

THE IGF IS A GLOBAL MULTISTAKEHOLDER PLATFORM THAT FACILITATES THE DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE INTERNET

Workshop Proposals 2019

IGF 2019 WS #27 Digital Literacy - a new base for citizenship

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Community Networks

Digital Divide

Digital Literacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Anna Gàsc, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 2: Malu Andrade, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Peter Lee, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can digital literacy be established in a way that not only technical skills, but also social and cultural participation in a digital world can be ensured?

Relevance to Theme: The term "Digital Literacy" covers a broad set of skills. Technical skills are the basis to master the challenges of daily life in the digital age. But in order to be able to play an active role in the civil society of the 21st century and to contribute in a meaningful way to the development of the society, a different set of critical mindset and deeper understanding of the digital world is needed. This workshop will discuss different ways to approach this essential and global challenge. It will bring together different cultural perspectives and will focus on developing innovative solutions by including and addressing all stakeholders.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Through this workshop, representatives of international civil society organisations and movements will get the opportunity to formulate their topics and approaches regarding the relevance and the development of digital literacy. This will assist the relevant official bodies to further the advancement of a digital civil society for all.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: In the first part of the workshop the strategic approach of the Goethe-Institut towards this topic will be presented. Afterwards there will be two or three examples of projects developed by the Goethe-Institut and its partners (Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe/Central Asia) (30 min) In the breakout sessions, the strategic approach and the examples will be used by the participants as a base to discuss how the Topic can be promoted further, how different stakeholders can be included, how different communities can provide their input et.

Expected Outcomes: As a result of the workshop there will be a better understanding among the participants of the relevance and importance of digital literacy. There will be a clear vision of how to implement this topic in different contexts and communities. A network of stakeholders and experts will be formed and channels for exchange will be established. Projects and action plans will be formulated as a result of the workshop and will be executed in the aftermath of the meeting.

Discussion Facilitation:

A variety of formats and methods will be used to encourage exchange and participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #30 Let there be data – Exploring data as a public good

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Commons

Digital Divide

Emerging Technologies

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 3: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Renata Avila, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Cathleen Berger, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Audace Niyonkuru, Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 4: Mohammed Belkacem, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 5: Rene Kabalisa, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- How can we support the development of digital public goods such as common data infrastructures to train artificial intelligences, e.g. for voice recognition technology in underrepresented languages?
- How can we develop sustainable governance models for data commons based on a multi-stakeholder approach?
- Which role can data commons play as an instrument of innovation policy and means to stimulate supply and demand for innovative technological solutions?

Relevance to Theme: Today, applications, which use artificial intelligence or automated decision making, are mostly developed by Western companies and in China. A big part of the world, notably people living in the global South, are excluded both from the development of these applications as well as from being represented in the data used to train artificial intelligences. One example is voice recognition technology: In local languages, this technology has the potential to enable underrepresented groups access to information,

services and the diversity of cultural expressions. It is essential for an inclusive and diverse information society, and will play a major role in human-machine-interaction in the future. However, due to economic reasons, corporations are focusing on mainstream languages such as English and Chinese, leaving the majority of people in the global South underserved and excluded.

By discussing means to develop (local) data pools as commons, we are focusing on the open provision of training data as a crucial precondition for (local) developers to build inclusive AI-based applications and thereby close the digital divide we see today in the development and use of artificial intelligence.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The development of inclusive and ethical AI-based applications requires both a normative framework and shared resources, which enable more people to build applications relevant to their local context. For instance, voice recognition technology in local languages is oftentimes lacking a business case to justify investments in collecting data and the training of models, even if the potential for digital inclusion is staggering.

Building data commons thus takes away high investments needed by one stakeholder and bases the development of locally relevant AI applications on a multi-stakeholder model with shared responsibilities. It is these governance models for data commons and the respective roles governments, private sector and civil society can play within it, which we would like to discuss during the session.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: Data is mostly seen as a tool: for decision-making, micro-targeted advertising, surveillance, and in some cases for social good, e.g. to increase transparency. However, data nowadays is also an infrastructure critical to social and economic development. Especially for the training of artificial intelligences, the availability of high quality data is crucial and one of the main barriers for the development of local AI-based solutions, especially in the global South where resources to acquire data are scarce.

Both the availability of training data and AI-based solutions as such can play a major role in addressing current inequalities regarding access to knowledge, services and the diversity of cultural expressions.

Exemplary for impact-driven AI-based solutions is voice interaction: it has the potential to enable millions of people access to information and services they do not have yet, preserve cultural heritage, make technology more inclusive and ultimately foster local value creation as well as digital sovereignty.

In this session, we would like to explore different initiatives aiming at creating data commons and digital public goods to learn from their successes and challenges. We will discuss various governance models and ecosystem approaches such as community-governance and multi-stakeholder models with the aim to democratize the potential of artificial intelligence for all.

Expected Outcomes: - shared lessons learned and good practices for the development of digital public goods, especially data commons

- mapping of different governance models for data commons and the respective roles government, private sector and civil society play in such an ecosystem

- discuss the economic impact data commons potentially have as a means to stimulate the development and demand for innovative AI-based solutions amongst stakeholders

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will consist of a short series of initial inputs from each of the speakers (5-7 minutes each), which will be followed by an interactive round of discussions in smaller groups (potentially in a "world café format") of approximately 40 minutes, each of them hosted by one of the speakers. The results of these "breakout sessions" will be brought together in the last 15-20 minutes of the workshop.

At the beginning of the session, we will also use Slido or a similar tool to collect open questions and comments of participants, which then will be addressed during the workshop.

Online Participation:

At the beginning of the session we will use the tool to collect comments and questions from remote participants, which then will be addressed during the workshop. During the breakout sessions, each

discussion group will use a laptop to ensure that remote participants can follow and take part in the discussion. During the wrap-up phase of the workshop, we will use the tool to ensure that remote participants will have the possibility to share their perspective with the bigger group.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Slido or a similar tool, which enables polls and the rating of questions and comments from the audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #38 Access to affordable internet : key to digital evolution

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)
[Affordability](#)
[Digital Literacy](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: ,

Speaker 1: [KWABENA ERIC AGBOZO](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: [Clara Pinkrah-Sam](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 3: [Daniel Abunu](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 4: [Sowah Francis Adjetey](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues , and how might improvement be made?
2. How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities? (Though Government of Ghana has recognized this need to some extent), how do we deepen the knowledge of the general population, the elderly, teachers, students and parents alike to fully accept the new era of Digital Literacy (ICT) as the bed rock of modern education and sustainable job opportunities ?
3. How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the right skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and is equipped to participate on an equal footing?
4. How would prioritizing and implementing demand-side initiatives stimulate broadband use and digital literacy , skills development and lead to job creation avenues, economic and social development? And how can digital literacy be streamlined across all sectors of the economy ? i.e. using the internet to control

workers absenteeism , sending weather and possible disaster updates to farmers and coastal land dwellers, disease monitoring, data collection and capturing etc.

5.How would prioritizing closing the gender gap by building and expanding on existing efforts introduce girls to technology beyond coding and advance their digital skills and economic development?

6. Would expanding public access opportunities to Community Internet Centers (CICs), libraries and schools contribute to universal digital inclusion? And how would you assess the benefits of the passage of the "Right To Information Bill 2019" in relation to Digital Inclusion ,digital skills, innovation ,job opportunities and socio-economic development?.

Relevance to Theme: The six key policy questions have direct relevance to the theme of the proposed workshop session ,"Digital Inclusion" . Digital Inclusion according to IGF is defined as "the term that encompasses a broad sector of key internet governance issues " It further affirms that "Digital Inclusion track aims to provide a framework for accessing and considering the various elements and policies which can improve access to equitable opportunities in the digital age"

In line with this IGF definition of Digital Inclusion , it is easier to appreciate what the propose session seek to achieve . It targets all the elements that feed into creating access to information by the broader population (policies,awareness,media engagements,access, affordability etc) , and considers the involvement of key deprived and marginalized groups:i.e. the urban slum dwellers,Person With Disabilities (PWDs),youth,(girls and women greatly) in the informal sector i,e, female porters (Kayayes). seamstresses, chop bar operators, hairdressers petty traders etc. Above all, it further seek to build and strengthen capacity and highlight on relevant policy issues that reflect on improving access to equitable opportunities in the digital age ,all to the benefit of improving on Digital Inclusion and related factors .

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session which is based on six well thought out policy questions has the following relevance to the mandate of IGF.

Policy Question 1: This policy question expand on issues of tackling considerable factors on understanding and dealing with internet affordability.

It is a mandate of the Internet Governance fraternity to facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policy regarding internet.

By this policy question,the session seeks to explore opportunities that will tap into the ideas of our broad base organic participants on international and national public policies in relation to internet.This will generate internet best practices,approaches and strategies and share opportunities and throw more light on challenges that inhibit internet affordability.and outline simple steps of how improvement can be made.

Policy Question 2: The policy question which relates to utilizing formal education structures and curriculum to promote and deliver on digital literacy is in direct correlation with IGF mandate to work with key stakeholders" in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the internet in developing world"

Ghana, being one of these developing worlds would stand a great chance in improving on internet accessibility and affordability by making digital literacy a major component of the formal educational structure by making information technology (IT) assume a status of prominence in the curriculum. When this is done , not only will more people especially youth and teachers access an affordable internet , but will also lead to geographical inclusion and open the digital flood gate to the youth (greatly) and create equal footing access to affordable internet that build and sharpen skills adequate for digital innovation ,job creation ,economic and social development. right at the community gate.

Policy Question 3: This policy question explores into how to equip the modern man(women and girls included) /workforce with the right skills and employment opportunities in global south, Ghana included.

Again IGF and other internet governance apparatus has the mandate to "advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the internet in the developing world"

The intent of this policy question is to stimulate stakeholders discourse that would lead to understanding the role and opportunities available to stakeholders in Ghana and across the globe and to expand on the benefits of digital literacy to the modern working force. It will also highlight on best internet practices and recommend approaches workable to the Ghanaian internet ecosystem.

Policy Question 4: This policy question explore on prioritizing and implementing demand side-initiative and its positive effects on broad band use ,digital literacy and skills development ,innovation, job creation ,economic and social development.

The IGF particularly and other stakeholders has a core operational principles that centers on : Open , transparent , Inclusive, bottom - up , multi-stakeholders and non-commercial.

This session would reflect the principles of IGF in ensuring issues are assembled from all stakeholder communities (local content) to influence discussion content and outcomes in relation to needs assessment on prioritizing and implementing demand side-initiatives. It will also assess the current demand -driven trends and point out simple mechanisms that will need to be added or subtracted to get the expected impact in revolutionizing the internet front..

Policy Question 5: This policy question examines how closing gender gaps by building on existing efforts can advance their technical skills and enhance their economic and social development indicators.

Again, the IGF definition of Digital Inclusion is described as "a term that encompasses a broad sector of internet governance issues." However, a huge digital inclusion gap exists between men and women.

It is one of the objectives of this session to highlight on the need for all sector policies on internet to have ambitious but implementable gender gap inclusion.. It will also study the current overview of the internet in relation to gender and point out challenges, opportunities and recommend the way forward for bridging identified internet and digital divide.

Policy Question 6: The final policy question argues for the expansion of public access opportunities to the internet at community levels and its contributing impact on universal digital inclusion.

It is a prominent mandate of the IGF and its chain of governance community to "advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of internet in the developing world"

Ghana as a developing world must put systems in place to advance this IGF mandate. This policy statement will seek to dig deeper on the benefits of expanding public internet availability and affordability at key community public places as Community Information Centers (CICs), libraries and schools. And will briefly identify the reality , challenges, opportunities and the way forward.. It will also look briefly at the recently passed "Right To Information Bill 2019" and find out internet policy relevance and opportunities in advancing the internet and digital inclusion, digital divide targets

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: There would be 4 main segmented sessions in 90 minutes .

The first session is in 2 parts :

1A. Event opening and purpose of workshop by organizers , solidarity messages delivered by key partners i.e, Expert community, CSOs, Persons With Disability, private sector, IGF secretariat(online or onsite,(10 minutes)

A presentation on the A4AI's Ghana's Performance on the 2018 Affordability Drivers Index by the Ghana Deputy Representative of Alliance For Affordable Internet (A4AI) Mrs. Clara Pinkra-Sam ,(5 minutes)

Key note address & formal launching of the workshop (to be delivered and performed by the Minister of Communication) (5 MINUTES) ,

followed by Questions and Answers by audience including online participants (5 minutes) and moderated by Mr. Daniel Abunu , CEO, ZroNet Africa

1B. Media engagement with Presenter , Organizers, Minister Of Communication and selected participants drawn from youth (Mostly female students), Persons With Disabilities (represented by the President of Amputees Football Federation of Africa and the recent -past National Coordinator for ACSIS, Ghana), Private Sector (Internet Service Providers), gender (women from the informal sector i.e. representatives of seamstresses , hairdressers, female porters (Kayayes) ,traders, online participants (15 minutes.)

Second section: Round table plenary,each group with a moderator each (and will include the A4AI Coordinator for Africa Region, CEO of ZroNet Africa, Workshop Organizer , session rapporteur, Internet Service Providers and the President of Amputees Football Federation of Africa to simplify issues, and assist groups to organize summary of outcomes of their brainstorming session for a brief presentation. (each group shall discuss one policy question) (mixed groups)(15 minutes)
Groups presentation on brainstorming session. Q & A (10 minutes)

Third ,establishment of a core working group to produce communique and planed programme to follow-up on engagements with all key stakeholders beyond the purview of the workshop.;.15 minutes -Moderated by workshop organizers (Mr. Eric Kwabena Agbozo , Founder and CEO ,Defence Against AIDS Poverty ad Underdevelopment (DAAPU)

Fourth ,Wrap up / sharing communique with larger group(summary of events and closing) 5 minutes (by session rapporteur, Miss Priscilla Duodu,,Programme Officer at DAAPU in-charge of Internet Governance and related issues.)

Fifth ,Networking : (5 minutes) by All

Expected Outcomes: SESSION ! A : It hopes to inform participants about internet governance in relation to internet affordability indicators by setting the workshop pace with the A4AI "Ghana`s Performance on the 2018 Affordability Drivers Index~ with links to Digital literacy, the reality, opportunities, challenges and the way out.

SESSION 1 B: Would provide the media the opportunity to ask the hard questions on issues raised, gaps identified , opportunities shared , timelines ,indicators and implementable plans in relation to digital inclusiveness and digital literacy.

This will also afford the greater populace of Ghanaians to learn from discussion (awareness creation on internet) outcomes whilst creating national and international visibility for the platform.

SESSION 2: This is a brain storming session that intends to talk to the agreed policy questions and wind into finding strategies to improve internet access and affordability that leads to digital inclusion and literacy vis-a-vis internet opportunities for skills building and sharpening , internet innovations, job creation, economic and social development as well as boosting knowledge levels of the general local and international populace, students, parents ,the elderly, informal sector , teachers and PWDs. The discussions will touch on the role of the "Right To Information Bill" and assess how it would assist in deepening access to information , the use of the internet and expand on freedom of speech.

It will also assess demand -driven internet, skills building for local content .i.e. local languages, symbols (adinkra/emblems signs),names,and project local and community based terminologies and jargon i.e. E-Fishing, E-Farming etc. and will reiterate the 3 Rs (Repackage , Re-purpose and Re-prioritize) .

It will also drum home the issues of limited space and high cost of infrastructure development and expand the need for virtual environment learning over expensive infrastructural edifices.

SESSIONS 3 and 4 : These sessions will give birth to a Working Group that will generate a communique from the sessions that will seek to address issues of digital inclusion and literacy and identify the general overview of the internet ecosystem of the country, the gaps, challenges as the huge gaps the exist between the haves and the have not , lack of access to information and loss of opportunities for jobs . And will assess the opportunities that exists and the way forward and shall provide recommendations.

SESSION 5 : NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIP BUILDING: All multi stakeholder groupings will deepen relationship towards building unified internet governance front in the attainment of digital inclusion beyond the workshop sessions .And participants will think through how to streamline internet access across the sectors of economy and use it as a monitoring tool and critical information dissemination mechanisms .

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop has strategically been broken down into strategic sessions. Each of the five key components has duly recognized all stakeholders and participants and has adequately provided tried , tested and proven mechanisms that incorporates the active participation of all participants onsite and online. The purpose is to generate organic ideas relying on IGFs core principles : bottom-up, open and transparent, multi-stakeholders, Non-commercial and inclusive approach.

Online Participation:

In our bid to get the youth (and a broad base geography) to be deeply involved with the process, we hope to rely on the services of one of IGFs several online standby youth volunteers. In this respect communication is underway between us and Mr. Arsene Tungali of DRC,, Goma City. Mr. Arsene has expertise in Internet Governance , Internet Freedom,DNS Privacy and member of ISOC.

With his immense understanding in internet governance and related fields we are confident he is able to work out a mechanism with the IGF secretariat necessary in supporting the successful utilization of the official online participation tool.

We would also check for availability of remote participation hub been planned by the internet community within the region or locality and affiliate with the platform.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social Media: The workshop hopes to employ the services of all available social mediums in order to transmit information and draw inputs from all interested individuals and organizations. Hence Facebook, Twitter, Instagram , WhattsApp,Skype and all other medium will be targeted and will work in consultation and support of the IGF Secretariat and the designated online moderator .

Live streaming from the workshop venue (World Bank ,Country Office) will add to the opportunities for reaching mass internet people for their selective contribution(s)and sensitization via the medium.

We will also identify public internet hubs for partnership and airing .

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #49 What About Us? Design and Inclusion in the Digital Age

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Government, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Giovanna Capponi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Zaituni Njovu, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Israel Etim, Government, African Group

Speaker 4: Adesina Ayeni, Government, African Group

Speaker 5: Jairo Dorado Cadilla, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

As the workshop focuses on digital inclusion, all policy questions; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be relevant and will be addressed. For instance, we will look at internet and digital tools availability issues, how the educational system can include digital literacy into the curriculum, inclusion of marginalized groups in all stages of Internet governance, access to tools that makes life easier for the end-user as well as advantage of diffusion of digital opportunities in the global south.

Relevance to Theme: In the past decades, the digital revolution of the internet contributed greatly to the shaping of a new idea of a closely connected world, often referred to as the “global village”. However, as a matter of fact, this new global digital landscape was not always successful at including those segments of the population with lack of linguistic, physical and economical abilities in order to access and benefit from the internet and its opportunities. The session aims at emphasizing the need to bridge the digital divide, which is hindering the progress of the SDG’s. As more opportunities of employment and business focus on exploiting the potentiality of a connected world, we are faced with the great challenge of shaping a more inclusive digital environment which takes into consideration linguistic and cultural diversity. What about other global citizens who has the ideas and skills to propel the world to the next level? Inclusion and diversity is a sine qua non for the globe to forge ahead. It is called a state of imbalance, when majority of global developmental decisions are made by only a consensus of a session of the world. The session will answer the question ‘what about us?’ among other questions relating to digital inclusion and internet governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We believe that the creation of more inclusive digital worlds should take into consideration a variety of factors, including economic and linguistic access to the internet. These problems are particularly frequent in the Global South, which faces problems of high data and broadband tariff and less opportunities of digital education and literacy. In particular, we would like to address the challenges of including linguistic minorities in a digital landscapes which produces the great majority of its content in English or other widely spoken languages. Therefore, one of the priorities of governance of the “global village” should be to recognize different languages as equal in order to reach a wider proportion of the population and even to create new targeted markets for the speakers of minority or non-dominant languages. Moreover, the panel would like to address problems of accessibility which intersect linguistic abilities with physical disabilities like reduced sight and hearing.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: As a guide, the session will follow a six point agenda:

- Introduction. Each person gives a brief intro about themselves, work and the reason for being on the panel
- The Big Issues (What About Us?)
- SDG for the Big Issues (we will discuss the relationship between the SDG’S and the Big Issues).

- How do we solve the Big Issues? Every one on the panel will give their remarks on solution to the 'Big Issues'. Audience write ideas on post-its/twitter during 1-5 minutes with ideas about better ways for design and digital inclusion in the digital age.
- Question and Answer segment/ Plenary/ Discussion with participants in the room about some of the ideas identified in the post-its
- End activity and recommendations: Interactive activity based on the notes from the event itself. Can have participants split into groups and each group comes up with 2 responses for each of the questions below:
Ask the audience: What do you suggest as solution to digital marginalization?
What are they taking away from the session?
What is your recommendation?
Networking, Next steps

The moderator will do a preview of what to discuss; how to solve the Big Issues, access/accessibility, and affordability. Questions like, "in what ways can internet governance stakeholders collaborate to create policies that would have great impact on all?" will be answered at the session. Each person in the room will have to tweet what they hope for in internet governance. From the responses, the steps to be taken to achieve different innovations for under-represented people and under-developed parts of the world will surface.

Expected Outcomes: At the end of the session, we would have:

- analyzed the problems, challenges and possible solutions to design & inclusion in the digital age.
- Collated recommendations and feedback on Internet Governance from session participants.
- Create avenue for like-minds and stakeholders to network or collaborate on projects relating to design & inclusion.
- Motivate & inspire participants to agitate for digital inclusion.
- Implored philanthropists and grant bodies to fund/support digital inclusive initiatives
- Wake up call to manufacturers of digital tools, developers, programmers, historians, teachers, activists, technologists and curators to work together to design products that captures the desires of the end-user.

Discussion Facilitation:

We promote online participation and interaction, therefore, onsite and online participants can contribute in real-time to the discussion by tweeting to the handles of the organizers, IGF handle and #IGF #WhatAboutUs? #Diversity #DesignAndInclusion hash tags.

Along the discussion, the participants will be implored to air their views, perspectives or experience on the subject of discuss. At the end of the session, participants will be asked to give concluding remarks and recommendation that will push forward the related SDG's.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will mention the Official Online Participation Platforms in all posts to be shared online. Every activities onsite will be featured online, and the online voices will be presented at the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: Organizers, moderators and speakers online platforms; Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. Organizers, moderators and speakers will share happenings at the session on their individual platforms.

SDGs:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #61 AI for Information Accessibility

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Accessibility

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Noha Ashraf Abdel Baky, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Lei Ning, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Tajul Islam, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Lea Gimpel, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Julie Maupin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- 1.How to improve and raise of public awareness for promoting the information accessibility?
- 2.How to ensure the new technology as AI, mobile-tech could be equally applied, affordable and accessible for the disadvantaged groups?
- 3.How to ensure the public policy making process could cover the need of the disadvantaged groups to achieve an inclusive information society through AI?
- 4.How the multi-stakeholders play theirs roles in facilitating the application of new tech for information accessibility?
- 5.How to ensure the use of, or set up, the global acceptance ethics for AI's application in information accessibility?

Relevance to Theme: The concept of information accessibility is now far more beyond the scope of people with disabilities, it also refers to using the ICTs to improve the living for women, girls, the older group and less educated group. As the emgering of AI, it will empower the new ways of using information accessibility technology to make access shared by all.

Relevance to Internet Governance: How to promote the access for the next billion users, especially for the vulnerable and disadvantaged group, needs joint efforts by multi-stakeholders, from perspective of policy-making, tech innovation, standard setting, public awareness education etc. AI is a newly emgering tech that how to apply it with a better manner to narrow the digital divide still meets various challenges and needs to seek for the solutions.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: Best practice sharing + panel discussion from multiple perspectives, with classroom seat setting.

Description: The international community has paid great attention to the information rights of people with disabilities. Many countries have made certain progress in narrowing the digital divide and promoting the construction of information barrier-free environment. In recent years, as the development of new emerging technology like artificial intelligence, it will empower the information accessibility by applying technology of language understanding, picture recognition, and human-machine voice interaction etc. The workshop will invite multi-stakeholder representatives to share their best practice on how to facilitate the AI's empowering for an inclusive information society from different angles, to discuss the challenges faced and how to find the solutions.

Expected Outcomes: It is expected that through workshop discussion it will promote exchange and provide some good samples for information accessibility development through AI, and to reach the goals of SDGs.

Discussion Facilitation:

40 mins allocated to the speakers, and the rest of time for onsite/remote interaction.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will facilitate and be responsible for organizing the remote participation and interaction.

Proposed Additional Tools: 1. Post news on our official website and SNS platform before the meeting;
2. Put a stand post at the IGF booth, if the booth application be finally approved;
3. Invite our partners who also be at the IGF.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #64 Internet Accessibility Empowering Persons with Disabilities

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Design for Inclusion

Emerging Technologies

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jorge Manhique, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Bunmi Durowoju, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Gunela Astbrink, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Shadi Abou-Zahra, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Tim Unwin, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. How can universal design principles for accessibility be advanced across the internet to improve the experience of those with disabilities?
2. What uses of ICTs are enabled by the Internet today for the empowerment of persons with disabilities?

What is coming down the pipeline?

3. What can the IGF community do to further action and cross-sector collaboration to realize the potential of the internet to improve the experience of those with disabilities?

4. What priorities and/or changes are needed from an Internet governance policy standpoint to accelerate progress towards a more inclusive internet for persons with disabilities?

Relevance to Theme: Improving the ability of those with disabilities to use and enjoy the internet is core to the theme of digital inclusion. Fifteen percent of the world's population lives with some form of disability, representing more than one billion people globally and constituting the world's largest minority, with eighty percent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries. Internet-enabled Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly active role in shaping the latest trends in assistive technologies and specially-developed technologies for persons with disabilities. Among other things, ICTs help break through barriers to communication and access to information and are also enhancing mobility and fostering independent living, thereby contributing to greater social, cultural, political and economic integration and inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance is, and must continue to be, a leading force in advancing disability access online. Meaningfully advancing disability access will not be possible without using the open and inclusive multi-stakeholder Internet governance process to develop norms, incentives, and rules for disability access.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Fifteen percent of the world's population lives with some form of disability, representing more than one billion people globally and constituting the world's largest minority. This percentage is growing through population growth, medical advances, the rise in chronic conditions and ageing of populations, and eighty percent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries. Internet-enabled Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly active role in shaping the latest trends in assistive technologies and specially-developed technologies for persons with disabilities. Among other things, ICTs help break through barriers to communication and access to information and are also enhancing mobility and fostering independent living, thereby contributing to greater social, cultural, political and economic integration and inclusion. Some examples of ICTs that are being put to innovative uses by and for persons with disabilities include voice and facial recognition, virtual keyboards, and mobile applications that utilize artificial intelligence capabilities.

Throughout the world, while some persons with disabilities are already benefiting from the advantages of ICT-enabled services, much more needs to be done to increase access, affordability and skills and to further develop technologies to their full potential for maximum positive impact for all persons with disabilities everywhere. This is especially important because persons with disabilities are overrepresented among those living in poverty, disability being both a cause and a consequence of poverty. Twenty percent of the world's poorest people have some kind of disability and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged.

This session will explore innovative uses of ICTs for the empowerment of persons with disabilities, first seeking to enhance awareness of what is already possible as well as what is coming down the pipeline. This initial discussion will inspire the IGF community to further action and cross-sector collaboration to realize the potential of ICTs in this context, invoking both (1) an exploration of what is needed from an Internet governance policy standpoint to accelerate progress towards a more inclusive ICT-enabled future through and with the full participation of persons with disabilities and (2) Internet governance-related calls to action to the IGF community to advance accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Confirmed workshop moderator and participants:

- Brian Scarpelli, ACT | The App Association (N America)[Moderator]
- Jorge Manhique, Disability Rights Fund (Europe)
- Bunmi Durowoju, Microsoft (Africa)

- Gunela Astbrink, GSA InfoComm (Australia)
- Shadi Abou-Zahra, W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (Europe)
- Tim Unwin, UNESCO Chair in ICT4D (UK)

Expected Outcomes: 1. Understand how universal design principles for accessibility be advanced across the internet to improve the experience of those with disabilities.
 2. Capture and understand the uses of ICTs enabled by the Internet that are, today, empowering persons with disabilities, as well as what is coming down the pipeline.
 3. Learn about what the IGF community do to further action and cross-sector collaboration to realize the potential of the internet to improve the experience of those with disabilities.
 4. Appreciate the diverse perspectives regarding priorities and/or changes are needed from an Internet governance policy standpoint to accelerate progress towards a more inclusive internet for persons with disabilities, and take action to address needed changes.

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the areas of interest, introductory short presentations/remarks by experts will provide basic knowledge and discuss important trade-offs. The moderator will ensure the active participation of the audience, who will be able to intervene and ask questions to the experts. Sufficient time will be given to online participants to ask questions, by the online participator. Following these initial interventions, the roundtable will get to the heart of the debate, guided by the moderator who will begin by giving an opportunity to online and in-person participants to pose questions and discuss views on the strategies presented. The moderator will guide the debate on investment strategies with the goal of finding common ground between views brought forward. In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop. The moderator and organizing team will work with speakers in advance as to ensure the quality and the content of the discussion.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will encourage remote participation through various social networking platforms in addition to the platform provided by the IGF Secretariat. After the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the roundtable will open up with an invitation to online participants to weigh in on strategies discussed and pose questions to the speakers. The organizing team will work to promote the activity on social media, and will specially invite relevant stakeholders to join the session and share questions ahead of the debate. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by the online and in-person moderators.

SDGs:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Theme: Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion

Digital Literacy

Outreach

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Eileen Cejas , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Elisabeth Schauermann, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Uffa Modey, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How can gamification of digital rights issues be used for localisation of content in order to increase access for digital inclusion to bridge the digital divide?

How does localized content, such as games, promote reach to underserved communities?

How can we increase discussions about digital rights using games adapted for local communities?

Relevance to Theme: Gamification to Increase Participation of the Underserved is a crucial workshop for digital inclusion because of the digital divide and lack of relevant local content available to marginalized communities. Using games and similar tools to bridge the digital divide explores various resources that youth and marginalized communities can use to better connect and understand the internet, therefore increasing access.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Connect the unconnected

Bridge the digital divide

Non-formal education of digital literacy through games

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: The objective of this session is to share ideas on ways through which gamification can be adopted as a method of raising awareness about Internet Governance and digital rights issues in order to promote the inclusion of people from underserved regions in discussing solutions to these issues.

The session will feature three experts from different regions and industries who will engage the session attendees through shared experiences on how they have managed to merge Internet governance issues with localized games from their communities. The workshop will enable participants to share challenges and personal experiences from their countries about how citizens, especially youth, can easily learn about Internet governance by simplifying the concept through gamification.

At the beginning of the session, the moderator will introduce the session, its speakers and goals. Each of the speakers will be given 10 minutes to briefly discuss their assigned discussion points.

Points for discussion are:

Board games for digital inclusion - Digital Rights Monopoly [see reference link]

Fun games to teach kids about online safety and Internet health

Transforming local games to include Internet governance issues

After the discussions by the speakers, the session attendees are welcomed and encouraged to share their comments, ideas and experiences about how this method of digital inclusion may be adopted in their

communities.

Thereafter, the session moderator will close the session and provide possible next steps for continuing and implementing the issues discussed and session outcomes.

Expected Outcomes: At the end of the session, the attendees would have been able to identify a possible means to include more young people in Internet governance by making use of common games in communities as a tool for teaching and learning about Internet governance issues.

Alternative ways to localize internet content for digital literacy in order to bridge the digital divide in underserved communities.

Discussion Facilitation:

1. Demonstration of existing digital literacy gamification tools
2. Q & A session time slot

Online Participation:

Livestream our session. An online moderator will ensure remote participants have their views heard.

Proposed Additional Tools: Digital Grassroots Digital Natives Network Forum; To increase participation of youth from 40 countries who are part of our network.

Social Media push on Twitter and Facebook.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #72 Inclusion and Legitimacy in Multistakeholderism at ICANN

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)

[Inclusive Governance](#)

[Infrastructure](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Government, African Group

Speaker 1: [Anita Gurumurthy](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Erika Mann](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Leon Sanchez](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: [Nii Narku Quaynor](#), Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Inclusive participation is a cornerstone of legitimacy for the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance. One of the key arguments for supporting multistakeholder designs is their purported ability to assemble and empower affected people from all regions, sectors, genders, languages, minorities, age groups, and so on. With this inclusive diversity, multistakeholderism is meant to make Internet governance more democratic, effective and fair. Yet how is the inclusion-legitimacy nexus working in practice? Insofar as shortcomings arise, what might be done about them?

To examine these questions this workshop considers latest evidence regarding inclusion and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). ICANN is one of the main pioneers and champions of multistakeholderism in Internet governance. The organization has moreover pursued many initiatives to promote inclusive participation in the governance of global Internet infrastructure: outreach, fellowships, multilingualism, trainings, diversity initiatives, etc. What are the results of these moves for greater access at ICANN, and what wider lessons might be learned for inclusion in Internet governance?

In particular the workshop discusses findings from a detailed systematic study of access, inclusion and legitimacy at ICANN, undertaken from the University of Gothenburg during 2018-19. The project has interviewed a random sample of 500 participants in and observers of ICANN, spread across all stakeholder groups and all world regions. Respondents were asked how important they find it that ICANN gives all stakeholders the opportunity to participate in policymaking, and to what extent they think ICANN has achieved this inclusivity in practice. In addition, respondents were asked to assess inequalities of influence in the ICANN regime on lines of geography, sector, language, gender, age, race and more. How far do the interviewees perceive uneven access at ICANN? How far do they find these exclusions to be problematic? How do they suggest to address the problems of marginalization?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop examines inclusion, access and inequality in the governance of Internet infrastructure. The session is particularly concerned to identify dimensions of inclusion/exclusion and to help develop policies which can advance equitable opportunities. The particular focus is on ICANN, but the principles and suggestions discussed could have application for Internet governance more broadly.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The workshop focuses on multistakeholder Internet governance, with particular reference to the Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop invites a diverse group of insightful commentators on ICANN and Internet governance to reflect on the results of this study on inclusion, access and inequality and to explore the implications for future policy and institutional design. Results of the study will be shared with the roundtable participants in advance. Copies of the summary report will also be available for the audience onsite and with an online link for remote participants.

Confirmed roundtable participants are Anita Gurumurthy (female, India, civil society), Erika Mann (female, Germany, commercial), Nii Quaynor (male, Ghana, technical), Leon Sanchez (male, Mexico, ICANN board). The onsite moderator is Manal Ismail (female, Egypt, government). The online moderator is Hortense Jongen (female, Netherlands, academic, youth). The rapporteur is Jan Aart Scholte (male, multiple, academic).

The workshop will begin with 5 minutes of welcome and introductions from the onsite moderator.

The scene is then set with a 10-minute overview of the study and its main findings by the rapporteur, who is also the principal investigator in the project and a former independent external advisor in ICANN's IANA transition.

Next, in a first round of comments, the four roundtable participants will have 5 minutes each to give three headline reactions to the findings about access and inequality in multistakeholder governance at ICANN. Pre-workshop communications among the participants will make them aware in advance of their respective views and discourage too much overlap.

We then turn to the audience for 15 minutes of additional perspectives on the study results, inviting people also to relate these findings to their own experiences of inclusion/exclusion in ICANN and other sites of multistakeholder Internet governance.

Returning to the four roundtable speakers, each will take 5 minutes to set out one or two key steps that they would propose to advance on issues of inclusion and access in multistakeholder governance at ICANN.

The floor then goes again to the audience for 15 minutes of feedback on these suggestions as well as possible further proposals.

In the final 5 minutes the onsite moderator summarises the main themes and proposals for future action.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop report will summarise the various perspectives presented in the discussion and highlight the concrete suggestions that were made for more inclusive and equitable participation in global governance of Internet infrastructure. This report will be shared with the ICANN board, community leaders, and staff for their consideration and possible action. The report will also be posted online for wider readership.

Discussion Facilitation:

As indicated in the workshop session description, interaction among the roundtable participants will be encouraged: (a) by having them exchange their main points ahead of the session; and (b) by having several rounds of comments, which invites participants to pick up on what others have said. In addition, the session will include two rounds of audience interaction.

Online Participation:

Online Moderator Hortense Jongen will monitor remote contributions and feed them into the discussion in coordination with the Onsite Moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: In advance of the IGF we plan to circulate the report of findings to all 500 respondents in the study, alerting them to the workshop in Berlin and inviting their participation in person or remotely. Social media (Facebook and Twitter) will be available as further channels of communication and deliberation.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #76 Fresh approaches to measuring digital inclusion

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Affordability

Digital Literacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Dhanaraj Thakur](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Helani Galpaya](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Guilherme Canela Godoi](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: [Yiannis Theodorou](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Koliwe Majama](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What factors should be considered when assessing digital inclusion? Should technical accessibility alone determine digital inclusion? What approaches and initiatives are currently available to assess and measure digital inclusion and what improvements can be made? How can various experts and institutions collaborate more closely – inside and across sectors?

Relevance to Theme: Finding the right policy approaches to foster digital inclusion not only requires a clear definition of the concept, but also a careful understanding of the various ways of measuring digital inclusion – from the technical (measuring Internet penetration) to the socio-political (investigating people's ability to meaningfully contribute to their societies through digital technologies and the Internet). Digital inclusion is not only about Internet access – skills, trust and the right policies must also be considered. This session invites different stakeholders from civil society, the technical community and the private sector to present their approaches to assessing digital inclusion. The session will contribute to the theme by identifying gaps in the assessment and measurement of digital inclusion, and by helping foster greater collaboration between various experts and institutions across sectors.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital inclusion is multifaceted – involving digital and media policy, technical aspects such as Internet accessibility and affordability; questions of digital and media literacy; and the ability of businesses to develop innovative solutions for improving widespread access to the Internet. A major component of internet governance debates is the question of how to create inclusive digital societies that enable individuals to meaningfully participate and contribute to the development of their societies – both online and offline. Given the multi-stakeholder nature of the challenge at hand, we aim to offer a space in which to bring different actors involved in researching digital inclusion together in order to brainstorm new paths for future collaboration.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: By the end of 2019, more than half of the world's population will be online. Access to the Internet – in particular mobile connectivity – continues to increase. Digital technologies have become ubiquitous in our everyday lives, as have discussions about how it drives societal developments. To be digitally included has become a basic requirement for societal participation and thus also for the expansion of social justice and societal inclusion. However, internet access alone is not enough to foster digital inclusion; digital inclusion requires more than Internet penetration. Factors such as digital literacy and digital skills, the motivations for going online and digital rights must also be addressed.

