Submission #9

Personal information

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**Email address**  chris@chriszielinski.com  
**Country/region**  UK (but working in Africa and Asia)  
**Gender**  Male  

**How would you define the stakeholder community or communities to which you belong?**

- Civil society  
- Academic

Questions

1. **What are your priorities for issues that should be addressed through the Internet Universality framework in each of these five categories?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openness</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multistakeholder participation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cutting indicators</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Are there any existing indicators with which you are familiar that you think it would be useful to include in the ROAM indicators framework?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>Yes - but to be discussed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Openness</td>
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<td>Accessibility</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. What do you think are the most important gaps in data/evidence required for monitoring Internet Universality and the ROAM principles? What approaches do you think could help to address these in your country, region or area of work?

Rights

Openness

Accessibility

Multistakeholder participation

Cross-cutting indicators

4. What experience or views do you have of indicators relating to the Internet which are concerned with gender and with children and young people?

The interesting thing about internet indicators is that you can derive many process indicators which are nevertheless of genuine value - process indicators are generally not considered very useful in analogue situations (e.g., how many books you have distributed tells you little about the value of the information in the books), but the kind of process data you can get from Google Analytics and the more sophisticated analytical tools on use, frequency of visits, pages visited, etc. do provide genuine useful information and can yield indicators on gender and age-related access, and on such broader but key concepts as networking.

5. How do you think you might use the indicator framework for Internet Universality once it has been developed?

As a PhD candidate, I am currently working on indicators of the application of knowledge and of knowledge management in the health sector. These include knowledge based indicators on Internet access. I was a member of the Unesco study on “Measuring the impact of information on development” in the 1990s - this needs to be updated (and this is also a part of my current work). Note that there is an excellent Unesco “revised draft recommendation on the promotion and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace” dating back to 2003 (I was involved in the drafting process) which includes the concept of “access to essential information”, which remains a key concept. As mentioned in my reply to the previous question, once we decide on which analytical tools and indicators to use, I would apply them to my PhD research and associated papers.

6. How do you think that other stakeholders might use the framework?

In applied research and in development situations - and write them up for researchers to use in developing the framework further.

7. Please add any other comments that you think will be helpful to UNESCO in developing the indicators framework.
I would be very glad to work with Unesco on this - it is a topic I have studied for many years in applied situations (working mainly in WHO on knowledge management in developing countries. Please get in touch.

8. Please upload any documents that you think will be helpful here.

unesco_multilingualism_feb_2003_with_cover_letter.pdf