there have been positive strides in improving the lives of millions across the globe, progress was slow, uneven, and in some instances, the accomplishments of the past in the development arena, had eroded. Globalization had favoured a few nations leaving many behind. As a result, there was a renewed and strong call for multilateral cooperation by most delegations.

II. Implementing an international development agenda

13. In this ECOSOC session, delegations recognized the unique opportunity presented to the international community this year to build momentum in the implementation of the development agenda. A large number of speakers participated during the general debate and in other events during the high level segment. The essence of those is captured in the ensuing paragraphs.

14. It was generally recognized that *development is primarily the responsibility of developing countries* themselves. Developing countries need to intensify their reform efforts, including through further development of their own poverty reduction strategies and well-targeted structural reforms to boost competitiveness and productive investment. Speakers also stressed the importance of South-South cooperation as well as triangular cooperation and regional initiatives in the achievement of the development goals. Speakers urged governments to adopt sound macroeconomic, structural and sectoral policies and lay the foundation for harnessing the benefits of foreign direct investment and private sector activity by strengthening institutions and governance and by establishing predictable legal and regulatory frameworks. Delegations stressed that along with *good governance*, there was a need for respect of *human rights, the rule of law and strong democratic processes* based on social justice. Without these, development could not be broad based and all-encompassing.

15. Participants agreed that the *eradication of poverty and hunger* continued to remain an elusive goal for many countries and thus required a twin-track approach: Programmes and policies to support the productive sectors, especially agriculture and rural development, combined with programmes to enhance immediate and direct access to food for the most needy. National governments in developing countries retain primary responsibility for reducing hunger and poverty in their countries assisted by international donors, organizations of the civil society and other stakeholders. This implied that harmonization between donors and recipients and coordination among donors was crucial to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of resources mobilized for hunger and poverty reduction. Speakers stressed that developing countries, especially those in Africa, needed assistance in the forms of ODA, debt relief, domestic resources as well as technical assistance and capacity-building in order to create or strengthen institutions and policies capable of responding to their citizens' needs and to attract private investment, which was a pre-requisite for sustainable growth. The creation of a fair and conducive international trade environment, especially on agriculture, is essential for national growth and poverty reduction. The critical need for employment generation was underlined for the success of poverty reduction strategies. To that end, the cross-border movement of people and its links to poverty reduction, also demands attention.

16. It was emphasized that reducing poverty and hunger is a precondition for the majority of the remaining MDGs, but that on the current trajectory, the hunger goal could only be met as early as 2050, well beyond the 2015 deadline. Speakers underscored that hunger had a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of people suffering from it: it reduced productivity and working capacity, making people susceptible to disease, preventing children from learning. It thus compromises growth of entire economies. Alleviating hunger is a pre-condition for poverty reduction.

17. In the area of human rights, empowerment of women through protecting their basic human rights was a key concern for many member States. Women's rights, prevention of violence against women and promoting *gender equality* were of vital importance in promoting human rights and development. Member States felt that the empowerment of women was essential to achieving the development goals and urged that a gender perspective be fully mainstreamed in all development policies and programmes and into strategies to achieve the development goals at the national and international level, including the work of the United Nations. To that end, gender equality and women's empowerment was considered important not only as a goal in itself, but also as a means to achieve other goals. CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly provided a solid framework for the work towards gender equality and the empowerment of women. Together with Millennium Declaration and MDGs, they constituted the basis for addressing the challenges of gender inequality, including in allocation of resources and improving accountability.

18. While continuing the work to achieve *universal primary education*, a greater emphasis should be placed on the provision of *secondary education*. To ensure inclusion and access especially for the females, there was a need to reduce the cost of secondary education to make it more affordable through the provision of scholarships/bursaries specifically targeting girls in rural communities and marginalized or vulnerable groups. Speakers pointed to the ample research evidence on the high correlation between level of education of women beyond primary schooling and women empowerment, lower fertility, reduced vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and violence, increased participation in the formal as opposed to the informal sector of the job market. They emphasized the need for locating schools closer to homes, ensuring flexibility in the school calendar and hours of schooling, improving the relevance and quality of education, encouraging the participation of girls in science and technology, and making schools more girl-friendly.

19. Delegations also stressed the importance of addressing the *social dimensions of development*. They pointed out that globalization could be made fair and equitable only through addressing its social aspects. In particular investing in people through creating decent job opportunities, enhancing education systems, among others were crucial for poverty eradication and sustainable development. Literacy competencies and skills for youth and adults especially mothers would reduce the high incidence of illiteracy and break the vicious circle of intergenerational illiteracy. Literate parents especially mothers can ensure the early stimulation of learning in the early years of their children, ensure the enrollment of children in primary schools and the completion of their children's education at least at the primary level. In addition, improving the literacy skills and competencies of both youth and adults had a strong correlation with job opportunities and job creation. All of these have a positive impact on socio-economic development and human security. To that end, participants urged the speedy implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995.

20. The lack of adequate *health systems* was an area of universal concern. Stronger equitable national health systems were considered central to the challenge of scaling up services and proven, effective health interventions that provide adequate numbers of trained and motivated health workers, the provision of basic drugs, strengthened infrastructure, the elimination of user fees and the ability to monitor and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. In too many countries the health systems needed to address the many challenges are non-existent or are on the point of collapse. Building and strengthening national health system capacities had to be at the centre of national and international efforts. The *lack of adequately trained health workers* in

most developing countries, including through migration to developed countries and the loss to HIV/AIDS, was recognized as a major obstacle to progress, including in the *fight against HIV/AIDS, as well as other communicable diseases*, and was a reason for grave concern. Participants expressed a sense of urgency to address the issue, both internationally and in the affected countries themselves. For Africa alone, it is estimated that one million additional health workers are needed.

21. Stressing the importance of the fight against *HIV/AIDS*, Member States endorsed an integrated approach which would include *prevention, treatment, care, support and research*. Particular attention had to be given to young people and to women in this context. The necessary resources should be provided in this fight, in particular through a full funding of the Global Fund. Participants also supported an integrated approach for the fight against *HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis* and stressed the need to increase the capacities of the partner countries, to increase the resources available and to support access to treatment, research and the development of new prevention instruments.

22. Reproductive health services were considered an integral part of functioning health systems. Speakers stressed that these services must be strengthened in the interest of millions, in particular women and children. Currently, there exist deep inequities in access to reproductive health services between and within countries. Universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is essential for making progress on MDG 5 (Maternal Health) and required sustainable and predictable financing. It was emphasized that without greater attention and resources to sexual and reproductive health and women's empowerment and gender equality, the health MDGs will not be achieved. In this context, participants stressed the importance of full access to reproductive health by 2015 for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Improving nutrition, especially of children and infants was one of the key aspects – though often overlooked – for increasing the likelihood of children to survive and thrive. Moreover, achieving goals for poverty eradication, water, sanitation, hygiene, environment and education will also improve health status and expedite development.