Connecting the other half of the global population means confronting the myriad issues that come to light when assessing digital inclusion worldwide. Numerous experts, institutions and initiatives are actively highlighting Internet penetration statistics, recording human rights abuses online and researching digital skills. Research about the Internet is at heart of how we assess global problems and find specific solutions. The session will look at different approaches for capturing and measuring the trends and issues shaping the future of digital inclusion, as well as identifying avenues and intersections for closer collaboration between experts and institutions.

Digital inclusion encompasses a broad range of issues that are also central to many of the discussions surrounding Internet Governance. How can we create fair and affordable Internet access for everyone? How can we equip people with the necessary impetus and skills to fully embrace the potential of the Internet to change their lives for the better? Which human rights need to be strengthened, as a necessary precursor for

widespread digital inclusion? The variety of issues is probably too multifaceted for a one size fits all approach to capturing digital inclusion. Nonetheless, what aspects are missing, and how can various initiatives collaborate more closely?

Agenda

In the first part of the session, we invite experts and institutions active in measuring digital inclusion, focusing either on a specific aspect or a specific method, to briefly present their approach to the participants. The goal is to involve the audience from the very beginning: After the initial presentations, participants will be asked to reflect on the statements made by the panelists, and to share their views and ideas on any aspects missing from existing approaches. The second part of the session focuses on identifying areas for collaboration between various institutions and experts working on measuring digital inclusion. Here, the audience is also invited to take part in the exercise to further encourage new avenues for collaboration.

Expected Outcomes: The session aims to collect different approaches for measuring digital inclusion. In so doing, panelists and participants will be encouraged to assess gaps in the current research and praxis on the issue. The goal of the discussion is also to identify possible areas for collaboration between various experts and institutions in order to interconnect different approaches and methods already in use.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable seating arrangement will ensure that the panelists and participants feel encouraged to interact with each other – for example by means of a roundtable arrangement. A sufficient number of microphones will be available for the moderator, the panelists and participants to interact. The chosen moderator has a great deal of experience as a facilitator and will maintain the dialogue between participants and panelists throughout the session. In order to achieve the workshop outcome, the session plan includes enough time for participation and discussion. In a fishbowl like setup, incoming participants are able to be included into the conversation. As well, a remote moderator will also feed in comments and questions from the remote audience.

Online Participation:

The IGF WebEx Tool will be made available to remote participants. The online moderator will make sure to bring questions and comments by remote participants to the roundtable discussion by notifying the moderator on-site.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media channels by the organizers will be used to encourage participation and also to encourage to built alliances for digital inclusion research after the discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #78 Citizens Data Literacies Today

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Douglas White, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Alice Mathers, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Ellen Helsper, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- 1) What does digital literacy mean in the age of misinformation?
- 2) What types of skills people need today?
- 3) How can NGO reach marginalised groups in society, especially those that do not use the internet?
- 4) Which institutions should be involved in digital inclusion skills and training programmes?
- 5) What type of programmes do organisations need to co-develop with communities?
- 6) What tools could be co-developed with women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups?
- 7) How do we ensure people whose work will be automated will be provided with proper digital skills to come back to the workforce?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop fits two themes - Data Governance and Digital Inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: “Citizens data literacy today” workshop aims align with the IGF’s mission to empower citizens by improving their right to self-determination, autonomy and dignity regarding their data. Our project is people-centred and aims to provide space for collaborations between communities, activists, academics and public agencies.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: This workshop will bring together academics and NGO practitioners who have been working on different questions around digital inclusion, data literacies and digital divide. The workshop will focus on the new Nuffield project “Me and My Big Data” lead by professor Simeon Yates. “Me and My Big Data” project seeks to address the fact that many UK citizens lack a robust understanding of the data they are sharing with digital platforms and the uses to which this is put (OFCOM, 2017, 2018). The aim of the project is to contribute to the wider discussion on digital inclusion and inequalities in general digital skills (Helsper & Van Deursen, 2017). In years 2019-2021, “Me and My Big Data” aims to explore the extent of citizens’ understanding of the use of their data, (and its aggregate as ‘big data’) by industry, government and third sector, and examine the intersectional basis of variations and inequalities in data literacy across a range of demographic factors.

Expected Outcomes: The outcomes of the workshop will contribute towards the development of data literacy training materials for schools, universities and third sector groups. We will set up a website that will provide resources for training as well as an archive on academic literature, media reports and governments/NGO reports around data literacy. These sources will help facilitate dialogues between different stakeholders and develop different materials and programmes that can help data literacy for various types of groups.

Discussion Facilitation:

The “Citizens Data Literacies Today” workshop would like to present and co-examine findings from a nationally representative survey of citizen data literacy in the United Kingdom. The proposed format of our session is Fishbowl discussion. The 60-minutes break-out session would provide an opportunity for an interactive and participatory discussion about our data as well as the expertise of our collaborators.

During the discussion, the moderator will introduce some of the problems identified in “Me and My Big Data” and encourage discussion participants to co-create possible solutions and/or steps forward. We anticipate that “Me and My Big Data” discussion will only allow us to share, frame and co-analyse our findings within a wider international context and provide an opportunity for workshop participants to engage with new insights into the British data culture. The analysis and findings from the discussion will be shared online after the conference via “Me and My Big Data” website.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We will facilitate live-tweeting of the event which will allow people to participate and ask question as the workshop happens.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2019 WS #79 Gender Equality, Human Rights & Online Participation

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Inclusive Governance

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Kim Barker](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Olga Jurasz](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Gabrielle Bardall](#), Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

- 1) Who has responsibility for addressing gender inequalities online?
- 2) What international / UN action should / could be taken to address gender inequalities online?
- 3) Are SDGs a helpful framework for achieving this?
- 4) What factors should be driving policy at an international level to tackle gender inequality online?
- 5) How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processed and whose responsibility is it?

Relevance to Theme: The rise of online feminist activism has been a catalyst for driving attention globally to issues concerning women and their everyday experiences of violence and harassment – both online and offline. The Internet, and in particular social media platforms, have also been places of political struggle and

protest for many women who otherwise would have been unable to speak out about public and political issues. However, at the same time, women who participate online face various forms of violence – predominantly in text-based forms – including online misogyny. Such acts severely affect women's rights to equal participation in the public sphere – taken here to include mean the online public sphere – on an equal basis with men. These forms of abuse of women create significant obstacles to women's equal participation in public and political life – which is one of the key values of democratic society, but also essential to achievement of SDG 5.

This workshop will explore critical questions concerning the presence and participation of women online, and will address each of the policy questions intended to make recommendations that will contribute to meaningful change.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop addresses a critical issue facing users of the Internet in the social media age. The use of the Internet has evolved to mean that non-engagement and non-use of the Internet is a factor which leads to the exclusion of all persons from the equality of participation. As such, where violence against women, and violence against women in politics is perpetrated in online forms, this has the effect of silencing women, reducing their participation online, and forcing them offline. This is deeply damaging to participatory rights. Given the levels of abuse suffered by women online, the phenomenon of abuse is manifesting itself as a form of silencing, and is threatening the equality of participation online. Moreover, new norms of behaviour, and principles are prevalent. Governance entities, stakeholders, and platforms all need to play a part producing a set of norms, rules and decision-making procedures that will tackle this problem. This workshop will directly discuss these points, and will pave the way for change.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: In a joint statement by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Freedom of Expression, it was stated that: "The internet should be a platform for everyone to exercise their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, but online gender-based abuse and violence assaults basic principles of equality under international law and freedom of expression. Such abuses must be addressed urgently, but with careful attention to human rights law." Private sector actors, including internet service providers and social media companies, often fail to act in cases of online GBV. Violence against women in politics (VAWP) online, and online violence against women (OVAW) more broadly is an especially damaging violation of internet freedom, because it is intended to silence women's voices and prevent them from exercising their civic and political rights. This session will address key policy questions relating to tackling this pernicious, and exclusionary harm, including:

- 1) Who has responsibility for addressing gender inequalities online?
- 2) What international / UN action should / could be taken to address gender inequalities online?
- 3) Are SDGs a helpful framework for achieving this?
- 4) What factors should be driving policy at an international level to tackle gender inequality online?
- 5) How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

The session will start with brief statements from panellists, before opening up to a wide-ranging debate with shared experiences, solidarity and discussions relating to practical measures and policy recommendations that can be acted upon to create lasting, and meaningful change.

Expected Outcomes: Violence against women online is one of the newest violations of human rights and internet freedom to be recognized by the United Nations. By sharing the latest research and legal policy responses, this panel will raise awareness of this issue among a key audience that might otherwise not be exposed to it. Bridging the space between "traditional" human rights advocacy and frontline digital activism, the panel is intended to provoke brainstorming, idea-sharing and solidarity.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will start with brief remarks by the speakers from their different areas of expertise. That will pave the way for an open-ended discussion involving participants from the floor in a wide-ranging panel focussing on all aspects of online violence against women / online violence against women in politics. This sessions will prioritise the sharing of experiences and expertise to come together with a collaborative list of defined steps which will be framed as policy recommendations. The session will be led and facilitated by the speakers but is designed to offer a voice to all within a safe space on this topic.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #96 Measuring and Bridging Digital Divides:Going Digital Toolkit

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide

Economic Development

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: [Mark Uhrbach](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Alex Cooke](#), Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Walter Claassen](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: [Ellen Blackler](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Olga Cavalli](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

- What are the main digital divides in your view and are they adequately covered by the Going Digital indicators? If not, please identify which divides and your suggestions for specific indicators?
- What innovative country policy practices are you aware of that have helped narrow digital divides by: 1) gender, 2) skills, 3) age, 4) income, 5) education level, and 6) connectivity?
- In your view, how can the Toolkit be enhanced to foster digital inclusion?

Relevance to Theme: Digital divides persist along a range of dimensions, including by geography, gender, age, income and education level, and must be addressed. Digital transformation will only fully benefit economies and societies if it is inclusive and if governments step up efforts to prepare businesses, people and policies for a digital world. To realise the immense promises of digital technologies and bridge existing and new digital divides, it is important to know where countries stand and what innovative policy

experiences have helped close such divides. The OECD Going Digital Toolkit helps both identify the gaps and provide such examples.

Relevance to Internet Governance: All stakeholders have a role to play in promoting greater digital inclusion. Bridging digital divides requires policy action as well as action by the private sector and civil society. To understand where and how extensive digital divides are, it is important to measure and map them, and to provide information on how such divides have been narrowed. As such, diverse stakeholder participation in the development of practical tools like the Going Digital Toolkit is essential to creating the inclusive Internet we all want.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: Co-sponsor: Statistics Canada (government)

Digital transformation is well under way, yet its scope and speed vary greatly across countries, sectors, people and places. Digital divides persist along a range of dimensions, including by geography, gender, age, income and education level, and must be addressed. Digital transformation will only fully benefit economies and societies if it is inclusive and if governments step up efforts to prepare businesses, people and policies for a digital world. How can we realise the immense promises of digital technologies and bridge existing and new digital divides? The OECD Going Digital Toolkit helps chart the road ahead.

The Toolkit is an online tool that is structured along the lines of the OECD Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework. This framework includes seven policy dimensions – Access, Use, Innovation, Jobs, Society, Trust and Market Openness – that need to be co-ordinated to shape a digital future that improves the lives of all people. Measuring countries' state of digital development is key to identifying gaps and policy solutions to making digital transformation more inclusive. Therefore, the Toolkit maps a core set of indicators to each of the seven policy dimensions and allows users to interactively explore these data to assess a country's state of digital development. These policy dimensions include:

- Access to communications infrastructures, services and data (Indicators on connectivity divides)
- Effective use of digital technologies and data (Indicators on divides by firm size and skill level)
- Data-driven and digital innovation
- Good jobs for all (Indicators on education and skill divides)
- Social prosperity and inclusion (Indicators on gender, age education and income divides)
- Trust in the digital age
- Market openness in digital business environments

Measuring digital transformation is in many cases still uncharted territory, and this workshop would inform stakeholders about the measurement work undertaken so far and seek feedback on how to further enrich the Toolkit going forward. In particular, we see the IGF as a unique forum to engage with developing countries on how we might include their data in the Toolkit and with stakeholders on unofficial datasets that may be useful to explore for the Toolkit.

The Toolkit also contains OECD policy guidance and insights related to each of the policy dimensions and, in due course, will incorporate innovative policy practices. Users can explore the Toolkit using three entry points: 1) policy dimensions, 2) countries and 3) themes.

Key questions that would be addressed in the workshop include:

- Are there digital divides that are not covered by the Going Digital indicators? If so, which ones and do you have suggestions for specific indicators?
- What innovative country policy practices are you aware of that have helped narrow digital divides by: 1) gender, 2) skills, 3) age, 4) income, 5) education level, and 6) connectivity?
- In your view, how can the Toolkit be enhanced to foster digital inclusion?

Moderator

- Molly Lesher, OECD (international organisation), USA, confirmed

Participants

- Mark Uhrbach, Statistics Canada (government), Canada, confirmed
- Alex Cooke, Ministry for Industry, Innovation and Science, Australia (government), confirmed
- Olga Cavalli, ISOC (Internet technical community), Argentina, confirmed
- Ellen Blackler, Disney (business), United States, confirmed
- Walter Claassen, National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (NEMISA) (non-profit organisation), South Africa, confirmed

Online moderator

- Christopher Lomax, OECD (international organisation) (youth), Sweden, confirmed

Diversity

Including the moderators, the panel includes three women and four men. The online moderator is a youth. The panel includes representatives from Australia, Canada, South Africa, Argentina, Sweden and the United States. Several stakeholder groups are represented: International organisations, government, the Internet technical community, civil society and business.

Expected Outcomes: Measuring digital transformation is in many cases still uncharted territory, and this workshop would inform stakeholders about the measurement work undertaken so far and seek feedback on how to further enrich the Toolkit going forward. In particular, we see the IGF as a unique forum to engage with developing countries on how we might include their data in the Toolkit and with stakeholders on unofficial datasets that may be useful to explore for the Toolkit. The Toolkit would also benefit from participants identifying innovative policy practices aimed at closing digital divides and fostering digital inclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

In advance of the IGF, we would take steps to interact with the IGF community, including by promoting the Toolkit via IGF related communications ahead of the Forum and inviting a diverse range of users to test the Toolkit and provide feedback that would then be incorporated into the on-site IGF workshop. In addition, because the Toolkit is online and mobile-friendly, we would endeavour to have several tablets available in the room to enable participants to interact with the Toolkit during the workshop so we can incorporate real-time feedback. Participants could also access the Toolkit via their own mobile devices.

Online Participation:

We have an online moderator who has experience with moderating online participation in large events. For example, Mr. Lomax was the chief online moderator for the Going Digital Summit (700+ participants) on 11-12 March 2019. We will consider using polls and other techniques to engage with the audience online.

Proposed Additional Tools: The Going Digital Toolkit is an online tool, easily accessible by mobile devices. Participants can use their own mobile device to access the Toolkit; we will also endeavour to have several tablets available in the room.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

IGF 2019 WS #97 Narrowing Digital Divide in Cybersecurity Capacity Building

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide

Economic Development

Internet Security

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Enrico Calandro](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: [Belisario Contreras](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Talatalaga Mata'u](#), Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How do we ensure that cybersecurity capacity building closes the digital divide between low- and high-income countries?
2. What tools could be developed and/or shared by high income countries to streamline and expedite cybersecurity capacity advancement in low income countries?
3. What are the key economic and political incentives that can united and incentivise the global cybersecurity capacity building community to close this digital divide?
4. What instruments or interventions are needed to coordinate across the national, regional, and global cybersecurity capacity demands?

Relevance to Theme: The current digital divide identified in national level cybersecurity capacity assessments between low- and high-income countries is a key issue in the world of global internet governance. The dynamic nature and rapid advancement in technology and cybersecurity practices means that despite the best efforts of lower income and lower capacity nations to advance their cybersecurity capacity maturity, they are failing to narrow the gap with higher income, higher capacity nations, who themselves continue to advance in this area. Whilst the achievement of a baseline level of national cybersecurity capacity for all nations is important, the minimum baseline level is something that continues to shift and evolve. The global community needs to establish mechanisms to narrow this digital divide.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The advancement of global cybersecurity capacity demands collaboration between the public, private, and civil society sector to ensure good governance practices, the leveraging and flourishing of technological innovations, and creating a cyberspace that is safe and

accessible for all of society. In order to narrow the digital divide, a multi stakeholder approach is crucial in determining and encouraging public, private, and civil society actors to engage with programmes that can raise the overall national cybersecurity capacity and ensure balance with any the larger ecology of values and interests at stake, such as around privacy and freedom of expression.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Data being gathered from field research on cybersecurity capacity building reveals the extent of a digital divide in capabilities. Low income countries tend to have built lower levels of capacity compared with higher income countries. Exploring the commonalities and differences in addressing cybersecurity in low income countries. This panel will begin with a brief presentation on the digital divide in cybersecurity, showing the relationships between the wealth of nations and their cybersecurity capacity, as well as evidence regarding nations that might have higher or lower levels of capacity than would be expected based solely on their economic well-being. This will be followed by a series of presentations on global, regional, and country specific case studies about initiatives designed to narrow this divide, enabling low income nations to build their capacity. These case examples will be followed by open discussion of what works, what does not, and what programmes, policies and practices should be prioritized.

Expected Outcomes: • Raise the profile of the continuous nature of national cybersecurity capacity digital divide under the current global cybersecurity capacity environment.

- Identify the common and differing needs of national, regional, and global level cybersecurity capacity and the interrelationships between these.
- Lead to the development of a research programme or collaborative group to focus on addressing narrowing of the digital divide in cybersecurity capacity.

Discussion Facilitation:

Once each panellist has had the chance to talk about their digital divide in cybersecurity capacity, the moderator will engage the audience and follow panellists with questions to further explore the issues and bring in other voices and perspectives.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will be involved throughout workshop planning to provide guidance on where remote participation will need to be facilitated. The moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected. Organisers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance and to generate interest in the workshop. During the audience the remote moderator will manage the discussion online with one of the speakers. This will ensure remote participants are given the opportunity to communicate with an expert directly. Remote participants will be asked if they would like to provide a remote intervention in the final section to brief the group on what was discussed.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social Tools: This panel will seek to facilitate and actively encourage inclusive participation in the proposed discussions, before and during the session through the strategic use of the official online participation platform, LinkedIn and Twitter.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #98 Emerging Youth

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Digital Divide

Digital Literacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Daniel Bill Opio, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Lisa nyamadzawo, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Imane Bello, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

What incentives should be given to young people to fully adopt as valuable assets in the multistakeholder approach?

How do we raise awareness about emerging technologies, digital rights equally with accessible opportunities and resources in a language young people can understand and participate in utilization? what schemes should be made as alternatives ways to fund internet access and affordability to young communities and economies?

Should digital literacy and technological competence education become mandatory and adopted from early learning age?

How to streamline emerging technologies to foster relevancy to young communities as a method to breach the digital divide?

What are the thoughts of youth on the internet as a human right, internet for all who want it?

The importance of internet and technologies to young people in the 21st-century era of innovation?

Relevance to Theme: This session is youth-led from a dynamic diverse sharing our experiences, initiatives, recommendations, and advisory insights post-IGF 2018, Access and inclusion is a topic of interest especially starting with the fact connecting the next billion will include most people who are working to rise up the economic ladder and the youth constitute almost 60% of the world population. This means the next innovators, utilizers, and leaders of the internet are young people since we also constitute the majority of people online today.

Being responsible for this it is vital that we young people today foster a simultaneous intergenerational relationship that can help us understand the roles we take as internet leaders and activists, as relevant examples first we need to create an infrastructure and ecosystem that each young person can at least access basic internet connection and use it for prosperity, this has to be brought hand in hand with an effective digital literacy program localized and open to aid young people to understand and become netizens that can effectively participate online and use the resources to drive innovation through the internet invariants.

Interaction has shifted dynamically so is the economy of the world that technocracies are emerging fast and they are the future of our economies and work, without being adapted to this wagon polarity will increase and eventually a large gap in the digital division, young people today we are more tolerant and have the aptitudes of interacting and innovating in the digital sphere an area that we contribute to its sustainability, yet without having access to the available network that we can afford and understand, difficulties arise in utilizing these technologies. The potent matter is to collective use young minds in sharing our ideas,

experiences as internet users and come up with proposals in connecting the next billion and how youth inclusion and participation is a key to realizing this

Relevance to Internet Governance: Collective participation to a multistakeholder approach with authentic youth experiences and proposals, characteristically the internet invariants and attributes of openness, decentralization, and end to end delivery have made it a haven for young people to have a safe place of innovation and expression that has seen the growth of companies like Facebook, Uber, Google all led with a young culture, the problem arises is when we have to deal with the generation gap due to lack of an intergenerational relationship among different sections of the multistakeholder approach. This leads to things like government censorship and internet shutdowns that lead to massive drawbacks economically and in terms of development especially for most young people dependant on the internet for life to be sustained this already creates the tension of coexistence of the multistakeholder approach coming together inclusively to build the internet, relevant case study is what's happening in Sudan, OTT tax in Uganda, the growing trend of internet being seen as the enemy, and growing the digital divide . This is because the relevant narratives of digital inclusion among all people have not seen a consolidated platform that's why expression, media pluralism and democracy is threatened. Seats at the table are being removed and chances not given due to a mindset problem in some areas especially Government collaboration with other sectors of civil society when it comes to developing the internet, hence a massive infringement of digital rights, access to the internet, development of affordable resource and widespread internet infrastructure stagnates because the relevancy narrative of digital inclusion has not been given a platform to be listened to and its benefits realized.

Digital inclusion cannot be sustained without digital literacy for all people, access to the internet and its consolidating as a healthy trusted asset network of collaboration and interoperability and this is brought when internet governance creates values to follow and blueprints to attain this cooperation. Youth are the ones exposed to a more open procedure and aptitude of experimental based decision making that can help boost more equitable decision making once we are given the table to share and implement our thoughts and philosophies as leaders pushing for an open, safe internet for all. Shaped by the build of internet governance

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The Session will start with monologues prepared by the speakers covering areas of access and inclusion, digital rights, the position of youth in multistakeholder approach and relevancy of the internet to young people and economies.

The main agenda will be how we could boost more digital inclusion to young people being the demographic that covers most of the world population with higher aptitudes of technology use and the responsible leaders to create a consolidated. more open internet.

Issues discussed will be connectivity issue to areas not connected, affordability issue, the barriers of expression on the internet (shutdowns and censorships) how they increase the divide, polarity in emerging technologies and ways to streamline them to relevant based formats and equal transfer of technology. Each dialogue will be backed by experiences as young people who have had experience in IGF and the barriers we face in and how we overcome them in raising our voices and contributing to a better internet.

Q&A sessions will follow, discussion on our policy questions and collection of recommendations to be compiled to a report to be submitted about our collected views from the dialogue on how to boost digital literacy, Open discussions will be the format in forms of controlled and majorly dialogue format

Expected Outcomes: A detailed recommendation report on the position of youth in matters of the internet and internet governance and how to increase more digital inclusion

Experience Share among attendees through dialogue and testimonials on personal situations of the internet in prospective communities

An action plan and advocacy workgroup to carry out a digital literacy programme led by young people aimed at increasing digital inclusion and awareness on emerging technologies

Discussion Facilitation:

we are all young people from the YOUTHIGF 2018 fellowship and aim to use our experiences to motivate participation, first by being ambassadors of the IGF, our diverse ability to command participation through the application of youth lively rhetoric, the different lens of expression through the use of artistic imagery, poetry, riddles and multimedia content to embrace more participation in discussing our message

Online Participation:

We plan to run effective live streams with Q&A support to generate more participation in our dialogue

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #101 What operator model(s) for digital inclusion?

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Digital Divide

Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Bengt Mölleryd, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Verena Weber, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Robert Pepper, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Telefonica Gomes, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are the main challenges to expand quality and affordable broadband services in underserved areas in a context of the fast changing landscape in telecommunication markets?
- What new business models and technological solutions can assist to narrow the digital broadband divide? What operator models have proven to work well to expand connectivity?
- What tools could be developed to ensure that Internet access is both sustainable and inclusive (for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups)?

Relevance to Theme: Digital Inclusion is about identifying and addressing the divides that persist along a range of dimensions, including by geography, income, age, education level and gender. Fostering inclusion in the process of digital transformation means ensuring that, first of all, that everyone is connected and has access to online services. This workshop will help discuss the underlining barriers for connectivity and to identify solutions to achieve digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Ensuring access to quality and affordable broadband is the first step to realising the goal of an inclusive Internet. All stakeholders have a role to play in promoting greater digital inclusion. Bridging digital divides requires policy action as well as action by the private sector and civil society. To understand where and how extensive digital divides are, it is important to measure and map

them, and to provide information on how such divides have been narrowed. As such, diverse stakeholder participation in the development of practical tools like the Going Digital Toolkit is essential to creating the inclusive Internet we all want.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Given that access to infrastructure is a prerequisite for digital transformations of countries, network operators play a key role for digital inclusion. Operators have historically built, invested, operated and provided telecommunication services. Meanwhile, recent technological developments, such as the migration to IP networks, have effectively decoupled services from transmission networks allowing services to converge over IP networks. Consequently, different operator models have emerged ranging from traditionally vertical integrated models to wholesales network access models, ultimately impacting how digital inclusion will be realised.

This workshop aims to discuss innovative ways to connect people and business to strive for a better digital inclusion. Different operator models will be discussed and how they can contribute to expand connectivity, especially in underserved areas. It will also discuss ongoing challenges operators are facing when aiming at expanding broadband provision and how these could be overcome. Overall, it seeks to identify solutions and tools that can help bring better, more affordable and inclusive digital services to remote and rural areas and underserved groups.

An analysis of recent trends shows that rather than one solution or one business model, there will likely be a rather a wide range of types of operators with different roles in providing services for developing and developed countries. For access to affordable broadband to be expanded and improved, it is critical that the sector continues to invest in order to facilitate the new generations of networks to be deployed. Policy makers will need to monitor the enabling environment for investments in infrastructure and engage in dialogue with business, civil society, technical community and international organisations, to exchange good practices in order to facilitate digital transformations in their economies and societies.

Key questions that would be addressed in the workshop include:

- What are the main existing challenges to expand quality and affordable broadband services in underserved areas in a context of the fast changing landscape in telecommunication markets?
- What new business models and technological solutions can assist to narrow the digital broadband divide? What operator models have proven to work well to expand connectivity?
- What tools could be developed to ensure that Internet access is both sustainable and inclusive (for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups)?

Moderator

- Bengt Molleryd, PTS (government), Sweden, confirmed

Panelists

- Verena Weber, OECD (international organisation), Germany, confirmed
- Chenai Chair, Research ICT Africa (civil society/academia), South Africa, confirmed
- Teresa Gomes, Internet Para Todos (NGO), Venezuela, confirmed
- Robert Pepper, Facebook (business), United States, confirmed
- Suresh Sidhu, edotco Group (business), Malaysia, tbc

Online moderator

- Lorraine Porciuncula, OECD (international organisation), Brazil, confirmed

Agenda

1. Setting the scene (5 minutes) - The moderator will explain the purpose of the workshop, present statistics

regarding connectivity in the world and share some of key questions related to different operator models and their effects in expanding broadband around the world.

2. Operator models and digital inclusion (30 minutes) - The moderator will invite panelists to describe the main trends and initiatives on technology developments and different operator models around the world by answering the following questions: "What new business models and technological solutions can assist to narrow the digital broadband divide? What operator models have proven to work well to expand connectivity?":

- Persisting challenges and possible solutions (30 minutes) - The moderator will invite the main panelists to answer the questions: "What are the main existing challenges to expand quality and affordable broadband services in underserved areas in a context of the fast changing landscape in telecommunication markets?" and "What tools could be developed to ensure that Internet access is both sustainable and inclusive (for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups)?".

3. Questions and answers (20 minutes) - The moderator will open the floor for a section of questions and answers between the audience or panelists.

4. Wrap-up (5 minutes) – The moderator will summarise the main points and wrap up the discussions.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will be an opportunity to engage with the broader set of stakeholders present at the IGF to carry out a concrete analysis of the existing and developing business models to provide connectivity in both developing and developed countries. In focusing on the specific issues related to the advantages and disadvantages of each business model through the lenses of policy objectives, this workshop will shed light into what the barriers and innovative solutions are for realising the digital broadband inclusion for all.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be divided in two moments to ensure that panelists points are focused to the questions posed. At the start of each question, the moderator will ask the policy question both for panelists and for the audience. If technically feasible, our objective is to complement this moment with online polls to hear the perspective from the audience. The results will be shown in the screen and highlighted by the moderator. Once the panelists have expressed their views and participants answered the polls, the floor will be opened for questions and answers. We have allowed for almost 1/3 of our time for interaction with the audience.

Online Participation:

Remote participation will be facilitated by the remote moderator with ample experience in moderating online discussions. She will be involved throughout workshop planning to advise on where remote participation will need to be facilitated. The moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions in the official online participation tool are reflected. Moreover, the workshop will be promoted in advance to the wider community, giving emphasis to the official online participation tool to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions and to generate interest in the workshop. We will also ensure the workshop is promoted on OECD's and World Bank's websites and via social media, linking to the online participation tools.

Proposed Additional Tools: In addition to ensuring that the workshop is promoted on OECD's and World Bank's websites and via social media, we also plan to use Beekast, which is a platform we have been using in internal and external events to make meetings more productive and interactive. If that is technically feasible in the IGF 2019 premises, we will use it to ask participants for their real-time responses on polls we will elaborate together with our panelists to make the most of our discussions. This platform has been proved to be useful in large events to keep the audience engaged and interested and also as a means to provide useful insights for the panelists.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #102 Inclusive governance for cyber norms

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Maciej Surowiec](#), Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 2: [David Wilp Sudha](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Bruno Lete](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can we reinvigorate intergovernmental processes on cyber norms by enhancing multi-stakeholder input? What are the best practices for multi-stakeholder policy input from intergovernmental organizations in other domains (e.g. OSCE, OECD, WHO, IAEA, OPCW, etc.)? Which of the identified mechanisms can we apply on UNGGE context?

Relevance to Theme: Today, the UNGGE discussions around cyber norms and cyber governance are still dominated at large by a group of select states through various intergovernmental processes. But multistakeholder inputs are a cornerstone to ensuring more security and stability in cyberspace. This panel will therefore discuss how to programmatically infuse the intergovernmental process with more multi-stakeholder input in order to make cyber governance more accessible and inclusive to a wide range of stakeholders. The panel will draw lessons learned and feature best practices from other (non-cyber) domains such as non-proliferation of chemical and atomic weapons, global health policy, international economic cooperation, etc.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The panel would look to improve multilateral processes focused on cyberspace governance. It will be an attempt to compress best practices for policy input mechanisms from unrelated fields into a programmatic blueprint that could be applied to UNGGE context in order to strengthen its mandate in cyber governance.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Since the end of the last UN GGE process in 2017, many government participants have recognized the importance of building in multistakeholder input models given the disproportionate impact insecurity in cyberspace has on the private sector or civil society. However, multilateral processes, such as those at the UN, traditionally do not have a mechanism for bringing in non-governmental stakeholders to dialogue. This panel is intended to brainstorm and put forth proposals to help disrupt the traditional multilateral model and pave the way forward for a new multistakeholder system of governance for cyberspace"

The format of this 90min. panel will be specially designed to feature 4 key policy makers and practitioners in on-the-record conversation, along with a GMF moderator. We aim to encourage a frank exchange of views and interactive debate, and not prepared remarks or official presentation. In the beginning each speaker will receive 7-8min to share some straightforward thoughts. After speakers' initial input the moderator will proceed with Q&A among the speakers and with the audience.

Issues to be discussed will include, in the following order, (1) describing opportunities or challenges for 3rd party input at UNGGE level with perspectives from GOV, BIZZ and NGO speakers, (2) featuring multi-stakeholder input best practices and lessons learned with representatives of other (non-cyber) intergovernmental institutions, and (3) all speakers together exploring how to implement these best practices on the UNGGE process.

The moderator will have an active role and will guide the conversation accordingly. The moderator may ask spontaneous follow up questions to the speakers and will include the audience in the debate.

Target speakers are:

- * Mr. Kai Chen (China), Head of Public Affairs, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- * Mr. Marcos Bonturi (Brazil), Director for Public Governance, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- * Ms. Katherine Getao (Kenya), ICT Secretary, Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology, Kenya
- * Mr. Maciej Surowiec (Poland), EU Government Affairs Manager, Microsoft
- * MODERATOR: Ms Sudha David Wilp (USA), Deputy Director Berlin Office, The German Marshall Fund of the United States

Expected Outcomes: To raise public awareness for the importance of including 3rd party voices into the intergovernmental process around cyber governance and rules of behaviour for states in cyber space. To identify policy solutions (a blueprint) how to do so, with the specific aim to enhance successful negotiations at UNGGE level.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will ensure an interactive and dynamic conversation between the panelists and with the audience. Speakers will be briefed beforehand this is not a venue for statements or speeches, but that we seek a real conversation. Speakers will also be briefed to keep their initial remarks to 7-8min max to allow for maximum interaction with the audience.

Online Participation:

An experienced online moderator and a cyber domain expert will encourage contributions/questions to the panel coming from outside the room. We recognize that variety of 3rd parties will not be present in the room. (including some of the non-internet related organizations having strong multi-stakeholder input mechanisms -whom we will encourage to join online) so we'll seek to establish strong links between onsite and online participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: use GMF web tools to reach external audiences, e.g. panel promotion on GMF webpage, Facebook, Twitter and Flickr + live-tweeting the panel

SDGs:

- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #104 Integrated Policy Framework Key to Realize Digital Inclusion

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Digital Divide

Economic Development

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 6: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Molly Leshner, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Jane Coffin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: JUAN MANUEL WILCHES DURAN, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Toshiya Jitsuzumi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Carolyn Nguyen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 6: Christina Colclough, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The workshop will focus on sharing practical insights on the value of an integrated policy framework for digital transformation in fostering economic prosperity across all sectors and improving societal well-being inclusively. This workshop will use the OECD's Going Digital integrated policy framework as a reference and explore the value and barriers that may arise in implementing the integrated framework, and how its related Going Digital Toolkit may help to overcome some of the barriers. Policy questions include:

1. What is the best approach to realizing digital inclusion?
2. How does one develop policies to realize digital inclusion that are appropriately balanced to maximize the benefits of digital transformation while minimizing challenges related to privacy and employment, among others?
3. Does the OECD's Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework offer an implementable approach to digital inclusion? Can the Going Digital Toolkit be readily used to overcome some of the challenges?
4. How can business, government and other stakeholders effectively collaborate to realize a workable approach to digital inclusion?

Relevance to Theme: Digital technologies have transformed the economy, creating extraordinary opportunities for economic development, commercial success, and entrepreneurialism across all sectors. The digital economy IS the economy. This transformation has already produced benefits to society in the areas of healthcare, education, transportation, and energy efficiency, to name a few. However, pursuing these opportunities must be accompanied by policies that address potential challenges holistically and with a whole-of-government approach. This holistic approach should respect personal privacy protection, encourage employment and development of labor skills, preserve innovation, expand infrastructure, and improve accessibility and use. Finding the appropriate balance that maximizes the benefits of digital transformation while minimizing related challenges requires a holistic, whole-of-government approach that works across all sectors and all policy "silos."

Relevance to Internet Governance: The theme throughout the workshop will be the importance of including all stakeholders in policy discussions related to development of the digital economy. Such policies will

affect how the Internet is used as the conduit for realizing and disseminating digital innovations that foster inclusion. This means that all proposed policies must be consistent with consensus-based approaches to governance of the Internet.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: This workshop will utilize a “case study” approach to illustrate the value of the OECD’s Going Digital framework as a means of realizing the economic and societal benefits of digital transformation while also addressing potential challenges. Speakers will examine the value of the OECD’s evidence-based approach, which informs the Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework. Government speakers will take a deep dive by providing concrete examples of how they have pursued digital inclusion in the multi-disciplinary fashion advocated by the OECD. These speakers also will broach challenges in implementing the OECD Going Digital framework, sharing insights and best practices that have facilitated implementation as well as stumbling blocks that the Framework may not address effectively. Speakers will provide diverse perspectives by focusing on selected dimensions of the framework – Access (the Internet technical community), Trust (civil society), Market Access and holistic, enabling conditions for investment (business), and Jobs (labor)– and identifying opportunities and challenges across several different countries.

This workshop will combine a moderated panel discussion with breakout sessions. The emphasis will be on discussions, not on formal speeches or lengthy Power Point presentations. The moderator will invite all stakeholders to address agenda items #1 and #2. The breakout session will take place in considering agenda item #3. The outcome of the breakout sessions will serve as the basis for recommendations about how to take the Going Digital framework forward in a manner that is readily implementable. The agenda is as follows:

1. What is the Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework?
2. Why is the framework unique, and how has each of the stakeholders provided evidence for the development of the Going Digital Project?
3. What are some of the anticipated challenges in implementing the integrated policy framework and how can they be facilitated.
4. Wrap Up and Recommendations

Expected Outcomes: The breakout session will serve as the means to develop recommendations about how to take the Going Digital framework forward in a manner that is readily implementable. Speakers and participants in the breakout session will be asked to develop concrete recommendations for additions and improvements to the OECD’s Going Digital Toolkit as well as necessary follow-up policy work to be undertaken by the OECD as well as by national governments, the private sector, the technical community, civil society, and the trade unions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Moderator was selected not only for her expertise in Internet governance, the digital economy, and the OECD’s Going Digital project, but also for her experience moderating Roundtable discussions at global conferences on multi-faceted topics involving at least 5 speakers. Drawing on this background, the Moderator will work with the co-organizers and speakers in a series of pre-IGF preparatory teleconferences to orchestrate a coherent “flow” to the first 45 minutes of discussion. Speakers will be asked to identify two or three key points which address their specific topic; the Moderator, in turn, will interweave these points into a series of questions aimed at encouraging both expert commentary as well as discussion between the speakers. The Moderator will preview these questions and anticipated “flow” of the session with speakers in advance of the IGF so speakers can sharpen their comments and, if needed, gather additional statistics or supporting evidence. PowerPoint presentations will be discouraged. The emphasis will be on fostering an inclusive and informed conversation between the workshop speakers.

