Indicator and Local Panel Based Approach in the Meeting of Global Challenges

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Global challenges related indicators as starting points

- 15 main global challenges, rather stable
- Extensive list of preliminary indicators for meeting of the challenges (already existing)
- Both quantitative and qualitatitive expert evaluation based indicators (e.g. weak futures signals)

Evaluation and weighting processes

- Local Futures Workshops with at least partly standardized processes. A result: description of the local present situation and an action scenario based on weighted preliminary and new indicators
- Internet/e-mail based analogous regional Policy/Argument Delphi processes

Global Data Bank of Local and Regional Situations, Visions and Actions

- For the Data Bank every local/regional futures process is described by the indicators with two values: recent and targeted. Information concerning parti-cipants and fulfilment of aims
- The results are aggregated in a proper way
- Internet links to home pages of processes

Data Bank of National and International Scenarios and Preconditions

- If local/regional processes produce written scenarios concerning national or international development they will be collected to a Data Bank. Especially preconditions for local action scenarios is asked.
- Methods of content analysis will be used in the analysis of scenarios and preconditions

Aims of the Futures Processes and Data Banks

- To develop global challenges, indicators and practices most suitable for local/regional use.
- To take into account cultural differences in perceived challenges/actions
- To monitor local and regional developments for the action on the national/international level

How to start?

- EU project in which the Nodes of the Millennium Project would participate
- A project related to some special challenge e.g. Internet connections in villages
- UN University project?
- World Bank InfoDev project?

Population and Resources: How can population growth and resources be brought into balance? [Challenge 3]

- The suggested indicators for this challenge were:
- 1. Demographic measures: e.g. population growth and fertility rates
- 2. Levels of urbanization and population density
- 3. Resources available (quantity and quality) per capita per region
- 4. Per capita consumption of various resources
- 5. Ratio between commercial land development and effective open land used to maintain valuable ecosystem
- 6. Female literacy and access by women to education, communications and credit
- 7. Assessments of the effectiveness of family planning programs
- 8. Assessment of the adequacy of basic needs: food, shelter, security, health
- 9. Per capita health measures: doctors, nurses and other health service providers
- 10. Number of persons educated in programs on early childhood care and development
- 11. Extent of counter-material consumption advertising
- 12. Number of environmental refugees and displaced persons
- 13. Consumption rates of tobacco and animal fats and the degenerative diseases they promote

Challenge 3 - continue

- The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:
- [The numbers in parentheses represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]
- 1. Demographic measures: e.g. population growth and fertility rates (1)
- 2. Levels of urbanization and population density (2)
- 3. Per capita health measures: doctors, nurses and other health service providers (9)
- 4. Female literacy and access by women to education, communications and credit (6)
- 5. Resources available (quantity and quality) per capita per region (3)
- 6. Per capita consumption of various resources (4)

How can the globalization and convergence of information and communications technologies work for everyone? [Challenge 6]

- 1. Volume of e-business
- 2. Percentage of people with telephones, TV, computers, and Internet
- 3. Measures of the state of information and communications technologies (e.g. average annual internet user cost, progress of
- Moore's law, cost of bandwidth, modem speeds, etc.)
- 4. Investments in information/ communication projects that foster local developments
- 5. Results of research that demonstrates the social consequences of TV and Internet programming
- 6. Measurements of the extent and properties of international networks
- 7. Number of robots
- 8. Monopolization rate of the communications industry
- 9. Number of students per computer(s)
- 10. Computer instruction; quantity and assessment of quality of information technologies taught at all levels in schools
- 11. Levels of Internet security, cases of on-line fraud
- 12. Measurements that depict the concentration of the telecommunications industry
- 13. Number of public libraries with free Internet access
- 14. Assessment of the levels of regulation over Internet content
- 15. Worldwide adoption rate of information technology

Challenge 6 - Continue

- The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:
- 1. Percentage of people with telephones, TV, computers, and Internet (2)
- 2. Number of public libraries with free Internet access (13)
- 3. Volume of e-business (1)
- 4. Number of students per computer(s) (9)
- 5. Investments in information/ communication projects that foster local developments (4)
- 6. Measures of the state of information and communications technologies (e.g. average annual internet user cost, progress of Moore's law, cost of bandwidth, modem speeds, etc.) (3)