23. At the same time *environmental issues* and *sustainable development* needed to be integrated even more closely into national and international poverty reduction strategies. It was important to remember that the major steps in eradicating poverty are still clean water, sufficient nutrition, decent homes and decent work. With national priorities and strategies defined, the challenge remains building sufficient capacity at the national level and access to the necessary resources for effective implementation. To that end, Member States emphasized that the full and speedy implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was crucial. Climate change, desertification and the erosion of biodiversity also had social consequences. They also called for developing new technologies for increasing the supply of renewable energy. Participants also underscored that it was important to address the issue of slums not only through efforts to upgrade existing settlements, but also to counter the growth of new slums. Speakers pointed out that the levels of urbanization were such that the Millennium Development Goals agreed to in 2000 would impact on only a small percentage of slum dwellers. It was stated that the current *environmental governance structure* was too decentralized and not sufficiently effective. There was a widely shared view that this should be addressed.

24. While stressing that development is primarily the responsibilities of developing countries themselves, participants recognized that *ODA, FDI, debt relief and trade* are crucial for generating resources for pursuing development. In that regard, the full implementation of the Monterrey Consensus was crucial. Developing countries should strengthen efforts to fulfill their part of the Monterrey commitments by creating an enabling environment with good governance and through optimal domestic resource mobilization. In that regard, the importance of private sector development, including a strong financial sector, was stressed. Developed countries on their part, must fulfill their commitments relating to ODA, debt and trade. To that end, Member States welcomed the announcement of timelines set by certain countries by which they will attain the 0.7 % of GNI target for ODA. They also urged developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA to developing countries. Some delegations pointed out that ODA should be delivered in conformity to the recipient countries priorities and specificities without

stringent conditions or complex disbursement procedures. Speakers also noted that debt relief was often counted as ODA as was humanitarian assistance. Although these areas are of great importance they do not necessarily contribute to the long-term sustainable achievement of the MDGs. Countries pointed out that while making efforts on improving the quantity of aid, it was necessary to focus on the quality and effectiveness of aid flow. Aid effectiveness could be increased through budgetary support and sector specific support as identified by recipient countries. To that end, delegations welcomed the progress made at the Paris OECD DAC High Level forum in March and committed to the timely implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness including the agreement by September of monitorable targets for 2010. Furthermore, delegations underscored that while the issue of absorptive capacity should be addressed, it should not be used by donor countries to reduce aid--particularly in vital investment in physical infrastructure and power facilities. At the same time, Member States called for predictable and less volatile aid mechanisms.

25. Participants deliberated on ways to maximize the attractiveness of developing countries for **FDI** as well as in ensuring that FDI was useful for development. FDI was seen as having the potential of building infrastructure and providing basic services for development. It was emphasized that good governance and the rule of law securing predictability and transparency was essential for foreign capital to accrue. The creation of policies and institutions that favoured market-led growth would be particularly useful. However, speakers also underscored that domestic investment and the halting capital flight was just as important. It was pointed out that while aid was important, without economic and social freedom, the rule of law and honest government, international aid had little value. To that end, developing countries should create an enabling environment for the private sector with a sound macro-economic framework, clear definitions of property rights, enforceable contracts, competitive markets and well-designed regulatory policies. This would enable developing nations unlock approximately \$9.4 trillion in potentially usable assets.

26. Many speakers called for the timely and successful conclusion to the negotiation of the Doha trade round so that **trade** may fuel growth to help meet the MDGs. Moreover, they called for efforts to ensure that its outcome helps achieve a multilateral trading system that is truly responsive to development concerns. The importance of a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multi-lateral trading system was repeatedly underscored. It was emphasized that efforts should be made to complete expeditiously the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations to fully realize its development dimension. In this regard, speakers recalled the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the WTO and called for balanced and parallel progress within and between areas under negotiation, bearing in mind the needs and concerns of developing countries, particularly in the areas of special and differential treatment, agriculture, market access for non-agricultural products and capacity-building.

27. Speakers welcomed the decision of the G8 to cancel the multilateral **debt** of 18 HIPC countries, but stated that additional measures are needed for non-HIPC countries. Some delegations noted the counter-productivity of the cost of debt-servicing outstripping the value of ODA and called for a comprehensive solution to developing countries' debt crisis. Some participants called for efforts that would ensure that all developing countries' debt was sustainable, and would not undermine national efforts to achieve internationally agreed development goals. Furthermore, they emphasized the need to broaden the debt relief programme of the G8 countries beyond 18 heavily indebted poor countries. It was also stressed that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. In this regard, while acknowledging the recent support for 100 % debt cancellation outstanding obligations of HIPC countries to the IMF, World Bank and the African Development Bank, speakers called for further measures to provide comprehensive and durable debt relief to all developing countries, including resolving the debt problems of LDCs, low and middle income developing countries that are not eligible under HIPC. They urged countries to direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction towards the achievement of these goals and call upon

them to continue to improve their domestic policies and economic management, including stable macroeconomic frameworks and transparency and accountability systems of public finance.

28. Many representatives welcomed efforts to develop innovative ideas for mobilizing resources for development and stated that progress should be complemented with simplified procedures for fast access to resources to maximize impact. The launching of an International Finance Facility (IFF) and decision to implement international solidarity levies received widespread support. Countries stressed the need to explore further *innovative sources of financing* for development to generate additional resources.

29. Participants called for *science and technology* to be promoted to pursue sustainable development, including by building developing countries' capacity for science and technology and increasing international assistance in the critical research areas of agriculture, health, and environmental management. They noted that the potential of information and communication technologies had not been fully tapped and that scientific research and technology transfer were crucial for poor countries to improve their healthcare, schools, infrastructures and governance. It was observed that multi-stakeholder alliances and partnerships should be promoted in further exploiting the potential of ICT.

30. Most delegations were of the view that the MDGs cannot be met without taking into consideration the *needs of countries in special situations* such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), as well as countries in Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa. While the provision of duty and quota-free access was essential for the least developed countries, strategies aimed at enhancing their competitiveness and the diversification of their exports was also required. At the same time, the Brussels, Almaty and Mauritius Plans of Action should be implemented effectively. Highlighting the special needs of LDCs, speakers called for the international community to deliver 0.15 to 0.20 percent of GNI in ODA. Most delegations noted that urgent action was needed to prevent Sub-Saharan Africa from missing all the 2015 goals. They stated that African countries must take ownership and leadership in implementation of the MDGs, and improve macroeconomic management, governance and accountability. To that end, they expressed their unwavering support for NEPAD. They also called for a substantial increase in the volume and quality of external aid to Sub-Saharan Africa and a need to expand capacity to absorb aid by removing bottlenecks in the productive sectors and improving human capital. The monitoring process in Sub-Saharan Africa should be strengthened by improving the statistical capacity of these countries and by enhancing analytical capabilities of the monitoring framework.

31. Speakers highlighted *the role of NGOs and partnerships with civil society* in achieving the comprehensive United Nations Development Agenda. Such organizations can play a crucial role at the local national and international levels to ensure that the lives of millions across the globe are improved. Participants expressed hope that national Governments would strive to nurture such partnerships and networks and that civil society is included both at the time of policy formulation, as well as their implementation

III. The Role of ECOSOC and the UN System

32. Delegations expressed strong support for a central role for ECOSOC in the follow-up to and the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and the achievement of the MDGs. It should provide policy guidance to the United Nations system on these issues and be an institutional platform for their integrated analysis and mainstreaming. Some representatives also underlined the need for further strengthening the role of ECOSOC and its functional commissions and related subsidiary bodies in pursuing the United Nations Development Agenda and encouraged the functional commissions to further promote synergies in their work. ECOSOC should continue to support the coordination and harmonization among operational agencies as well as humanitarian agencies. Its role in operational coordination and providing guidance for the UN funds and

programmes, and in promoting dialogue and partnership should be strengthened, and its agenda and work program streamlined.