Pre-IGF planning also will feature discussions about the Break-Out session element of the workshop, which will follow and last about 40 minutes. “Discussion leaders” will be selected among the speakers to lead roundtable discussion of policy issues warranting further discussion related to, for example, basic

infrastructure, an enabling investment environment, digital skills/employment issues, and public/private partnerships to foster digital inclusion.

Online Participation:

The pre-IGF preparatory process will entail reaching out to and confirming the participation of remote discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Remote Moderator following each agenda topic. Such interventions will be invited before the workshop transitions to the Break-Out Session. In addition, the co-organizers will explore the potential for establishing remote participation hubs, particularly in Colombia, delving into technical capabilities and needs that could be addressed by the business community.

Online participants will have a separate queue managed by the Online Moderator. Questions and comments will be rotated between the online queue and the in-person queue at the microphone. The Moderator will work closely with the Online Moderator during the pre-IGF preparations to establish effective means of communication between them to ensure the timely insertion of a remote question/comment. The Online Moderator will be strongly encouraged to participate in pre-IGF training provided by the IGF Secretariat as well as the preparatory teleconferences, the latter to thoroughly familiarize herself with the workshop substance.

The pre-IGF preparatory process therefore will entail reaching out to and confirming the participation of online discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Online Moderator.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #106 Filling the Gap on Digital Inclusion

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Accessibility](#)
[Design for Inclusion](#)
[Social Inclusion](#)

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Oliana Sula](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 2: [Olausson Kristina](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Shadi Abou-Zahra, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Ana Neves, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Children's Media Literacy Education Research Center of China National Youth Palace Child lecturers, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How do we ensure digital inclusion, in particular to vulnerable people, in the current fast digital transformation?
2. What is needed to enhance the capacity of the different stakeholders to avoid broadening the digital gap?
3. Do we need new approaches to promote digital inclusion? What can be enhanced or is already outdated due to the fast path of the digital transformation?
4. What are the best tools and methodologies to allow vulnerable people not to be lagged behind?

Relevance to Theme: It is more than known that digital transformation has increased the digital gap, something that 10 years ago was unthinkable. In what concerns vulnerable people this reality is more critical. Therefore, special attention should be paid to migrants, refugees, unemployed, underprivileged people, minorities, nomadic people, older persons and persons with disabilities.

This finding leads to the development of an enormous diversity of actions to avoid the fast increase of such gap. Currently, no one can be lagged behind. It is crucial the existence of a Knowledge Society where Human Rights should be more than ever respected, and access to education and training guaranteed.

This workshop aims to focus on the downstream, i.e. on the need for all communities to have the same access to digital and to its potential, regardless of gender, age, geographical location, socioeconomic status, or ability.

Only with this objective in mind and finding the rights tools and methodologies, it will be possible to come up with effective and timely solutions so that Digital Inclusion ceases to be an issue.

The present session intends to reaffirm the need for Design for Inclusion under innovative initiatives and social inclusion and put Accessibility at the heart of Digital Inclusion public policies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To address Digital Inclusion in general, and Accessibility in particular, with the right tools and methodologies, different stakeholders need to intervene and be part of the equation. The governance of this issue is key to the success of this challenge.

To that effect, the governance model should empower vulnerable people through ICT for better human development, economic sustainability and increase their participation in decision-making processes, namely:

- Advocate the role of the vulnerable people in the Knowledge Society;
- Propose mechanisms for better participation of vulnerable people, based on multistakeholder consultations;
- Gather information and observe the needs of this target group and enable the development of innovative solutions for their inclusion in the economic, social and public life with the help of ICTs;
- Improve accessibility and access to information for disadvantaged groups in a safe and multilingual digital environment;
- Reaffirm the need of capacity building for different stakeholders in the field

To discuss the current trends for the better inclusion of vulnerable people in the Knowledge Society, some successful applications, resources and websites will be shown throughout the session in order to underline how some are digitally inclusive and others are not. Participants will be called to critically identify throughout different platforms, websites and apps which comply with accessibility or not.

To sum up, this session should serve as a lab to address issues and best practices towards global cooperation between different countries, organisations and initiatives, to foster the multi-stakeholder approach.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Under the current on-going digital transformation, it is crucial to make sure that everyone enjoys this transformation, regardless of their language, location, socioeconomic status, education or physical ability. The reality and statistics show how much is still to be done. This workshop aims to share some inspired initiatives and good practices in addressing this gap.

Following the plenary case sharing, where experts are invited to present their best practices on Accessibility, the moderator will set up small working groups which will be facilitated by the panellists. Each group should discuss the topic with the element provided by the plenary and will subsequently be invited to present the results of this discussion. The workshop should conclude with the analysis of these results by the panellists.

Tentative agenda:

Welcome and opening comments by the moderator (5 min)

Best Practices sharing by stakeholders from government, academia, industry, civil society, and youth (Plenary - 20 min)

- Technological solutions

- Community leaders empowerment approach

Challenges identification by smaller working groups that will be facilitated by the panellists as indicated above (4 working groups - 25 min), regarding the policy questions:

- How do we ensure digital inclusion, in particular to vulnerable people, in the current fast digital transformation?

- What is needed to enhance the capacity of the different stakeholders to avoid broadening the digital gap?

- Do we need new approaches to promote digital inclusion? What can be enhanced or is already outdated due to the fast path of the digital transformation?

- What are the best tools and methodologies to allow vulnerable people not to be lagged behind?

Closing remarks based on feedback from working groups and the way forward (Plenary - 10 min)

Expected Outcomes: The workshop is aimed at:

- Share good practices in bridging the gap

- Identify challenges and opportunities

- Explore ways to move things forward

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be divided into two main parts. The first half will be a showcase session for invited speakers to share their best practices, in order to stimulate the thought of the participants and explore opportunities to establish similar initiatives when they are back home.

In the second part, the moderator will set up small working groups which will be facilitated by the panellists. Each group should discuss the topic with the element provided by the plenary aiming to identify the challenges and the missing pieces of the discussion. Subsequently, each group will be invited to present the results of the discussion. The workshop should conclude with the analysis of these results by the panellists.

Online Participation:

Remote participation will be ensured through prior involvement of various stakeholders from across the world. The online moderator will ensure that remote participants are able to communicate questions to the onsite moderator during and after the debate. The online moderator will collect and summarize the views of the online participants, in a bid to encourage them to provide inputs to the roundtable discussion as well.

Proposed Additional Tools: Complementary to this, a social media campaign on Twitter will help to give further visibility to the panel session both prior, during and after the event. Live tweeting during the session will open the discussion to a wider online audience and will give remote participants the possibility to get directly involved in the debate.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #107 Digital enlightenment: Ways out of the digital adolescence

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide
Digital Literacy
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Tijani BEN JEMAA, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Nigel Hickson, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Ásta Guðrún Helgadóttir, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Milton Mueller, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can institutional rules or a consensus about digital enlightenment lead governments out of “digital puberty”? How can members from civil society, governments, members of parliament, media, economy and the technical community contribute to enlighten people and empower them to build mature digital societies? What are the single stakeholder’s responsibilities and capabilities in educating users, influencers and governing bodies of the digital society? Where should they work together and are there even challenges where single stakeholder’s responsibility is required? What kind of differences in education and attitude to digitisation exist in different countries (e.g. North / South)? What efforts need to be taken in order to tackle the challenge of enlightening people and empower them to build mature digital societies? What are the individual user’s own responsibilities?

Relevance to Theme: A question of digital inclusion:

This discussion comprises the question, how to include people who are not already connected to the digital world, to enable them to profit from digitization and how to prevent a digital social gap and exploitation due to unawareness (e.g. lack of data protection). Its aim is also the prevention of exclusion in digital societies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To encourage people to rethink the lack of sovereignty of their own digital lives (e.g. privacy), an international enlightenment movement following the idea of Immanuel Kants mission statement “Have courage to make use of your own reason” is necessary. This could empower people to break free from their “partly self-imposed” immaturity when it comes to a lax and unaware approach to handling technical developments.

Multi-Stakeholder discussion: The debate about digital enlightenment requires several perspectives and mutual efforts of diverse and global protagonists to succeed. To start and encourage such a process, it is necessary to coordinate these efforts within an institutional multi stakeholder framework.

Format: Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: We are in the middle of a collective state of digital puberty. People have only just discovered digitalization and need to learn how to navigate their way in a globally connected world. In this youthful state we are constantly testing the limits of these new opportunities. It is time to start a global discussion about how we want to handle these new challenges arising from the digital age. We need to establish a well-defined and broadly accepted common consensus: Which limits and rules should be established to achieve a more mature level of our digital society?

With the format “birds of a feather”, we want to start and bring forward an international debate about how to empower people to build enlightened and mature digital societies.

The aim is to create an international movement of digital enlightenment, which involves diverse stakeholder groups!

Based loosely on Immanuel Kant, digital enlightenment is the only way out of digital immaturity. "Have courage to make use of your own reason" became the mission statement of the enlightenment movement in the 18th century which changed the world. At that time, churches and elites tried to suppress critical thinking and individual advancement. Nowadays, mainly private companies shape the way we navigate the digital world - at the real risk that certain decisions are taken out of our hands without our explicit consent. This is especially important as we can currently see real implications for our democratic systems, if we e.g. simply ignore the potential for abuse in algorithm-based communication platforms. While these algorithms can inspire us and make our lives easier, they also have the potential to make us lazy in terms of no more need for taking responsibility for our own decisions.

In order to find a way out of our "selfimposed immaturity" we want to start a debate with representatives from civil society, governments, members of parliament, media, economy, academia and education sector and the technical community to discuss each stakeholder's responsibilities and capabilities in educating users, influencers and governing bodies of the digital society.

We are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary.

Expected Outcomes: Highlighting the role of philosophy, we want to find out, if the challenges of the digital age are only the result of our collective immaturity or might also have other reasons - thus defining potential future objectives for improving Internet Governance and defining institutional rules or a consensus about how digital enlightenment can lead governments and citizens out of “digital puberty”. Furthermore, an important step will be to define the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders within this process.

Discussion Facilitation:

Since the aim of this workshop is starting a diverse and inclusive debate about the future of our digital societies, we wish to encourage as many (online & offline) participants as possible to actively share their thoughts on this topic. Therefore we will attempt to facilitate a multi-stakeholder brainstorming. To create an open and non-discriminatory atmosphere, we suggest the following rules for this brainstorming: Defer judgement, go for quantity, one conversation at a time and encourage wild ideas. With this strategy we hope to collect an extensive list of challenges, best practices and possible governance questions.

Online Participation:

We will promote online participation especially to a younger audience and encourage online participants to submit ideas, questions and other contributions to the brainstorming.

Proposed Additional Tools: We are considering to establish a Hashtag for this session to include a wider online community via Twitter. We will promote this Hashtag in advance.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #108 CINESOFT , one step for Cuba governance contents ?

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Community Networks
Digital Literacy
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: ,
Organizer 2: Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Pérez Alonso Dayron, ,
Speaker 2: Fernando Ortega Cabrera, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Darcy Borrero Batista, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

- 1-How does Cuba avoid the impossibility of accessing specific software for education?
 - 2- How Cuba deals with the impossibility of accessing blocked content products of the North 3-American policy of repression against the Cuban people?
 - 4- What has been the country's integrating strategy for a set of contents and services related to Cuban education?
 - 5-Is it possible to unify the state company with private entrepreneurs?
- How this symbiosis has contributed to the development of internet and applications for this in Cuba

Relevance to Theme: The initiative has been part of the computerization of the country and has involved the construction of an ecosystem where technology is the means that contributes to a higher quality of education and life and, at the same time, is inclusive and benefits the entire population .

The initiative to create a company of Softwares and Audiovisual and educational contents that has as a platform and final end the Internet is part of the country's strategy and the will expressed by the Government to advance in the computerization of society. Content is accessed through the 2 300 centers connected to the internet in the country via the Cuban educational portal and the computer network of the Ministry of Education. Through the project, the MINED aims to evolve from repetitive and banking education that seeks to "form" living encyclopedias and evaluates on the basis of the amount of accumulated knowledge without considering the capacities, to be inserted into the 2.0 education. from the interpretation of the information that is offered to them.

- Demonstrate how Cuba works to develop and alphabetize the NICT to Cuban society through programs aimed at education
- Demonstrate the will and governmental need to exchange and manage pedagogical and computer content to promote digital literacy in society and the use of communication technology, including the internet to update the scientific knowledge of teachers.

Relevance to Internet Governance: ICT in education solutions

CINESOFT and RIMED use the NICT from a horizontal perspective as builders of all knowledge and a free internet. It encourages citizens and society as a whole to explore, resign and appropriate these new technologies and contents as scenarios of creation, expression and recognition. From educational projects and the participation of the community with the activities of the company to promote their products in

which children are the main audience, to be identified as the main components or structuring of the future society.

The initiative was added to the will expressed by the Government to advance in the computerization of society. Since then, a group of Cuban teachers has been working 365 days a year to create educational content for nearly one million 745 thousand 600 Cuban students and 26 654 teachers, located in 70 thousand 700 educational institutions.

CINESOFT through the Cuban educational portal and the Computer Network of the Ministry of Education offers the mechanism of telematic exchange that allows users to comment on the contents that are exposed and the possibility that they can publish scientific papers, educational experiences, among others, to be socialized.

The Provincial and Municipal Offices of Education of the country monitor the employment and development of the Cuban educational portal and the software, as well as enrich them with content, as irrefutable proof that the Cuban government tries to involve the whole society as a whole to the creation of knowledge and content for the internet. Educational informatics consultancies are also carried out by the Ministry of Education, which oversee the use and use of educational portal resources by students and teachers, as well as the software developed in CINESOFT and the audiovisuals for education. In addition to encouraging the creation of own content for the web according to the characteristics and local contexts of each of the schools inserted in the Ministry of Education network.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The computerization of the Cuban educational system is a project in constant evolution of the Ministry of Education of Cuba, in the labor field, teachers and technicians of the National Directorate of Educational Informatics and of the Informatics and Audiovisual Media Company, CiNESOFT, of the same ministry. . There are multiple projects related to e-government and the development of knowledge and software for the Internet, as well as for the use of this technology for Cuban society, in the National Education System of the Mayor's Office of the Antilles.

Cuba through the company CINESOFT and the Directorate of Educational Informatics have developed a series of guidelines to consolidate an integrating strategy that serves as a door to a whole set of contents and services related to Cuban education. We also have a series of websites and an educational portal that channels an interactive, systemic, dynamic communication channel, committed to the development of the Internet in Cuba.

After a brief presentation of Cuba's strategy of educational content for the Internet and the development of an educational software industry for the Internet to promote inclusion and all digital sovereignty, specific questions will be asked to encourage debate with the public. The public will be the main protagonist in the room, as their questions can enrich part of the knowledge and development of the country in the area of Internet content development.

Questions to be discussed: Governance and education, responsibility of governments?

The software industry as part of the development of sovereign content for the internet?

Government policies to favor the development of content for the internet

Symbiosis for development between development of educational content from government and development from private entrepreneurs

Expected Outcomes: It is expected to obtain different points of view on the strategies used by the best to include all sectors of Cuban society to promote an industry of educational software and programmer and content for the Internet.

You can also obtain information about the points of view of people living outside of Cuba with regard to the Internet in Cuba and its contents.

Discussion Facilitation:

It will be used in addition to the open forum, the website of Cubaeduca, its Facebook page will be used, as well as a communication platform for interaction with the rest of Cuban civil society will be opened.

Open questions will be asked to the public to motivate the debate, from which they will be obtained and a response will be given on the different topics that will be discussed.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We planned to use Cubaeduca platform

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #111 Business Innovations Foster Digital Inclusion, Bridge Gaps

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy

Multilingual

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 6: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Carolina Rossini, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Klein Micaela, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Mark West, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Ellen Blackler, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

It is undeniable that the Internet and digital technology play a critical role in the sharing and dissemination knowledge. Digital divides create gaps in what voices are represented. Fostering digital inclusion should consider how technology can facilitate the preservation and promotion of culture through investments in local content as well as enable more individuals with sensory or other disabilities to participate in society. This workshop will focus on how the private sector's continuing efforts to innovate in the digital space have fostered digital inclusion by making technology more accessible and expanding opportunities for content creators and persons with disabilities around the world. Policy questions to be addressed include:

1. Why is the creation of local content important and how is this linked to digital inclusion, connectivity, and adoption? What is business, government, and civil society doing to foster creation of local content?
2. How are emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, enabling inclusivity of global citizens with disabilities?
3. How and where have technologies been used to enhance literacy?
4. How do we create an alternative narrative that focuses on technology as a "cultivator" of economic prosperity and societal well-being, rather than a "disruptor" that is burdened with laws and regulations borne out of fear?

Relevance to Theme: Technological innovation often is associated with words like “disruption” and “automation.” In reality, private-sector efforts to innovate have expanded economic and commercial opportunities for local communities and non-tech industries and created new jobs. Furthermore, tech breakthroughs focused on multilingualism and the development/dissemination of locally-relevant content have supported efforts to develop the “demand side” of Internet deployment – an essential complement to “supply-side” connectivity policies – as well as enriched and affirmed local culture. Also important, large swaths of global citizens with disabilities have become productive and engaged participants in the digital economy through deployment of various cutting-edge technologies. In short, it is more correct to label technology as a “cultivator” than a “destroyer.”

Relevance to Internet Governance: A theme that will be woven into speakers' comments challenges the perception by some countries and stakeholders that technology is a “disruptor” that should be tamped down through adoption of policies and tight regulations that hamper access to and/or proper functioning of the Internet. Such an approach, in turn, impedes continued innovation that can enhance economic development, grow societal well-being, and improve an individual's quality of life.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Speakers will consider how investments in new technologies have empowered industries, local communities, and individuals. This panel will focus on how digital technologies have fostered two dimensions of digital inclusivity: cultural, which will delve into technologies used to develop and disseminate multilingual and local content; and societal, which will explore technologies used to enhance accessibility and bridge gaps stemming from gender, age, or disability.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop speakers will develop an alternative narrative that focuses on technology as a “cultivator” of economic prosperity and societal well-being, rather than being a “disruptor” that should be burdened with laws and regulations. They will do this by developing a policy checklist addressing (1) elements creating a fertile environment for investment in technology innovation, (2) testing of specific technology applications for people with disabilities, (3) effective means to cultivate and disseminate local content, and (4) raising public awareness about how technology breakthroughs may be used to engage in and feel more included in one's local community and the digital world at large.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Moderator was selected not only for his expertise in Internet governance and digital inclusion, but also for his experience moderating Roundtable discussions at global conferences on multi-faceted topics involving at least 5 speakers. Drawing on this background, the Moderator will work with the co-organizers and speakers in a series of pre-IGF preparatory teleconferences to orchestrate a coherent “flow” to the first 45 minutes of discussion. Speakers will be asked to identify two or three key points they want to make to address their specific topic; the Moderator, in turn, will interweave these points into a series of questions aimed at encouraging both expert commentary as well as discussion between the speakers. The Moderator will preview these questions and anticipated “flow” of the session with speakers in advance of the IGF so speakers can sharpen their comments and, if needed, gather additional statistics or supporting evidence. PowerPoint presentations will be discouraged. The emphasis will be on fostering an inclusive and informed conversation between the workshop speakers and with in-persona and remote participants.

The pre-IGF preparatory process also will entail (1) confirming on-site discussants, who will attend the workshop and be prepared to ask a relevant question as a means of “breaking the ice” and encouraging other audience questions; and (2) reaching out to and confirming the participation of online discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Online Moderator.

Online Participation:

The pre-IGF preparatory process will entail reaching out to and confirming the participation of remote discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Remote Moderator following each agenda topic. In addition, the co-organizers will explore the potential for establishing remote participation hubs, delving into technical capabilities and needs that could be addressed by the business community.

For the workshop itself, online participants will have a separate queue managed by the Online Moderator. Questions and comments will be rotated between the online queue and the in-person queue at the microphone. The Moderator will work closely with the Online Moderator during the pre-IGF preparations to establish effective means of communication between them to ensure the timely insertion of a remote question/comment. The Online Moderator will be strongly encouraged to participate in pre-IGF training provided by the IGF Secretariat as well as the preparatory teleconferences, the latter to thoroughly familiarize herself with the workshop substance.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #113 Building blocks of a gender-inclusive digital economy

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Economic Development

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Cecilia Alemany](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Anita Gurumurthy](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Karishma Banga](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Saskia Esken](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

This session will examine how trends in AI-supported automation and platformization of agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors of the economy is likely to impact women's work and livelihood prospects, especially in the global South, and what policy pathways are required to protect and promote their rights, including right to equal opportunity and decent work. In particular, it will take up the following questions:

1. What are the gender-based impacts in the new economy where data as a vital economic resource is reshaping business models? Does the global phenomenon of platformization affect women from the global

South differently?

2. How can policy approaches on digital inclusion enable women's equal participation in the digital economy? What respective roles can policymakers, market actors and civil society organizations play towards eliminating gender inequality and building a gender-inclusive digital economy?

Relevance to Theme: The theme of 'digital inclusion' has been envisioned as the creation of an inclusive information society that provides "equal opportunity for all". The proposed session directly speaks to this issue and in particular, provides a much-needed gender perspective to the theme's core concern of the future of work in the global South.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Historically, in Internet Governance (IG) debates, the idea of women's digital inclusion has been confined to the agenda of bridging the gender gap in access to connectivity and basic digital skills. Now that we are in the next stage of the digital revolution characterized by the spread of the platform model from the online communication sphere to all spheres of the economy, the debate on gender inclusion must move to the next frontier. A platformized Internet thus brings forth policy concerns for women's empowerment and gender-based inclusion in traditional areas such as connectivity and access as well as inclusive techno-design for the economy, and platform and data governance. This panel will map the issues at stake and explore policy directions.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This session will be organized as a panel discussion of 90 minutes that explores the following agenda:

- (a) assessment/ stocktaking of women's inclusion in the digital economy – connecting the dots between the national, regional and global context of data flows, platforms, AI and automation.
- (b) identification of critical issues for women's livelihoods, worker and data rights in relation to economies of the global South
- (c) discussing the contextual responses of state, market and civil society actors in the global South to emerging opportunities and challenges for gender-based inclusion
- (d) delineation of the elements of a global agenda for gender-transformative change in the digital paradigm

Patrick Ruether, Country Representative and Head of Office, FES-India will open the session in his role of panel moderator, discussing the intended session outcomes (see Q11). He will introduce the panel speakers to the audience. There are 5 panel speakers of whom 4 have confirmed participation: Anita Gurumurthy, IT for Change, India; Karishma Banga, Overseas Development Institute, UK; Cecilia Alemany, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Uruguay/Fiji and Saskia Esken, Member of the Bundestag, Germany. Confirmation is awaited from Marita Wiggerthale, Oxfam Germany.

We propose to anchor the panel discussion in 2 parts.

The first round will open up with four presentations of 7 minutes each that set the stage, as described below:

Anita Gurumurthy, IT for Change, India, will reflect on the impacts of platformization of agriculture and service work on the livelihood prospects and economic rights of women in the global South, bringing evidence from multi-country research in this area.

Marita Wiggerthale, Oxfam Germany, will bring perspectives from food retail and agriculture in the new economy, focussing on Oxfam's work across the world.

Karishma Banga, Overseas Development Institute, UK, will discuss her research on the gendered impacts of automation and restructuring of manufacturing in Africa and Asia.

Cecilia Alemany, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Uruguay/Fiji, will discuss how AI-led transformation of work impacts women, and share the innovative AI governance guiding principles from Latin America.

The moderator will then open up the floor for a Q & A and open discussion on these issues and also invite participant reflections on the intersections between women's empowerment and digital policy frameworks (15 to 20 minutes).

The second round will open with a 7-minute presentation from Saskia Esken, Member of the Bundestag, Germany, who will bring to the table insights from her work in the Digital Agenda Committee of the German Parliament. She will talk about why Internet policy is not a niche issue and how it connects with the goals of social and gender policy.

Responses will be invited from the floor for a duration of about 10 minutes.

Following this, the 4 speakers from Round 1 will take about 3 minutes each to make closing remarks. They will compare and contrast the German experience with the policy context of Asia, Africa and Latin America, identifying the multi-stakeholder action necessary to promote global to local policies that further the inclusion of women in the digital economy.

The moderator will wrap up the session in the last 2 minutes.

Expected Outcomes: (a) To identify the building blocks of a context-appropriate, evidence-based policy agenda for promoting gender-inclusive digital economies in the global South.

(b) To delineate action points for multi-stakeholder intervention towards global, regional and national policies that further women's economic rights in the digital paradigm.

Discussion Facilitation:

The panel presentations are broken into two crisp rounds, each of which will be followed by discussion time. The moderator will encourage not just clarificatory questions but also reflective comments on the issues discussed. Questions raised by remote participants will be flagged by the online moderator during discussion time.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will invite questions and comments from remote participants during both the discussion rounds and make sure their viewpoints are represented on the floor.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter thread on key messages from panels; pre-workshop discussions on Twitter inviting public engagement on the issue of women's digital inclusion

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #114 Political & technical challenges to web accessibility

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Economic Development

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 6: ,

Speaker 1: [Bruna Salton](#), Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Reinaldo Ferraz](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Léonie Watson](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the main political and technical challenges to enhance the adoption of accessibility standards in Websites?

Relevance to Theme: Currently, the Web reaches a broad field of social activities including education, work, commerce, public services, among others. As the Web assumes a role of increasing relevance to social life, accessibility becomes a pillar to support the autonomy of people with disabilities. E-commerce systems are good examples of how the Internet may support autonomy to people with disabilities. An accessible supermarket Website allow wheelchair users staying home to do the shopping permitting them to choose whether they go or not to physical stores.

More than one billion people around the world have some kind of disability, being that 8% of them live in developing countries according to the World Health Organization. These people cannot be prevented from having full access to applications and services available in the Web.

In Brazil a study conducted by the Center for Studies on Web Technologies (CEWEB.br) shows that 95% of the government sites on the ".gov.br" second level domain are not adherent to accessibility standards. What does this people do when services of public interest are no longer physically available because they are offered exclusively through the Internet? In other sectors the problem also persists. Another survey conducted by the CEWEB.br investigated the situation of e-commerce sites in Brazil. The results verified a wide lack of adherence to W3C accessibility standards in these sites. For example, users of screen readers have identified that in only 25% of the cases tested it was possible to identify and understand the image using a screen reader without the visual reference. This represent a great barrier of access for people with visual disability. Other example, in only 7% of the sites was found a way to consume content in LIBRAS, that is the Brazilian language of Signals, for deaf people.

Applications with access barriers may prevent citizens from exercising their rights online, participating in the digital public sphere, complying with their obligations to the State and society and be autonomous to carry out simple daily tasks. The Web is fundamentally designed to work for all people, whatever their hardware, software, language, location, or ability. A Website accessible allows user with any kind of limitation, be it motor, visual or auditory, to fully use it. Despite all the discussion and efforts made to disseminate accessibility standards, the adherence of Websites in different sectors and countries is still a persistent problem. The Workshop aims to debating the political and technical challenges for the effective adoption of Accessibility Standards in Websites.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital inclusion has been one of the central Internet Governance issues. After the World Summit on Information Society (2003 and 2005), Internet Access has been globally associated to the human development in areas such as freedom of expression, access to knowledge and information, education, political engagement and so on. In 2011 the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression affirmed that disconnecting people from the Internet is a human rights violation and against international law.

People with disabilities is an specific social group that have been systematically prevented benefiting from the Internet development potential. The inclusion of people with disabilities in the web is fundamental not only to overcome the digital divide allowing them to accomplish their social duties but also to give them

opportunities and voice contributing to build an open and democratic public sphere. In addition, access barriers in web applications can reinforce social inequalities.

This topic is also important to ensure all kind of people, including those with disabilities, to be heard in Internet governance forum where diversity is so much encouraged. In this sense, it is of great importance that the Internet Governance Community debate urgently the challenges of accessibility and take position to avoid that any web application keep their access barriers this social group and others.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: The session is structured around three 30-minute segments. The first will start with a general introduction about the topic and the dynamic which will last 10 minutes. After that, participants will be invited to present their thoughts on the challenges to the global adoption of accessibility standards. The invitees will be divided into three groups. The technical group, the government group and the civil society group. Each group will present the main technical and political challenge from its own perspective. The invitees will be required to prepare a list of at least three political/technical challenges beforehand, to be presented in this first segment of the workshop. Each group will then have around 5 minutes to present their challenges. People from the audience and remote participants will also be invited to present their challenges. The moderator will take note of every one of them and a 30-minute dynamic round will follow this segment in which participant will have to rank the presented political and technical challenges to the adoption of accessibility standards in Websites considering their context (region, sector, etc). The moderator will ask participants to chose 3 challenges and take note of the choices. People from the audience and remote participants will be invited to make their choice. Moderator will rank the choices. After raising the main political and technical challenges, the last 25-minute will be focused on defining and validating the 10 key challenges over the list. The moderators will provoke all participants (including remote participants) seeking to build a roll of internationally agreed core challenges which may contribute with a diagnosis for future solutions related to how the problem of low adoption of accessibility standards could be overcome. The five last minutes will be used to summarize the list of challenges and defining the next step of creating solutions.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop may provide a list of challenges internationally agreed among workshop participants to open a global debate on the core challenges to enhance the adoption of accessibility in websites. The purpose of the workshop is to reach out to different stakeholders in order to disseminate this list of challenges. It is aimed to continue with the discussion started at this workshop, seeking to approach other spaces and global actions in which the theme of inclusion of people with disabilities in a digital context has been taking place (e.g. the IGF Dynamic Coalition on "Accessibility and Disability", in which a major discussion on accessibility for Internet governance is being debated).

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the onsite moderator who will organize the groups and guide the debate in each of the three 30-minute segments. While the onsite moderator will be in charge of encourage the participation of the general public, the online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate. Those joining the session through online platform will be granted the floor in the segments of the workshop. The person in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain onsite and remote participation indiscriminately. Social media (twitter and facebook, mainly but not only) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags.

Online Participation:

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform. The online moderator will encourage remote participation during the session, and will be in charge of connecting the contributions with the onsite moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (twitter, facebook and instagram) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using hashtags that promote inclusion, such as #pracegover (for blind people in Brazil) and others

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #122 Strengthening Multilingual Internet towards Digital Dividend

Theme: Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Digital Divide
Digital Literacy
Multilingual

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Benjz Gerard Sevilla, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Babu Ram Aryal, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Olga Cavalli, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Kristina Hakobyan, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Dajana Mulaj, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

- * If Indigenous Languages matter for Empowerment of people online, then what remedies need to be made to promote them?
- * How we can overcome the challenges of Language and Cultural Diversity in the Cyberspace?
- * How to Strengthen the Multilingual Internet of the Digital Revolution?

Relevance to Theme: The topic has been chosen based on the challenges of the digital penetration. Language is the medium through which all information society exchanges occur. Language is a fundamental medium for all communication, the basis by which individuals and communities express themselves whether in oral tradition or in written text. Language diversity ensuring that the riches of culture that diversity represents will be preserved for all countries and for the world as a whole. The cultural issue of languages on the Internet serves as a counter to the perceived concentration of issues surrounding the information society on ICTs and their impact. Increasingly, information and knowledge are key determinants of wealth creation, social transformation and human development. Language is a primary vector for communicating information and knowledge, thus the opportunity to use one's language on the Internet will determine the extent to which one can participate in emerging knowledge societies.

Many languages are not present on the Internet. There is a vast linguistic divide, which exists in cyberspace today and this will only exacerbate the digital divide. Everyone therefore should have access to the multilingual Internet. Nations, communities and individuals without access to the Internet and its resources will certainly be marginalized with limited access to information and knowledge, which are critical elements of sustainable development. Speakers of non-dominant languages need to be able to express themselves in culturally meaningful ways, create their own cultural content in local languages and share through cyberspace. The digital divide has two important aspects: firstly, everyone should have access to the Internet, and secondly, access to quality content created not only at international or regional level, but locally

and in local languages. The Internet is multilingual and culturally diverse where every culture and language has its own space.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Multilingual Internet seeks to support sustainable processes of awareness raising about the need for multilingualism in Cyberspace, understanding access to information as a Human Right for indigenous groups, knowledge sharing of best practices for local languages in cyberspace and capacity building for communities especially with endangered languages. It is needed to strengthen the right for access to information in Internet for indigenous communities and will stimulate communities of native languages. Linguistic and the Cultural Diversity intends to contribute to define principles and actions to foster a culturally diverse cyberspace that are specific to the region. Language diversity ensuring that the riches of culture that diversity represents will be preserved for all countries and for the world. The cultural issue of languages on the Internet serves as a counter to the perceived concentration of issues surrounding the information society on ICTs and their impact.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: The workshop session will be conducted on Birds of a Feather format. The identified speakers, IGF attendees and experts from other regions including remote participant who can contribute to the session. The session will start off with some opening remarks. These will briefly present ongoing issues. The session structure is formulated as the following:

1. Initial Plenary by the moderator to introduce the subject -05 minutes
 2. Plenary Discussion -30 minutes
- Identified speakers will share their country perspective on
- * Strengthening the Multilingual Internet
 - * Weakness / Challenges towards Digital Dividends.
 - * Opportunity on Local Contents of the Digital Revolution.
 - * Remarkable Initiatives has been adopted by any countries.
 - * What are the more things to be done
3. Open Floor Discussion – 20 minutes
 4. The session will be concluded followed by a wrap-up by the Moderator – 5 minutes.

Through an interactive, multistakeholder discussion, the workshop will be guided by the questions from remote participants. If necessary, Specific questions which the moderator can create to speakers and all participants will be encouraged to contribute.

Expected Outcomes: The different stakeholder's participant throughout the world, who can lead discussions in this workshop on the present situation in their country and their thoughts. Diversity in Multistakeholder and expertise panelists to have on this very workshop to talk to the attendees and interact with them in terms of their potentials in light of the evolving Internet governance landscape.

As an outcome of this workshop people will be able to understand how much work to be done as the Internet evolves, at the technical level and in resolving the regulatory, cultural, national, and social implications surrounding every innovation. The Internet's many stakeholders must work together to bridge the digital divide so that the billions of potential users now hindered by technical, practical, political, or cost considerations are assured access at the highest speeds technically feasible.

Discussion Facilitation:

During the workshop session, the identified speakers and experts will interact with the IGF attendees from throughout the globe including remote participants who can contribute to the session. Through an interactive, multistakeholder discussion, the workshop will be guided by the questions from onsite and online participants. If necessary, Specific questions which the moderator can create to speakers and all participants will be encouraged to contribute.

Online Participation:

Online moderator will take care about online participant through online participation tool. Online moderator will be communicating with panel for the specific questions coming from remote participant.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2019 WS #125 Educating Generation Z for the Internet Governance

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy

Inclusive Governance

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 6: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Eileen Cejas, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Obed Sindy, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: FAWAD KHAN, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 4: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Kelly Cynthia Kaze, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How do we engage the young generation to become a stakeholder in Internet Governance related issues, through formal education?

How can we increase awareness for our children and adults to have their role in Internet Governance related issues through formal and informal education i.e. study workshops, in primary and secondary schools?

How can the governments and academia promote debates for the inclusion of Internet Governance in national curriculums with a focus on underrepresented regions?

Relevance to Theme: This session would provide an overview of multiple educational systems, emphasizing on digital literacy and the inclusion of Internet Governance in national curriculum and early childhood education.

The session aim to focus on current academic and policy debates, over the inclusion of Internet Governance in the primary and secondary schools.

The session will also discuss the inclusion of Internet Governance in digital literacy and digital competence from educational perspective.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Learning has become a lifelong learning enterprise. Moreover, information communication technologies enabled learning spaces constitute intergenerational learning as a lifelong activity.

The session aims to discuss proposals based on the themes for education and Internet Governance, with this, the main focus of the discussion would be central towards the role of government, civil society, education sector, the young generation and their roles in building Internet Governance debates on national and international level. In addition, the session will present different aspects of future challenges in Internet Governance, that have resulted due to the involvement of multiple stakeholder groups on the Internet.

The digital technologies along with the free navigation of Internet, affect the learning at all ages. In particular, the preparation and continuous professional development of young digital natives is essential, to make them to contribute to the evolving Internet Governance debates and thus, improve the quality of their life for progress and success.

Our goal is establishing that the future will not be done without Internet, so we must prepare primary and secondary school students who will be potential leaders of tomorrow to know how to enjoy the benefits of the Internet in their daily lives and understand the topics related to Internet Governance and add their voices at any stakeholder. We must be aware of the challenges of the digital world in our century, and school is one of the most influential ways to transfer notions of leadership in governance for an Internet where everyone will be confident, proud and safe.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The session would be divided into three parts. This first part would be an introduction of the subject and the description of the current situation in Argentina (Eileen Cejas), Haiti (Sindy Obed), Korea (Jaewon Son), Burundi (Kelly Cynthia Kaze) and Finland (Fawad Khan).

The second part would be focused on an open roundtable discussion, where participants would share their views on multiple issues within the field of education and the Internet Governance.

Afterwards, we would divide the attendees into two roundtable discussions. The online participants would be encouraged to join any of the offline roundtables so as to having a more inclusive participation of all attendees.