33. In this respect, delegations stressed the importance of pursuing vigorously the reform of United Nations funds, programs and specialized agencies and to ensure system-wide coherence. Delegations supported the Secretary General's urgent appeal for a more integrated international environmental governance structure, based on existing institutions. With regard to development, some Member States felt that the Council could evolve to a high-level development cooperation forum, where global, regional and national strategies and policies for development cooperation can be reviewed. Furthermore the Council needed to respond to emerging policy challenges and build coherence with other organizations.

34. At the country level, the UN Development Assistance Framework and its Results Matrix should be used as effective tools to assist governments in translating the goals of the UN conferences and summits, as well as the MDGs, into national policies, strategies and programmes and to monitor implementation. The need for strong, concrete support for the system-wide role of the Resident Coordinator in promoting the realization of the development goals in their totality was also emphasized as was the need to ensure that the United Nations, at the country level, operates as a team with a common programme in support of countries' poverty reduction strategies. Enhanced cooperation with IFIs was also important.

35. Speakers also felt the need to strengthen Council's role in the field of post-conflict situations, in particular by ensuring coherence with long-term development objectives. To that end, they stressed that the Council should be more pro-active in post-conflict management and collaborating more closely with the proposed Peacebuilding Commission.

IV. Conclusion

36. Countries acknowledged the interrelation between development, security and human rights. They emphasized increasingly the role of the ECOSOC and its responsibility in building the future. The Council must measure up to its role and assume its responsibility. The ongoing process is an opportunity that must not be missed and the momentum should continue not only up to the high level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be in September this year but beyond to enable countries achieve their development objectives. To that end, countries agreed that the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and outcomes of UN conferences and summits would only be achieved if all partners work together in a spirit of shared responsibilities and partnership. What was essential was political will and commitment.

37. The High Level Segment also included eight Roundtables organized around the Millennium Development Goals. The themes included: The eradication of poverty and hunger, Health, Global partnership and financing of the Millennium Development Goals, Building of state capacity to meeting the MDG; Education and literacy; Gender equality and empowerment of women; Environmental sustainability; National strategies to achieve the MDGs. Detailed summaries of the roundtables are available in E/2005/CRP.6. Twelve ministerial breakfasts were also organized. The topics discussed at the breakfasts included: Science, technology and innovation to meet the MDGs, including ICTs; Land and conflict; Microfinance: Building Inclusive Financial Sectors to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals; The Impact of commodities on poverty reduction and sustainable development in the LDCs and other vulnerable economies; Human resources and the MDGs; Working out of poverty; The Role of volunteerism in achieving the MDGs; Forging powerful partnerships; Migration and the MDGs; Synergies between the Brussels Programme of Action and NEPAD in achieving the MDGs; The MDGs as a tool for comprehensive local development in Albania; and The centrality of gender in achieving the MDGs.

Annexure (C-ix)

Photo Gallery;



Mr. Bisgoni, President FORMIT Foundation presents 'One Dollar for Development'



The First Lady at the High Level Breakfast



Mr. Aquaro, CEO FORMIT Servizi presenting the project linkages to MDGs



Common framework for knowledge transfer



Mr. Antonelli, Delegate FORMIT on the need to integrate ICT E-Government Projects



Participants at the High Level Breakfast



Presenting the plan of action and project background for 'One Dollar for Development'



Mr. John R Gagain on the Presidential Commission and its work on MDGs



Ambassador. Miroslava Rosas Vargas, Panama



The Open Forum – Mr. Antonelli responding to questions from Ambassador Erasmo Lara



Ms. Amparo from INDOTEL speaking at the Open Forum.



Closing Remarks by H.E. Dr. Margarita Fernandez, First Lady of the Dominican Republic



Thank you note by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, COPDES



Ms. Federoff speaking on behalf of Mr. Sarbuland Khan and Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, UN DESA



Mr. Gordon Tapper introducing 'Give them a Hand'



Delegation received by Mr. Jose Rafael Vargas, President INDOTEL



Meeting at INDOTEL



The Delegation at INDOTEL



Mr. John R Gagain Jr. explaining the activities of FUNGLODE



Ambassador Lorenzo explaining the activities of UNA – Dominican Republic



Visit to FUNGLODE



Global Foundation for Democracy and Development



Instituto Tecnológico de Las Américas



Ing. José Armando Tavarez taking the delegation on a tour of ITLA



The presentation at ITLA



Ing. José Armando Tavarez, Director ITLA, making the presentation



A working prototype being demonstrated



The Delegation at ITLA

Annexure (C-x)

DVD Library;

Annexure (C-xi)

UN-NGO-IRENE Issues 20 and 21;



UN-NGO-IRENE UPDATE

Issue no 21 – July 25, 2005

WHAT'S NEW

ECOSOC, HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT (HLS) 29 June-1 July 2005

“Achieving the internationally agreed upon development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities”.

The high level segment of ECOSOC reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, including the internationally agreed upon Development Goals and the global partnership required for their achievement. NGO coalitions and NGOs actively participated in the three day HLS session and presented statements. They also jointly organized with the UN-NGO-IRENE NGO Section, several side events such as, ministerial roundtable luncheon and breakfasts, panel discussion, film, and case study.

♦ Breakfast Roundtable UN-NGO-IRENE presents “One Dollar For development and Give them a hand” 30 June 2005

The ministerial breakfast on 30 June 2005 co-sponsored by Foundation Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla integrazione delle Tecnologie (Formit), UN-Ngo-IRENE presented two proposals to Honorable Primera Dama de la Republica Dominicana, Dra. Margarita Cedeno de Fernandez. The proposals were received on behalf of the First Lady of the Dominican Republic by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr, Executive Director (COPDES) and Ambassador Lorenzo(Deputy Permanent Representative, Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations) and their representatives. Leading the presentation, Ms. Mezoui elaborated on the mandate of ECOSOC. The proposals presented were “Give them a hand” partnership initiative and “One dollar for Development”. From the FORMIT team, Mr. Bisogni defined the proposal, “One dollar for development and Mr. Vincenzo Aquaro brought out well researched linkages with the proposed “one dollar for development” as an important tool towards mainstreaming ICTs by establishing a common framework for knowledge transfer. Mr. Aquaro linked this through the report of the Millenium project and the recently issued Preliminary results of the report of the needs assessment that was released by the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES). Elaborating on the project further, Ms. Meena Sur, Programme Officer, NGO Section/ DESA laid out the plan of action and implementation of the project and outlined its different phases at the regional

and country level. Mr. Gordon Tapper, leading the “Give them a Hand partnership” Initiative detailed his proposal through the work that the initiative has undertaken in Latin America and the Caribbean since the hurricane hit the region early last year. He further mentioned the support that his umbrella would offer to the implementation of “One dollar for development” in its different phases. The breakfast was also attended by UN-NGO-IRENE coordinators from India and Tunisia who supported the implementation of the project in their respective countries, including the important contribution towards the World Summit on Information Society in TUNIS.