The session would use an activity as an interactive discussion among groups of people on questions posed by the facilitator and its team; 1. writing and visualisation of the ideas and proposals in a large screen that may be seen by all the participants; 2. reading together all the ideas with the search that may be seen by all the participants; 3. reading together all the ideas with the search of points of convergence, synergies, syntheses and new proposals. All the information may be immediately collected into a final report that contains the answers, ideas and concepts emerging from the participants to the workshop.

Finally, we would make each group share their conclusions and suggestions on the topic.

Expected Outcomes: The ideal outcome would be drafted document as a recommendation for governments to include Internet Governance related issues in core curriculum. In this sense, the younger generations could be equipped. i.e. Grassroots Ambassadors, to pursue the Internet Governance related debate on a grassroots level.

This workshop would encourage academia and public sector to adapt or improve their educational programs according to 21st century skills, providing schools and students the right tools to actively participate on the Internet Governance discussions.

Discussion Facilitation:

We would encourage online participants to also create two online roundtables, who would join the live roundtables and discuss among all attendees the topics, so we can guarantee an actual discussion no matter of the people who attended or not personally. Also participants would be encouraged to send their conclusion through the online website

Online Participation:

I am going to use Adobe Connect in order to engage the participation of the online attendees, so as to they can make questions, share reflections with the rest of the online and offline attendees.

Proposed Additional Tools: I am going to use Twitter as well to share attendees opinions on social media and share documents that have been shared on the offline meeting. Attendees who ask for the document made at the panel would be able to request it by leaving their emails at the software used for the online attendees. Moderator would send it to the people who requested the said document.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #140 Internet governance for online tobacco control

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy

Inclusive Governance

Internet Security

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Valentina Scialpi](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Carlos Alberto Afonso](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Thea Emmerling](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Caroline Renzulli](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Todor Yalamov](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 6: [Andrew Black](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 7: [Monique Muggli](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How does Internet Governance relate to FCTC/EU/national law provisions regarding tobacco advertising and promotion online and across borders?

How could intermediary liability of other internet governance principles apply to prevent tobacco companies from manipulating social media channels and using influencers to advertise tobacco products across borders?

What policy steps could be taken to safeguard the health and well being of internet users from vulnerable groups, including young women, children and developing world citizens from illegal online tobacco promotion and advertising?

Relevance to Theme: Please explain how the proposed session will contribute to the narrative of the selected theme.

The workshop's theme directly contributes to the digital Inclusion track by setting the ground for a a

framework for assessing and considering the various elements and policies which can harmonize access with good health and wellbeing, guaranteed by the provisions of FCTC/EU/national law on online/transborder tobacco control advertising and promotion. The session deals with the intersection between digital Inclusion of underserved communities, marginalized groups, minorities, people with disabilities and people lacking digital literacy, and compliance with policies regulating a vertical issue such as health and well being. The workshop facilitates Inclusion also by bringing almost everyone to the discussion table - civil society, regulators, IT companies, and ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in the decision-making processes (except for the tobacco industry, as this is prohibited by the rules of the UN's WHO). While digital inclusion contributes to a stronger economy and enhanced economic development through shared wealth, the internet should not be abused as a loophole in other existing regulation and for completely the opposite purposes by tobacco industry.

The workshop will also address ThemeThree Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience. Outcomes from a two year investigation into tactics used by tobacco companies to advertise cigarettes and tobacco products on social media in approximately 40 countries will be presented. While the research will cover three main marketing strategies employed by tobacco companies, it will focus on the use of social media influencers and the global implications of this strategy as it relates to cross-border advertising, advertising standards and tobacco control policies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Regulating tobacco advertising and promotions online and in trans-border contest is a vertical issue of Internet governance related to human health and wellbeing. It applies to the development and application of regulations by Governments and international entities such as the EU and the WHO, but involves the private sector - since intermediaries such as internet providers and social networking platforms are abused by tobacco industry for circumventing legislation, and civil society. The workshop will examine their respective roles, internal or shared principles, their adherence to norms and rules. It will probe into internet governance decision-making procedures to improve the use of the Internet in line with SDGs, applicable law and good governance principles.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Please provide an outline for the session, including a description of the intended agenda for the session, and the issues that will be discussed. You may also explain how the methodology will support practical outcomes, substantive policy discussions, and how discussion will be facilitated during the session

Please provide the session's expected outcomes.

As a follow up of a IGF 2017 session on AI and Inclusion there is a need to identify, understand, and address new issues, from a more interdisciplinary and global perspective when it comes to the future of labour and transparent and inclusive design of new technologies. This workshop will explore one such a new issue: the potential of integrating internet governance principles with a vertical issue related to SDG 3 - healthy life and well being - in the specific field of tobacco control. WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and EU Directives and national laws world-wide limit tobacco promotion and advertising online and across borders. This workshop will explore the cross-section of these provisions and IG policies related to General Assembly resolution 70/125 commitments to close the digital divides between and within countries, including the gender digital divide, through efforts to improve connectivity, affordability, access to online services, education, information and knowledge, multilingual content, digital skills and digital literacy.

The issue in focus affects EU member states, the USA, but the developing world is affected even harder due to weak enforcement of national and international regulations on the use of the internet, communication technologies and services. The session responds to a growing need for a diverse cross-sectoral perspective regarding tobacco control policy issues online.

Tobacco companies are increasingly and secretly using social media to advertise cigarettes to a global audience of young people.

Workshop outline:

Presentations

1. WHO FCTC requirements of prohibiting tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship under Article 13 of the treaty and its application to internet governance - Mr Andrew Black, WHO FCTC Secretariat
2. EU law provisions limiting online and crossborder / online advertising and promotion of tobacco - Ms Thea Emmerling, Head of Unit, DG Health, European Commission
3. Snapshot of tobacco advertising online and across borders - evidence collected as part of a two year investigation, reflecting actual posts from social media platforms, interviews with influencers paid to advertise cigarettes on social media and an assessment of the global scope of this marketing tactic. Developing countries Uruguay, Brazil, Indonesia, Philippines are covered among others. - Ms Caroline Renzulli, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
4. Legal complaints in Brazil, UK and the USA - Ms Monique Muggli, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids

Panel reflections - Applying internet governance principles and responding to policy questions raised

- Mr Carlos Alfonso, Executive Director, Nupef Institute, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
- MsValentina Scialpi, Policy and project officer Next-Generation Internet, DG CONNECT-European Commission; and
- Mr Todor Yalamov, Senior Internet Policy Expert, BlueLink/Sofia University.

Moderated discussion - including online - and conclusions - Mr Pavel Antonov, Executive Editor, BlueLink Foundation.

Expected Outcomes: This session will:

- reviews regulatory issues at stake;
- identify policy harmonisation opportunities;
- address the civil society concerns regarding the potential for circumventing tobacco control health and well-being related regulations in a digital economy; and
- draw a roadmap for further action.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop's design is based on active participation of various key stakeholders from two separate policy streams: internet governance and tobacco control. On the former's side participants include: Andrew Black of the WHO's FCTC Secretariat; the Head of Unit at EU's DG Health of the European Commission Ms Thea Emmerling; and the global Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids represented by International Communications Director Ms Caroline Renzulli

and Associate Legal Director Ms Monique Muggli. Internet governance will be anchored by IGF MAG members Mr Carlos Alfonso, Executive Director, Nupef Institute, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, representing a strong developing world perspective, Ms Valentina Scialpi, Policy and project officer Next-Generation Internet, DG, and BlueLink's senior internet policy expert Todor Yalamov, Associate Professor at the Sofia University. The workshop's convener Dr Pavel Antonov, Executive Editor of the BlueLink Civic Action E-network is an experienced civil society e-networker, journalist and researcher of both internet governance and tobacco control. His task as the workshop's moderator will be to engage them in creative exchange and cross-disciplinary reflections.

The workshop is a first step of bridging the policy fields of internet governance to tobacco control - a novel concept which broadens the debate to new groups of stakeholders from all around the world. The convening team will actively promote it to potential participants outside of the scope of invited speakers.

Online Participation:

BlueLink, as Bulgarian member of APC, will promote workshop participation along its broad network of civil society and media partners. The Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids will also promote it along its global advocacy network of over 40 members.

Proposed Additional Tools: BlueLink will netcast the workshop live through its Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/bluelink.net/>. Other channels for direct participation will be explored by

November.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #146 Inclusive information and sustainable society at local level

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Community Networks

distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

local governance

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Seema Sharma, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Arnab Bose, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Bose Styczynski Annika, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How we can better align with digital inclusion (internet governance) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the local level for inclusive information and sustainable society. What framework and tools can be developed?
2. How we can better utilize academia to promote digital inclusion and SDGs at the local level. How we can ensure that digital inclusion processes are Inclusive (w.r.t. Gender, Age, Disability and other disadvantaged groups) and accessible to the masses.
3. How digital inclusion can be useful in skilling and creating new employment opportunities and making the economy financially inclusive and stable.

Relevance to Theme: Proposed session on Inclusive information and sustainable society at local level will be focused on the distributed and decentralized governance patterns using multi-stakeholder approaches and possible frameworks, tools and plausible policies which can be developed for better digital inclusion and internet governance. Simultaneously the session will seek answers to how we can achieve better local governance and SDGs at the local level.

As per the theme objectives, the session will also be focused on methods and processes on how we can achieve better digital inclusion in terms of access of internet to the masses, bringing everyone to the discussion table for decision making, skills, bringing new employment opportunities and motivation and trust to confidently go online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session is on multistakeholder approach and about figuring out the relevant policies for better digital inclusion and effective internet governance. The session

also focuses on figuring out the local narratives and effective local governance to make digital inclusion and internet governance more inclusive and effective.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: The workshop will have three sessions based on the three policy questions raised (question no. 5, policy questions section).

Each session will have a speaker and a moderator.

Each session will have a relevant case study presented by the speaker

Each session will be of 20 minutes.

2 minutes for introduction and moderation

6 minutes for speaker

12 minutes for the roundtable discussion with all the participants

each session will have

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will have three clear cut outcomes

- Framework and specific tools needed to better align the digital inclusion and SDGs at the local level
- Specific methods and processes to make digital inclusion more inclusive and aligned with SDGs at the local level and role of academic institutions.
- Strategy to make digital inclusion as a means to create new employment opportunities, skilling and financial inclusion of the informal workforce.

Discussion Facilitation:

Before the start of the session, participants will be given the brochure to understand the context, subject, relevance and objective of the sessions. During the roundtable, under every session 12 minutes specifically will be allocated to the participants to interact and share their experiences and point of views

Online Participation:

Official online participation tool will be utilized by us to make the workshop session live. Back to India, students of the University of Delhi and O.P. Jindal Global University who are interning/working with resilience relations will join our session online.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

IGF 2019 WS #149 Designing strategies to boost women's digital inclusion

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Community Networks

Design for Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Mariam Nafogou](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: [Fiona Nzingo](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Pavithra Ram](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What strategies could be developed to increase the presence of women media producers, and content generated by women in the digital space in restrictive settings?
2. What strategies can we develop to promote meaningful and safe engagement by women and girls on relevant digital channels
3. How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? How can we identify systematic blockage of digital content (for and by women) by digital gatekeepers such as Facebook and Google and promote practices which support digital inclusion of women?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will look at the barriers women face in entering the digital space and being present in a meaningful way on the internet. In this way we will approach women's digital inclusion by identifying barriers to women's access to the Internet as well as activities which can promote an inclusive information society.

Inclusion also means bringing everyone to the discussion table and ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally. In this case, we will also examine the harassment and stigmatization of women in the digital space - both as producers of content and participants in discussions. We will also broach women's access to the right skills, motivation and trust to confidently go online. We will show how digital content and engagement strategies can increase digital inclusion of women and how this can contribute to stronger and more cohesive digital communities.

We will also look at the role of key stakeholders such as Facebook and Google in blocking the inclusion of women's voices and issues in the digital space - and how we can develop strategies to counter systemic censorship.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our proposal supports the creation of more effective recruitment policies for CSOs working in digital space to improve their recruiting and retention of women team members. We will also offer recommendations to all stakeholders on how to create content which is inclusive and promotes women's online engagement. This is highly relevant for governments, CSOs as well as the private sector. In addition, we will show how the policies of key private sector actors such as Facebook are currently excluding women and creating new barriers to participation. This can help the private sector to create more

inclusive algorithms to support diversity on important digital platforms. The goal is also to promote greater transparency around the effects of algorithms on digital inclusion.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: Designing strategies to boost women's digital inclusion:

RNW media builds safe digital communities in countries where civic space is shrinking and restrictions are growing in relation to issues such as freedom of expression and sexual health and rights. We facilitate inclusive digital communities to support young people to realize their rights.

We operate through local teams in Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Syria, China, Burundi, Mali, DRC, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Rwanda, India and China. Our reach is extensive, with several communities ranking among the top 10 in terms of size in the countries in the where we work. Our overall content views exceeded 600 million in the last year alone.

The size of our communities and their reach is important. We seek to amplify the voices of young people in order to influence policies which affect them. In 2018 we documented many examples of how our communities brought the issues of young people to the attention of decision-makers at the national and global level – as well as how politicians adapted policies to respond to the needs and aspirations of young people.

For this reason, it's crucial that our teams engage a diverse group of citizens. This is a challenge given that women's access to the online space is limited by many factors. We will focus on three key areas of exclusion of women in the digital space and share some of the strategies we've pioneered with our digital teams which have significantly improved women's online presence, and engagement in the digital space.

We propose to share these strategies in a workshop with a breakout session which will zoom in on three key aspects of women's digital inclusion.

The Workshop will begin with a 5 minute pitch on each of the key aspects.

We will ask the audience to choose the group which is most relevant for them.

In the breakout sessions we will present our findings in a 10 minute presentation.

We will then facilitate 30 minute session to discuss the strategies and harvest ideas and best practices.

Each breakout group will report back on the top three insights relating to each topic area.

1. What strategies could be developed to increase the presence of women media producers, and content generated by women in the digital space in restrictive settings?

Our global experience has shown that it's difficult to recruit and retain female content producers for a number of reasons. There are fewer female graduates from media schools. Many women lack training and confidence to share their content/opinions online. Women bloggers are stigmatised online and trolling forces many to leave. In addition, women tend to stop working as content producers when they marry or have a family. We have developed strategies to recruit, train and retain women. We will share our strategies from Mali and invite others to share theirs.

2. What strategies can we develop to promote meaningful and safe engagement by women and girls on relevant digital channels

Women and girls have a much lower presence online than men. In addition, their online engagement (likes, comments and questions) are also much lower. We've identified several reasons for this: Much online content is produced by and for men. Women do not see it as relevant for them. When women do engage on content, they are often harassed by other community members leading to a feeling of insecurity in the digital space. RNW has developed content strategies which result in content which is more relevant and accessible to women. We've also developed moderation methodologies which have doubled women's engagement relative to the national average in some of our FB communities. We will share our strategies and invite others to share theirs.

3. How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? How can we identify systematic blockage of digital content (for and by women) by digital gatekeepers such as Facebook and Google and promote practices which support digital inclusion of women?

Across our digital teams we tracked 1400 disapproved ads relating mainly to the subject of sexual health and rights. In health we see quite a gender bias – the majority of ‘not approved’ content is related to female health topics. Posts relating to subjects such as intimate partner violence and gender based violence are often disapproved for reasons such as “negative images”. Ads for sexual and reproductive health products are also often disapproved. We will analyse 1400 disapproved ads across 7 countries to show some of the patterns we are observing in censorship. We will invite participants to share their experiences and strategies for greater inclusion and transparency around ad disapproval.

Expected Outcomes: Through the sharing of the lessons learned and input from the diverse parties at the session, we will generate strategies and recommendations to promote women’s inclusion in the digital space relating to the key policy questions.

Follow up will include further consultative dialogues with like-minded organisations with the aim of developing new, innovative pilots or scaling-up projects, as appropriate.

Analysis from the session will cross-pollinate new multidisciplinary projects on bridging the online gender divide.

Discussion Facilitation:

The breakout session will provide the opportunities to share best practices and together generate key insights on how to improve inclusion of women in the digital space. Each breakout group will choose a participant as rapporteur to share the findings back to the other breakout participants. The key insights and recommendations will be documented and shared with the whole group following the event.

Online Participation:

We will engage our local teams across 12 countries to listen in and participate in the session. The teams are based in Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Syria, China, Burundi, Mali, DRC, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Rwanda, India and China. They can submit questions and recommendations. All findings will be shared back to them.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will present some AB testing we did and ask the participants to predict the results of the tests. We will also play a game where they are in the role of moderator and have to make snap decisions on content.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #153 Last Mile of Internet: Innovative Attempts on Accessibility

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Affordability

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Charity Embley](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Taiwo Peter Akinremi](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Heng Chen](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Belinda Exelby](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [EMMANUEL ACHA](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- 1) What are the key barriers for underserved communities and marginalized groups to internet access? What are the underlying reasons and how to overcome these challenges?
- 2) How to encourage companies to pay more attention to the development of innovative technologies targeting on promoting digital inclusion?
- 3) What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?
- 4) What tools could be developed to promote internet access for marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities and the elderly?

Relevance to Theme: With the progress of global informatization and digitization, while much of the telecommunications industry is focused on next generation technology like 5G and AI, we can't forget that there are still many people excluded from the digital world. The term "digital inclusion" has already been discussed for decades and the focus has extended beyond accessibility and overcoming digital divide towards including applications and skills. After years of efforts, the global digital inclusion has been improved to a great extent. However, there are still more than 3.8 billion people who are offline, and one billion people without mobile broadband coverage. The most difficult to overcome, so-called "last mile", is the internet access and application of remote and Indigenous communities as well as marginalized groups which confront distinct challenges. To address these challenges and to connect the "last mile" of the digital world, it is necessary promote and implement more innovative approaches.

To fulfill the goal of digital inclusion for all, the workshop will focus on innovative approaches been taken in the following three aspects.

1. Innovative approaches to lower the barriers to connectivity, including cost and coverage:

First of all, in regards to those under-developed regions, the high cost remains the fundamental barriers to internet access. Connectivity is the bedrock of digital inclusion. Therefore, how to lower the cost become the key to solve the problem. For instance, with the advantage of large coverage, wireless access technology has become an effective tool to help connect the rural communities, lower the cost of the laying network cable. A "Ger Internet" wireless home broadband solution was launched in 2017, delivering rural connectivity in remote areas of Mongolia with very low population density. Moreover, innovative financial instruments and technology innovation patterns could also be applied to decrease the financing cost of infrastructure and traffic cost of transmission, respectively.

2. Innovative approaches to bring digital connectivity to the world's most remote regions and extreme climates

For some regions with special geographical conditions, the problem lies not only on their affordability, but also on technical difficulties. For example, network solutions specifically designed to address regional challenges, such as 5G Air Fiber solutions to provide next-generation broadband to Inuit populations in the Canadian Arctic. In addition, the RuralStar solution has been deployed in Zhoushan putting an end to an era with no 3G and 4G signals, where is known for its numerous archipelagos of islands and ore quarries so that the work environment on the island is very harsh.

3. Innovative approaches to develop specialized applications for marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, or the elderly

Another marginalized group that is vulnerable to be excluded from the digital world is persons with disabilities. According to a report by WHO, about 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) stipulates that

ratifying countries ensure that persons with disabilities (PWD) enjoy their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. It also explicitly stipulates that ratifying countries shall take appropriate measures to ensure information accessibility for PWD. A mobile application called StorySign, which Huawei jointly developed with the European Union of the Deaf, translates the content of books into sign language with an AI-powered cartoon avatar to help deaf children overcome barriers when first learning how to read. StorySign is currently available in 10 different languages, and Huawei will keep working with its partners to expand the reach of this application. Many efforts and practices could also be seen in other countries, like Inclusive Smart Cities and Accessible IoT.

Furthermore, by underlining the right and wellbeing of the world's most remote communities and marginalized groups, the workshop seeks to contribute to the achievement of (SDGs 2030) Sustainable Development Goal 1, namely to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, as well as SDG 10, namely to reduce inequality within and among countries, and to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all. In today's world, digital connectivity has become an essential condition for development, so that poverty eradication could not only focus on the poverty itself, but also the guarantee of necessary source and service, including internet access. In addition, this topic corresponds with SDG 9 of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. It is important to develop innovative approaches to support affordable and equitable access of essential infrastructure for economic development and human well-being keeping up with the global progress of informatization and digitalization.

To sum-up, the primary target of global internet governance is to pass the benefits of digital technology to every person, home, and organization, and to help build a fully connected, intelligent world. Digital inclusion should not refer only to the global majority, but an inclusion for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. Therefore, technology is good, and it should be used for good, for fulfilling the wellbeing and development of every individual and community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance requires the participation and contribution of every individual and community of the whole world under the premise of internet connectivity popularity. It aims to build a global cyberspace that promotes openness, equality, justice, security and cooperative development. Therefore, digital inclusion is one of the paramount topics in internet governance. However, according to the "2018 World Internet Report" released by We are Social and Hootsuite, among the population of 7.7 billion in the world, there are nearly half people do not have access to Internet. The attendant problems are severe, that with the digital divide emerging, social and economic inequality becomes more conspicuous.

In the digital world, stakeholders should not only focus on the technological innovation for the group at the top of the pyramid, but also the one that is beneficial for all, for the development and wellbeing of those marginalized groups. To this end, on the one hand, internet companies and research & development personals could pay more attention on the development of technologies and projects targeted on lowering the cost of connectivity, remote regions and persons with disabilities for example. On the other hand, it is also important for government and relevant sectors to provide policy and other support fostering such innovation to promote digital inclusion.

This workshop is designed to explore how Internet can act as a tool to benefit everyone in the world, rather than a booster for the advanced society. We will focus more on the very basic level, namely how can remote areas, areas with extreme climates and other special crowds connect with Internet. It may be slightly different from previous workshop that beyond the traditional efforts, we are looking for some specific innovative approaches (best practices) to lower the barrier of connectivity carried by different stakeholders. For example, a thoughtful designs that ensure the Internet usage in extreme climate or a wise ways to lower the fee. It is hoped the outcomes of this workshop could serve as a reference for internet governance, to promote more cooperative efforts of all stakeholders in the global society and to make the Internet an accessible tool for everyone.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: Several speakers share different approaches/ideas/practices (typically by presentations) towards certain problems, then audience choose the preferable/more practical/more valuable ones.

Description: -1- **【5 mins】** Welcome: Introduction to the workshop by the moderator

-2- **【45 mins】** Introductory Presentation: Two presentations on each following sub-topics by speaker from different countries and backgrounds about their innovative ideas, technologies or projects.

Three sub-topics:

1). Innovating to lower the barriers to connectivity, including cost and coverage:

2). Innovating to bring digital connectivity to the world's most remote regions and extreme climates

3). Innovating to develop specialized applications for marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, or the elderly

-3- **【15 mins】** Onsite and online experience and feedback: invite Onsite and online audiences from targeted groups to experience these innovations or exchange their views with speakers.

-4- **【15 mins】** Open discussion and Q&A: After receiving the feedback from the targeted group, speakers will have an opportunities to give improvement approaches of their innovations and answer the questions by the audience.

-5- **【5 mins】** Vote for the best innovative practice: All onsite and online will have a chance to vote for the best innovative practice.

-6- **【5 mins】** Summary and Closing: Closing remarks by the moderator

Expected Outcomes: Firstly, the workshop is designed to serve as a platform for individuals and companies to share their innovative ideas and technologies concerning to promote the digital inclusion and take this opportunity as a brainstorm to stimulate increasing interest and creativity and to facilitate discussion between various stakeholder groups.

Secondly, the workshop will bring those marginalized groups in today's digital world into discussion, and wish to cause more concern from the international community to their right and special needs aiming at promoting social inclusion and equality.

Thirdly, the true value can only be realized when these innovative ideas could be put into practice. Therefore, the workshop also seek to attract the attention of policy-makers, investors and other stakeholders in order to provide opportunities of practice and create a supportive environment for more innovations.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop is planned to be an interactive session with meaningful discussion, and the discussion will be facilitated in the following ways.

Organizers: CFIS is a NGO and CNNIC is a technical community.

Speakers: Speakers been invited to the workshop are from a diverse regions and backgrounds as long as with innovative ideas and practices. We fully respect the diversity, to be more specific, here there are 3 women and 2 men; 1 from Asia-Pacific group, 1 from African group, 1 from GRULAC and 2 from WEOG; 2 from civil society, 2 from private sector and 1 from inter-government organization; and 1 young expert under 30—which ensure the discuss value and interaction.

Participants: We will also invite participants from the targeted groups, including people from remote regions and persons with disabilities, to the workshop or through online tools in order to make sure their opinions could be taken into consideration.

Moderator: The moderator is well informed and experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions, and able to have a good control over the meeting progress. Questions and input for speakers will be prepared in advance to help stimulate interactive, dynamic dialogue. The moderator of the workshop will at the beginning take a roll call of all the participants and their affiliations, so that the moderator can call on individuals to comment on subject pertaining to their interest Moderate will prep all speakers ahead of time and ask meaningful questions. He will encourage audience participation and engagement throughout.

Platform design: The platform will be arranged as a “T-shape” and the participate will sit on the two sides, with invited speakers within the audience along the left and right side of “T”, to underline the open format of the session. The “T-shape” is designed for the “Experience and Feedback” session for better and more convenient interaction between speakers and participants, which could also be easier to observe for other

audience. Furthermore, the moderator will have a prominent seating position and may walk around the room to engage participants.

Tools:

- 1) Interactive Experience: A session of experience and feedback will invite 1-2 representatives from each targeted group to on-side experience or comment on the innovative ideas and technologies been present. This aims to provide the true feeling of experiencers and to assess the effectiveness and feasibility of these innovative ideas in actual condition.
- 2) Audio-visual material: Organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) not only for presentation, but also throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.
- 3) Voting: A voting session is designed to motivate the participation of audiences and to stimulate further innovative ideas and products.

Online Participation:

Online Participation:

The workshop encourages online participation to animate discussions in the room and online simultaneously. This arrangement is especially for persons with disabilities and from remote regions, who will also be given an opportunity to have a voice on the issue. Remote participants will also be given an opportunity to ask and answer questions during discussion.

The remote moderator will have a key role as facilitator to the online participants. They will be involved throughout the workshop planning to advise on where remote participation will need to be facilitated. The moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected. We will ensure that the workshop is advertised in advance to the wider community so that remote participants have the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance and possibly generate more interested parties.

Proposed Additional Tools: Tools:

- 1) Interactive Experience: A session of experience and feedback will invite 1-2 representatives from each targeted group to on-side experience or comment on the innovative ideas and technologies been present. This aims to provide the true feeling of experiencers and to assess the effectiveness and feasibility of these innovative ideas in actual condition.
- 2) Audio-visual material: Organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) not only for presentation, but also throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.
- 3) Voting: A voting session is designed to motivate the participation of audiences and to stimulate further innovative ideas and products.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #158 The power of cities to boost trust in digital transformation

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Adie Marzuki Ariansjah](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Katya Abazajian](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Renata Avila](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: [Owono Julie](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 5: [Francesca Bria](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

More than half of the world's population lives in a city now. Officials face tough challenges (and divergent interests) when it comes to putting ideals for a healthier internet into practice when harnessing technological opportunities that are meant to improve the lives of their constituents. How can we tap into the power of city governments and civil society to work together to create trustworthy and secure digital environments that represent the public interest rather than solely profit-driven tech solutions?

How can we enable and encourage inclusive civic participation at the intersection of urbanization and technology (both in the public and private sector) to make sure the perspective of people who will be most affected is weighted appropriately in the decision-making process? How can digital solutions and public data enable such participation and how do we make sure they follow the same principles?

How can city governments and civil society around the world work together to set and enforce strong standards on human rights in tech as digital platforms are becoming an integral part of the city infrastructure and services?

Relevance to Theme: Increasing participation and opening up decision-making processes is critical if we want to ensure people trust the technological transformation that touches all parts of their lives. Focusing on smaller, local entities like cities is, on these terms, an important testing ground for mechanisms that boost digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session will be exploring city-level governance to increase participation and inclusion across stakeholder groups to prepare, take, and implement decisions around the use, deployment, and accountability of digital technologies in cities.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: Technological change and urbanisation are two megatrends that define the development of the 21st century. Yet, we still have a lot of work to do to understand how these a) go together, b) can be geared to amplify positive change, and c) impact our decision-making capabilities. This session will bring together representatives from city governments, open knowledge and participation activists, policy researchers, and the private sector to explore the power of cities for increasing trust in digital transformation. After a short level-setting introduction, participants will split up to join different subgroups for discussion, including sharing methodologies for assessing and reporting on digital city initiatives; presenting observations and lessons for citizen participation in various regions of the world; leveraging public data to mobilise engagement; using local data to connect communities; and discussing "cities" as potential sources of trust in times of tech-lash, populism, and skepticism of globalisation. Finally, facilitators for each subgroup will share back what has been discussed and open up the last part of the session to identify shared principles for increasing participation and inclusion in city-level decision-making processes.

We are committed to follow-up after the session to make sure the results of the workshop are translated into actions. We'll identify and engage with additional signatories/supporters to the Digital Rights in Cities coalition (it uses the Internet Health Report as methodology for tracking progress) and we'll report and/or conduct an interview series on using open government for strengthening digital rights.

Our partners for this session include Ciudadania Inteligente (Chile), Africa Desk of the Internet Sans Frontières (France), DigiCoop (Indonesia), City of Barcelona (Spain) and the Sunlight Foundation (USA). We are also eager to coordinate with other workshop organizers to make sure our session is complementary to other workshops in the field.

Expected Outcomes: This session aims to a) support global and local advocacy efforts by sharing methodologies for assessing and reporting digital initiatives (<https://internethealthreport.org/2018/>); and b) move towards consensus on principles for participation and decision-making on tech-related issues in cities (<https://citiesfordigitalrights.org/>)

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of the workshop will encourage interaction and participation of all participants: we will be working in smaller break-out groups and then sharing back to the whole group. The facilitators will make sure all participants will get a chance to contribute to the discussion in whatever format they feel most comfortable with (speaking, writing, post-it notes). We plan to gather input from a variety of stakeholders in preparation for the session, too.

Online Participation:

We will make the use of the tool an integral part of the session. We'll be posting short summaries and questions around the issues to be discussed in the tool and incorporating the answers live into the session so that they find their way (e.g. we'll post the topics of the break-out group and encourage participants to post their opinions).

Proposed Additional Tools: We'll be live-tweeting before and during the session and encouraging questions and comments via this platform. We'll use Twitter to gather input for the session ahead of the IGF from a variety of stakeholders including local civil society groups.

SDGs:

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #166 Digital accessibility for PWDs: When rhetoric meets reality?

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Accessibility](#)

[Digital Divide](#)

[Social Inclusion](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Muhammad Shabbir](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Shadi Abou-Zahra](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Andrea Saks](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Vint Cerf](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Brian Scarpelli](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What real impact has international guidelines and standards had on improving digital accessibility for people with disability?
2. How can we move to accessible design as a core feature rather than an added extra?
3. What are ways to increase understanding by policy-makers, industry and the technical community of the societal and economic benefits of digital inclusion for people with disability?
4. To what extent have instruments such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals had an impact on digital accessibility?

Relevance to Theme: Accessibility for people with disability is a fundamental aspect of digital inclusion. With over 1.3 billion people globally living with a disability, this has been called the world's largest minority group. By not embracing the digital needs of people with disability, there can be no digital inclusion. The issue is even more relevant in the global south where people with disability may face additional burdens of poverty as well as social and cultural barriers. Moreover, there are number of international and national instruments and guidelines drafted that promote digital inclusion. But sometimes policy and rhetoric may differ when it comes to real actions.

Through real digital inclusion, people with disability will not only be users but also creators of content and tools that meet our needs. This has a flow-on effect to help create a more equitable society overall.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Every part of the multi-stakeholder community has a role and responsibility in terms of Internet Governance to ensure that we move beyond the rhetoric to create real digital accessibility for people with disability. These are some examples:

International bodies: The rights of people with disability are enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with accessibility to ICT specifically addressed in Article 9. SDGs refer to people with disability in a number of its goals.

Governments: Governments have a key role to implement accessibility policies through clearly defined and funded programs.

Technical community: Understanding the rationale behind existing international standards and guidelines such as W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) creates more incentive to abide by the guidelines.

Private sector: Taking into account accessibility criteria in public procurement in a number of countries encourages industry to develop more accessible products and services.

Civil society: Non-profit organisations need to be heeded, supported and respected in their role to raise issues that affect society.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: The roundtable will demonstrate the rhetoric vs reality on digital accessibility for people with disabilities. The Roundtable will be in three parts.

In the first part, we will practically demonstrate how people with disabilities use digital technologies and what are the issues they may face while using digital devices and platforms that are developed without following the accessibility guidelines. For example, a blind person will demonstrate how he uses screen

reading software with speech output to navigate websites. He will show the difference between an accessible web page and one that is inaccessible. Through the use of marked spectacles, participants in the roundtable will better recognise the needs of people with low vision. People with disability will show how complex and inconsistent user interfaces increase barriers. Hearing impairment and Deafness may affect one in six of the population and the many issues of communication will be raised. Physical disability such as limited or no hand movement will also be demonstrated in terms of using a mouse or keyboard.

The second part will be demonstrations by the private sector of tools that offer innovative solutions to some of the barriers raised by people with disability. People with disability will provide feedback on these tools.

The final and third part will be discussion by all participants, whether in the room or remote, of the policy questions on ways to move from rhetoric to reality in digital inclusion for people with disability.

In summary, the roundtable will offer:

- demonstrations of barriers by people with disability
- demonstrations of tools with innovative solutions by the private sector
- feedback by people of disability of these tools
- subsequent discussion of the policy questions by all participants on ways to move from rhetoric to reality in digital inclusion for people with disability

Each part of the roundtable will be allocated 30 minutes. The third part involving discussion will be moderated using the policy questions outlined. All participants will be encouraged to take an active part through strict moderation and time limits so that no person dominates the discussion.

Expected Outcomes: The roundtable is expected to build increased understanding and awareness in participants of the real-life barriers faced by people with disability when using technology through demonstrations.

The outcome of the discussion based on the policy questions should clarify how to move forwards on working to achieving increased digital inclusion for people with disability.

Discussion Facilitation:

To build and reinforce learning, five questions about accessibility will be asked of participants at the beginning of the tutorial. The same five questions will be asked of participants at the end of the tutorial. The questions will be accessed via a link to online surveys and participants can answer the questions anonymously. Both on-site and remote participants will have equal access to the surveys.

Online Participation:

Remote participants will be encouraged to participate. As people with disability and disability representatives often face hurdles of low incomes and limited resources to address competing issues, they may not afford the time and pressures of travel. Therefore, making remote participation as accessible as possible is vital.

As demonstrations will be part of this roundtable, there are additional challenges for remote participants. We will work to make this session as inclusive as possible with the available audio and video resources. Industry participants will be encouraged to consider solutions in future. Remote participants will be asked to give feedback on any accessibility issues that they face in terms of being part of the discussion.

Proposed Additional Tools: Based on the experience of Accessibility SIG that different tools are not accessible for different people with disabilities, and to make the workshop more accessible and inclusive, if need be, Zoom or Skype will be used.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #173 The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals: Digital Inclusion and

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Accessibility
Digital Literacy
Multilingual

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Elsa Estevez, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Dorothy Gordon, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Speaker 3: Belinda Kafankale, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?
- How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?

Relevance to Theme: The rationale for this engagement lies in the promotion of digital inclusiveness as an important element of knowledge societies as digital technologies have the potential for making significant improvements in the lives of persons with disabilities, allowing them to enhance their social, cultural, political and economic integration. In addition, the advancement of digital inclusiveness contributes to improving the lives of persons who have no access to opportunities in the digital age. Thus, inclusive knowledge societies can serve as a trigger to reduce inequality (SDG 10) as people living with disabilities can be fully part of society and persons engaged in the digital world will all benefit of:

- Having access to equitable quality education (SDG 4) - <https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/sdg-goal-4> ;
- Being part of inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDG 8)
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/> ;
- Living in cities that are inclusive, safe and sustainable (SDG 11)
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/> .

Relevance to Internet Governance: A number of digital literacy initiatives are ongoing and it is important to highlight a few core competencies for global citizen education. Panellists will also highlight innovative experiences in sensitizing young people on emerging technologies and using local languages to target additional audiences in the importance of media and information literacy.

The session will explore practical use of emerging technologies in addressing the rights of people living with disabilities with specific reference to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The

panellists will explore which indicators are necessary to measure the impact of technology to contribute towards equality, inclusiveness and productivity of people living with disabilities.

In celebrating the International Year of Indigenous Languages, participants will look at examples where Artificial Intelligence has been used to promote indigenous languages but will also explore some of the challenges that may exist in the use of Artificial Intelligence for the revitalization and maintenance of indigenous languages.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: The session will be composed of a thematic debate on a range of interventions that have been put in place in different regions of the world to address the needs of young people, people living with disabilities and indigenous people. The questions and answer sessions – between moderator and panelists and audience and panelists - will provide concrete examples of the kind of interventions that are necessary to address the needs of people living with disabilities and persons lacking opportunities provided from the digital world. Following the debate, a few indicators will be put forward to measure the impact of technology to reduce inequality with specific reference to the diverse audiences.

Please provide an outline for the session, including a description of the intended agenda for the session, and the issues that will be discussed. You may also explain how the methodology will support practical outcomes, substantive policy discussions, and how discussion will be facilitated during the session.

Expected Outcomes: The session will be composed of a thematic debate on a range of interventions that have been put in place in different regions of the world to address the needs of young people, people living with disabilities and indigenous people. The questions and answer sessions – between moderator and panelists and audience and panelists - will provide concrete examples of the kind of interventions that are necessary to address the needs of people living with disabilities and persons lacking opportunities provided from the digital world. Following the debate, a few indicators will be put forward to measure the impact of technology to reduce inequality with specific reference to the diverse audiences.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each panelist will provide a presentation followed by a short question and answer session by audience members and online participants. After all five presentations, the floor will be opened for discussions for participants and equally for online participants. In responding to the questions/comments, the panelists will deepen their views/perspectives/expertise

Online Participation:

The floor will be opened for discussions for participants and equally for online participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2019 WS #176 Platform Entrepreneurship for a More Diverse Digital Economy

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Titi Takinsanmi, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 2: EBRU GOKCE DESSEMOND, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: Alison Gillwald, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Iyinoluwa Aboyeji, Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How can the global platform economy be shaped to be more diverse, open, and inclusive?