♦ **Ministerial Roundtable Luncheon on Millennium Development Goals 30 June 2005**

The World Family Organization (WFO) and UN-NGO-IRENE NGO Section of DESA jointly organized a ministerial roundtable luncheon on 30 June 2005 about “Working the Millennium Development Goals at the Local Level and in the Family” which was moderated by Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section. In her welcoming address, Dr. Deisi Kuzstra, President of WFO and UN-NGO-IRENE/Latin America Regional Coordinator thanked the NGOs for their work during the World Family Summit (WFS) held 6-9 December 2004 and jointly organized by WFO, the UN-NGO-IRENE/NGO Section and the Government of China, on “Comprehensive Family Policy: Achieving the Millennium Declaration with and for the Family”. This summit was an excellent example of partnership as it was attended by representatives from Government, Academia, Media, Private Sector, the United Nations and NGOs, and came up with the Sanya Declaration. This declaration, formulated with the extensive help of the UN-NGO-IRENE/NGO Section Project Coordinator, was adopted by the participants and is being circulated at the Substantive Session of ECOSOC 2005. Ms. Kuzstra also invited all to the World Family Summit +1 to be held in the State of Sergipe of Brazil in December 2005. As keynote speaker, H.E. Governor Joao Alves Filho, Governor of Sergipe State of Brazil, emphasized the need to increase efforts in reaching the MDGs. He underlined that through the joint cooperative forces of international agencies, national governments, local authorities, private sector, civil society organizations and families as the basic unit of society, the MDGs can effectively be achieved.

As discussants of the luncheon, Ms. Saida Agrebi, President of Tunisian Mother’s Association, Vice President of WFO and UN-NGO-IRENE/ Africa Regional Coordinator spoke about “WFO: Achieving MDGs for Grassroot Families”, while Ms. Najet Karaborni gave an update on “UN-NGO-IRENE, NGO Capacity Building and Partnership to reach the MDGs at all levels for and with the Family”. She highlighted the support provided by UN-NGO-IRENE/ NGO Section to leading NGOs and especially to its regional and national coordinators and partners in order to hold preparatory capacity building meetings and come up with concrete results, such as the (i) World Family Summit of Sanya which was an extremely important and innovative interaction and resulted in concrete, helpful and useful recommendations and an adopted “Sanya Declaration”, (ii) the International Conference of March 2005, on Gender Mainstreaming and MDGs, organized by APWA and the Government of Pakistan, where the attendees produced the “Islamabad Plan of Action”, (iii) the International Forum of January 2005,

in Portugal, on local agenda 21 and municipalities organized by FOCA which produced the “Sintra Declaration”, and the (iv) NGO/CSO Forum, April 2005, in Tunis, organized by the Tunisian Mother’s Association on ICTs and MDGs which led to the “Tunis Declaration”.

Mr. Sarbuland Khan, Director of the Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, made the closing remarks, thanking the NGO Coalitions and NGOs for their outstanding and useful work and contribution to the work of ECOSOC for a concrete implementation of the MDGs at all levels.

◆ **Breakfast Roundtable “NGOs Forging Powerful Partnerships: Political, Public and Private” 1 July 2005**

The Ministerial / NGO Roundtable Breakfast for proposing, reviewing and presenting pragmatic partnerships initiatives for the consideration of ECOSOC hosted by DESA and Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla integrazione delle Tecnologie (Formit), Virtue Foundation and World for World, received an overwhelming response. The breakfast emphasized multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder representation from over 100 participants from 28 Member States, 65 NGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector and Academia, including 7 United Nations officials attended the Roundtable. The roundtable was organized around thematic clusters such as Collective Accountability, Collective Trust, Collective Hope, Collective Sharing, Collective Inspiration, Collective Being, Collective Strength, Collective Ability, Collective Conviction and Collective Expression as enabling and strengthening factors towards building strong and effective partnerships.

Participants were invited taking into account their respective innovative experiences and good practices to focus upon practical measures, funding mechanisms and processes to effectively strengthen partnerships between NGOs, Governments and the United Nations in implementing the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) especially in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). At the closing session, the ten rapporteurs presented the summary of their friendly and fruitful discussions and proposals for pragmatic partnership initiatives to the Director of the Office of ECOSOC Support and Coordination of DESA.

Amongst various proposals and partnerships that were discussed during the breakfast, there were a few that saw noteworthy outcomes emerging from the table. These were:

- 1) “One Dollar for development”: The proposal put forth on 30 June was further strengthened by the support from Give them a hand partnership Initiative and that from the Presidential Commission. A preparatory meeting to assess the needs of the Dominican Republic for the launch of the first phase of project, “ One Dollar For development” and to plan Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement for October 2005 was proposed for 11 July 2005;

- 2) Public- Private Alliance for Rural development was proposed as another way of building strong partnerships. The G-77 is currently holding informals on the proposal;
- 3) Give them a Hand: Built strong partnerships under the UN-NGO-IRENE umbrella in support of victims of natural disaster and towards supporting the work of the United Nations towards achieving the Millennium development goals- using art and culture as the medium;
- 4) Bankers without Borders: A proposal from the table involving foundations and participants from the financial sector are looking at building a strong partnership to facilitate micro-credit in an effort towards meeting the Millennium development goals;
- 5) Indigenous Art: An organization presented linkages between the art and the indigenous and how both are linked towards achieving the Millennium development goals by strengthening income generating opportunities for the indigenous.

♦ **Preliminary Results on the MDG Needs Assessment for the Dominican Republic**

The panel hosted by The Permanent Mission of The Dominican Republic and The Presidential Commission on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development (COPDES) in collaboration with the UNDESA/NGO Section took place on 30 June 2005 to report on the preliminary results on the MDG needs assessment for the Dominican Republic. As one of the eight pilot countries of the U.N. Millennium Project, the Government of the Dominican Republic began an inclusive and actively engaging multi-stakeholder process in December 2004 of elaborating a MDGs Needs Assessment. It has confronted questions, traditionally found in most Latin American and Caribbean countries that challenge the achievement of the country long-term development goals. The Presidential Commission on the MDGs and Sustainable Development (COPDES), led by His Excellency Dr. Leonel Fernandez, Constitutional President of the Dominican Republic, is in charge of monitoring and evaluating the country's progress towards achieving the MDGs and includes the participation of various sectors such as government, private sector, civil society, and the United Nations, as well as its Millennium Project. The panelists of the meeting were, Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director, COPDES, Mr. Sarbuland Khan, Director of OESCSC, Mr. Giovanni Bisogni, President of FORMIT Foundation, Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of NGO Section, and Mr. Amir Dossal, Executive Director of UNFIP. The panel was moderated by Ambassador Francis Lorenzo, Deputy Permanent Representative, Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations.

♦ **"Stolen faces", from Cambodia to Oklahoma no boundaries, same suffering, 29 June 2005**

Organized by the Virtue Foundation and the NGO Section, this short film depicted the problem of acid violence used as a form of revenge, especially against young women.