How can platforms be fostered that enable digital innovations suited to low and middle-income countries (e.g., mobile money, blockchain)?

Which policy conditions are needed at national and regional levels for platform enterprises from LMICs to grow faster and wider?

How can large incumbent platforms be steered to have an enabling rather than stifling effect on platform innovation and entrepreneurship in LMICs?

Relevance to Theme: Digital innovation proceeds generatively: new products are built on existing digital infrastructures, especially digital platforms. Platforms have become the defining structures and standard setters for the global digital economy. Dominant platforms are thus able to shape, not only online activity, but also future generations of digital innovation. Crucially, all major platforms are run by private companies from the US and China. Today, incumbents like Google, Microsoft, Alibaba, and Apple are determining the conditions for digital innovation and entrepreneurship across the globe, including in low and middle-income countries (LMICs). Platform enterprises in LMICs have undoubtedly been enabled by incumbent platforms. At the same time, they have had limited reach, addressing only local and sometimes regional market niches. For more of the benefits of the global digital economy to materialize in LMICs, greater diversity in the platform economy is needed. For a more inclusive and equitable global digital economy, platforms from LMICs need to be enabled to develop competitive and sustainable innovation ecosystems.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In today's global digital economy, many standards and infrastructures for innovation are set by a small number of multinational platform companies. These actors unilaterally determine the degree of openness of their platforms through application programming interfaces (APIs). How and which digital innovation is facilitated remains the prerogative of few private companies headquartered in the US and China. This trend has meant that de facto Internet Governance is increasingly at odds with the ideal of multistakeholder governance. In effect, innovation ecosystems are built around the commercially most promising technologies and products (such as self-driving cars and artificial intelligence), without accounting for diverging requirements that exist in LMICs. Digital innovations with the greatest impact in LMICs (like mobile money) account for limited resources and infrastructural issues. While national and some regional success stories exist, digital innovations from LMICs are incredibly fragmented, hampering economic benefits in platform markets like network effects and possibilities of big data analysis. The global platform economy therefore needs to be steered in a direction where diverse digital innovation paths become possible at an efficient scale. Incumbent platform companies will play an important role, but it is essential to employ a multistakeholder approach that takes into account the perspectives of other digital innovation and entrepreneurship actors as well, especially those from LMICs.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The goal of the workshop is to raise awareness, support agenda setting, and provide initial policy guidance on the importance of diverse digital innovation ecosystems and platform entrepreneurship

in LMICs. We will convene stakeholders from the private and public sector as well as civil society.

First, ambitions and challenges to create the foundational structures for digital innovation in the 21st century will be highlighted. To this end, the session will hear the perspectives of an African platform enterprise (Iyinoluwa Aboyeji, Flutterwave) and of an incumbent platform (Titi Akinsanmi, Google Policy Lead for Africa). At the example of Africa as a major world region, the status quo of the global platform economy will thus be unravelled. The speakers have the expertise to address both limitations of the current global platform innovation ecosystems and discuss incentive structures to support more diverse regional innovation paths.

Second, the practitioners' inputs will be complemented by perspectives from policymaking experts (Ebru Gökçe Dessemond, UNCTAD, & Dr. Alison Gillwald, Research ICT Africa). They will share their experience of challenges in regulating and steering the platform economy across LMICs at international and regional scales. Specific issues for discussion include which policy instruments (such as market integration, startup clusters) are best suited to reach a more diverse platform innovation ecosystem, and which broader policy conditions are needed for platform enterprises from LMICs to grow faster and wider. Convening experts from competition policy and policy processes is set to do justice to the economic, technical and policy complexity of the topic.

The roundtable format moderated by Dr. Friederici (an expert on digital & platform entrepreneurship in Africa & Europe) will encourage open discussion. The initial speakers' contributions will be compared and contrasted before participation is opened up to others (see 16. Session interaction and participation).

We are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will set the agenda for further policy efforts on how to achieve a more diverse global platform economy, and define initial policy implications from private, public and civil society expertise. Crucial outcomes of the debate will especially focus on (1) reasons and challenges for unilaterally determined innovation paths affecting LMICs, (2) opportunities and challenges for policymaking to create a more diverse global digital platform economy. Furthermore, the workshop will shape the discourse around diversity and inclusion as an important part of the digital economy and raise awareness for the relevance of these factors in achieving innovation ecosystems benefitting the needs of LMICs.

Discussion Facilitation:

The inclusive roundtable format will allow the two moderators to actively encourage interaction between all discussants in the room and the invited speakers. The encouragement to ask questions or comment on issues and insights on- and offline will not only be emphasised by the two moderators before the debate, but actively promoted during the whole session. Using IGF's online participation platform and social media platforms such as Twitter as additional participation channels will ensure high outreach and low participation barriers for all interested stakeholders and civil society.

Online Participation:

IGF's online tool WebEx will be used as platform for remote participation in the debate through audio and video connection. The online moderator will ensure that remote workshop participants are given equal contribution opportunities during the workshop.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online moderator will manage a workshop and IGF specific Twitter hashtag such as #IGFglobalplatforms as additional opportunity to engage in the discussion. The possibility to ask questions via Twitter as well as remote contribution via WebEx will be shared in the organizing institution's (HIIG's) broad network and communication channels beforehand (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Newsletter, etc.). The online moderator will pass on selected questions from Twitter to the roundtable discussants.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #193 5G socio-economic impacts

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Economic Development
Infrastructure
Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Marc Vancoppenolle, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Rodrigo Arias, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: Lidia Ustasiak, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Is there any evidence for the economic and social benefits of 5G-enabled transformation?

How to make sure that 5G- associated economic and societal benefits reach all members of society in an inclusive and equitable fashion?

How do you help unlock the potential of 5G?

Do we anticipate any unintended consequences of 5G deployments (like deepening of the digital divide and environmental externalities) and if so how we should mitigate those?

What are the implications for business leaders, governments and policy-makers?

Relevance to Theme: A switch to 5G promises to catalyze various societal benefits and economic growth, impacting inclusiveness, involving job creation, income growth/disparity, consumer cost/time savings, pollution/greenhouse gas reduction and quality-adjusted life years gained. As 5G rollouts are starting globally, we invite IGF participants to join a discussion about its impacts, and how to assure its most inclusive nature.

Relevance to Internet Governance: 5G infrastructure, available and accessible, will be crucial to boost Internet use and develop new applications. It will reshape the way we access and use Internet.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: No specific requirements regarding the room - preference for roundtable for its inclusive format but other setups possible as well.

Description: The Fourth Industrial Revolution is expected to create enormous economic and societal value through use cases such as robotic process automation and flexible human-machine collaboration. It will be underpinned by ultrafast and ultrareliable 5G. A switch to 5G promises to catalyze various societal benefits and economic growth, involving job creation, income growth/disparity, consumer cost/time savings, pollution/greenhouse gas reduction and quality-adjusted life years gained. As 5G rollouts are starting globally, we invite IGF participants to join a discussion about its impacts, and how to assure its most inclusive nature.

The World Economic Forum has made 5G a priority topic in their technology agenda creating a 5G-Next Generation Networks Programme that Nokia is actively supporting. One of its key objectives is to stimulate

cross-industry and governmental coordination and to quantify the economic and social impact of 5G. During our workshop, participants will have a chance to discuss 5G developments. We will discuss what are the 5G use cases that will change the lives of millions.

Expected Outcomes: Mapping of key societal issues related to 5G.

Discussion Facilitation:

open format, allowing interventions from the room (questions and reflections).

Online Participation:

collecting questions for the panelists and remarks to be shared with the room

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media - Nokia channels on twitter and linkedin, with big number of followers, in addition to interactions by the speakers and from their accounts.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #197 EQUALS in Tech Awards: How to bridge the gender digital divide

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Community Networks

Digital Divide

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: [Carla Licciardello](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Loly Gaitan](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: [Joyce Dogniez](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- What actions are you taken towards bridging the gender digital divide as a way of promoting the social and economic inclusion of girls and women?

- Could you please highlight lessons learned and best practices looking forward, as well as challenges in running your project/initiative?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will have 5 panelists, all winners of the EQUALS in Tech Awards that recognize the best projects or initiatives around the world working to close the gender digital divide. As a rule, the 5 winners are from diverse regions. Inclusion and diversity is the spirit of the EQUALS in Tech Awards and the EQUALS Global Partnership.

Relevance to Internet Governance: EQUALS is a committed partnership of corporate leaders, governments, businesses, not-for-profit organizations, academic institutions, NGOs and community groups around the world dedicated to promoting gender balance in the technology sector by championing equality of access, skills development and career opportunities for women and men alike. At EQUALS we are convinced that we cannot let the other half of the population fall apart without the opportunities that connectivity can bring into their lives.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The panel session will be held to give the winners of the Equals in Tech Awards the opportunity to share their experiences and commitment towards bridging the gender digital divide as a way of promoting the social and economic inclusion of girls and women. During this discussion, the winners would have the opportunities to highlight lessons learned and best practices looking forward, as well as challenges in running their projects.

Tentative Program of the Panel (TBC):

15 MIN Arrival of guests and welcome coffee

10 MIN Opening remarks from a co-founder of EQUALS (GSMA, ISOC, UNWomen, ITU or UNU)

5 MIN Introduction of Panelists

25 MIN Round of Questions to winners

15 MIN Open the floor to questions

5 MIN Closing remarks from ITU

Expected Outcomes: • What the winners are doing to make a difference, what actions have been undertaken and what impact they had towards closing the gender digital divide

- Raise awareness on initiatives aimed at enhancing women's digital skills to increase participation of women in the ICT workforce and as business owners

- Increase representation of governments and the private sector in our shared effort of bridging the gender digital divide

- Take action towards increasing the technical capacity of women and girls and the inclusion of women in tech organizations at all levels and with equal conditions

- Highlight opportunities and ways to engage with the EQUALS community and support our work, making it visible and sustainable

Discussion Facilitation:

We will promote the session widely on social networks such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook and LinkedIn. In addition, the 94 global partners of EQUALS will support the promotion of the event through their own channels, comprising tens of millions of potential impressions. In addition, a blog post will highlight the session on the EQUALS website.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #198 Over the Top (OTT) Services - Challenges and Opportunities

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Affordability

Emerging Technologies

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Fargani Tambeayuk, Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 2: Martin Koyabe, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: Gisa Fuatai Purcell, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

What are the opportunities for affordability and accessibility by leveraging on OTTs?

What are the regulatory challenges brought about by OTTs (Nationally and Regionally)?

What are the possible collaborations and partnerships from a multistakeholder perspective in relation to OTT?

How can we provide an enabling framework for provision of OTT services to benefit all stakeholders?

What is the way forward in addressing OTT services as an emerging technology?

Relevance to Theme: The global information and communications technology (ICT) industry has evolved over the past decades from an era where it was largely a monopoly dominated by single state owned entities providing basic telecommunication services to citizens, to an era where the industry has become liberalized with multiple players offering various forms of ICT/telecommunication services. This liberalisation has enabled competition in the industry, which in turn has generated significant growth and innovation making it unarguably one of the fastest growing and most innovative industries in the world

The session will seek to inform participants at the IGF of the OTT study results and outcomes and discuss the way forward in terms of improving the understanding of the OTT challenges and opportunities Nationally, Regionally and Globally.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The objective of the OTT study is to provide a basis for multistakeholder consultations in a number of jurisdictions, a good practice operational framework for OTT service providers, including policymakers and regulators around the globe. It is expected that this framework will enable all stakeholders including ICT policymakers, ICT regulators, network operators, OTT service providers and the consumers facilitate the deployment of OTT services in a manner that addresses all their concerns.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Agenda

1. Panel Introductions
2. Presentation of the OTT Study report
3. Panellists contributions
 - i. Industry perspective (OTT Player like Facebook etc)
 - ii. Regulatory Perspective (Government)
 - iii. Consumer perspective (Diverse views)
4. General discussions on challenges and opportunities of OTT services (Audience)
5. Conclusion and way forward

Expected Outcomes: The output of the discussions will enable future deployment of OTT services to be conducted in a manner that addresses the interests and concerns of all stakeholders to ensure maximum benefits to the consumers.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will give a chance to panellists and audience to brainstorm on the challenges and opportunities of OTT services.

Online Participation:

We are planning to make use of the IGF official online tool by creating awareness to stakeholders and encourage the ones who cannot be onsite to use the online tool.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media including facebook, twitter among others

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #200 Rethinking the Jobs of the Future for Vulnerable Populations

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Emerging Technologies

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Sebastián Siseles, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Mark Graham, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Carolina Caeiro, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Looking at both jobs being created through the digital transformation and needed skill-sets, what concrete job opportunities exist for workers in the Global South? What is the gap between skills needed and workforce qualifications in the Global South?

To what extent can vulnerable populations in the Global South take advantage of jobs being created? In the case of populations with low-digital skills, what strategies can be leveraged to ensure they are better equipped to participate in the digital economy? What does it take to bring new workers up to speed to meet job demand?

What measures are needed to ensure emerging and evolving jobs provide decent work opportunities in the Global South?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop seeks to get to the heart of one crucial aspect of digital inclusion: what the future of work looks like for populations across the Global South, particularly those at the margins.

Increased Internet connectivity and lower workforce costs have allowed companies to outsource a growing number of jobs to destinations across the Global South either through traditional BPO models or through online, freelancing platforms. In the low and middle income countries, remote and platform-mediated work is usually perceived as a good chance to overcome pervasive unemployment and derive new sources of income for qualified populations.

Securing work, however, remains challenging for many.

On the one hand, required skill sets means that new work opportunities are beyond the reach of populations with lower levels of digital literacy, and oftentimes, with limited access to Internet connectivity. Additional challenges are faced by historically marginalized groups.

Even for those able to take advantage of job creation, working conditions are often dire. In the case of talent platforms, for example, many spend a considerable number of unpaid hours looking and bidding for work. New platform users have a hard time securing their first gigs. Achieving liveable wages and dignified working conditions seems particularly difficult for a considerable proportion of the platform users.

Overall, vulnerable populations are at the risk of being further marginalized if unable to reap the benefits of the digital economy and the new and transforming nature of the jobs of the future.

The workshop seeks to discuss what gap exists between skills needed and workforce qualifications in the Global South, what strategies can be set in place to close that gap, and ensure that vulnerable populations are better equipped to take advantage of new and transforming work opportunities, and debate what policy and private sector compromises are needed for ensuring that the jobs of the future offer decent and sustainable livelihoods.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet offers a wealth of opportunities to users, but it can also be a great magnifier of existing inequalities if efforts are not set in place to ensure the inclusion of marginalized communities. With imminent transformation of the landscape brought about by automatization and the data revolution, considering the implications for the Global South becomes a particularly relevant policy discussion for governments and private sector in particular.

Much debate has centered around opportunities of the future of work for the Global South, but what is often neglected is that emerging opportunities cater to a digitally-able workforce. Further debate is needed to understand: a) what it takes to vulnerable populations with lower digital skills to be brought up to speed and not left behind and b) how online platform workers may improve their working conditions?

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The roundtable will be structured around debating three central questions: (a) what opportunities exist in the gig economy for workers in the Global South; (b) what strategies can be deployed to ensure that vulnerable populations can also have access to the jobs of the future; and (c) how to encourage that the future of work be shaped to provide decent work and sustainable livelihoods in the Global South.

The session will be moderated by Hernan Galperin, Research Associate Professor at the University of Southern California and team member of the initiative Future of work in the Global South. Five guest speakers will be given 5 minutes each for opening remarks.

The round table will start off with the point of view from the private sector. Sebastian Siseles, from Freelancer.com who will begin by giving a snapshot of how the work landscape is evolving: what jobs are emerging on online work platforms, what jobs are being transformed, and the role of workers in the Global South filling those opportunities.

The roundtable will then continue to provide insights from development practitioners in South East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the African region.

Helani Galpaya, Chief Executive Officer of LIRNEasia will be sharing key data and evidence on disparities in ICT access and use among vulnerable populations in LAC, Africa, and South East Asia.

Carolina Caeiro, Development Projects Coordinator at LACNIC will give a brief presentation on the latest outcomes of Ayitic Goes Global. Throughout 2017 to 2019 the initiative sought to increase women's access to online work in Haiti by building digital capacities and supporting job search on online platforms with 300 young women.

Mark Graham, from Fairwork Foundation, will speak to the principles for online platforms and some of the best and worst practices in the emerging platform economy.

Lastly, the roundtable will invite a government to weigh in on visions about inclusivity and the future of work at a national and international scale. Potential speakers include representatives from either the Nigerian, Canadian or Uruguayan Government. Invites were extended with no final confirmation at the time of submission of this proposal.

The remaining 60 minutes will be dedicated to debating with in-person and online session participants with the goal of identifying key challenges at play in developing inclusive approaches to prepare the workforce of the future and scalable strategies to integrate vulnerable populations in the Global South into the digital economy.

Expected Outcomes: The session expects to produce three main outcomes:

- Present a realistic picture of the job opportunities that are emerging for populations in the Global South and visualize existing gaps between skills needed and workforce current ability to meet existing job demand.
- Map out communities that are currently excluded or unable to fully participate in the gig economy and identify the reasons and challenges around bringing about their greater participation in the digital economy.
- Outline lessons learned about how to empower vulnerable communities and encourage their participation in the workforce of the future. List out strategies that can be replicated for a more inclusive Future of Work.
- Debate what works well and what needs improving in the gig economy, in terms of providing sustainable livelihoods and decent work in the Global South.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable seeks to be highly participative, and the moderation will seek to encourage as much participation from the audience as from invited speakers. Participants will be asked to join speakers at the roundtable and encouraged to identify the sectors and stakeholder groups they represent. The remote moderator will invite remote participants to also introduce their background to share with the room. The debate will be strongly guided by the three proposed questions and the moderator will call on participants to provide their point of view and experiences to enrich the mapping and identification of both challenges to inclusion into the digital economy as well as the strategies for empowering marginalized communities to participate in the workforce of the future.

Workshop organizers and speakers will also be asked to promote the session with colleagues working on digital inclusion and the future of work to ensure the workshop has rich participation from stakeholders with relevant experiences and views to participate in the discussion.

Online Participation:

There will be an online moderator that will encourage as much as possible online participation, in particular from countries from the global south.

In addition, after the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the roundtable will open up with an invitation to online participants to comment on the opening interventions and pose questions to the speakers.

Proposed Additional Tools: During the opening remarks, participants will be invited to pose questions and comments using an online Q&A and Polling Platform; these will be reviewed and used as starters for incentivizing the debate.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #204 Digital skills for women and girls in the global south.

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Digital Divide](#)

[Digital Literacy](#)

[Meaningful Connectivity](#)

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Carolina Caeiro](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Helani Galpaya](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Namita Aavriti](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [María Alejandra Erramuspe](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

The session aims at tackling key policy questions around digital capacity building and the gender divide, in particular, low-income women and girls' access to digital skills:

What skills are the most needed to ensure that low-income women and girls are better equipped to participate in the digital economy and become digital citizens?

What conditions and policies are needed in developing countries to build digital skills with a gender perspective?

What concrete actions and time-bound targets can be addressed by governments, civil society, the private sector, and the academia to promote the development of digital skills for low-income women and girls in developing countries?

How may the private and public sector coordinate efforts to escalate successful capacity building initiatives?

Relevance to Theme: The session aims at focusing the discussion towards a deeper understanding of how capacity building strategies on key digital skills may reach a greater number of low-income women and girls in the Global South.

Unequal access to the Internet has long been a concern. In the last years, the discussion around the digital divide has been increasingly focusing on the intersection of digital and gender inequality, as low-income women and girls, in particular, face greater challenges towards meaningful internet access.

Digital inequality is very closely tied to structural inequalities that provoke social and economic exclusion. According to After Access' report: Understanding the Gender Gap in the Global South, income and education are the primary determinants of gender inequality in access and use. This social and economic exclusion threatens to get deeper as a growing number of activities and sources of information are being developed online only.

Digital skills and competencies include not only technical abilities related to ICT use for personal and professional goals, it also encompasses cognitive and socioemotional aspects needed for working and living in a digital environment: the ability to search for information and be critical about what is retrieved; to communicate with other using a variety of digital tools and applications, are clear examples. In addition, key competencies continually evolved as technology develops.

Aiming at promoting the much needed digital inclusion, a growing number of public and private sector capacity building initiatives are being developed across the world with diverse and isolated results. The discussion has mostly been centered around tools to promote digital literacy, with less focus on key skill sets needed to ensure meaningful access and the potential for scaling up successful capacity building programmes.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As internet connectivity develops and the number of internet users grows, it has become evident that not all users are equally prepared to harness the full potential of internet access. Lack of digital skills prevents users from engaging with technology and access online resources to address everyday needs.

Research has highlighted that low-income women and girls not only tend to access the internet less in developing countries, they are also lagging behind men in terms of digital skills. Tackling the digital gender divide is a major policy challenge, it implies addressing discrimination in ICTs and empower women and girls to use the internet safely and meaningfully.

The session seeks to incorporate all stakeholder groups to the discussion in an effort to promote coordinated actions.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The session aims at discussing strategies towards scaling-up capacity building efforts to develop low- income women and girls' digital skills. In particular, it will seek to promote coordination strategies among actors working towards shared goals.

The meeting will bring together specialists from the Global South that will contextualize around the gender digital divide and capacity building initiatives to kick off the discussion.

It will be moderated by Kevon Swift, from LACNIC, giving each speaker five minutes to present key information.

Helani Galpaya, Chief Executive Officer of LIRNEasia will open the meeting briefly sharing key data and indicators on the digital gender divide in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Namita Aavriti, Content Coordinator from APC, will comment on the organization's advocacy efforts to bring research on gender and ICT closer to policy reforms.

Alejandra Erramuspe from Agencia de Gobierno Electrónico y Sociedad de la Información y del Conocimiento de Uruguay will review public sector initiatives to promote digital innovations and bridge the gender digital divide.

Erika Kraemer-Mbula from the University of Johannesburg will speak about technology and innovation in capacity building programmes in African countries.

Lastly, the Internet Addresses Registry for Latin America and Caribbean (LACNIC), represented by Development Project Coordinator Carolina Caeiro, will be sharing the latest outcomes of its capacity building initiative for Haitian women and girls: Ayitic Goes Global.

Following these interventions, the moderator will give participants time to ask the speaker's questions or share comments before moving forward to debate the proposed policy questions.

Expected Outcomes: The session expects to:

- Promote reflection among participants regarding capacity building initiatives and its usefulness to narrow the gender digital divide.
- Map out outstanding capacity building initiatives for women and girls and serve as a networking experience for actors involved.
- Identify lines of coordinated action towards shared targets between the public and private sector.
- Set up good practice recommendations for capacity building initiatives centered around women and girls and the development of digital skills.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable seeks to be highly participative, and the moderation will seek to encourage as much participation from the audience as from invited speakers. Participants will be asked to join speakers at the roundtable and encouraged to identify the sectors and stakeholder groups they represent. The remote moderator will invite remote participants to also introduce their background to share with the room.

The debate will be strongly guided by the proposed policy questions, the moderator will call on participants to provide their point of view and experiences to enrich the mapping and identification of both challenges to digital inclusion as well as key factors for success in capacity building initiatives.

Participants, in particular from the Global South, will be asked to identify and discuss among each other potential opportunities to coordinate efforts.

Workshop organizers and speakers will also be asked to promote the session with colleagues working on digital inclusion and gender to ensure the workshop has rich participation from stakeholders with relevant experiences and views to participate in the discussion.

Online Participation:

There will be an online moderator that will encourage as much as possible online participation, in particular from countries from the global south.

In addition, after the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the roundtable will open up with an invitation to online participants to comment on the opening interventions and pose questions to the speakers.

Proposed Additional Tools: During the opening remarks, participants will be invited to pose questions and comments using an online Q&A and Polling Platform; these will be reviewed and used as starters for incentivizing the debate.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #216 Online Identity in the Multilingual Domain Name Space

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Digital Divide

Multilingual

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Ajay Data, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Manal Ismail, Government, African Group

Speaker 3: Akinori Maemura, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Dennis Tan, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. How to make requirements of universal acceptance of domain names part of the e-government policy?
2. What role can academia play educating the current and future technology developers to effectively support the expanding domain name space to provide better access, choice and multilingual support to the global online community?
3. Which stakeholders are most relevant for addressing the challenge of universal acceptance of domain names and email addresses for online identity? Which tools would be most effective for creating awareness among these stakeholders?

Relevance to Theme:

1. Choice, and more importantly, multilingual access to online content and communication is meaningful in multiple ways. We do not all speak English or use Latin Scripts.
2. Choice in choosing a new top-level domain enhances the identity and experience of current online users by allowing them to use the relevant domain which relates to them.
3. Multilingual domain names and email addresses promote social inclusion and facilitate many new online users, as most of those do not use English as their native language.
4. Accessing multilingual domain names and email addresses also reduces the digital divide, and promotes internet access and digital literacy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Universal acceptance of domain names and email addresses is not purely a technical issue, but also requires the involvement of governments, academia, private sector and civil society to define inclusive policies on accessibility and inclusion online.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The Domain Name System (DNS) enables access to online content. Emails are now not only used as a way to communicate but also for online identification (as usernames).

The domain name space has significantly expanded over the past decade with top-level domains increasing from a couple of hundred to well over a thousand. The newer domain names are many times not only longer (e.g. .photography, .london, etc.) but also in different local languages (e.g. .موقع, .дети, .닷컴, etc.). It is therefore essential that the existing technological base, development practices and procurement requirements need to evolve to support this expansion in the name space.

This workshop aims to create awareness of the critical need for universal acceptance of domain names and email addresses (UA), engage the relevant stakeholders to inform them of their role in promoting UA

readiness and call them to action to address UA challenges in order to realize the intended benefits of competition, choice, multi-lingual access online for the global community.

The workshop members will introduce the UA issues and share examples of current efforts underway to address them. The presenters will share technical and engagement work which needs to be done for UA-readiness. The participants will be engaged to discuss which stakeholders are relevant and effective methods to involve the stakeholders globally to achieve the UA-readiness goals.

Expected Outcomes: 1. Create awareness of the intended benefits of expansion in domain name space and the current problems and issues in the universal acceptance of domain names and email addresses (UA)
2. To showcase examples of successfully addressing UA which can be repeated by others to amplify the impact
3. To engage potential stakeholders and call them to action to address the UA challenge

Discussion Facilitation:

The 90 minute session will be divided between brief introductions to the subject (45 minutes) and then 45 minutes of discussions between all the participants and the Panel. We will also include, in the discussion, the on-line participants.

Online Participation:

Yes, we will promote the participation tool and give equal weight between on-line and physical questions / interventions.

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, we will use the current ICANN interactive tools (with our global Community) to encourage virtual participation

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #219 Digital Literacy as a need to guarantee quality access

Theme: [Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s): [Digital Literacy](#)

Organizer 1: ,

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Humberto Antonio Arthos Montufar](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Paola Perez](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [carlina rosali fernandez tortolero](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Is the structure sufficient to guarantee a connection with minimum standards of speed and stability? Based on the theory of "digital natives" can the state and the educational system ignore new technological training

needs of learners? In this same context, "digital immigrants" are the only ones with needs for digital literacy programs? The figures of penetration and internet use can be translated into the lack of need for special digital literacy programs?

Relevance to Theme: One of the measures of success that is often used in developing countries is the increase in internet penetration and the number of connections, however, the use of the Internet as a means to achieve greater development of human rights does not seem to have a correlation proportional to the use of the internet itself. This could translate into the need for literacy about the potentialities of digital environments, which are not exhausted in social networks or passive consumers of content.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The governance of the internet is supported by the active participation of the multiple interested factors, and among these civil society plays a fundamental role as direct stakeholders in the use of the internet as a platform for the exercise of citizenship 2.0 and the exercise of digital rights. But for this users must be aware of the uses and potentialities of the Internet, knowledge that must also be constantly updated to the extent of the constant progress of technology. In such a way that digital literacy allows citizens to take digital spaces as their own and give importance to these spaces where they can reach new levels of development of their rights, allowing the actors within the ecosystem in an ideal scenario to be balanced within of internet governance.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: A group discussion in which we will have three participations of the proponents setting the theoretical framework from their particular action, then opening a space for the participation of listeners who attend, during this idea sharing will seek the reconciliation of positions to form common ideas to way of conclusions

Expected Outcomes: Proponents live in different countries of Latin America, the expected results is to counteract the perception of the state of digital literacy in other regions of the planet. Likewise, it is expected that digital literacy has a perception as necessary in all parts of the world, even in developed countries, since it is easier to see its need in countries where there is great access to the Internet, but that access does not translate into participation in 2.0 citizenship, digital activism or the development of digital rights to the full.

Discussion Facilitation:

From the approach of real life cases and typical case studies, which will probably be common to all attendees, which allows that even without having specifically studied the situation, a position on the subject to be debated can be formed. Likewise, a clear and plain language is used, which invites the participation of all without excluding for lack of domains on technical terms or very academic

Online Participation:

through the social networks of the speakers and the institutions where they work, the link of the official transmission will be announced to add the followers of these networks to the natural public of the official IGF platform

Proposed Additional Tools: In the case of Venezuela we will use deferred retransmission, since a stable connection is not possible in the country, so the session will be recorded (as well as others of interest) and then a video file will be reproduced in some universities of the country, with the speakers and rapporteur answering questions via whatsapp

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #220 Impact of dif. policy approaches to connect the unconnected

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Accessibility

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Doreen Bogdan-Martin](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Jane Coffin](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Muhammad Shabbir](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Moctar Yedaly](#), Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the public policy approaches that can have a stronger impact in connecting the unconnected?

Relevance to Theme: HIGH.

There have been talks about connecting the unconnected for many years and the population that remains unconnected still hovers 50% of the world's citizens. Connecting the people that are still not included in the digital sphere is tougher than connecting the first 50%, according to some accounts, since those that still remain outside are not only the poorest to a large extent, but they also have higher non-financial obstacles that are also involved (age, culture, gender, disabled, refugee, etc).

In those talks we usually identify different critical groups who should be the target of public policies.

However, public resources are limited and policy makers have to prioritize on a daily basis.

What is the potential impact we can achieve in terms of access working in each of the different identified possible areas of work.

In addition, while there seems to be a broader agreement on some of the areas where work is needed, we don't necessarily use evidence-based information to back those approaches.

This session proposes to address three interrelated issues: identification of the target groups, specific barriers for each and policymakers' shortcomings to contribute to a long term discussion on this topic.

Relevance to Internet Governance: HIGH.

It is expected that Internet Governance always includes the access and development perspectives in any discussion and /or policy development process.

This workshop will contribute to feed into those discussions with different kind of inputs and will contribute to address those important topics in every IG forum.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: If we want to really create an impact in a short time to connect the unconnected, it is essential to explore policy options that address the right population targets and the specific barriers for each of these groups. Who are these groups? How can we define their needs as most pressing than others? One could list: people with disabilities, displaced people (refugees, migrants), senior people, children, women. But how to prioritize the target beneficiaries, where and through what means are questions that beg for an answer at a

broader level using more refined policy tools than in the past. This is the user-based dimension of the problem.

In addition, this challenge faces the “supply-side” of the equation, i.e. the public policy component. Policy makers face many kinds of vulnerabilities to address this issue effectively, from lack of resources (human, financial, organizational), lack of influence to escalate the issue, lack of evidence, policy fragmentation within state departments and political animosity to cooperate with other sectors, to name but a few.

The session will invite speakers with diverse backgrounds and representing different interests to learn from their experience and the potential impact of their proposals. It will also be a venue to discuss qualitative and quantitative evidence about the issue and also to assess different target groups’ and the prioritization strategies.

This workshop will also serve to discuss examples of policies that could have an impact on the identified target groups.

The format of the session will be a combination of short answers to different questions presented by the moderators and intervention from the audience.

The proposed structure is the following:

5’: Moderators’ introduction

25’: First round of interventions from panelists (5’ each)

5’: Questions and comments from moderators

15’: Second round of interventions from panelists (3’ each)

3’: Moderators open floor to questions/interventions from audience

15’: Third round of interventions to feedback from audience (3’ each)

2’: Moderators open floor to last round of questions and comments from audience

10’: Final round of interventions and closing remarks from panelists (2’ each)

5’: Closing words from moderators

Expected Outcomes: The session will produce a set of proposals, thoughts and evidence to address the policy question. This discussion will assist policy makers to define their proposals at country, regional and global level. It will also serve to position the different perspectives from other stakeholder groups that are vital to accomplish the delivery of this goal.

The rapporteur will prepare a report summarizing the main ideas and proposals.

The organizers will also use the takeaways of this workshop as a kick off of a complementary initiative that will make a deeper compilation of the different contributions both from panelists and audience and to disseminate the results to interested parties.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each of the speakers will be challenged with questions at the beginning. They will have 3’ to speak. After one round of interventions of the panelists, there will be time for at least 7 speakers from the audience with interventions of no more than 2’ each.

There will be so an open round of interventions from the panelist of 3’ each.

and after them, there will be another round of interventions from the audience similar to the previous one.

finally, the panelists will have another opportunity to speak for 2’ to round their ideas.

Online Participation:

Every time the floor is opened to the participation of the audience, the moderators will remark that the call is for on site and remote participants. Same treatment will be given to both kind of participants.

Additionally, the remote audience will be explicitly encouraged to use the platforms and tools explained in point 16.c

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook) and specific hashtags will be used in order to encourage remote participation and collect comments from remote participants. The session will

be distributed in specific mailing lists and we will ask for support from our panelists to distribute among their contacts.

The information will be disseminated a few weeks before the event so that participants can schedule it accordingly and it will be reinforced the week prior to the session and the day before. The questions received from the floor and the online platform will be forwarded to the panel moderator. The online moderator will be summarizing key aspects of the discussion in order to engage remote participants into the debate.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #221 Copyright and Digital inclusion in Emerging Markets

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Commons

Economic Development

Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Mariana Valente, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Marcel Leonardi, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: John Weitzmann, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

- How would the implementation of legislation similar to the EU copyright directive impact Latin America and other emerging markets?
- Is the European approach the best solution to the Latin American digital economy and other emerging markets, which are less developed and still pending to bring online big shares of the population?
- Would a EU directive-style legislation affect innovation and digital inclusion? In particular, would the 'tax link' and the 'upload filter' impact emerging projects and platforms?
- What tools, partnerships and models could enhance balance on copyright models, avoid creating legal frameworks that can hamper internet/innovation growth?

Relevance to Theme: The Latin American digital policy agenda is heavily influenced by the European experiences and regulatory approaches (see, for example, the Right to be Forgotten debate). Currently, the EU copyright directive is being framed by some stakeholders in the region as an ideal solution. However, there has been close to no debate about the impact that such regulation would have in the innovation and digital inclusion landscape in Latin America. In emerging digital markets and under-connected populations, copyright debates should take into account the uneven effects such solutions could have.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As Jovan Kurbalija explains, "the protection of knowledge and expression of ideas through IPR has become one of the predominant issues in the Internet governance debate, and has a strong development-oriented component" ('An Introduction to Internet Governance'). Intellectual Property rights have both been impacted by the Internet and affected the digital environment. Many decisions about

copyright regulation are being held outside internet governance forums, preventing key issues from being discussed (digital inclusion, freedom of expression, and intermediaries, among others).

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: Taking into account the idea is to explore the possible impact of a regulatory framework in emerging markets, an ideal approach would be an interview format. The host will pose specific questions to the speakers, focusing on their field of knowledge and their assessment of the issues and challenges in the context of new settings. Hence, the format will not be a panel, as there will be no general introductory remarks, but a direct informed discussion around the key issues of the topic at hand. Also, this format will certainly leave time for participants to pose questions as well. Usually, panelists go beyond their time, leaving the audience with no space to interact.

Description: The session will explore specific issues around the EU copyright directive and its implementation challenges in new regions. Among others, we will explore the following questions:

- How could the 'link tax' and 'upload filter' affect innovation in emerging markets?
- Could this measures affect digital inclusion, particularly the policies aimed at connecting more people in meaningful and participatory ways?
- Are stakeholders in emerging markets exploring ways of collaboration and work that could render such measures unnecessary?
- What are the specific tension points of the European regulation to take into account in new debates?

Expected Outcomes: - Follow-up recommendations for emerging markets.

- Engagement opportunities in upcoming IGF and stakeholder events.
- Agenda for civil society involvement in the debate in emerging markets.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format will allow meaningful participation from the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #223 Free/Open Source and the impact of Internet Legislation

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Commons

Design for Inclusion

distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: ,

Speaker 1: [Fernando Botelho](#), Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Mishi Choudhary](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Raoul Plommer](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. How do new Internet laws such as those directed at Data Protection, Privacy and Copyright impact the Free/Open Source Software (FOSS) movement and its spinoff (such as Open Data and Open Access Publishing)?
2. How do these laws impact software innovation on the Internet? Do these laws differentially impact the use of FOSS vis-à-vis different genders, geographies or cultures?
3. What are the measures that FOSS developers, end-user communities, researchers, businesses and the Government can take to mitigate the impact of the new laws and ensure the sustainability of FOSS and associated movements?

Relevance to Theme: Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) is one of the pillars of the Internet. FOSS that ensures that the Internet remains free, open, and inclusive. It not only provides implementations of open standards of Internet protocols, but it also provides a model of decentralized peer-production, distribution, use and maintenance of software in an ethical and inclusive manner. Finally, FOSS is an enabler of impactful, distributed, inclusive innovation in software—a key factor in the evolution of technology.

Almost all the key software that is used on the Internet are licensed as FOSS. FOSS enables communities, business and governments to extend, localize and internationalize existing software for specific communities and redistribute such software. This way, FOSS ensures that the Internet itself is inclusive and open, particularly in the context of user communities that are powerless in the face of giant software monopolies so characteristic of the early 2000s.

While FOSS has become mainstream in the last decade with widespread adoption by civil society, Governments and industry (with IT giants who were significantly anti-FOSS crossing over to becoming FOSS users and suppliers), a new threat has arrived in the form of "Internet" legislation such as GDPR and the EU Copyright Law. There is significant concern that some of the elements of these legislations will make fundamental aspects of FOSS—such as free sharing of code—illegal.

While much of the new legislation has originated in Europe, the issue has a global impact as many countries are looking to Europe for inspiration for their own national laws, and are likely to follow with similar laws. There is a distinct possibility that a number of such laws—mostly lacking harmony—will deeply and adversely impact the current model of Free/Open Source Software. (However, despite this general sense of foreboding, it is unclear what the precise impacts of these legislations—both short-term and long-term—would be).

This session will bring together FOSS developers & practitioners, end-users, businesses, researchers lawyers, and Governments to highlight and identify—as precisely as possible—the different ways that the current momentum of FOSS may be impaired on account of these laws, and to identify the ways by which these risks may be mitigated.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Compared to a decade ago, FOSS is now mainstream, and already involve the IT industry and governments, in addition to its traditional stakeholders (FOSS Developers, end-user communities, researchers, and activists). Any adverse impact on FOSS will have far-reaching consequences to the Internet and accordingly, the stakeholders of the Internet—under the Multistakeholder model—have to take cognizance of these probable impacts and recommend ways to minimize them. As such, there is a strong Governance component to the issue.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: We will be giving multiple notices to the IGF community as well as the FOSS community well before the event, so that all interested participants are aware of the location and time of the workshop. We would also be publicizing the remote participation details so that we can attract remote participation (particularly from Europe, Africa and Asia-Pacific, given the time-zone constraints).

The actual 90-minute session, formatted as a panel discussion, has the following tentative structure:

1. Welcome (Workshop organizers, 3 min)
2. Background to the topic: Ms Mishi Choudhary, SFLC New York (10 min)
3. Views from Different Geographies of the World:
 - * Brazil/Latin America (Fernando, 5 min)
 - * Europe (Roul, 5 min)
 - * Africa (Seun, 5 min)
4. View from FSF Europe (Jonas, 8 min)
5. Government Perspectives (TBD, 8 min)
6. Industry and institutional perspectives (Rinalia, 8 min)
6. Discussions (Moderator, Satish Babu; Remote Moderator: Judy Okite, 35 min)
7. Summarization and Conclusion (3 min)

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will be beneficial to all the stakeholders in the domains of both Internet Governance and FOSS. The following are the specific outcomes expected from the session:

- a. The nature of issues associated with the new legislation vis-à-vis FOSS
- b. The relative/differential impacts of the legislation within the FOSS and Internet Governance communities (ie., intra-stakeholder balances)
- c. Any positive impacts on FOSS from the new legislation
- d. A set of action items that will help in mitigating some or all of the adverse impacts

Discussion Facilitation:

All three organizers of the session are well-experienced in conducting IGF workshops, having been in more than 5 IGFs (one is a past MAG member while for another organizer, Berlin is the 10th IGF that he is attending).

The session timing is carefully crafted to maximize discussion on the floor, with a balanced division of the time between experts (55 minutes) and open discussions (35 minutes).

Time-keeping will be strict. The onsite and online moderators will work together to maintain a common queue of speakers (with priority for online participants). Each intervention during the open discussions will be restricted to 1 minute so as to maximize the number of speakers. Repeated interventions from the same person will only be permitted if there are no others in the queue.

Special efforts to will be taken to support speakers who have language issues (by peer translation if official translation is not available).

Online Participation:

The session organizers have long years of experience using online participation tools such as Adobe Connect, Zoom, Webex, and Skype. The online moderator will be keeping track of online participation, and she will facilitate and support any online participant who requires special support.

SDGs:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #228 WSIS action lines for empowering people & ensuring equality

Theme: Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s): Accessibility
Affordability
Emerging Technologies

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Gitanjali Sah, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Deniz Susar, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: Sasha Rubel, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

What are the emerging trends, challenges and opportunities toward the implementation of the WSIS action lines for empowering people & ensuring equality

Relevance to Theme: ICTs for equity and inclusion

Relevance to Internet Governance: ICTs for equity and inclusion

Format: Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: ICTs for equity and inclusion

Expected Outcomes: ICTs for equity and inclusion

Discussion Facilitation:

Dialogue

Online Participation:

Social media

Proposed Additional Tools: Wsis social media accounts

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life Below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #232 Digital Accessibility in Asia-Pacific: How (dis)ABLE are we?

Theme: Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s): Accessibility
Inclusive Governance
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Muhammad Shabbir, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Gunela Astbrink, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Benjz Gerard Sevilla, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What is the current level of Policy development for digital accessibility in Asia-Pacific?
Are the accessibility standards being followed by the Government and private sector websites?
What are the best practices/replicable solutions for digital accessibility in Asia-Pacific?
What are the collaboration opportunities for stakeholders to reduce the inclusive inequality in the region?

Relevance to Theme: An issue paper published by Internet Society Asia-Pacific Bureau states that one in six people in the Asia-Pacific region lives with disability which translates to about 650 million disabled men, women and children. True digital inclusion can only be realized if Persons with Disabilities become digital empowered to become more than equals. Barriers to inclusion must be removed in order to give them an opportunity to become a self-sustainable part of the Society. The workshop aims at highlighting these important considerations and pave way for an all-inclusive Internet in South Asia.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session follows the principles of Internet Governance by bringing the Government, civil society, Persons with Disabilities and Internet experts at one platform to deliberate on the accessibility issue and shape the outlook of Internet in future. When multiple stakeholders sit down and share their perspective on the subject, we expect some useful consensus to be built during the course of session.

Format:

Description: Introduction and scene setting by Moderator (5 min)

Accessibility situation analysis of South Asia & Pakistan (15 min)

Accessibility situation analysis of Southeast Asia & Philippines (15 min)

Accessibility situation analysis of Pacific & Australia (15 min)

Open Discussion on Way Forward (40 min)

This session will be divided into two halves: First 50 minutes will be country case studies about the digital accessibility in different sub-regions of Asia-Pacific. Next 40 minutes will involve audience views where moderator will ask specific Policy related questions arising out of the information disseminated during the first half.

Expected Outcomes: -Due attention to the need of digital accessibility in Asia-Pacific through case studies and situation analysis

-Policy recommendations to the Governments by comparison of best practices in other countries

-Healthy discussion and experience sharing, especially by representatives of developed countries present in the audience

-Start of Policy development process in the countries where digital accessibility is still not part of the national agenda.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will engage the audience by asking questions about the accessibility situation in their countries. Since 40 minutes have been reserved for open discussion/Q&A, it provides sufficient time for audience to interact with the speakers.

Online Participation:

We will disseminate the workshop brief/link to the regional and global mailing lists and also within the ISOC chapter network.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #233 Strategy for financial inclusion of informal economy workers

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Design for Inclusion](#)

[Economic Development](#)

[Meaningful Connectivity](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Arnab Bose](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Seema Sharma](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Kaustubh Sharma, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How to achieve financial inclusion of Informal economy workers through Digital Inclusion?

? What does this paradigm look like?

How will technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Digital Ledger Technology play a role in this?

How will sustainable development goals be accounted for in this process?

Relevance to Theme: With an overwhelming part of workers in India remaining 'informal', contractual, unorganized or simply not having any channel to be formal; a strategy to formalization/inclusion is pivotal to address the most basic of developmental issues. To note the root causes of informality becomes important to create strategies. Technology becomes important to scale and accelerate an intended transition towards financial inclusion. This paper has brought out one strategy financial inclusion of the static workers in the informal economy. It draws out a blueprint for a socio-technical transition involving Distributed Ledger Technology. Now the stage is set to start the niche stage of a socio-technical transition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our proposal talks about the problems the informal sector faces in India and how to solve those problems by devising a scheme for their financial inclusion. To achieve this goal, we intend to discuss the role of internet governance.

The research being cited (attached) for this workshop narrates that there is a particular problem till recently which created a disconnect between global/national policy to local realities in India. While some of these disconnects have been addressed, many persist and may pose as a dangerous risk towards sustainable development of emerging economies including India. Additions to the research has pointed out that while the internet could have reduced the disconnect several interviews with local stakeholders in India and Germany has pointed that the internet, its present architecture, platforms, business models, and governance of the internet are increasing the disconnect. This workshop will also deliberate on the method used for creating the narrative and data collection which is the Gender, Age and Disabilities (GAD) lens of inclusion.

While the access to mobile and data is widespread, the usage for financial services is limited. Internet Governance and cutting edge technology may be a great enabler in the process of formalizing smart contracts between workers of the informal economy and their clients. Process maps using technologies such as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) will then be drawn out to generate scalable contracts which will ensure trust and traceability without disrupting the existing mechanism. The current social media applications of the internet are more standardized to familiarization and entertainment aspects leading to a big void in terms of local utility and professional services.

The internet tool devised by us, SeenAb, would not only collect the data from the user for this purpose but would also bridge the data inconsistencies among the users.

The footprint of Internet governance on financial inclusion is well acknowledged in various parts of the world. Fintech, or financial technologies, are becoming the norm in various ways, with positive results. There is strong correlations between mobile ownership and usage and reduction in household poverty alongside significantly higher per capita consumption expenditures as well. The financial internet technology provides entrepreneurial opportunities for business operators in the informal economy, and is fundamental for facilitating local-local and global-local financial flows.

Internet Governance's role has to be multidimensional in nature, enabling transactions between various stakeholders in both monetary and non-monetary ways. Legally tenable and enforceable contracts that are based on non-monetary relationships may provide the necessary confidence to the banks to start looking at these as 'monetizable'. Such contracts may be used by the financial institutions to take a next step towards providing credit to the informal sector workforce.

The same smart service contract may be the first step towards recognizing the 'formality' of the Indian informal sector. The static nature of business may need to redefine the formality paradigm and may also help design policies which not only provide the credit but also insurance service. The current budget,

envisages providing minimum insurance coverage to the informal sector. The quasi-formal work contracts and its recognition in the formal domains may further alleviate the risks of higher policy provisions and leakages in such forward looking policy provisions.

Role of internet governance in providing formal financial services to informal sector is crucial. Internet Technologies can be leveraged to address both the gaps identified above, firstly, the information asymmetry about the policy and second the formalization of contracts. Due to the diffused nature of the engagements at the community levels, it is necessary that the particular concerns and peculiarities get addressed suitably. Most suitable internet technology platforms, which are not only robust but also easily accessible, need to be identified to undertake the cumbersome exercises with significant transaction costs attached to them. Further, a lot of these contracts also have to be allowed by emerging technologies in real time to ensure the objectives of reducing both time and costs stated earlier in a secure, trustworthy manner. In such a scenario, platforms based on blockchain technology emerges as a viable option to ameliorate these challenges.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: The workshop will be designed in a classroom style discussion with the speakers posing and discussing each and every problem areas related to our topic starting with the devising a strategy involving socio-technical transition to transform the lives of the static workers in informal economies. Speakers will talk about how financial inclusion through digital inclusion and explain the need for an Internet governance paradigm. We will talk about how we will be using cutting edge technologies of AI and DLT to achieve our goals and the interplay of different shareholders.

The speakers will broadly focus on addressing these issues-

1. Who is the static workforce?
2. How is the static workforce (special focus on laundry person - dhobi) engage with the community?
 - a) What are the financial / nonfinancial transactions beyond direct service?
 - b) How does the workforce access the basic services like power?
 - c) Is there a semi-formal arrangement which can be formalized?
3. What are the challenges for the static workforce to avail the formal financial schemes and services? Why there is a need for Internet governance to counter this challenge.
4. How can the community / financial institutions work towards providing the financial services to this workforce?
 - a) What are the challenges that the community might face while making this provision?
5. Can a technology system be designed to overcome the challenge of formality?
 - a) Will such a facility be accepted as a formal engagement which can be used by the workforce for its various needs?
6. How can such a system improve governance and reduce transaction costs for government schemes and services?

Followed by conclusion that answers our policy questions (How to achieve financial inclusion of Informal economy workers through Digital Inclusion?

? What does this paradigm looks like?

How will technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Digital Ledger Technology play a role in this?

How will sustainable development goals be accounted for in this process?)

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will evaluate if the proposed strategy is suitable to achieve digital inclusion. Will deliberate on the usage of the Gender, Age and Disability lens to evaluate Internet Governance and the need for digital inclusion. This workshop would look into the role of AI/DLT/emerging technologies and its evolution in terms of Data inclusion. The format of the workshop compels participants to create a narrative of their own, and also to understand the paradigms of Internet Governance and corresponding

notions of inclusion. The narrative becomes more compelling with the usage of the Gender Age and Disability lens, and the concepts of Local Governance. In other words this workshop seeks to create a narrative by which participants can start looking at the internet as a platform for intervention to improve the quality of life, and in this scheme of things data is a key ingredient. Participants attending the workshop both on line and on site will be able to appreciate the role of data, internet, AI/DLT, Local Governance, Inclusion, interconnected-ness, human centricity and sustainable development in one platform.

Discussion Facilitation:

Preferably onsite participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

IGF 2019 WS #235 Are Smart Cities for everyone?

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Accessibility](#)
[Design for Inclusion](#)
[Infrastructure](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Jutta Treviranus](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Federico Poitier](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Raul Krauthausen](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What policies are necessary to ensure that no one and no place is left behind as the internet increasingly becomes an ubiquitous part of daily life?

Relevance to Theme: The session will explore Digital Inclusion from the perspective of a broad range of specific and general cases of application. The concept of Digital Inclusion is often limited to solutions which enable people with disabilities to gain access to the internet or be able to use a website or an app. We will look at issues that go far beyond that, exploring how data is and can be used to make the world more inclusive in many ways and how Smart City solutions can and must be created for everyone from the first moment of planning to the finished solution.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We need concrete scenarios explained by self-advocates to understand what policy recommendations are necessary for inclusive Smart Cities. This open format aims to generate them. If people with disabilities are not at the table in all aspects of shaping Internet Governance, the evolution of the Internet will take a course that leaves them out in the same way they have been largely left out in the governance and creation of the physical world.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: Open Fish Bowl Panel

Description: Approximately 1 billion people around the world identify as having a disability and 80% of them live in countries of the Global South. Current trends in digital development and internet governance have an immense potential to bridge the socio-economic divide that creates attitudinal barriers for persons with disabilities. We must ensure an environment in which persons with disabilities have the necessary skills and equitable access to the opportunities that digital transformations will provide.

This session will explore and present the policy, programmatic and technical measures needed to ensure that internet governance is truly inclusive, particularly for persons with disabilities. As well as to ensure that the digital transformation is designed inclusively in order to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. The aim of this session is to collect governance and policy recommendations from self advocates and disability rights activists to make sure no one and no place is left behind as the internet becomes a ubiquitous part of daily life more and more.

When discussing internet accessibility, we usually mean access to the direct internet services such as the WWW and E-Mail. This session will consider the perspectives and needs of people with disabilities that go far beyond simply having access to the internet in an information society: Will self-driving cars run over pedestrians who do not walk as predicted by the algorithm? Will a smart bus stop be accessible to a blind person as well? How can people find data online about the accessibility of places?

Starting out with concrete examples from the hands-on work being done by the speakers, in the areas of online mapping of accessible public places, de-identifying data used in making “smart” decisions to safeguard vulnerable communities and eliminating the digital divide for people with disabilities in Smart Cities worldwide, the participants will be invited to share their own experiences and visions.

Expected Outcomes: Governance and policy recommendations from self advocates and disability rights activists on the opportunities and risks regarding infrastructure, government data and AI/ML algorithms in the context of Smart Cities.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format will be an Open Fish Bowl Panel: Five chairs are arranged in an inner circle. This is the fishbowl. The remaining chairs are arranged in concentric circles around the fishbowl. The three panelists and the moderator sit in the chairs in the fishbowl, while the rest of the group sits on the chairs outside the fishbowl. The moderator introduces the topic and the participants start discussing the topic. The audience outside the fishbowl listens in on the discussion.

Any member of the audience can, at any time, occupy the empty chair and join the fishbowl. When this happens, an existing member of the fishbowl must voluntarily leave the fishbowl and free up another chair. The discussion continues with participants frequently entering and leaving the fishbowl. In this way it is possible for many audience members to spend some time in the fishbowl and directly take part in the discussion. When time runs out, the fishbowl is closed and the moderator summarizes the discussion.

To ensure that this event is also inclusive for people who cannot or do not want to speak up in front of an audience, helping hands will distribute and collect remarks and questions from the audience in the room and online and the moderator will read them out loud throughout the session. Sign language interpreters and captioning should be provided to ensure that deaf people can participate equally in the discussion.

A dedicated remote moderator will be involved in the planning of the workshop to give advice on where remote participation during the workshop will need to be facilitated. The on-site moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views and questions are considered.

Online Participation:

Efforts will be made to use available online tools to animate discussions in the room and online simultaneously. Participants in the room will also be asked to use their mobile devices to connect and interact with remote participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media will also be used to generate a wider discussion and create momentum for online participation as the workshop is unfolding. Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and contributions in advance and to generate interest in the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #244 Inclusion & Representation: Enabling Local Content growth

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide
Economic Development
Emerging Technologies

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Speaker 1: Alex Eyengho, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 2: Sarika Lakhani, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Sigrun Neisen, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Forrest Stuart, Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

This workshop will examine how locally relevant content can be best supported through a wide array of various creative programmes, initiatives, and incentives. Additionally, the workshop will look at how locally relevant content can facilitate Internet adoption and digital inclusion by creating meaningful online spaces for communities. Local content often thrives in enabling environments that have the appropriate policy measures and services. This workshop will explore the following questions:

- What type of policy environment is needed to support locally relevant content?
- What are examples of successful programmes and initiatives that have supported a local content ecosystem?
- What are the barriers to supporting local content?
- How can supporting local content help drive Internet connectivity and adoption?
- How can developing countries successfully establish flourishing local content ecosystems? Additionally, how can developing countries ensure that those local content ecosystems are sustainable?

Relevance to Theme: Fostering digital inclusion requires considering how locally relevant content can help develop the demand side of Internet adoption. As the IGF's Policy Options for Connecting and Enabling the Next Billion - Phase II (CENB II) highlights, meaningful access to the Internet requires ensuring that people can both consume and produce content, and that "access inequalities and barriers like content availability not only affect those in developing countries more profoundly, but also those in rural areas as well as cultural minorities, women, refugees, and disadvantaged groups."

The availability of local content helps increase the willingness of people to seek out the online space and creates more meaningful online access. If we want to build an Internet that is more inclusive, we need to ensure that the content that is available is relevant to all consumers from all countries. As the IGF Best Practice Forum on Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) in 2015 and 2016 highlights, there is a two-way relation between local content and the growth and development of IXPs and the local Internet Infrastructure, which ultimately contributes to a higher quality and more affordable local Internet. We cannot discuss digital inclusion and Internet growth without also discussing local content.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the goals of effective Internet governance is to help ensure that the Internet flourishes and has value to those who use it. The production and the dissemination of local content is tied to the development of the Internet. Frequently, when discussing Internet governance, the topics of access and cost arise. However, access and cost are only two of three factors affecting Internet growth – the third one is the availability of locally relevant content and services. Having content that is in a language that is understood by the local population and deals with matters of local interest can help lead to Internet growth, especially in developing countries. Content that is both relevant and appealing is what drives new Internet uptake by individuals and communities alike. Consequently, there is a strategic imperative for Internet governance that favours the emergence and development of cultural and linguistic diversity.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The goal of our panel on local content is to demonstrate through examples of local and global best practice how local content can be supported through a wide array of creative programmes and economic incentives. There are numerous examples of policies, projects, and initiatives from all parts of the world that demonstrate how governments and stakeholder programmes can help bring about an enabling environment for the development of a sustainable local content sector, including both commercial and public service offerings. Our panel speakers will highlight how they are contributing to the local content ecosystems in their respective countries/regions. They will also share their insights and suggestions as to the forms of Internet regulation which would best deliver a diverse, affordable, and sustainable availability of local content.

Local content is best promoted in enabling environments that have the appropriate policy measures and services. An enabling environment that facilitates, encourages and stimulates the development of locally relevant online content and services depends on different factors. These factors include the ability to

monetize local content and services where appropriate, and related issues such as the digital literacy and skills of locals, IP and copyright, and payment systems, and the infrastructure for Internet access and local content distribution, which include the availability of broadband, local hosting and Internet exchange points.

We have been able to attract speakers from different regions and stakeholder groups to discuss why they believe local content is important and how they have creatively supported it through their professional or voluntary work. Additionally, we want to demonstrate that measures to support local content need not be restrictive ones – there are ways to implement policies that incentivize the production of quality content and support the growth of the local creative infrastructure. This includes discovering and nurturing local talent, promoting skills capabilities, developing local stories (or locally relevant educational content) and using local locations. In particular, the panelists will be encouraged to discuss the ways in which a “virtuous cycle” related to local content can be engineered, i.e., increasing locally relevant content of a good quality standard in turn leads to increased investment in the local creative economy as a whole, which also drives investment in the Internet delivery infrastructure and improves its reliability.

The workshop will offer attendees the opportunity to learn about various creative programmes and policies that support the local creative economy, through the accounts of speakers with considerable local experience of developing sustainable content production and distribution systems. Discussion during the panel will be facilitated by a moderator who will ensure that all speakers are able to speak about their diverse experiences and give specific recommendations that the audience can learn from. There will be a 30-minute Q&A session following the hour-long panel.

During IGF (possibly on the same evening of the day in which the workshop is to be held), the International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF) will hold a reception and film event showcasing a local work from the country of one of the speakers on the panel. Last year at IGF 2018, to highlight importance of local content, FIAPF held an event that showcased the Nigerian film, *Kasala*. Its director, Ms. Ema Edosio presented the film and talked about her experience in developing the original screenplay and creating a film that authentically reflects the experience of many urban youth in Lagos, Nigeria’s teeming capital. Over 150 IGF attendees, including about 40 IGF Youth, attended the film event and reception.

Given the success of the IGF 2018 film event, for IGF 2019, FIAPF is planning to hold a similar event and to showcase another film from a developing country where local content has been on the rise and is facing structural challenges to achieve long term sustainability. The discussion at the panel will prepare attendees for the film presentation by highlighting both the importance of locally relevant content and the obstacles (economic, legal, regulatory, infrastructural, etc.) that must be overcome in order to secure its ongoing growth.

Expected Outcomes: The outcome of this panel will be that attendees will learn from a wide range of stakeholders on why local content is important and will gain valuable insights on how it can be economically and creatively bolstered through well-conceived policies and projects.

Another outcome of the session is that other governments, especially those who are interested in learning how to support both local content and Internet growth in their countries, can learn from the experiences of the Singaporean government’s training and content investment boot camp as well as the Chilean agency for the local film sector’s growth and development.

Of particular relevance to this strand of outcome will be the question of how to devise an enabling regulatory/incentive apparatus that makes it easier for local content producers and platforms to attain economic sustainability in the face of global competition for Internet users’ attention and use.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will work with the co-organizers and speakers before the IGF to ensure that discussion points, questions, flow, and timing are established. Speakers will be directed to focus on no more than three key points to ensure that the 90-minute time limit is respected and that there is ample time for Q&A.

The moderator will allocate 30 minutes of Q&A for the audience to participate and ask the panelists any questions. To help ease interaction and maintain a flow of dialogue, before the panel, a few on-site

discussants will be prepared to ask questions that can help initiate participant discussion and kindle further audience engagement. Additionally, a short trailer of the film from the director on the panel, which will be shown at IGF 2019 at a separate event, will be shown to the audience.

The moderator will also encourage remote participants to engage in the dialogue and ask questions – this will be facilitated through a pre-engagement outreach phase to participants, especially those from emerging economics. During the panel, online questions will be managed by the online moderator and questions from the both the online queue and in-person queue will be rotated. The online moderator will be encouraged to participate in pre-IGF training sessions to ensure that online participants are effectively engaged during the panel.

Online Participation:

We are planning to advertise the workshop broadly across the wide of stakeholders with whom each of our organisations (as co-organisers) are networked, from private sector content producers and platforms, to government regulators and civil society colleagues. Deutsche Welle Akademie (DWA) and FIAPF have extensive international networks of complementary nature and the Produzentenallianz will reach to the German audiovisual content community in Germany and internationally to spread awareness about the panel and its remote participation option.

We will also use this tool to complement the perspectives of our panel speakers with one (or more) remote contributions, e.g. a case study of local content conceived/produced/streamed by young people.

Proposed Additional Tools: We are planning to run short audio and/or video excerpts/trailers of a range of culturally-relevant local content to attendees, in order to make the object of our discussions more tangible to participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #246 Do Internet services deserve a sin tax?

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide
Economic Development
Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Franz von Weizsaecker](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Gandhi Emilar](#), Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 3: [Alison Gillwald](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: [Juliet Nanfuka](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 5: [Gus Rossi](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How do policies that impose levies on Internet service providers and other Internet services (“Internet taxes”) impact digital inclusion in general and human rights and socio-economic development in particular in diverse regions?

What kinds of precedents could Internet taxes policies establish, and what is the impact of different Internet taxes in different regions on the global Internet and its development?

What are the motivations for imposing Internet taxes in different contexts?

What are the various forms of Internet taxes that are being imposed on Internet services take?

Do Internet taxes contribute to economic or sustainable development? If yes, how? If not, why not?

Who bears the primary onus of paying for Internet taxes - the user or the provider - and how does this impact digital inclusion?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session will examine and explore how Internet taxes can have explicit and implicit implications for not only digital inclusion (by making it more expensive for poor people to access and use the Internet), but can thereby affect the Internet’s ability to support and enable sustainable development in line with the UN Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. It will furthermore investigate how national and regional policies to implement digital taxes could have unforeseen and broader, global repercussions for the Internet and digital inclusion by inadvertently increasing costs for end-users.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The imposition of levies on popular Internet services, or Internet taxes, is an emerging trend in Internet governance, from Africa to Europe. Motivations for Internet taxes range from the need to augment state coffers and support local content producers and industries, to stifling dissent or preventing gossip. The result is not only a patchwork of laws and regulations that impact a region’s ability to use the Internet to support socio-economic development, but also significant implications for users’ rights and freedoms. The proposed session aims to investigate such Internet governance actions that can not only have significantly detrimental effects on digital inclusion and development, but can harm the global Internet.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The taxation of popular Internet services, including of various digital services, social media use and voice of IP (VoIP) calls, is becoming more prevalent in a number of countries and regions. While the reasons and motivations for imposing taxes differ in each case, it is worrying that little attention is paid to global implications and the risk of setting policy precedents for taxation and other regulation of Internet services.

For example, in developing regions like Africa, these measures are imposed for reasons ranging from the need to augment dwindling telco revenue or to stifle dissent and even gossip - thus posing a significant threat to digital rights, digital inclusion and socio-economic development. Policy proposals in regions like Europe aim to enable fairer and more competitive digital economies by taxing Internet conglomerates in the companies they operate (and not necessarily where they are domiciled).

The proposed session will investigate recent work by the Association for Progressive Communications, Research ICT Africa, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), as well as other practitioners, to understand the impact of such mechanisms on digital inclusion, human rights, sustainable development and economic growth.

Stakeholders from different communities in diverse regions will have the opportunity to reflect on lessons learned, and to relate them to evidence from their respective regions on how taxations are deployed, and for what reasons. Finally, stakeholders will investigate the potential harms that may arise from imposing such levies in both developed and developing contexts, with the aim of making general recommendations for policymakers considering the use of such levies in the future.

Expected Outcomes: The main goal of this collaborative session is to share findings from different organizations about the ways in which taxes on popular Internet applications and services (especially social media) are being employed; the types of levies popularly used (e.g. licence fees, sin taxes, or registration fees); the motivation governments have for deploying them; and the potential impact of such levies on

digital inclusion, human rights, and socio-economic development. By bringing together diverse practitioners who are working on the issue from different perspectives in developed and developing regions alike, the session's primary objective is to drive evidence-based policymaking on the issue of digital taxation by illustrating how such regulations may limit the positive potential of digital inclusion for economic and sustainable development, social progress, and human rights in diverse contexts.

Following the session, the findings shared from diverse organizations working in the field will be consolidated and together summarised in a policy brief aimed at policymakers who may be considering the use of Internet taxes for various purposes. Such a policy brief will enable evidence-based policymaking by illustrating, with reference to the lessons learned during the session and research presented by participating organisations, such regulations may limit the positive potential of digital inclusion for economic and sustainable development, social progress, and human rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators (offline and online), supported by the session organisers, will involve discussants and the public in the debate, and will facilitate the discussion on the topic of the session. A suggested agenda to support participation is (90 minutes):

- a. Opening: background presentation of the arguments and policy questions (10 minutes)
- b. Panelist remarks (5 minutes each: 35 minute in total)
- c. Discussion (30 minutes), including comments and questions from remote participants
- d. Closing remarks from panelists (2 minutes each: 14 minutes in total)
- e. Wrap-up (5 minutes)

Online Participation:

The organising committee of the session will train an online moderator who will assume responsibility for giving online attendees a separate queue and microphone, which will rotate equally with the microphone in the room. The on-site moderator of the session will keep the online participation session open and will be in close communication with the workshop's trained online moderator to share the online questions and interventions in the on-site room. The trained online moderator will collect opinions, questions and comments during the roundtable and the most relevant contributions to the discussion will be shared among the participants to the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan on posing the policy questions on Twitter, Facebook and other social media (if appropriate) to encourage a Twitter debate at the same time as the session, using the official IGF hashtag for 2019.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #248 Towards equitable and sustainable community-led networks

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Community Networks

Digital Divide

Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Joyce Dogniez, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Nicola Bidwell, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Josephine Miliza, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Jesica Giudice, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: Sarbani Banerjee Belur, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. The relationship between gender inclusion and the paradigm of community networks:

- What are the factors that affect gender inclusion which community networks reveal that are hidden by commercial telecommunications solutions more generally?
- What pathways will ensure that policy frameworks recognise the direct effects of spectrum regulation on women specifically?
- What are the mechanisms that allow for inclusion of women, queer, trans and gender-diverse people to take active roles in building, managing and sustaining community networks?
- What are the differential aspects resulted from inclusion of women in community based connectivity initiatives that contribute to more positive change and transformation?

2. New approaches to policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment:

- How should connectivity interventions be evaluated to ensure they fully assess their benefits and disadvantages for women?
- How policy responses should integrate the inter-sectional approach to tackle the different layers of access needs and barriers including economic power, geographic divide, different abilities, and more?
- What examples can guide the initiatives around the world to inspire gender-informed equitable processes and policies for Community-led networks?

Relevance to Theme: There is increasing concern over across the board slowdown in the growth of voice and internet users, whether it is at the level of mobile subscribers or internet penetration. Commercial networks deployed by national operators are now only expected to connect 60-70% of the world's population by 2025, which indicates that the UN Sustainable Development Goals, that anticipate attaining universal connectivity by 2030, will not be achieved. Despite decades of deployment, using current strategies it appears increasingly difficult to address the needs of the billions of people in developing countries who still suffer from ineffective communication services due to coverage and affordability limitations. In response to that situation, communities around the world have decided to explore options for connecting themselves. As a result there is an increasing numbers of small-scale networks are now emerging where telecommunication infrastructure is locally owned and managed. In order to address this problem and locate ourselves in the

side of the solutions, it is imperative that we look at infrastructure and connectivity issues from a gender perspective and how they contribute to digital inclusion.

Community networks still face gender-based discrimination in various areas. It is no exception of the spaces of access where male hegemony excludes women from playing an active role in having control over the various components of access. Community Networks are much more complex than just infrastructure, and much 'richer' than incumbent telecommunications infrastructure. They support the creation of social bonds, foster a local economy, encourages the professionalization of rural citizens, increases access to knowledge. Through their community governance and community ownership models, they tend to be more inclusive. If rooted on structural historic divides, community networks can replicate exclusions. However, there is initial evidence that they create conditions and motivations to respond to them more deliberately and face inequalities at structural levels.

"The next big thing will be a lot of small things".

Relevance to Internet Governance: Two of the most persistent internet governance related challenges relate to the last mile and the gender digital gap. The premise about the need to connect everyone and the need to adopt a gender perspective to access are the starting point but it is important to go beyond defining the problem to discuss solutions. New approaches and solutions have emerged to bring online the hardest of the hardest to connect and to contribute to development goals, particularly to gender equality. What type of solutions and approaches are the most suitable for those purposes? What type of alliances have allowed to make progress in this area? What type of partnerships should we create and foster ahead? What are the policy and regulatory circumstances necessary to build equitable and sustainable community-led networks.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: This panel will facilitate a conversation about the ways that connectivity excludes people and what community networks uniquely offer to address these exclusions, from a gender perspective. Community networks help to refocus attention on women's lack of representation in policy spaces and technical decision making that is, all too often, considered normal. For instance, more women than men live in rural areas around the world, so their involvement is more vital to a community network's sustainability and thus their absence is more noticeable than, say, their lack of representation in regulation or commercial telecom spaces. We will reflect on the many benefits that engaging with community network initiatives have provided women, the challenges women face in becoming involved and the strategies and tactics they use to overcome challenges. This will offer valuable insights to people interested in improving community networks. However, just as importantly, community networks expose issues about inclusion and exclusion that are hidden by telecommunications more generally. For instance, on the one hand women have become technically proficient and empowered by community networks because they learn about technologies in accessible and familiar situations in ways that are relevant to their everyday lives. Yet, on the other, women can encounter barriers to using community networks because social norms, and their daily routines and safety concerns, limit their access to public Wi-Fi - a technology that many CNs are forced to use because of regulatory restrictions. That is, community networks can shed light on the ways regulations can be blind to, and complicit with, gender barriers.

All the panelists who will put community networks under the microscope identify as women, and all have been involved extensively in community networks around the world. They are the mothers of community networks, community networks builders, leaders, researchers, fundraisers and advocates. Their combined real-world, lived experience of community networks, for over 30-years, will bring to life and extend beyond the findings of APC's study lead by Nicola Bidwell, about the impact of community networks on the lives of women in six countries in the global south. Their stories will illustrate that community networks offer far more than just affordable telecoms and internet access to women. While, indeed, the many impacts of community networks can be translated into economic terms, it is not only that they lower costs, improve trade and afford other income opportunities for women. They can, in fact, also foster women's agency - socially, technically and politically. The panelist's perspectives will illustrate how standard assessments of

connectivity interventions, like community networks, which typically evaluate a very narrow range of impacts (e.g. scale, volume, revenue) do not account for the varied, deeper and more nuanced benefits of connectivity in women's lives, as users and as makers of physical, virtual and social internet infrastructures.

Participants in this panel present a broad set of skills and attributes that enable women to thrive despite the louder and more frequent voices of men in technical and policy decision making. In contrast with the panels and wanel, that are prevalent in discussion of internet governance, we will learn about women's resilience and resourcefulness in contributing to the various layers of community networks despite the challenges. And, finally, we will discuss recommendations for safer and inclusive community networks that not only ensure women have the power to enjoy the full range of benefits of community networks, but also ensure the sustainability and creativity of community networks benefit from the attributes that women bring.

By focusing on the Community Networks model, this session considerably extends the formative work of the Best Practice Forum on Gender and Access 2018, which explored the impact of supplementary models. It also supports the Dynamic Coalition on Women and Internet Governance by considering the governance of the community networks as part of the internet governance. The session will provide the grand finale, for the year, of continuous conversations in other international forums to build upon each other's outcomes:

IFF2019, SIF, WSIS

Outline:

1. introductions
2. directed questions from onsite moderator to speakers and audience
3. open questions from audience to speakers

Expected Outcomes: * Provide an overview of the realities of women in the different contexts (Africa, LAC and Asia).

* The audience will get a set of success stories about women in community networks

* The audience will hear the testimony of the challenges of the experience of women in Community Networks from the mouth of the doers

* The audience will get insight in relation to how to best build a network from a bottoms-up approach that is led by women.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will have three moments: introductions, directed questions and open questions.

The audience will be able to engage with the organizers and the speakers in the last space, in person or remotely.

Online Participation:

We expect to encourage remote participation particularly of Community Network actors who can share their experience with the audience and also to pose questions for the panelists. Any interested participant in taking part in the discussion and contribute with reflections and questions will be given the floor during the space assigned in the session for interaction with the panel.

Proposed Additional Tools: Propose a twitter hashtag for people in the audience (in person and remotely) to propose ways to support women in community networks activities.

Leave some time (3 mins) to send the proposals.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #252 Equipping the workforce for the digital transformation

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy
Economic Development
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 6: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 7: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 8: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Fiona Fanning](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Alexandra Ingvarsson](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Mara Jakobson](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 4: [Fareean Mwende](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 5: [Magdalene Wanjugu](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

The public policy questions related to Internet Governance that we will explore are:

What is the role of different stakeholders (public authorities, education providers, NGOs, private sector) in equipping the workforce for the digital transformation?

How can we empower people to leverage technology and the Internet for employability?

How the measures and programmes adopted to this end can reach those who are most in need of such interventions?

How policy-makers (national and international) and companies can support digital inclusion actors with appropriate policies?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop aims to contribute to the broader discussion on policies for improving access to equitable opportunities for all in a digital age and will focus on ICT skills for employability. Both co-organisers have digital inclusion as a core mission. The ALL DIGITAL network has been working for more than 10 years in Europe to promote the right access, skills, motivation and trust for everyone to confidently go online. Its annual flagship awareness-raising campaign ALL DIGITAL week, previously called Get Online Week, is aimed exactly at this – demystifying technology and getting more and more people to use the Internet confidently and critically. It tackles all four aspects mentioned above (1) access 2) skills 3) motivation and 4) trust.