The problem is growing everyday and now over 50% of the world's population live in countries where acid violence occurs. Often, victims lack the resources to get help and the perpetrators do not face justice. If there is justice, there is discrimination in the sentencing where women get longer and harsher sentences than their male counterparts. This documentary showed the care provided by Dr. Ebby Elahi, who worked with the Virtue Foundation, caregivers, and other volunteer doctors and surgeons, to provide specialized medical treatments to a young mother, Yem, and her infant daughter, Sophan, by bringing them to New York from Cambodia. After the film, an American victim of acid violence, Cindi Broaddus, Dr Phil's sister in law, shared her experience with the audience conveying a message of hope and determination. When introduced to Yem and Sophan, an immediate bond was born out of their same affliction. From Cambodia to Oklahoma: no boundaries, same suffering. Afterwards, a panel discussion about Cambodia ensued, moderated by Lisa Ling, host of the show "Extreme Explorer" of National Geographic and included panelists Shaashi Tharoor, Director of DPI, Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of NGO Section, and the honorable Dr. Ebby Elahi. The latter enthusiastically praised his colleagues at Mt. Sinai Hospital as well as the volunteers who helped welcome Yem and Sophan in New York. He also drew the audience's attention to the amount of effort and cooperation involved in the project and thanked the Virtue Foundation for their dedication. The program ended with an encouragement by Gandhi "You must be the change you want to see in the world".

Please be advised that the Virtue Foundation will be hosting its Fourth Annual Multidisciplinary Symposium at the ECOSOC Council Chamber of the United Nations on Friday, September 9th, 2005. The focus of this year's international symposium, which will feature several panel discussions and keynote speeches by prominent members in various sectors of the global community, will be the issue of national and international conflict, with a special emphasis on the complex relationship between conflict, poverty, and disease.

♦ **India – A case study for solutions to attaining the Goals of Development**

On 1 July 2005, this event organized by the Institute of International Social Development with the support of the NGO Section of DESA and the Ministry of Textiles of the Government of India, showcased traditional handicraft items made by local artisans in India. These traditional craft forms are being sold to help the artisans rise from poverty and to help preserve the traditional crafts which are near extinction. In recognition of their work, the Institute of International Social Development was appointed as the Institutional Ambassador of Indian Handicrafts by the Office of Handicrafts in India.

ECOSOC, COORDINATION SEGMENT 5 -7July 2005

The coordination segment of ECOSOC reviewed the contribution of the UN system towards the follow-up to and implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

♦ **Roundtable by ACF and NGO Section 7 July 2005**

The Francophone Roundtable on the Millennium Development Goals which took place in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium on July 7, 2005, was an unprecedented event. It was

organized under the auspices of the Permanent mission of France to the United Nations by the French Cultural Association (ACF) and the NGO Section of ECOSOC. In his introductory statement, Mr. Khan applauded the French Cultural Association's contribution to the event. He noted that it was their "brilliant and innovative initiative" that had brought together francophone NGOs from around the world to promote the realization of the Millennium Development Goals in a framework which facilitated dialogue and an exchange of ideas.

Through the participation of their representatives, the voices of several UN bodies as well as those of Civil Society were heard at the Roundtable. Such organizations as the UN-NGO-IRENE from the UN NGO section, the University of the United Nations, the Centre for Diplomatic and Strategic Studies, the Institute for the Development of Education, Arts and Culture (IDEAL), the Haitian Foundation for the Habitat and Integration of the Homeless (FONDHABISA), the Mauritanian Association for the Development and the Protection of the Environment, and finally the United Nations Programme for the Development of Mauritania, were able to contribute to the event.

Several recommendations ensued from the work of the Roundtable which was focused on the High Level Segment's chosen theme "Achieving the internationally agreed upon development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities":

1. Technological exchanges, cooperation between the North and the South, and the collaboration between NGOs with the support of the United Nations, of IRENE and its partners should be reinforced. The aims of these partnerships would be to promote sustainable development and encourage capacity building while maintaining a professional ethic and a deontological approach.
2. Support for UN-NGO-IRENE network should be generated by increasing the contributions to its General Fund.
3. Research and training involving the realization of the MDGs along the same lines as the University of the United Nations should be encouraged.
4. Awareness of the MDGs should be promoted in universities around the world so as to forge global partnerships to facilitate their implementation.
5. We should educate youth and encourage intergenerational exchanges, while preparing future parents to play their role as educators.
6. The creation of scholarships serving to train technicians specialized in fields pertaining to the MDG should be facilitated.
7. Increased financing for NGO projects involving the environment, the management of natural resources and research promoting sustainable development.

The participants at the Roundtable expressed a common will to make a continued contribution to the High Level Segment of ECOSOC by institutionalizing an annual round table event under the auspices of the International Francophone Organization, of the French Cultural Association and of the NGO Section of ECOSOC.

This year, those attending the roundtable concentrated their efforts on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. In light of the upcoming 60th World Summit, they also recognized the importance of NGOs' work at a time when Civil Society has become increasingly involved with the work of the United Nations. Ms. Hanifa Mezoui emphasized two critical points which had been raised during the course of the event namely the vital importance of our children's education and the fundamental need to create a healthy environment in which all of the people of our world will be able lead fruitful lives.

Ms. Mezoui concluded the event by recalling the statement of the Secretary General to the High Level Segment "here tonight there was a glimmer of hope".

COMING SOON

- ◆ 58th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI/NGO) Conference entitled "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", 7-9 September 2005, will provide a forum for a dynamic and diverse gathering of civil society representatives in the week preceding the September Millennium World Summit.
- ◆ UNESCO Institute for education, Romanian Centre for Education and Human Development and International Watch on Education in Prison, are organizing in Romania the international seminar "The Different Dimensions of Education in Prison", 21-25 September 2005, under the auspices of the Minister of Justice of Romania.
- ◆ The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005 is now available on line. This short and easy-to-read publication is a complement to the Secretary-General's report entitled "In larger freedom" prepared for the September Summit. The report describes the major trends, progress and shortcomings toward the achievement of the MDGs.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION / EXAMPLE *To Follow*

◆ From the Child Rights Weekly Update Issue 18

The Chambers of Justice in collaboration with CARE-Kenya and The CRADLE has launched the "Defilement Index", a report on the status of child rights in Kenya. This is the third in a series of annual reports on the rights of children produced by Chambers of Justice. The report, which was launched on 30th June 2005 at Serena Hotel, Nairobi, reveals that fathers are notorious for defiling their daughters. They are followed by other relatives and teachers. Incestuous defilement was most prevalent form of abuse at 74.9%, followed by defilement and indecent assault respectively. The findings further reveal that 43.5% of children up to four years were the most abused. Also launched was a report on assessing media reporting on sexual abuse, which was produced by the CRADLE. The report analyses how the Daily Nation and the Standard have highlighted child abuse since

last year. For more information, please contact The Chambers of Justice on email justice@chambersofjustice.org

UPCOMING EVENTS 2005 *Not to Miss!*

- ◆ 12-18 October 2005: Centre for Environment Education (CEE) in partnership with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, UNEP and others will organize the Tunza International Youth Conference 2005 at Bangalore, India.
- ◆ 27-30 October 2005: Canadian Conference on Dialogue and Deliberation in Ottawa, Canada will bring together 300 practitioners, decision makers, policy developers, and researchers from the public, voluntary and private sectors to learn and share information and skills.