NairoBits Trust is a not for profit organisation based in Nairobi, Kenya. For the last 20 years NairoBits exists to promote creative use of ICT that positively transforms and empowers disadvantaged youth for enhanced quality of life. NairoBits advocates for proper use of Internet and technology to provide innovative solutions for marginalised and underserved communities and employment for the youth, especially the minorities such as those living with disabilities. The Nairobits model has been successfully exported in other countries in the region.

Our collective experience has shown that when it comes to motivation, the prospect of (better) employment is key. People are more likely to embrace skills training when they know that the newly acquired skills will lead them to (better) jobs, and respectively, better future. This is why in this workshop we chose to focus on

the 5th illustrative question under the Digital Inclusion theme, namely “How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?”.

The workshop proposers are working on equipping the workforce with the necessary skills for accessing (new) job opportunities in Europe and Africa. In both regions they implement a number of projects and initiatives focusing on different target groups, because their offers are tailor-made and flexible. Thus, based on their experience, the organisers have identified three inter-related sub-topics which will be the basis of the breakout group discussions. Each topic will be introduced by experts and illustrated by examples from the two focus regions, before participants engage in the group discussions.

- supporting girls and women with digital and entrepreneurship skills (SmartWomenProject.eu and <https://nairobiits.com/program/sistech/>). Under this sub-topic, we will discuss the gender gap in ICT from the perspective “empowerment” of girls and women and boosting their participation. Labour market participation rates of women are lower in Europe and across the world. The digital transformation offers plenty of opportunities to use digital tools to provide flexible working opportunities for women and men. According to Eurostat, the ICT field is predominately male, with females representing only 17.2% of all ICT specialists employed in the EU. According to a survey conducted by Joburg Center for Software Engineering, only 21% of ICT jobs in Africa are held by women. The Research ICT Africa survey results show that Internet usage is not common in Africa (<https://researchictafrica.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/After-Access...>). Disparities within the region are significant with 49,7% total internet users in South Africa against 8,2% in Rwanda. In Kenya 25,6% of the population access the Internet, with 50% more men using it than women.

Against this background, Smart Women and Entrepreneurship4Women are two examples from the ALL DIGITAL network that aim to integrate women into the labour market. Women gain entrepreneurial and digital skills they need for the job market. The concept behind these projects is to raise the digital skills of entrepreneurial women to take their business online. The course is delivered to women who already have a business or a business idea and a basic level of digital skills. The women who took part in the pilots represented a diverse group: elderly women in rural communities who gained digital skills to sell their agricultural products and handicrafts online, migrants and refugees, women managing a family business, e.g. a guest house. Women who were left out of the workforce after starting a family also took part in the course, noting that it gave them tools to re-start their careers.

Nairobiits’ SisTech program was established in 2015, when Nairobiits in partnership with the Malala Fund opened three girl centers targeting marginalized girls aged 17 to 19 from informal settlements. Nairobiits works with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to reach the most vulnerable girls and actively involves business companies to provide information on skills demands and job market, train and thereafter offer job placements for the girls who successfully complete the training. This model provides relevant hands-on skills for the girls; therefore, channeling qualified and skilled girls to meet the needs of the labor market. Since its inception in 2015, 399 girls have received training with 50% girls employed in ICT companies, 20% ventured into entrepreneurship, 10% are currently pursuing higher education with a significant number involved in community projects.

- re-skilling unemployed people with digital skills for digital jobs by working in partnership with companies (Digital SkillShift). Here we will focus on how to work together with companies and why they should be interested in working with non-formal training providers to prepare their future workforce. One of the highest risks for society in the future is not that jobs that will disappear because of the digital transformation, but the shortage of reskilling and upskilling training offers that can qualify employees to access other or even newly created jobs. 74% of people who lack sufficient digital skills expect that their job will change/become automated due to the use of robots and AI, and 44% who are currently working think their current job could at least partly be done by a robot or AI (EC Eurobarometer survey, May 2017). At the same time, there are not enough training offers to equip people with digital skills and many are at risk of being left behind from the digital transition. Companies should be equally concerned with this trend because they will be in need of people with the right skills for their jobs. To counter this challenge, training offers need to be developed that include the skills and competencies that companies need and that builds on the existing skills level of the trainees. The new skills will include critically using the Internet as a resource to solve problems, to communicate, and to organise.

The ultimate aim of the Digital SkillShift project is to enable new work-related opportunities for the

beneficiaries of the training, by developing new skills and attitudes required for today's labour market. The project also wishes to mobilise employers to support a new way of thinking about employment and recruitment. It promotes the idea of employers' ongoing engagement in the process of preparing their (future) employees through tailor-made training programmes, rather than simply going to the market when they need to fill in a position.

The Nairobis 3-stage ICT training (<https://nairobis.com/program/information-communication-technology/>) is also aimed at equipping low-skilled young people and getting them ready to get decent jobs. In doing this, Nairobis works closely with business partners who absorb the trained youth for internships in Nairobi and across the country. This network of Partners has placed NairoBits in a wider social network as the alumni are to be found in the ICT sector all over the country and beyond.

- up-skilling low digitally skilled people (people with no or basic digital skills) to get them started and give them a chance in today's labour market. The focus here is on basic digital skills needed, the DigComp and the possibility to adopt it at global level, the fact that when we are talking about digital skills for the workforce, it is not only about ICT professionals, but everyone. This topic is illustrated by the Digital Competence Development System, that ALL DIGITAL is developing in Europe, as well as by the first course of Nairobis' ICT training, known as Getting Connected. It introduces basic computer knowledge aiming to have the students feel comfortable using the computer and familiarize themselves with the possibilities it offers. This first course also aims to get the students in the right frame of mind for the rest of the training.

Thus, by focusing on digital skills for the workforce, we also address issues raised in the other illustrative questions such as addressing disadvantaged groups, gender equality in ICT (in Internet access, but also skills), how to share responsibility with companies and public authorities in skills development, and digital literacy as a forth pillar of education.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The pursuit of sustainable development and the achievement of the SDGs cannot be complete without considering the effects of digitalisation. Digital inclusion is conducive to sustainable development by supporting no less than 4 sustainable development goals: Quality education, Gender equality, Decent work and economic growth and Reducing inequalities. For this to be possible, populations must be equipped with the necessary skills to meaningfully use and benefit from the full potential of ICT. Digital inclusion is a political and sociodemographic issue related to internet governance. The Internet has an immense potential to facilitate people's lives in many ways: finding crucial and sometimes even life-saving information, accessing a wide array of public services, staying connected with friends and family, studying and finding employment. Today is it almost impossible to find (or keep) a job if one does not have the necessary skills to use the Internet and digital technology.

Further to this, according to European statistics, in the coming years 90% of jobs will require digital skills and competences at a higher than basic level (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/grand-coalition-digital-jobs>). While some are sceptical about the extent to which the nature of work will change due to the digital transformation, hardly anyone doubts that people will need to be able to access and use the Internet in almost all workplaces. Not only in, but also outside of the office. Farmers, electricians, car mechanics, police detectives, teachers and doctors, among others (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/report-shows-digital-...>), use digital tools and Internet in their everyday tasks. Most job offers are advertised and applied for online. Therefore, education and empowering learners and workers with digital skills is one means to ensure digital skills gaps do not create further inequalities, people can be employed in decent work, and attain quality education to fully tap the potential of the Internet.

Basic digital skills in the EU are tightly related to Internet use. In fact, the number of people without basic digital skills is estimated to a large extent based on their ability to perform various operations using the Internet (e.g. finding information online, sending/receiving e-mails, making online purchases, using online services, etc. – see https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/tepsr_sp410_esmsip2.htm). In 2018, even in Europe 15% of the population aged 16-74 did not use Internet in the last 3 months, while in 2017 as many as 43% of Europeans lacked basic digital skills. All these people are at risk of losing their jobs or being unable to find one. In Africa 43% fewer women than men have access to Internet. In Kenya, only 21.3% of women are salaried. The lack of digital skills locks them out of the labour force and hinders them from accessing decent and gainful employment.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: The title of the workshop session is Equipping the workforce for the digital transformation – mission possible for all.

Digital technologies and the Internet can boost employability (and, hence, quality of life) only if people have the necessary skills to take advantage and use them for their benefit. This workshop will help shed light on how different stakeholders can contribute to ensure that everyone is equipped with the necessary ICT skills to access decent employment opportunities in the 21st century and, more broadly, benefit from the digital transformation.

The topic will be introduced by sharing the European (ALL DIGITAL) and African (Nairobites) experience in providing digital skills training for employability. The two organisations will present key aspects of their work on the topic. They will emphasise on the importance of working in a network and will present their model of collaboration across countries. Two stakeholders from the business/employers' sector have been invited to share their perspective: Certiport and JPMC.

Speakers will address two main questions 1) what is your role (as civil society or company) in equipping the workforce with the necessary skills for 21st century jobs? and 2) how do you (wish) to work with other actors? They will illustrate their answers by showcasing concrete programmes, projects and initiatives. Given that we have a diverse range of perspectives among the speakers (training providers and networks from developing and developed countries, companies and employers), they will all feed their unique perspective into the discussion groups which will follow.

Then participants will break into groups and focus on one of three pre-defined sub-topics. In each breakout group, the topic will be introduced by expert speakers and illustrated a project (possibly 1 from Europe and 1 from Africa). The three topics, explained in further details above, are:

- supporting women with digital and entrepreneurs skills (SmartWomenProject.eu and SisTech Project)
- re-skilling unemployed people with digital skills for digital jobs by working in partnership with companies (Digital Skills Shift and ICT training)
- up-skilling low digitally skilled people (people with no or very low digital skills) to get them started and give them a chance in today's labour market (Digital Competence Development System).

The provisional schedule of the workshop is as follows:

1. Opening and welcome of participants, quick introduction of the agenda and interactive screening "who is in the room?". This will be done by use a live online particularity tool, e.g. mentimeter (<https://www.mentimeter.com>), to choose the sector they are representing (civil society, international organisation, public authority, education and training provider, company, social enterprise, etc.). Results will be shown on the screen (5-10 mins).
2. Equipping the workforce with digital skills necessary for 21st century jobs – overview of the European and African experience (ALL DIGITAL and Nairobites) (20 mins)
3. Comments and reactions from the business/employers' perspective (JPMC and Certiport) (10 mins)
4. Breaking out into discussion groups based on the three predefined topics above. Each group will be led by speakers, who will also act as moderator. Speakers will present the topic in more details and illustrate it by programme/project examples from Europe and Africa. They will help steer the discussion and involve all participants. The break-out groups format will enable IGF participants to incorporate their experiences, discuss and further enrich the discussion:
 - a. Supporting women entrepreneurs with digital skills – speakers Mara Jakobsone, Vice-president at Latvian information and communication technology association and Fareen Kigundu, Programs Lead at Nairobites.
 - b. Re-skilling unemployed people/working in partnership with companies – speakers Ian Clifford, project manager at ALL DIGITAL and Alexandra Ingvarsson, Global Philanthropy at J.P. Morgan
 - c. Up-skilling low digitally skilled people (people with no or very low digital skills) to get them started and give them a chance in today's labour market – speakers Laurentiu Bunescu, CEO of ALL DIGITAL and Magdalene Wanjugu, Executive Director of Nairobites.All groups will have 35' to discuss the topics with a view to answer the questions: 1) What is the role of different stakeholders (public authorities, education providers, NGOs, companies) in equipping the workforce for the digital transformation? 2) How the measures and programmes adopted to this end can reach those who are most in need of such interventions? and 3) How national and international policy-makers and companies can support digital inclusion actors with appropriate policies? Speakers will act as moderators to facilitate the conversations and record the outcomes of the discussions. Discussions on each table will be open and all participants will be encouraged to contribute.
5. During the last 15' of the session each discussion group will summarise the outcomes of their discussion

(5' mins each) to all participants.

To enable an inclusive and fluid discussion, the room should be set up with chairs for the opening speakers in the front row and round tables or groups of chairs to facilitate the group work and enable participants to exchange views. We will explore the use of visuals to animate the session and aid non-native English speakers. We will provide flipcharts and pens for the group work to facilitate reporting. The moderators are well informed and experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions. Questions and input for speakers will be prepared in advance to help stimulate interactive, dynamic dialogue. Care will be taken to ensure the discussion groups have a balanced stakeholder representation thanks to the simple polling at the beginning of the session.

Who is this workshop for?

- public policy-makers working on digital inclusion
- companies from all sectors looking for digitally skilled workforce
- schools
- non-formal training providers (NGOs, community-based centres, libraries, social enterprises, etc.)
- anyone looking for a model for establishing a successful platform for collaboration between grass-root organisations on digital inclusion and empowerment.

Expected Outcomes: IGF participants who attend this workshop will get a unique insight into the work of digital empowerment practitioners from Europe and Africa.

We expect to find answers to the questions:

What is the role of different stakeholders (public authorities, education providers, NGOs, companies) in equipping the workforce for the digital transformation?

How the measures and programmes adopted to this end can reach those who are most in need of such interventions?

How national and international policy-makers and companies can support digital inclusion actors with appropriate policies?

To do this, we expect to share:

- examples of policy measures to support the workforce with the necessary skills and to support organisations catering to the skills needs of different target groups
- examples of good practices (programmes, methodologies, initiatives)
- awareness raising among the community about the need for digital inclusion and digital skills
- examples of cooperation between different actors (public authorities, education providers, NGOs, companies).

After the workshop, ALL DIGITAL and Nairobis will work together to put all the inputs collected down into recommendations for policy-makers. We will collect the contact details of session participants (if they wish so and after obtaining their explicit consent) and share the recommendations with them for comments, before making them public and forwarding them to relevant stakeholders.

Finally, we would like to propose a model of a platform which facilitates cooperation between grass-root organisations (NGOs, training centres, community centres) providing access to Internet and digital technologies and trainings in the necessary digital skills. We have seen the benefits that participating in such a network brings for ALL DIGITAL members (today 60+ organisations) and we would like to help establish/strengthen similar networks in other regions, as well as start inter-regional cooperation.

Therefore, we expect the session to stir discussion, inform on ongoing initiatives and inspire participants with ideas on how to empower everyone with the necessary skills to benefit from the digital transformation.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is based on the break-out groups discussion format, therefore, it is by default designed as interactive. To enable an inclusive and fluid discussion, the room should be set up with chairs for the opening speakers in the front row and round tables or groups of chairs which can be arranged in a circle, to facilitate the group work and enable participants to exchange views. We will use visuals to animate the session and aid non-native English speakers. We will provide flipcharts and pens for the group work to facilitate reporting. Care will be taken to ensure the discussion groups have a balanced stakeholder representation thanks to the simple polling at the beginning of the session. But most important of all, the moderators are well informed and very experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions (ALL

DIGITAL does this every year at our annual Summit). They will make sure that everyone has a say and feels at ease to share their opinion.

Online Participation:

During the session, online participants will have the same rules as on-site one. To promote online participation three online moderators from ALL DIGITAL team will be assigned. They will provide constant support and feedback to the remote participants that want to address one of the three topics of discussion. ALL DIGITAL's communication team has abundant experience managing online discussions on our unite-it.eu online professional community and will have no trouble facilitating remote participation. The format of online participation will depend on the technical solution that the IGF organisers will deploy, but generally, online participants will be encouraged to participate in writing instead of calling in/audio and video participation, because the latter might be too complex to handle in the context of the breakout groups. However, if an online participant expresses his wish for an audio/video intervention in the discussion, the online moderators will notify the breakout groups' speakers/moderators and try to accommodate the intervention into the group discussion (if technically possible). In addition to the aforementioned fora, we will also promote a dedicated hashtag (#Skills4DigitalTransformation) so that the speakers, audience members, and online participants can discuss the issues raised in real time on a more widely accessible medium (Twitter and Facebook).

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use ALL DIGITAL and Nairobi's well-established social media channels – Facebook @AllDigitalEU and @NairobiTrust, Twitter @All DigitalEU and @Nairobi – as well as the dedicated hashtag, to stir online discussion with our followers and the wider public. If facilities allow (screen, projector) we will have a Twitter wall and the speakers/moderators of the discussion groups will also be asked to address at least 3 tweets per topic.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #254 A Citizens contribution: More empowerment & less addiction?!

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Digital Literacy](#)

[distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach](#)

[Inclusive Governance](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 6: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Faheem Hussain, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 2: Arthur Oyako, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Silvia Cervellini, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Eniola Mafe, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 5: Andrey Shcherbovich, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

The preliminary discussions hosted by the Global Citizens' Debate on the Future of Internet (www.wetheinternet.org) have revealed that participants (from 12 countries of the world) share a vivid discussion around the impact of Internet Applications on their lives: Are they a tool of empowerment or an emerging addiction? This question may seem trivial at first glance but has strong policy and design implications:

Is it a surprise to hear that from citizens? Which solutions can the Internet community offer to respond to these concerns? Which role does Internet literacy play in preventing addictive behaviors? Is it the responsibility of stakeholders to create a non-addictive environment? What can be learned from other policy fields like nutrition, gambling or drugs? What are the most recent practices of interest? What do we learn from neurosciences?

If we now take the 50/50 moment into consideration: What will happen with the remaining citizens arriving after the "first wave" of users. Will they have a more responsible behavior than the first batch? Or on the contrary will they enter a mature system in which everything guides them towards onscreen time?

The policy questions will be refined with the results of the full scale debate planned for September 28th 2019.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop relates to the track on inclusion under two aspects:

Firstly the way the policy question has emerged is the product of an unprecedented effort of inclusion of ordinary, non-experts citizens into the internet governance discussion. It represents a piloting process of how a policy process engaging both experts and citizens could work.

Second, the question of the Human experience of Internet is key to the inclusion in the digital society: How does internet and its application act as tools for empowerment and not as tool for dependency? This is particularly true in relation to the future users that will arrive on the network in the coming years?

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance in the frame of IGF is at a turning point. The Global Citizens' Debate aims at extending Internet Governance beyond the usual suspects and towards ordinary citizens of the world.

Two effects: it directly includes new people in the governance and it gives high quality results of Global relevance to fuel the discussion.

The preliminary discussion have shown the concerns of citizens relative to the question of screen time. This topic is now on the table of discussion and stakeholders can take it up and propose solutions.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: 1. Opening (30')

Short presentation of project and process (Missions Publiques). Feedback from members of the Advisory Board and Scientific committee of the project (M&F, developed & global South) and from participants to the debate (ordinary citizens, 1 from each continent, M&F, "youth" and "old").

2. Discussion / Break-out groups (40')

Participants are randomly split into groups of 5 (maximum diversity).

In each group a facilitator and a note taker guide the discussion. Participants discuss following questions (not exclusive):

When did empowerment turned into dependency? Why do citizens feel that they are becoming dependent? Is this backed by hard fact or is this a perception? In any case, how can this concern be tackled? What can be learned from other policy fields? How to work on that topic in 2020 and beyond?

3. Presentation of results of the groups and conclusion (20')

Participants gather in plenary, some note takers present the key results of their group.

After WS: All notes are gathered and published.

The online participation will be organized as a mirror of the f2f participation:

1. E-Opening (30')

The remote participants will be in a listening position and will be in the virtual room. Two of the feedback at the beginning will be delivered by remote participants: One organizer and one participant.

2. E-Discussion / E-Break-out groups (40')

Online participants will be invited to join 5 virtual rooms (links will be provided at the beginning of the session - participants will be dispatched in function of the first letter of their country of origin). In each group a facilitator and a note taker will guide the discussion. The virtual group will discuss the same two questions as the f2f groups.

3. E-Presentation of results of the groups and conclusion (20')

Online participants will join back the plenary, some remote note takers will present the key results of their group.

Expected Outcomes: We expect two outcomes:

1. At the level of the precise policy question, we expect the workshop to foster a broader discussion on the question of on-screen time.

2. At meta-level we expect the workshop to showcase how involving ordinary citizens into global internet governance allows to bring new topics on the table that stakeholder can then integrate in their discussion.

Discussion Facilitation:

As detailed above, we will have a participatory session in which all participants will be "speaker" at their table.

They will produce common answers to the policy questions.

The team at Missions Publiques has 20 years experience in designing and moderating participatory formats and we will mobilize this knowledge to make sure that all participants f2f and online can engage in the discussion.

Online Participation:

The online participation will be organized as a mirror of the f2f participation:

1. E-Opening (30')

The remote participants will be in a listening position and will be in the virtual room. Two of the feedback at the beginning will be delivered by remote participants: One organizer and one participant.

2. E-Discussion / E-Break-out groups (40')

Online participants will be invited to join 5 virtual rooms (links will be provided at the beginning of the session - participants will be dispatched in function of the first letter of their country of origin). In each group a facilitator and a note taker will guide the discussion. The virtual group will discuss the same two questions as the f2f groups.

3. E-Presentation of results of the groups and conclusion (20')

Online participants will join back the plenary, some remote note takers will present the key results of their group.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use 2 platforms:

1. The platform of the Global Debate that will allow participants to search in the results of the debate
2. Sli.do to have live questions and answers

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #256 Digital skills strategies in disruptive innovations era

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Design for Inclusion](#)

[Economic Development](#)

[Emerging Technologies](#)

Organizer 1: Government, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Marcin Cichy](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Marc Vancoppenolle](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Theresa Swinehart](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Astrid Aupperle](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Piotr Harasimowicz](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 6: [Wojciech Cellary](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How to create and develop digital skills strategies to bridge the competence gap and address all stakeholders of digital transformation?

How to create and develop digital skills strategies addressing all levels of education and long life learning to bridge the competence gap that will appear as a consequence of a rapid development of disruptive technologies

Relevance to Theme: This session will focus on identifying skill gaps responding to rapidly changing environment. It is aimed to determine which skills need to be developed and to explore possible solutions helping to equip individuals with in-depth knowledge so they can thrive in digital reality. The expected outcome of the discussion is to outline of short-term and long-term perspective strategies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Developing capacities to actively participate in the global Internet governance discussions and meet the growing challenges at national level represents a significant challenge for all countries, and in particular for small and developing countries. Capacity Building is an important cross-cutting priority of the IGF and well enshrined in its mandate.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Disruptive technologies are blurring the lines between physical and digital worlds. They have already transformed communication, economies and industries. Digital transformation opens opportunities for new products, services and business models. It means that future workforces have to be equipped with new sets of skills. Emerging technologies and processes e.g. digitization, robotization and automation will continuously bring new challenges for business leaders and policy makers aiming to utilise full potential of this era to derive benefits both for industries and societies. Decision makers will have to anticipate skills of high demand and prepare strategies for the jobs of the future.

Expected Outcomes: This session will focus on identifying skill gaps responding to rapidly changing environment. It is aimed to determine which skills need to be developed and to explore possible solutions helping to equip individuals with in-depth knowledge so they can thrive in digital reality. The expected outcome of the discussion is to outline of short-term and long-term perspective strategies.

Discussion Facilitation:

Open questions, open discussion with the speakers/panelists, the role of the moderator (facilitator), time slot for Q&A

Online Participation:

Promoting the tool within potential audience, encourage interaction and Q&A, the role of the moderator is crucial as well

Proposed Additional Tools: Promoting the workshop via website and social media of the UKE and on the speakers resources

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #257 Global Standards for Global Platforms

Theme: Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s): distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Agustina Del Campo, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Michael Karanicolas, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Tiffany Li, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Bruna Santos, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: [Amba Kak](#), Private Sector, Asia Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- Are international tech platforms doing enough to include voices from the global south in their policy development processes? - How can American-based digital platforms develop content moderation policies which reflect global standards of freedom of expression, and opposed to purely US-centric First Amendment standards? - What are appropriate avenues of consultation and engagement for civil society to comment on the design and implementation of content moderation policies?

Relevance to Theme: With the increasing global attention paid to content moderation policies at major platforms, including approaches to countering hate speech, incitement to violence, disinformation and problematic content, companies are investing a growing amount of energy and resources in seeking to define their approach in this space. This includes, most notably, Facebook's announcement that they would be constituting an independent appeals body. However, as this debate moves forward, it has been strongly coloured by the fact that the major platforms are all based in the US, leading to an American-centric understanding of the issue, including interpretations of freedom of expression that are heavily grounded in First Amendment principles, rather than global freedom of expression standards, and which fail to properly account for the diverse nature of this problem. In particular, voices from the global south have been largely absent from this conversation. This session will aim to bring civil society and academic voices from the global south together with representatives from major tech firms to foster a dialogue on generating including global standards for moderating content, as well as models for outreach and engagement of these under-represented voices.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the most important differences between the Internet and earlier modes of communication is the central role that private companies play in facilitating expression. This creates a conceptual challenge, since international human rights rules are primarily designed to bind States rather than private actors. There is, however, a growing recognition that corporations also have responsibilities to promote and protect human rights, particularly online. Internet intermediaries also face commercial pressure to institute policies and practices that protect the expressive interests of their users. The growth of interest, among governments, civil society, academics, and Internet end users, in the shape of content moderation policies, has made this one of the most dynamic areas of debate in the Internet governance space, as each stakeholder seeks to influence the policy direction that major platforms adopt, while the platforms themselves must carefully balance their interests in facilitating free and open discussion against the pressure to act swiftly and effectively to remove problematic content. It is a core component of Internet governance going forward, and decisions made in this space today have enormous implications for the future of speech online.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: This workshop grows out of a project to develop a set of basic human rights principles for private sector intermediaries. The work was led by Michael Karanicolas, then of the Centre for Law and Democracy, in collaboration with the Arabic Network for Human Rights Information (Egypt), the Centre for Internet and Society (India), the Centro de Estudios en Libertad de Expresión y Acceso a la Información (Argentina) and OpenNet Korea (South Korea), as well as Tamir Israel of CIPPIC and Christopher Parsons of Citizen Lab, and under the oversight of an Advisory Panel of international experts, including the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, and representatives from Google, Facebook, AirBNB and Mozilla. The resulting publication, *Stand Up for Digital Rights: Recommendations for Responsible Tech*, was launched at a session at RightsCon. That project led into Michael's incoming position with the Yale Information Society Project, which is focused on fostering dialogue between academics, private sector representatives, and civil society voices, particularly from the Global South, in order to facilitate engagement between these diverse constituencies to develop specific reform proposals for global content moderation standards, as well as to help develop avenues of consultation, engagement and oversight that reflect the diverse global role that these global gatekeepers of speech now hold. This session will provide an

opportunity for researchers including Michael and Tiffany C. Li to present the findings of their work in this field, and for civil society advocates from the Global South to express their views on how a global conversation addressing these issues should take place, where the tech companies need to do better, and what shape improvements should take. They will express these views as part of a dialogue with representatives from the tech sector, giving the latter a chance to respond and work collaboratively to develop a more inclusive dialogue on global freedom of expression challenges that the platforms face.

Expected Outcomes: The main outcome of this workshop will be to foster a global dialogue between academics, civil society voices, and tech platforms on generating content moderation standards which reflect the global role that these platforms have, and to set the stage for future discussions as these policies continue to evolve.

Discussion Facilitation:

An important outreach mechanism will be to enlist project collaborators from the previously launched Recommendations for Responsible Tech to ensure that a robust parallel conversation takes place online. This includes organizations based in Egypt, India, Canada, Argentina and South Korea. Some of these partners will be in attendance at IGF, but others will not. Those collaborators who are not in attendance will drive online discussions about the issues from their respective bases in different parts of the world in parallel via Twitter, and other social media. Each collaborator will use their own network to stimulate interest in the event in the days leading up to the panel IGF, so that on the day of the presentation itself there will be global engagement, and significant virtual participation in the live-tweeting and online discussion which will accompany the conversation at IGF.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #263 5G era and digital inclusion

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Emerging Technologies](#)

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [XIAOQI QIN](#), Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Radomir Bolgov](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 3: [Lisa Nyamadzawo](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: [Mongi Marzoug](#), Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are best practices for the use of 5G and its degree of application and innovation ability,
- Particular cases/instances of digital inclusion in developing countries,

- What are digital inclusion issues 5G posed and need to be aware of from developing countries' perspective.

Relevance to Theme: The 5th generation wireless communication systems (5G) is a promising technological domain with numerous emerging applications. It also has very strong developmental implications. 5G performance targets a high data rate, reduced latency, energy saving, cost reduction, higher system capacity, and massive device connectivity which facilitates various usage scenarios. 5G can also increase the effectiveness of ecommerce vendors' activities.

Although new 5G networks are expected to increase wireless speeds and trigger an explosion of new services, they may exacerbate the stubborn digital divide and leave out wide swaths of rural areas.

Relevance to Internet Governance: It needs serious consensus among stakeholders on the governance of 5G technology. As IGF is a major forum where various stakeholders come together and contribute towards developing the governance models of the Internet, this workshop intends to present the issues of 5G and build some good governance models of 5G for developing countries at the global forum in order to increase digital inclusion. The workshop is directly related to the theme and subthemes of IGF 2019.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: 5G has the following characteristics : (1) high bandwidth. (2) low latency. (3) low power consumption. No matter how remote the area is, 5G can be used to arrange a low-power sensor data collection platform. At the same time, the capacity of 5G base stations will be larger, so that any device around - water cup, clothes, shoes - may be connected to the Internet and become a smart device.

Based on technological innovation, we will discuss how to handle the issues concerning digital inclusion in the 5G era. With more multi-dimensional data support, the main body of social management objects will be described clearer, and the demands will be more precise. Through demand identification, the demand orientation of public services will be changed, then we can build a new pattern of speaking with data, making decisions with data, managing with data and innovating with data, which will promote the refinement and precision of governance system and governance capability. 5G will have great potential to promote the reform of digital governance and explore new ways to handle digital inclusion, which has important practical significance.

This workshop focuses on the theme of the "5G era and digital inclusion" and discusses the challenges in the 5G era. What are the opportunities and challenges of this shift? What are the coping strategies needed to reduce the digital divide?

We will discuss the relationship between 5G applications and digital inclusion in the following scenarios (but not limited to them):

- ① GB3 "5G+Education" scene and digital inclusion

First, 5G makes education break the boundary of time and space. The capacity of the Internet is enough for an excellent teacher to teach tens of thousands of students at the same time. VR, AR, remote interaction and other technologies also make Internet + education more vivid.

Second, we all talk about the merits of 5G technology, but we have to work for the digital inclusion of society at a global level. The education effects of 5G applications in remote areas may be not so effective. Remote areas may not have enough resources and applications and the ability of innovation is perhaps far from enough. In poor areas in some districts, it may even hard to get to the modern communication networks. It is important to consider the deployment and application of the new 5G technology in these areas, and to share basic educational resources in the network so as to realize the universality of education.

During the global practice of supporting education in poor areas, priority should be given to the construction of the foundation network, so that children in poor areas can reach the outside world and receive an Internet + education, which will bridge the digital gap.

•② The “5G+Medical treatment” scene and digital inclusion

The application scenarios of 5G in medical treatment can be summarized into three categories. First, medical monitoring and nursing applications based on wireless data collection by medical equipment, such as wireless monitoring, etc. Second, medical diagnosis and guidance applications based on video and image interaction, such as remote ward-inspection with medical service robots. Third, remote control applications based on video and feedback, such as remote robot surgery.

The high speed, high reliability, low delay and other properties of 5G will make it an important starting point. With technical means to promote the development of “Internet + medical treatment” and help alleviate problems such as the inadequate and unbalanced development of medical resources. 5G will promote the connection of remote consultation centers with high-level medical resources and provide services to hospitals in poor areas. 5G will also narrow the distance between hospitals and the majority of patients, so that patients can enjoy the high-quality services of large smart hospitals more conveniently and quickly, and medical treatment will be more heartwarming and efficient. 5G networks can greatly improve the coverage and the speed of telemedicine system, and reduce the construction difficulty of telemedicine systems, which will help the sharing of high-quality medical resources and the realization of “medical poverty alleviation” in poor areas as soon as possible.

There are still some problems in the integrated application of 5G in the medical and health field. First, the policy mechanism needs to be improved. Second, there are many wireless medical application scenarios. Different application scenarios have different requirements for the network. At present, the network application of 5G in the field of medical care still needs to be standardized. Third, the drafting and implementation of regulatory measures needs to be followed up. The rapid development of new 5G technologies and applications has accelerated the data flow of various applications in the medical and health fields, which may potentially pose risks to medical quality and data security. Innovative regulatory measures are needed to ensure medical quality and data security.

•③ “5G+Eldly care” scene and digital inclusion

At present, the information level of old-age care institutions in developing countries is low, modern service equipment is generally inadequate, and there are no monitoring means for the elderly with major potential and urgent diseases. As a result, the needs of the elderly for professional care cannot be met. Thus, building a unified old-age service platform, and carrying out the need of assessment of elderly service is urgent. We need to promote the use of mobile phones, wearable devices and emergency call devices for home-based care for the elderly. It has become a social need to analyze and manage the health data of the elderly and realize the connection between offline health examinations and online real-time physical examinations, so as to provide more humanized experiences for the elderly and reduce the risk of accidental injury to the elderly. The Internet of things era brought by 5G provides convenient services for home care for the elderly. Smart homes for the aged will also become the main battlefield of smart homes. Through Internet technology, the traditional concept of “home” can be extended from the physical residence of the elderly to the Internet. The elderly will have a virtual “home” on the Internet that can be seen and heard by their children and relatives. Smart pensions and smart homes are innovative modes and forms of the pension service industry. With the combination of the new generation of information technology, such as 5G, Internet of things, cloud computing and big data, smart pensions and smart homes can provide safe, convenient, healthy and comfortable services for the elderly. The issue facing policymakers is to ensure 5G will serve the whole community, covering aged people in all segments.

The workshop is not limited to the above specific application scenarios, but can also be extended to other fields. From an international perspective, we hope to discuss the application of 5G technology in different countries and the impact of this technology on Digital inclusion. What are the opportunities from 5G? What are the risks and challenges? What are the strategies adopted by governments to reduce the digital divide in different countries?

Thus, this is the right time to discuss the issues of 5G and its impacts and resolve through broader discussions. This

workshop will discuss the emerging 5G technology in developing countries and the digital inclusion issues brought by this. The speakers will highlight their respective country/regional perspectives. The following

issues will be discussed in the workshop:

- What are best practices for the use of 5G and its degree of application and innovation ability,
- Particular cases/instances of digital inclusion in developing countries,
- What are digital inclusion issues 5G posed and need to be aware of from developing countries' perspective.

Expected Outcomes: It will a consensus among stakeholders on the governance of 5G technology.

How digital inclusion issues and strategies will be addressed and the follow-up work will be carried out.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the onsite moderator who will guide the panel in each of the proposed interventions for the workshop as well as during the Q&A and comments session. The online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate.

Online Participation:

The Organizer shall give a significant priority to the online participants. The online moderator will ensure the proper engagement of the online participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (Facebook or Wechat) may also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags (to be defined).

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #272 Fast-tracking social tech for equal opportunities for women

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Economic Development

Emerging Technologies

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Maliha Khalid, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Brenda Katwesigye, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 3: Nuria Oliver, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The internet and the ubiquity of mobile phones have opened unlimited opportunities for social and economic participation. However, such opportunities have led to a remarkable gender disparity regarding access and usage of internet based services as well as to a very significant lack of female talent in the technology world. For example, a study of the Vodafone Institute for Society and Communications has shown that only

5% of the founders of technology start-ups, which use the internet as a foundation for their business models, are women. Furthermore, female founded start-ups receive only 2% of the global venture capital despite having shown significantly better return on investment than their male counterparts have.

The prototype for a global tech accelerator program with a focus on social impact for women (F-Lane) has shown that there is tremendous potential for social tech entrepreneurs globally and particularly in the global South. These entrepreneurs leverage internet and mobile based technologies to develop social business models that provide access to e.g. education, health care and financial inclusion for women and girls. Thus, accelerating social tech entrepreneurship that addresses women's needs could have a significant impact on achieving the SDGs. Nevertheless, the market is still small and the market entry barriers and failure risks are extremely high. Governments emphasize the need to foster social entrepreneurship, but there is a lack of programmatic, globally orchestrated public and private sector support.

Policy questions:

- What are catalysts, drivers and blockers of successful gender inclusive social tech entrepreneurship?
- How can we lower entry barriers for female social tech entrepreneurs (education and skills, gender stereotypes, access to technology, mentors and role models, access to investors and business partners, public funding sources)?
- How can governments and global institutions, the industry, civil society accelerate internet-based social entrepreneurship that fosters equal opportunities for women around the globe?

Relevance to Theme: With the workshop we want to address the question how we can foster the digital inclusion of women and girls by empowering social tech entrepreneurs who leverage the opportunities of the internet to provide access to education, health, economic and social participation. Thereby we address the broader question how social entrepreneurship can contribute to enhanced economic development, wellbeing and equal opportunities for all. As social entrepreneurs are social impact driven, they could play an even more important role in achieving the SDGs.

Despite its social and economic potential, the market for social tech is still underdeveloped or fragmented despite several activities on national, regional and supranational level such as the UN project for young social entrepreneurs.

With the workshop we want to identify main policy drivers and blockers to fast track social tech entrepreneurship on a global scale such as access to infrastructure, fostering skills and talent and access to public and private funding just to name a few. Main policy and governance issues should be identified in the workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Social Entrepreneurship that leverages internet-based technologies could play a key role to address and solve social, economic and environmental challenges across the globe. Nevertheless, the "market" for social entrepreneurship does not fully function (yet). As digital inclusion is a key objective of the IGF, we see a need to discuss potential "market entry barriers" from an internet governance perspective. The IGF could provide a platform for different stakeholders from all global regions to identify these barriers as well as drivers and collaborate to promote and accelerate social entrepreneurship across the globe.

Policy questions:

- What are catalysts, drivers and blockers of successful gender inclusive social tech entrepreneurship?
- How can we lower entry barriers for female social tech entrepreneurs (education and skills, gender stereotypes, access to technology, mentors and role models, access to investors and business partners, public funding sources)?
- How can governments and global institutions, the industry, civil society accelerate internet-based social entrepreneurship that fosters equal opportunities for women around the globe?