USEFUL LINKS:

- ◆ **NGO-Section/DESA:** <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo>
- ◆ **UN-NGO-IRENE/NGO Section:** www.unpan.org/ngo.asp
- ◆ **ECOSOC:** <http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc>
- ◆ **UN Conferences and Events:** <http://www.un.org/events>
- ◆ **Virtue Foundation:** www.virtuefoundation.org
- ◆ **UN Wire :** <http://www.smartbrief.com/latestIssue.jsp?i=22791&l=1820464>
- ◆ **UNPAN:** <http://www.unpan.org/whatsnew.asp>
- ◆ **Global Spatial Data Infrastructure Association:** <http://www.gsdi.org/>
- ◆ **World Family Organization:** <http://www.worldfamilyorganization.org/>
- ◆ **Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children (KAACR):** www.kaacr.com
- ◆ **CIVICUS - Worldwide Alliance for Citizen Participation:** www.civicus.org
- ◆ **COPEDES - Report of the Presidential Commission:**
<http://www.copdes.gov.do/en/>

NGOs' CONTRIBUTION *Submit your contribution*

- ◆ **Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector in New York, 23-24 June 2005**

At a first ever meeting between NGOs and the General Assembly, approximately 600 participants representing over 200 NGOs attended the Interactive Hearings as speakers, active participants, observers, moderators and rapporteurs. The active participants and speakers contributed their views for consideration by Member States as part of the

preparations for the 2005 World Summit, scheduled for 14-16 September. These historic interactive hearings were organized along the clusters of the Secretary-General's report "In Larger Freedom": freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom to live in dignity and strengthening the United Nations.

♦ **From CIVICUS - Worldwide Alliance for Citizen Participation**

Social Watch Report 2005 "Unkept promises - What the numbers say about poverty and gender" was launched during the Informal Interactive Hearings of the UN General Assembly with civil society organizations and the private sector which took place in New York, USA (23-24 June 2005). For further information on the report see www.socialwatch.org/en/informeImpreso/tablaDeContenidos2005_adv.htm

♦ **1-8 July Global White Band Week: NGOs Contribution to Making Poverty History**

People around the world wore their white bands and wrapped public buildings in white to send a message to the G8 world leaders demanding action on trade justice, debt cancellation, and better aid. For more information, please visit these websites: www.whiteband.org; www.hottokenai.jp; www.makepovertyhistory.ca; www.pobrezacero.org; www.2005plusdexcuses.org; www.makepovertyhistory.org; www.weltweite-aktion-gegen-armut.de; www.one.org; www.endpoverty-philippines.com

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For further information on our monthly Update or if you wish to add a friend to our free mailing list, please send an e-mail entitled "Subscribe" to Karaborni@un.org. You can read all Updates at the UN-NGO-IRENE Website at www.unpan.org/NGO-updates.asp For any further information please contact Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO-Section at mezoui@un.org and Ms. Najet Karaborni, UN-NGO-IRENE Project Coordinator at karaborni@un.org



UN-NGO-IRENE UPDATE

Issue no 20 – June 2005

WHAT'S NEW

♦ **UN-NGO-IRENE / NGO Section Mission to Paris**

Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of the NGO Section, undertook a mission to participate in the 9th International Meeting of the International Association of Economic and social Council and Similar Institutions “AICESIS” in Paris, France from 8-10 June 2005. The over-arching themes of the event were the global organization of trade and the status of women. Participants expressed their support for the Beijing platform and convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The principle of gender equality is considered to be fundamental and its application necessary within the framework of the global efforts to realize and implement the Millennium Development Goals that Ms. Mezoui promoted amongst all AICESIS partners toward a greater contribution to the ECOSOC. Moreover, the participants concluded that the liberalization of trade cannot be carried out without suitable support in terms of development policies, underpinned by global coordination and a global partnership bringing together the public and private sectors, international institutions, civil society and a greater opportunity to for the circulation of people, goods and services. To that effect, Ms. Mezoui stressed the importance of AICESIS’ role in strengthening the connection between the United Nations with Civil Society and Academia.

♦ **UN-NGO-IRENE / NGO Section works towards mainstreaming ICTs towards development**

Having successfully carried out a capacity building workshop at FAO, Rome in December 2004 that focused on the vital issue of procurement of technologies in the ICT and healthcare areas and its focus on enabling and capacity building of the non G-8 member states, the NGO Section has been guiding “Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla integrazione delle Tecnologie” (Formit) towards their efforts in mainstreaming ICTs towards development. A follow up mission to Rome, Italy, assisted Formit in formulating a plan of action for “One Dollar for development” and in presenting the same at the forthcoming HLS of ECOSOC including carrying forth its recommendations towards the second phase of the World Summit of Information Society of Tunis, 16-18 November 2005 and its proposed launch in the Dominican Republic. The mission was led by Ms. Mezoui from 14-16 June 2005. Technical assistance to the mission was provided by Ms. Meena Sur. The initiative-“One Dollar for development” aims at making available at no cost e-Government applications owned by developed countries to developing countries by encouraging promotion of North- South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation, as an effective contribution to development and as a means to share and transfer good practices

and technologies

♦ **UN-NGO-IRENE / NGO Section Mission to Mauritania**

Ms. Najet Karaborni, UN-NGO-IRENE/Programme Coordinator and Senior Advisor/UNDESA, undertook a mission to Nouakchott from 12 - 18 June 2005 to assist the UNDP Country Office by providing technical support and advice for the finalization of the pilot project: "Programme de développement intégré et de lutte contre la pauvreté à Dar Naim". She held several meetings with UNDP, Government representatives, and all interested partners and donors (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP as well as with the Spanish Cooperation, the French Cooperation, the World Bank and the US Embassy) to discuss funding proposals and advocate for the project cost sharing by UNDP, Government and other potential donors. She also conducted with the Government and UNDP a training session for NGOs on "professionalism and ethics". During the training workshop, she presented a CD-ROM on ethics that she developed and posted at www.unpan.org/ngo.asp, and facilitated the debate to come up with a useful and helpful tool for NGOs on ethics and professionalism. With the UNDP Office and the rapporteurs of the two working groups of the training workshop, Ms Karaborni finalized a charter of "Déontologie pour les ONG". She also held high level meetings with UNDP and the Government to discuss and agree on the Mauritanian level of participation and help prepare its contribution to the ECOSOC High level and Coordination Segments of New York, 29 June - 7 July 2005.

♦ **UN-NGO-IRENE / NGO Section Mission to Greece, 6-7 June 2005**

Ms. Michele Fedoroff represented the Chief of the NGO Section in a meeting entitled "Civil Society and the UN Millennium Development Goals", organized in Greece by the Foundation for the Child and the Family in preparation for the High Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. She conducted a workshop for the NGOs of Greece on the Rights and Responsibilities of NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC and also gave a presentation on the MDGs on children-related issues to the NGOs, academia and representatives of Ministries and the Greek Government explaining the MDGs and outlining the progress made and the challenges that lie ahead in achieving the Goals. Also, the conference led to the adoption of a "Declaration Regarding the Mid-term Review of the Millennium Development Goals" (E/2005/100), affirming the participants' commitment to the MDGs and expressing their determination to join forces in an integrated approach to these goals and their implementation. The conference generated a movement aiming at assembling all Greek NGOs under an umbrella organization that would act as a Federation of Greek NGOs in order to facilitate the networking process among them.

COMING SOON

- ♦ Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector in New York, 23-24 June 2005
- ♦ ECOSOC High-Level Segment 2005 Substantive Session, 29 June – 27 July

- 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York:
- High Level Segment, 29 June-1 July 2005
 - Coordination Segment, 5-7 July 2005
 - Operational Activities Segment, 8-12 July 2005
 - Humanitarian Affairs Segment, 13-18 July 2005
 - General Segment, 18-25 July 2005
 - Conclusion of ECOSOC, 26-27 July 2005
- ◆ Ministerial Roundtable Lunch “ Working the Millennium Development Goals at the local level and in the Family” 30 June 2005
 - ◆ Ministerial Roundtable Breakfast “NGOs Forging Powerful Partnerships: Political, Public and Private” 1 July 2005
 - ◆ 58th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI/NGO) Conference entitled “Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal”, 7-9 September 2005, will provide a forum for a dynamic and diverse gathering of civil society representatives in the week preceding the September Millennium World Summit.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION / EXAMPLE ***To Follow***

- Access to information and knowledge**
- ◆ India-based **Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Center** in collaboration with the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, USA, has implemented the School-Based Education Program for teenagers. The ultimate goal of the program was to raise HIV/AIDS awareness in Mumbai urban area. The fundings of the program were evaluated and distributed by email to all interested and involved actors.
 - ◆ **The National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the Azerbaijan Republic (NAYORA)** is the only national coordinating body for youth "NGOs" which unites almost all independent youth organizations in Azerbaijan. In 2002-2004 NAYORA successfully implemented the following projects in partnership with various multilateral organizations (including Youth and Sport Directories of the Council of Europe, UNICEF, European Youth Foundation) in areas of education, health and human rights (MDGs 2, 5, and 6): seminar “Empowering youth refugees through non-formal education methods”, pilot project “Future in Our Education”, project “Leave no Child Out”, and enlightening campaign on Iron Deficiency Anemia.

NAYORA organized two rounds of capacity building meetings to launch the UN-NGO-IRENE in Azerbaijan in partnership with the NGO Section/UNDESA and UNDP office in Azerbaijan, and in the Caspian region (UN-NGO-IRENE/Caucasian/Central Asia) in cooperation with FAY (Fund of Aid for Youth). NAYORA has been chosen as a national coordinator of the UN-NGO-IRENE/Azerbaijan. Regional divisions of the UN-NGO-IRENE are an excellent example of widening partnership for development and broadening the scope of its members’ interests.

UPCOMING EVENTS 2005 ***Not to Miss!***

- ◆ 24-30 June 2005: “Forum to Discuss Economic Social and Cultural Rights” at the Nyali Beach Hotel in Mombasa, organized by The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) in collaboration with the Basic Rights Campaign, is intended to build greater understanding of economic, social and cultural rights among government officers, NGO practitioners the private sector, and academics.
- ◆ 27-29 June 2005: Juvenile Justice Conference from a Child Rights Perspective at Bethlehem, Palestine organized by Defence for Children International/Palestine Section.
- ◆ 30 June 2005: Gender/Environment Forum organized by the Heinrich Boll Foundation will be discussing “Made in Kenya – The Implications for Women Workers in the Export Processing Zones” will be held at Nairobi Safari Club.
- ◆ 24-30 September 2005: International Youth Conferences with the theme “Child Abuse and World Youths Against Racism” is coordinated by Worldwide Movement Development Agency (WDMAO) and the United States.

USEFUL LINKS:

- ◆ NGO-Section/DESA: <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo>
- ◆ ECOSOC: <http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc>
- ◆ UN Conferences and Events: <http://www.un.org/events>
- ◆ The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR): <http://www.knchr.org/>
- ◆ Shelter Forum: <http://www.shelterforum.org/basic%20rights.htm>
- ◆ Heinrich Boll Foundation: <http://www.boell.org/>
- ◆ Defence for Children International: <http://www.dci-is.org/>
- ◆ Foundation for the Child and the Family: <http://www.childfamily.gr/>
- ◆ Association Internationale des Conseils Economiques et sociaux et Institutions similaires (AICESIS): www.aicesis.org
- ◆ UN-NGO-IRENE/NGO Section: www.unpan.org/ngo.asp

NGOs' CONTRIBUTION ***Submit your contribution***

◆ From the Child Rights Weekly Update Issue 17

The Redeemed Gospel Church organized a workshop on child rights for Pastors and Social Workers affiliated with the Redeemed Gospel Church in Nairobi. The workshop took place on 21st - 23rd June 2005 at Huruma Gospel Church, Nairobi. During the workshop, participants discussed the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the four broad rights of children. Other issues addressed were child participation, child abuse, OVC psychosocial needs and legal aid and procedures. Among the facilitators were KAACR staff. The workshop

was in response to the growing trend of abuse of children And the need to empower church leaders to be able to protect children. For more information, contact Jane Otai, the Programme Director on Email rgc@redeemedgospel.com

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For further information on our monthly Update or if you wish to add a friend to our free mailing list, please send an e-mail entitled “Subscribe” to Karaborni@un.org. You can read all Updates at the UN-NGO-IRENE Website at www.unpan.org/NGO-updates.asp
For any further information please contact Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO-Section at mezoui@un.org and Ms. Najet Karaborni, UN-NGO-IRENE Project Coordinator at karaborni@un.org

Annexure (C-xii)

CD Library on HLS of ECOSOC;

Annexure (D-i)

**Address delivered by First Lady of the Dominican Republic,
Mrs. Margarita Cedenó de Fernández (DEPRIDAM);**



PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS · SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

High-Level Roundtable Meeting to effectively plan the October 2005
“Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop
on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement”



And preliminary discussions introducing the
“One dollar for Development”
(11 -13 July 2005 at Hotel Santo Domingo in Santo Domingo)

FORMIT

Address delivered by the Dr. Margarita Cedeño of Fernandez,

Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie

Ente Morale riconosciuto con status consultivo presso l'ONU

The First Lady of the Dominican Republic in the Regional Meeting of Latin America on the Fighting fund and Relations between the Public Sector, the Industry of Technology, of Information and Communications (TICS) Lounge Bohechio, Hotel Santo Domingo on July 11, 2005, 9:00 a.m.

Thanks for such a beautiful introduction and, well, more than words, these are going to be reflections because, certainly, I have felt very motivated of being able to present them after hearing of its presentations.

I want before nothing to greet Mrs. Minister of Superior Education, Science and Technology SESCYT, Ambassadors, consuls and other representatives of other countries that accompany as well as the commissions to us that are here with us, as much of the DESA, ECOSOC as FORMIT. Thanks for being here in the Dominican Republic, we extend to them most warm welcome I already know that they have felt our climate and our people and have tasted our mangu that is our Dominican typical food.

I want, as for the exhibitions that we have listened to, explain that I really feel that they are going to be of much benefit, much benefit for the Dominican Republic and all the countries as a whole. The power to take advantage of practical experiences that have been put in execution in other countries, overall in Europe, as the case, because appears to us they are always going to be beneficial for countries like ours where very we are pawned on throwing ahead towards the country and to produce a call society of the information and the knowledge where as or it said most important that we can transfer and of gratuitous way it is the knowledge and that knowledge that or you have and who have been able it to catch, they have been able it to live and to integrate through experiences, then that good and I thank but sincere to them because we pruned to count on that type of resources.

President Fernandez is very pawned in Dominican Republic's development in technology, because the technology has a social investment, but it is also a tool for the strengthening of the democracy because it makes us a democracy in a society more participative, more enclosing. The technologies of the communication and the information are a weapon of double edge, so much they can remove you, to exclude yourself, to leave yourself aside totally or to join in a more rapid, easier way and that you feel joined, that you feel that really the public administration, the State is bearing you in mind and that your rights can be exercised in an easier, more agile and more efficient way.

In this sense I want to congratulate also the COPDES in the person of Mr. John Gagain, who with the presentation of this report of the results since we can have a tool, a plan of groundwork to present already the strategy that we are going to follow in the Dominican Republic to be able to achieve these MDG's.

From our Office since we are immersed in what the technological community centers are, which are centers that are going to be in communities of extreme poverty and that are going to be used as base for the whole development of digital cities, of IGoverment and all these plannings that are done to a level of the central government for the insertion of the Dominican Republic in the Society of the Information.

I believe that also this meeting might be done in October, I think that it is a date very strategic because then we just had passed what is the great Summit of the U.N that is going to be carried out in September and we are going to be at the time very prepared to be able to present many more achievements and interesting things in Tunis in November.

So that, I believe that we all must focus towards which is the work in the insertion of technology that is of all the inhabitants, not only of the planet and in this case that is where it corresponds to us that it is of the Dominican Republic.

We are grateful very much for your presence; I know that you are delayed because they have an appointment with the President of the INDOTEL who is the Institute that is regulating the telecommunications in the Dominican Republic. And at that the Commission of the Information presides.

I believe that up to a next visit this One Dollar's program would be important enough that we could support the bows across John or as you indicate it to be able to materialize this initiative.

Thank you very much, have a cordial stay in the Dominican Republic. and that we could continue working together and strengthening these bows and the search of some the same goal in the integral development of the countries across the technologies.

Thank you very much.

Annexure (D-i)

Address delivered by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES);

Annex XI(D) ii) : Address delivered by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director of the Presidential Commission on the Millennium Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES)



PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS · SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

High-Level Roundtable Meeting to effectively plan the October 2005
"Regional Summit on the Digital Solidarity Fund and Workshop
on Public Sector / ICT Industry Relations and Procurement"



And preliminary discussions introducing the
"One dollar for Development"
(11 -13 July 2005 at Hotel Santo Domingo in Santo Domingo)



Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e sulla Integrazione delle Tecnologie
Ente Morale riconosciuto con status consultivo presso l'ONU

**Address delivered by Mr. John R. Gagain Jr., Executive Director of the Presidential
Commission on the Millennium Goals and Sustainable Development (COPDES)
Regional Meeting of Latin America on the Found of Solidarity and Relations between Public
Sector, the Industry of Technology, Information and Communications (TICS)
Bohechio Hall, Hotel Santo Domingo 11 of 2005 July, 9:00 a.m.**

Honorable **Dr. Margarita Cedeño de Fernández**, First Lady of the Republic;
Mr. **Giovanni Bisogni**, President of the FORMIT Foundation.
Mr. **Niky Fabiancic**, Representative of the United Nations in Dominican Republic.
Representatives of the United Nations in New York, that it is headed by Ms .Michelle Federof,
Meena Sur and Mr. Gordon Tapper, the ECOSOC NGO FORMIT
Representatives of the Organizations of the Civil Society and the Private Sector; Ladies and
invited, representing Gentlemen of governmental and nongovernmental institutions that have to do
with the technology and the society of the information.
Good morning.

Barely two or three days ago, President Fernandez headed an event in Juan Dolio about superior education, technology and training. The President talked about his vision, which is to convert the technology in a mechanism to ensure the achievement of the MDG's and the eradication of poverty, particularly extreme poverty, exclusion and social distinction that exist in the Dominican Republic.

These days we have the good opportunity to count with the support of the U.N. but now we also have the support of an outstanding foundation, FORMIT Foundation, from Italy. Last week United Nations held the Economic and Social Council Segment, where the President of the Republic sent a delegation composed by COPDES.

This event was extremely important because it was a preparatory event for the summit that will take place next September, and this summit it's going to be an evaluation of the five years of the MDG's, this could be the encounter that holds the higher amount of Chiefs of State in the history of all the Summits and International Encounters.

It is important to emphasize that in this meeting we have treated through roundtables, various topics, like health, education, national strategies, and in the roundtable about health, the other countries have spoken on the fact that the managers in the health sector are not good if they are doctors, that we must diversify the profiles of the managers and have spoken of which we have the same situation here in the Dominican Republic, that we must diversify the obligations of the managers, for example of the hospitals public, as you know three of the ODM has to do with health.

Today, on the aid of the United nations and Foundation FORMIT we can count on its support with respect to how we can a Public administration, like the public sector, as officials government how we can work better with a technology industry, and in that sense fulfilling the vision of Mr. President and I believe that the fact that we are one of the eight countries pilots of the Project of the Millenium and Mr. Nicky Fabiancic knows that it has offered much support us and who we have

worked very hard jointly. Nevertheless now we can learn of all the errors of all the best practices of Italy and not to be like of the countries pilots but to learn and to collaborate with them.

Also it is important to emphasize that the Department of Economic and Social Subjects has a world-wide network that is called IB and they are going to invite to all the NGOs to this Summit which we are going to celebrate in October.

Then, the point of this meeting today is that we are beginning with a process of planning of a Summit on the Digital Found of Solidarity, we have the verbal commitment of some Chiefs of State of Africa, who jointly founded with the Mr. President of the Republic this Digital Found of Solidarity which would come in October days 17 and 18 and also we took advantage of the opportunity to combine that with this initiative of Foundation FORMIT and the United Nations and they jointly with other members soc. civil are going to invite the other investigation foundations the other tanks of thoughts to the Dominican Republic the next October.

In order to finish I want to answer a famous question that most of you have asked. Why the Dominican Republic? As I said, the Dominican Republic is one of the 8 pilots countries and you know that the special advisor to the U.N Secretary-General for the MDGs, Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, came to this country to receive the results of a needs assessment that it's going to be base for the national budget of the RD next year, and it was this report that Mr. Giovanni Bisogni, President of the FORMIT foundation saw in New York, and he said: "We, in Italy, want to be part of it, we congratulate Mr. President Leonel Fernandez for the creation of a COPDES which is the first Presidential Commission on the MDG in the world.

Then thanks for being here with us Mr. Bisogni, the other members of the FORMIT, our colleagues and friends of the United Nations in New York, the United Nations in the Dominican Republic and all you of the Dominican government and also of the Dominican society.

Thanks for being with us and thanks for taking advantage of the leadership of this Dominican government with respect to the COPDES, then in my last words we want to leave you with some visions from the United Nations, of some ambassadors, of some ministers who have congratulated to Mr. President by the creation of this COPDES and is something that we can continue taking advantage of with other opportunities that are going to continue offering us to the system of the United Nations.

Thank you very much.

Annexure (E)

Investing in the Sustainable Development of the Dominican Republic: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Needs Assessment;

Annexure (F-i)

Letter of Invitations

Annexure (F-ii)

Thank you Letters