Further context see section 5 (policy questions) and 6 (relevance to the theme).

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: We aim for a highly interactive and output-oriented workshop that

- a) provides insights in the global phenomenon of social entrepreneurship and the very practical problems of social enterprises founded by women and aiming at the wellbeing and inclusion of women as well as social tech initiatives and projects
- b) leverages the insights of the IGF community on catalysts and blockers to advance social tech entrepreneurship to foster social inclusion.

We would structure the workshop as following:

- 1) 10 mins Scoping the problem

Global trends in Social Entrepreneurship, overview provided by Social Entrepreneurship Academy, Impact Hub and Vodafone Institute

- 2) 15 min Practical learnings

Maliha Khalid – Founder of Doctory (based in Pakistan) and Brenda Katwesigye – Founder of WaziRecycling (based in Uganda), explain their journey, obstacles and catalysts and hypothesis what needs to change
Nuria Oliver will explain, which challenges she has experienced during the design and execution of BigData4Good projects

- 3) 45 mins Breakout discussions

Three breakouts on role of governments and international organisations, private sector and civic society to advance social tech entrepreneurship

- 4) 20 mins recap and what's next

Expected Outcomes: - Clearer understanding of common or different catalysts, drivers, obstacles for social tech entrepreneurship that positively impacts women in different regions of the world

- Identify roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders in public and private sector and formulate recommendations for policy makers, industry and civic society how to foster and accelerate social entrepreneurship (the workshop is designed to be a kickstart for this debate)

- Establish a working group/network to advance the topic and continue work globally

Discussion Facilitation:

See workshop description: Through breakout sessions.

We furthermore plan to activate experts and interested stakeholders to input to discussion a) in advance of the IGF 2019 via a social media campaign that allows to submit questions and input and b) online during the workshop session via the IGF Online Participation Platform.

Online Participation:

see above

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #279 Digital literacy as foundation for growth of e-commerce

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Community Networks

Digital Literacy

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Eunice Aparecida da Cruz, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Daniela Zehentner-Capell, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Junqi Mo, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Dinesh Agarwal, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What factors should be considered when creating opportunities for teaching digital skills to different representatives of the society (including women, girls, older people, people with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups)?
2. How can we implement educational digital skills projects for primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities, additional professional education courses to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities? What methods should be used to educate people on the importance of digital literacy as one of the necessary skills alongside reading, writing and maths?
3. How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?
4. What tools could be developed to promote digital literacy so that such members of the society as women, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups would be better represented in the e-commerce sector and other digital-related fields?
5. How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?

Relevance to Theme: The session will provide an opportunity for creating guidelines that would improve access to equitable opportunities in a digital age. The international speakers from different backgrounds connected with the digital sector would be able to form a multi-angle discussion that would ensure that needs of all the members of the society would be considered.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session will include speakers from different countries and different sectors, private and civil society, which will provide the necessary basis for multi-stakeholder discussion of the role of the Internet when ensuring digital inclusion.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: E-commerce is one of the drivers of the growth of the world economy. Developing digital skills serves as the necessary premise for developing the sector of e-commerce. Educational digital projects help supply the employees of digital related fields with the required skills and also teach modern customers "digital" habits. Each speaker will share examples on how possessing digital skills and knowledge helps the workers of their sphere and influences the society and digital inclusion. Then speakers discuss the policy questions which will be finalised as the common guidelines.

Expected Outcomes: The international dialogue will contribute to creating guidelines for implementation of educational digital projects for professional growth and digital inclusion of all the society.

Discussion Facilitation:

Round table discussion will provide each speaker with an opportunity to present their opinion and share their insights on the topic.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #284 Simplifying digital safety, security and fake media

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy

Digital skills

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Shashank Mohan](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Mishi Choudhary](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Ritu Srivastava](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How do we simplify complicated and technical topics such as digital safety, digital security and detecting fake media for laypeople that do not know about such topics?

Relevance to Theme: The digital world has many layers of knowledge attached to it. Knowledge about keeping one-self safe and secure online is essential for the protection of human rights, economy and the exercise of democratic rights. Women and marginalized communities have a higher need for access to such information.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As attacks over the internet, fake news and manipulation of voters have been increasing, so has the need for digital literacy. Topics such as digital safety, digital security and fake media are essential for the functioning of a democracy, but the vast majority of people do not understand how they happen and what can be done about them.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: A large number of people coming online do not know how to protect themselves. Trainings are generally either lengthy or complicated for beginners. This session would focus on finding ways to simplify the explanation of digital safety, digital security and fake media for laypeople with no prior experience with these issues. The session is meant to bring together people that have worked on digital literacy across the globe for a discussion on what works and what leaves people confused.

The designated speakers would have 5 minutes each to explain what works for them when they try to teach people, followed by an open discussion among all the participants. The moderator will be responsible for keeping the discussion on-track.

Expected Outcomes: We expect to have strategies for teaching people about digital safety, digital security and fake media at the end of the session. These strategies could then be implemented by teachers around the world to teach people to think actively about these topics instead of following a set list of instructions that are likely to change over time.

For example, humanising computers helps people visualize digital safety. This can be done by telling people that computer infections are like human infections - they can spread from computer to computer and they can result in damage by causing the computer to function incorrectly, lose its memory or the computer could be under the control of someone else who is telling it what to do.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be in the format of Birds of a Feather. Discussion with the participants will be the primary form of conducting this session.

The designated speakers will open the discussion by explaining what has worked and what has not worked for them in the past while conducting trainings.

The on-site moderator will shape the discussion with the participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #285 Digital Inclusion, Social Entrepreneurship and Brands

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion

Economic Development

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Monique Gieskes, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Peralta Santiago, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Yulia Morenets, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. How do we ensure that small businesses and social entrepreneurs, including those in emerging economies and founded by minorities or marginalized groups, have the right skills, motivation, and trust to confidently offer services online?
2. How do we ensure that brand protection and enforcement is equally available to all?
3. What tools can be developed and/or better promoted to help emerging businesses to protect and enforce their brands on equal footing with larger organizations?
4. Do trademark, domain and brand protection enable or hinder economic growth in the digital landscape?
5. Do trademark, domain and brand protection truly protect consumers?

Relevance to Theme: Fostering digital inclusion for all emerging businesses, no matter what size the company, where it based, or who owns it, contributes to a stronger economy and enhances economic development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunity for all. The issue of the role of intellectual property rights within the internet governance structure is a source of ongoing debate. Some view trademarks and domain protections as growth inhibitors while others view them as the building blocks for sustainable business. This mock counseling session will raise the role of trademark protection and domain names in protecting emerging businesses. Entrepreneurs will discuss their emerging businesses in Latin America and North Africa and the challenges and benefits of using digital resources to help sustain local businesses. In addition to the entrepreneurs, a leading youth educator and advocate will discuss the impact of ICT's and branding on the opportunities for young entrepreneurs. This round table builds on the 2016 IGF Lightening Session, "Trademarks Enable Sustainable Growth."

http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/4...

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop proposal relates to Internet Governance by explaining existing systems of rights protection for online commerce, a conversation on whether those rights contribute to the effective development of small businesses on the Internet, and exploring what can be done to make those systems more inclusive, fair, and cost efficient. Historically, rights protection is rooted in consumer protection and ensuring quality and safety in the online marketplace.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: This session is envisioned as "live action" client counseling session employing real world facts for emerging businesses and social entrepreneurs in developing countries. It can be done "auditorium" style or using U shape configuration where the "clients and counselors" are at the head of the U and participants on the sides.

Description: As never before in history, entrepreneurs and small business that need to break out of local economic circumstances have the opportunity to create a business or other endeavor, to empower it, promote it and make it sustainable with the help and support that ICT brings to them. But, of course, to grow and be successful over time, a business needs more than Internet access: it needs Internet presence. A key element of a unique online presence is offered by combining a website based on a "good" domain name matching a trademark that offers information about source, ownership and quality of goods and services. Combining domain names and trademarks provides the means for broad outreach to the global economy. A recent impact study conducted by the International Trademark Association (INTA) demonstrates that trademark intensive economies grow faster, promote employment and offer a path to sustainability. See attached .Trademarks also improve labor markets, with evidence of wage improvement in another study conducted by INTA. In contrast, counterfeit goods tend to lead to job loss and foregone GDP growth, according to a third study conducted by INTA. The issues around intellectual property rights are controversial in the internet governance space. Some see IP rights as an inhibitor of growth particularly when companies charge for access to vital goods or services in developing countries. Sometimes, the price is difficult to for many to afford in those locations. A distinction must be drawn between intellectual property enforcement actions that could be seen as a barrier and those that advance innovation, encourage small business vitality, and build nascent industries. This is important especially in e-commerce, where

protection is arguably more difficult and infringement is harder to track or trace.
[http://www.inta.org/Communications/Documents/Latin_America_Impact_Study...]

Trademarks, in particular, help protect a business from unfair competition and related violations and also have the potential to become an important asset of the business with a real and sometimes substantial value. These assets become the basis for sustainability by enabling the business to license its products or services and to expand into complementing streams of commerce. This benefits the proprietor, the consumer and the community-at-large. A successful business and brand can reflect positively on the country of origin and its economy and employment prospects. Trademarks are what connects the business to its customers and to its country. Famous Brands immediately identify a country. If we look at marks like Sony, Ford, Lego, and Heineken, most of these businesses started with a small unknown trademark and an individual entrepreneur. Their trademarks have become famous and intertwined with the business, its products and brand presence and a source of national pride in the countries of origin.

Format: The session will be organized and presented as a mock client counseling session. The two “clients” will be represented by leaders of a chocolate company in Ecuador and a textile company in DNC. Drawing on their actual entrepreneurial experience, they will share their concerns and challenges as owners of growing businesses in managing an online presence while building a sustainable business. In response to the scenarios they describe and the questions they ask, two counselors will provide expert advice. One of the counselors is an experienced intellectual property attorney with extensive experience in counseling small and emerging businesses. The other is a cybersecurity specialist. Through an interactive Q&A format, the issues covered will include the importance of having a trustworthy and protected name and brand right from the start of the business in order to create a marketable, protectable, attractive business face for the goods and services offered to their consumers, and at the same time, to cope with copycats and infringers, counterfeiters and cybersquatting, all of which affect both businesses and consumers and impacts their ecosystem. Challenges to be discussed are how to: manage costs, disseminate the knowledge of available protections to entrepreneurs who may not be aware how domain names and trademarks interrelate and seeking qualified, respond to others who may accuse the entrepreneur of infringement and find affordable help in navigating complex internet governance and legal issues especially in domain space.

In addition to the Q&A between clients and counselors, this “mock client counseling session” will invite audience participation regarding other advice, as well as past experience with the advice given and additional questions for counseling. Online participants will be monitored and a queue formed for questions and interventions. The Onsite Moderator (and counselor, Lori Schulman) will coordinate with the Online Moderator to ensure that all questions and comments are routed to the roundtable. Written questions and interventions will be read out loud if the system does not provide clear audio in the room.

Specific issues that will be addressed are:

- How can small businesses, including those in emerging economies and founded by minorities or marginalized groups, have the right skills, motivation, and trust to confidently offer services online?
- How do we ensure that brand protection and enforcement is equally available to all?
- Do trademark, domain and brand protection enable or hinder economic growth in the digital landscape?
- What is the interplay between Trademarks and the Internet in terms of leveraging costs and benefits for businesses, consumers and society as-a-whole in protecting their intangible goods and thus, help grow their businesses while developing their economies?
- What tools can be developed and/or better promoted to help all business people protect and enforce their brands on equal footing?

Proposed Speakers are:

Monique Gieskes, DRC, former Group Director Brand Protection and now Regional Director of Vlisco group, an iconic textile company. Vlisco Designs are inspired by Africa, made with a technique derived from Indonesian Batik and designed in the Netherlands. Vlisco’s heritage and design signature is a multicultural melting pot of beauty and industrial craftsmanship. Apart from her position at Vlisco, Monique is the representative for the UN Global Compact Local Network for the DRC, where Vlisco promotes the SDGs and the 10 principles of the UN within the private sector.

Santiago Peralta, Ecuador, co-founded Pacari Chocolate (Ecuador). He and his wife came up with the innovative idea to manufacture the first-ever premium organic chocolate at its origin, bring it to the world

market, and return the benefits to the Ecuadorian people. The PACARI brand business model and its relationship with its stakeholders exemplifies the principles of corporate social responsibility. What started as a family business has since become a top premium chocolate brand, with 160+ awards to date, including being named “World’s Best Chocolate” at the International Chocolate Awards in London for five consecutive years since 2012. Pacari chocolate is in 42 countries today and has won the hearts of clients across the globe – from Emirates Airlines to Oprah Winfrey.

Yuliya Morenets, France, Together against Cybercrime. Yuliya leads non-profit organization TaC-Together against Cybercrime International, which works on the empowerment of users in the field of safe and responsible Internet, child online protection and the Internet Governance issues. Yuliya belongs to a number of international organisations organizations on cybercrime and cybersecurity and author or co-author of a number of regulatory texts in different countries. She regularly advises governments and private sector entities on cybersecurity strategies.

Lori Schulman, USA. International Trademark Association, Senior Director for Internet Policy. Lori is responsible for managing the Association’s various Internet and data protection policy and advocacy initiatives. She is INTA’s representative to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and other Internet-related organizations. Ms. Schulman has served as general counsel for a U.S. based, non-profit educational association and managed the trademark portfolios for several well-known brands. Ms. Schulman is a former advisor to the Public Interest Registry (PIR), the operator of the .org top level domain.

Expected Outcomes: Frameworks for a path forward in growing sustainable businesses, leveraging costs and benefits for businesses, consumers and society as-a-whole in protecting their intangible goods and thus, helping grow their businesses while developing their economies

Identifying ways Internet governance can provide a more balanced playing field for small businesses and business in emerging economies.

Collecting the information of the workshop into a small business owner guide that can be made readily accessible and shared.

Discussion Facilitation:

In this “mock client counseling session” we intend to invite audience participation regarding other alternatives, as well as past experience with the advice given and additional questions for counseling.

Online Participation:

Online participants will be monitored and a queue formed for questions and interventions. The Onsite Moderator will coordinate with the Online Moderator to ensure that all questions and comments are routed to the roundtable. Written questions and interventions will be read out loud if the system does not provide clear audio in the room.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #286 Why Promoting Freedoms is key to Digital Inclusion

Theme:

Subtheme(s):
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Vivian Affoah, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: 'Gbenga Sesan, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Avis MOMENI, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Gandhi Emilar, Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How can protecting human rights and freedoms on the internet facilitate digital inclusion as a practical, policy-driven approach that addresses the digital requirements of marginalised individuals and communities?

What tools and policy frameworks exist and can be leveraged to facilitate digital inclusion?

How can digital inclusion, principally in its sense of access to infrastructure, be linked to the promotion of human rights and freedoms on the internet?

Is it possible for state actors to at once promote digital inclusion and human rights and freedoms of digitally marginalised communities?

What role do market forces and state actors have to play in fostering digital inclusion and human rights?

In what way can model policies and evidence-based research be used to advance digital inclusion and human rights?

Is it possible to discuss digital inclusion without pressuring for greater recognition of human rights and freedoms on the Internet?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop will interrogate how a civil society-led approach that led to the development of the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms can be used to as a tool to develop policies that promote digital inclusion at national, sub-regional and regional level. It will critically assess how such an approach has led to progress, where there have been challenges, what gaps might exist in the framework, and draw on lessons from other regions.

The idea for an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms was agreed at the 2013 African Internet Governance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya and then launched at the Global IGF in Istanbul, Turkey in 2014. It builds on well-established African human rights documents including the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, the Windhoek Declaration on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press of 1991, the African Charter on Broadcasting of 2001, the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa of 2002, and the African Platform on Access to Information Declaration of 2011.

The Declaration is intended to elaborate on the principles which are necessary to uphold human and people's rights on the internet, and to cultivate an inclusive internet environment that can best meet Africa's social and economic development needs and goals.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Promoting digital inclusion requires a shared approach by state actors, the private sector and civil society. Getting governments in Africa to adopt principles outlined in the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms is essential to developing a common framework of how to manage the internet that promotes digital inclusion.

The Declaration is intended to elaborate on the principles which are necessary to uphold human and people's rights on the Internet, and to cultivate an Internet environment that can best meet Africa's social and economic development needs and goals.

By critically reflecting on the Declaration, this workshop aims to engage in a dynamic discussion with the internet governance community on effective tools for meaningful inclusive multi-stakeholder participation to improve the internet regulation and policy-making processes and promote digital inclusion.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Since its inception six years ago, the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms has provided a valuable framework in monitoring and responding to violations, network building, and policy development.

The session will focus on how the Declaration has been used as a tool to influence policy making processes that promote digital inclusion, how it has contributed to progress, where there have been challenges, what gaps might exist in the framework, and draw on lessons from other regions.

The session will bring attention the 13 principles of the Declaration and how member organizations who were part of the initial signatories have used them to generate evidence to campaign for an open and inclusive internet in Africa.

The session will also highlight how Paradigm Initiative in Nigeria led a process to draft a Digital Rights and Freedom Bill aimed at addressing human rights online and digital inclusion. Unfortunately, Nigeria's President Muhammadu Buhari did not assent to the bill therefore derailing the process but there are numerous lessons to be drawn from the initiative.

The session will elicit the lesson learned from this policy making process initiative and how these can be applied in efforts to advance an open internet that respects human rights.

In addition, the session will also focus on the research conducted by a coalition member in Cameroon, Protege QV, on the state of the Internet in that country using the principles outlined in the Declaration. The session will highlight how the principles in the Declaration can be used by internet actors to assess the state of digital inclusion and human rights in other parts of the world.

The session will also hear from civil society engaged at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which in 2016 passed a resolution on the right to freedom of information and expression on the internet in Africa, referencing the Declaration.

Given that digital inclusion and the enjoyment of human rights online is still very much an aspiration in many parts of the world, including Africa, the session will unpack challenges, gaps and barriers remain.

The session will also draw on lessons learned from initiatives with similar approaches that have been conducted in other regions of the world such as Brazil.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcome of the workshop is a critical assessment of how tools like the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms can contribute to improved policy making to end digital exclusion, and what challenges and gaps remain.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will feature an evidence-based 20 minute panel discussion. The panel discussion will be followed by a 30-minute participant-driven process using the Knowledge Café technology method. The agenda will be to introduce delegates to the 13 principles of the AFDEC and how they can use it to campaign for an open and relevant internet. Participants will be asked to define a possible common working agenda and a series of topics of work around a specific issue to be discussed, i.e.: What if the role of human rights in digital inclusion? Participants will present specific proposals and projects and that just like in a marketplace they may move to the topics and groups that they may like most. Each person who makes the proposal has to guarantee the possibility of writing an instant report with the outcomes and main issues discussed by the group.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

IGF 2019 WS #293 Unlocking the Digital Potential of the DLDC Countries

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Digital Divide
Digital skills
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 4: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 5: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Claudia Selli, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Hossam Elgamal, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: GBETONDJI VIVIEN ASSANGBE WOTTO, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 5: Kossi AMESSINOU, Government, African Group
Speaker 6: Christine Arida, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. Opportunities to fulfil the promise of the preceding revolutions have eluded many of the developing and least developed countries (DLDC), in particular Africa, where there is concern about a similar scenario with the current 4th Industrial Revolution. How do we best mobilize and challenge policy makers and stakeholders to come together and take constructive steps towards addressing cross-cutting impediments germane to the unlocking of the digital potential of DLDC imperative for it to realize the promise of the new digital age?
2. An overarching factor for digital inclusion is the need to have highly resourced human capital across the entire spectrum of DLDC labour market and in this respect, what capacity and capability development options are there to foster inclusive DLDC youth and labour force participation in the evolving digital economy?

Relevance to Theme: Developing and Least Developed Countries (DLDC) have high youth populations and Africa in particular have an estimated youth population set to top 1 billion by 2050. DLDC and indeed Africa will be required to rapidly unlock their digital potential and meet the social and economic aspirations of their youth. Whilst this is not insurmountable, many DLDC have yet to bridge the digital divide where affordability and access remain key barriers to participation, excluding many of its citizens from the Internet. In order to unlock their digital potential, To understand and embrace Digital Inclusion for all, DLDC need to put the necessary policy frameworks, they need to foster the required digital skills, embrace its benefits, understand its failings, develop a culture of domestic trust and knowledge exchange, the sharing of Intellectual Property (IP), skills, capacities and capabilities and harness its existing internal ICT expertise.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The more we engage and include the un-included in the Internet Governance (IG) dialogue, the stronger the legitimacy of the Internet Governance process. As the Internet architecture is distributive so also participation in the IG discussion should be inclusive of all stakeholders including the upcoming generation and the youth, who are the link to our future. As is the case in many

DLDC, Internet facing start-ups are driven by youth and as such should be fully aware of the ramifications of IG governance and be engaged as active voices in determining the nature of such governance imperative for their effective participation in the evolving digital economy.

As such this session provides opportunity to learn, share experience and information, and to address governance limitations, bottlenecks and huddles militating against the attainment of higher access and uptake of the Internet. It also serve as a call to action on what needs to be done to unlock the digital potential of the DLDC. The workshop further provides important information and linkages that engender the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: The format of the session would be in form of a town hall in an auditorium.

Description: This workshop is being facilitated by the Africa ICT Alliance, a private sector led alliance of ICT Associations, Multinational Corporations, Companies, Organisations and individuals in the ICT sector in Africa.

Our workshop would be presented in a town hall format in order to foster the maximum attendees participation, where our team of experts bring a wealth of knowledge, experience, and diversity to the discussion, with speakers from business, government, civil society & academia.

The workshop will be opened by one of our moderators who will set the scene and then address each of the policy questions to the speakers and the attendees (on site and remote). Each speaker will be given 3 minutes to present their intervention on each of the two policy questions, one policy question at a time, with the workshop participants being given 20 minutes (per policy question) to bring forward their contributions to the dialogue.

The workshop will explore the digital potential of Developing and Least Developed Countries (DLDC). It will take stock of continental directives and how these have translated into national and regional policy and regulations. It will seek to understand if Africa is on the right track, what Africa is doing right, or doing wrong, and what it can learn from the successes of other countries and contents. It will try to get an understanding of what is good and what is bad for Africa and explore its successes and failures. It will discuss the key challenges and explore why Africa has yet to bridge its digital divide.

The workshop will be interactive with maximum audience participation.

Remote participation supported and actively encouraged.

Further, AfICTA members institutions will promote and host remote connections to the session from their respective countries.

Expected Outcomes:

- a. Contribution toward the establishment of an Africa Information Hub
- b. Foundation discussion area for 2019 AU/AfICTA ICT summit
- c. Suggestions for enhancing and consolidating DLDC capacity and capability development program
- d. Workshop report with recommendations that will be submitted to the IGF Secretariat
- e. Policy based knowledge sharing, awareness and capacity building of the participants

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop shall be presented in a Town Hall format, affording the on premise and remote participants maximum participation, further AfICTA will be coordinating in country active remote participation via its member networks.

Online Participation:

AfICTA will engage its outreach of in country partners to host on-line participation for their constituents.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #301 Constructing IoT Network : Connectivity Challenges

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Digital Divide

Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Lisa Nyamadzawo, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: BIRARDA CARINA, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Yang Yang, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?

How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

Relevance to Theme: The different degree of technology development leads to digital inclusion among different countries. IoT technology has rapid development in some western countries and Asian countries, which may leave little room for other interest and perspectives. However, as a new technology, there are still opportunities for other countries to catch up with the development steps. We will discuss how to decrease the gap between countries and regions upon IoT development and lead IoT technology development with the input of global perspectives and diversity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session keeps to the theme of IGF 2019: "Digital Inclusion". It has particular relevance for the following Internet Governance (IG) issues:

The governance of infrastructure – An IoT system starts from the level where a single object is identified using a unique identifier to have Internet connectivity. On the one hand, it is developed in the adoption and integration of wireless network technologies, wireless sensor networks, RFID tags, as well as actuating nodes. On the other hand, it is also vital that the technology development of different vertical industry to connect to IoT platform.

The governance of digital inclusion and multi-stakeholder – IoT technology has rapid development in some western countries and Asian countries, which may leave little room for other interest and perspectives. However, as a new technology, there are still opportunities for other countries to catch up with the development steps. We will discuss how to decrease the gap between countries and regions upon IoT

development and lead IoT technology development with the input of global perspectives and diversity.

Tag 1: Internet of Things

Tag 2: Connectivity Challenges

Tag 3: Digital divide

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: In the post-PC era, smartphones and other wireless handheld devices are changing our environment, making it more interactive, adaptive and informative. Termed as Internet of Things (IoT) evolving into Internet of Everything, the new ecosystem combines wireless sensor networks, cloud computing, analytical data, interactive technologies, as well as smart devices. However, Internet of Things haven't achieved Internet of Everything because the IoT applications are isolated from each other. There are deep gaps between different IoT application fields. How to build the bridge across these deep gaps? IoT technology is developed in the adoption and integration of wireless network technologies, wireless sensor networks, RFID tags, as well as actuating nodes. How to guarantee the equal development of infrastructure among countries? Due to the unbalanced development of IoT in different countries and regions, will it enlarge the gaps or are there any chances to decrease the digital divide among different age groups, gender groups, marginalized groups and so on?

We had cooperation with Finland National Technology Study Center and participated various Expo of Internet of things, such as Mobile World Congress (MWC) and IoT Solution World Congress (IoT SWC) hosted in Spain. These efforts encouraged the application of the IoT in different industries. We weakened the isolation of various applications through technology communication and integration. We are also committed to promoting standards for IoT communications and various ends, which greatly regulates and guarantees cyber security in the field of IoT.

In the context of the rapid development of IoT technology, we organized several seminars for foreign officials to introduce the experience of IoT development and governance in China. Officials from the Niger attended the seminar on Oct 23rd 2018 as well as the officials from South and Southeast Asia attended the seminar on Oct 27th 2018. After that, we gave lessons for groups from 26 developing countries about data collection and analysis. Through such seminars, we efforted to reduce the imbalance of technological developments caused by different economic and cultural backgrounds in countries and regions, while ensuring the fairness and equality of access to technology and cyber resources.

The roundtable session in this year will be conducted by China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), and attended by experts from industry players, academia, and end-user community for EU, Asia, and Latin American and Caribbean. We would then like to invite responses and feedbacks to our session, moderate an interactive and constructive discussion about possible next steps and potential collaborations, and work towards a mapping of the issues raised during this roundtable.

Expected Outcomes: After this session, we expect we can figure out the difficulties in developing and studying the inter-connectivity between IoT end-use applications in developed and developing countries respectively. We also expect that it can be realized in collecting solutions of overcoming technologies difficulties in breaking the isolation of IoT end applications from experts and attendees. Finally, we wish it would receive a proactive respond about the appeal of fairness of seeking for developing by cyber access regardless genders, wealth status, race, regions and etc.. We sincerely hope our efforts would support and facilitate the promotion of internet governance in this world.

Discussion Facilitation:

Ms. Lisa Nyamadzawo will highlight her attention on the problem of IoT connectivity occurred in the developing countries and in developed countries; Prof. Yang will present his perspective on the how to overcome the technology difficulties of IoT connectivity, breaking the isolation of IoT applications to facilitate infrastructure construction, particularly for those in the third world countries; and Ms. Carina will give a thought on the equal opportunities of access to cyber to seek for development regardless of different genders, wealth status, race, regions and etc..

The moderator will use significant experience in triggering proactive discussion.

Firstly, the session will be opened by a welcome of all the participants, including the topic introduction (10 minutes)

Speakers deliver their presentation respectively. (30 minutes).

After each presentation, the moderator will guide online participants and on-side attendees to get involvement of a quick Q&A session. (45 minutes)

The last five minutes, the moderator will wrap up the discussion by summarizing the consensus of the roundtable dialogue and pointing out the challenges we are confronting. (5 minutes)

Online Participation:

It is a pleasure to have the online participation access. Remote attendees will be involved in this session by a facilitated dialogue. Our online moderator will raise dialogues during the whole session and remote attendees will have separate queue and be entitled to raise questions by microphones after each presentation (We will present for 30mins for amongst 3 of us and leave 20 mins for the part of question and answer for both on-site and remote attendees after each speech). We value each question raised by attendees and all of them will be answered carefully.

We will also have a well thought by technological support for managing the interface between remote attendees and onsite attendees, to facilitate a collaborative session.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #303 NetMundial+5: lessons and new approaches for internet policy

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Inclusive Governance

local governance

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Carlos Affonso de Souza, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Lisa Garcia, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: KS Park, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can we advance the Netmundial principles (openness, inclusiveness, transparency, human rights) in the current governance structures of the internet?

How those principles can be discussed theoretically/systemically as well as very practically in terms of concrete opportunities stakeholders can organize around?

What best practices and lessons did we learn during the netmundial process that we would like to see/advance today?

How can collaborative governance models improve access to equitable opportunities in the digital age?

Relevance to Theme: In April 2014 São Paulo hosted the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance (NETmundial), an event that convened a large number of global actors to produce a consensus statement on internet governance principles and a roadmap for the future evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem.

Five years later, debates around internet governance models that could preserve an open, safe and interconnected Internet remain urgent and experiences such as the Netmundial meeting can bring some light into the recent internet policy challenges we are facing.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Multistakeholder NetMundial conference gathered a large number of global actors and produced a Universal Declaration on Internet Governance Principles and an Internet Governance Roadmap. This Workshop will resume the main debates that took place during the meeting and will follow up on how the Declaration of Principles have been implemented since its adoption in 2014. In addition to that, participants will discuss the lessons learnt from this process and how those lessons can inspire new approaches for internet public policy making.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The panel will follow the multistakeholder model, being composed of 4 members from diverse backgrounds and sectors, as well as the moderator and the rapporteur. The discussion will be guided by two central questions and each participant will have the same speaking time slots during the two blocks. Afterwards, there will be open time for audience questions and interaction with the speakers. The session will close with the note taker reviewing the substantive arguments, insights and agreements found during the session.

Outline agenda (subject to change):

Intro by moderator: Juliana Nolasco (GOOGLE) Confirmed

Professor KS Park Confirmed

Anriette Esterhuysen (Invited-TBC)

Carlos Affonso Pereira Souza (ITS-RIO) Confirmed

Wolfram Von heynitz (German Federal Foreign Office) Confirmed

Audience Q&A (25 mins)

Final remarks (10 minutes)

We are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary.

Expected Outcomes: Dissemination of models that could guide internet policies in the future.

Share the speaker's' experiences and visions about the Netmundial Meeting, recovering its history, and highlighting the greatest challenges for its implementation in the Country.

Participants understand how internet governance institutions could strive toward improved transparency and civic participation.

Debate how collaborative models can improve access to equitable opportunities in the digital age.

Discussion Facilitation:

we will have a dedicate slot for questions that were sent to the online moderator.

Online Participation:

TBC

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #304 Accessible ICT in education & employment

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Design for Inclusion

Digital Divide

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jorge Manhique, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Nidhi Goyal, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Patrick Ojok, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Vashkar Bhattacharjee, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Peter Crosbie, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the societal and cultural factors that become barriers in accessing education and employment for people with disability?
2. How do we ensure that physical accessibility to schools, universities and places of employment is linked with digital accessibility for people with disability?
3. Do user interfaces and websites help or hamper people with disability in improving their productivity in education and employment?
4. What is the way forward to remove the barriers in education and employment of people with disability?
5. How can the global south influence ICT accessibility standards?

Relevance to Theme: Accessibility for people with disability is fundamental to digital inclusion. Improved educational and employment opportunities are needed for equal participation of persons with disability in society. People with disability are, according to WHO, about 1.5 billion or 15% of the world's population.

With technology being an integral part of education and employment, this roundtable is highly relevant to the theme of digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Education and employment are fundamental rights as outlined in Articles 23 and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It enhances a human being's sense of worth and belonging in society and contributes to the individual's and a community's social capital.

International instruments such as SDGs and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (UNCRPD) promote the accessibility of educational and employment opportunities for people with disability. The UNCRPD's Article 9 on ICT accessibility and W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines are clearly relevant to Internet Governance.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The roundtable will stimulate a wide-ranging discussion on addressing critical policy questions. The roundtable topic will be introduced and explained to set the scene. Speakers will be introduced and will give short opening statements of around two minutes each. The moderator will then lead the discussion

based on the policy questions. The moderator will encourage participants to give case studies and examples to illustrate policy points.

For example, as students, accessibility or rather inaccessibility of online learning platforms is an issue that people with disability have to face. Some workplaces increasingly make use of online forums for performance, communication and collaboration for employees. The inaccessibility of these forums is creating a new set of problems for persons with disability.

When accessibility is considered as part of mainstream design considerations, it benefits many groups in many different situations. This is referred to as universal or inclusive design.

The roundtable will have a strong focus on issues in the global south. The discussion will be framed in terms of how accessibility and universal design of technologies are addressed in policy and legislation in the global south and will also offer practical examples of accessibility issues for staff and students in Ugandan public universities.

Understanding the practicalities of accessibility helps to focus policy debate. The roundtable will include a discussion of how books are made available on the open source DAISY platform to provide accessible learning materials for students with vision impairment.

Once all the policy questions have been addressed, the moderator will summarise the main discussion points especially in terms of moving forwards with key strategies to improve digital accessibility to education and employment for people with disability. The roundtable will conclude with closing remarks.

Agenda

Roll call of all participants, onsite and remote - 10 minutes

Introduction and scene-setting – 10 minutes

Opening statements by speakers – 10 minutes

Guided discussion and debate based on policy questions - 45 minutes

Summary of discussion – 10 minutes

Closing remarks – 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: The expected robust discussion in the roundtable should lead to a number of strategies to guide further policy discussions in removing barriers to accessing education and employment for people with disability. This will be documented and further discussed in forthcoming DCAD meetings.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator of the workshop will at the beginning take a roll call of all the participants and their affiliations, so that the moderator can call on individuals to comment on subjects pertaining to their interest. This is especially useful as the moderator is blind.

Online Participation:

The workshop will use the ITU Guidelines for supporting remote participation in meetings for all (<http://www.itu.int/pub/T-TUT-FSTP-2015-ACC>). The moderator will have the full list of remote participants and their affiliations. Should there be persons who are blind participating remotely who cannot access directly the remote participation tool, because they are not able to access the 'hand-raising' mechanism with their screen reader, they will be recognised by the online moderator during the discussion session so that they are able to make comments directly.

Online Participation:

The main proposer participated in the 2018 remote hub and moderator webinar that assisted in better understanding the online participation processes. Judith Hellerstein, the online moderator is experienced in this role and has strong capacity to ensure that any remote participants will given every opportunity to participate in the discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #306 50 Years of Internet: Historic Insights & Global Commitment

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Commons

Community Networks

Digital Divide

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Louis [POUZIN](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Kilnam Chon](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Mary Uduma](#), Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What insight does the 50-year history of the Internet provide for today's internet governance ?
2. What does the internet's original aspiration afford to reflect the currently excessive commercialization, politicization and fragmentation of the network?
3. what can OHI(oral history of internet) bring to understand the evolution of internet?

Relevance to Theme: Digital inclusion is an important part of whole internet ecology.They share the common internet spirit. OHI can discover the hidden ethos of digital inclusion and provide weapon to criticize the dominant commercialization and militarization of internet.

Digital inclusion is not just an ideal concept, it must be rooted in the specific historical reality. Existing studies and discussions focus either on the normative level or on specific measures. Historical perspectives are absent on the issue of digital inclusion. The accelerated digital revolution is eroding people's sense of history, which makes us become the presentism.OHI can help us to rebuild our sense of history and provide effective solution to digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This forum have two keywords:history and global commitment, which are closely linked to internet governance.It is carried out in specific time and space and there is path dependence.If we ignore its history, it is difficult to understand internet governance . and without a global common commitment, the current challenges of over-commercialization and security in network governance are difficult to achieve.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Today's Internet may have begun to enter a new turning point. Geopolitics has begun to intervene forcefully in the healthy development of the Internet. The data of hundreds of millions of netizens are abused because of commercialization. If the countries of the world can not cooperate closely and an effective global network governance mechanism can not be established, the negative impact of Internet release may become more and more out of control. Not only false news, network security and cyber crime, but also the growing power of super-network platforms.

The purpose of this forum is to pay tribute to the people who have made outstanding contributions to the global Internet over the past 50 years and let history tell us the way forward. This forum is dedicated to the memory of the Internet pioneers who have left us. Bringing together the representative fathers and pioneers of the Internet from all continents in the world, this systematically reviews the 50-year development of the Internet from 1969 to 2019, summarizes the valuable experience of network governance, and comments on the main achievements and lessons learned. Especially through the memories of the pioneers, this paper systematically summarizes the origin and evolution of the multi-stakeholder model. Combined with the different development process, development path and development mode of each continent, it will provide valuable reference and Enlightenment for the development of Internet today and the next 50 years.

Expected Outcomes: –Promoting an initiative about the cooperation between humanist and technician in digital field.

–Building an informal network among different fields.

–Form relevant suggestions: defining internet spirit etc.

Discussion Facilitation:

we have reserved a 30-minute question-and-answer session to deepen the dialogue.

Online Participation:

We will use the facebook, youtube ,twitter, to collect related questions and attract more audience to listen the internet pioneers' stories.

Proposed Additional Tools: we will use WeChat, live broadcast platform, tiktok etc to attract the youth participate in this session.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #308 Sustainability of NRIs: Strategy for Future IGF

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

Inclusive Governance

local governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Anri van der Spuy, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Desiree Miloshevic, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Amrita Choudhury, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Tracy Hackshaw, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: Ali AlMeshal, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 6: Tatiana Tropina, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? How NRIs contribute to the Internet Governance process for the sustainable Internet Governance Forum ? What could be the sustainable model of NRIs that make the scope of the IGF further significant?

Relevance to Theme: Digital Inclusion is the main theme of the time. Unless and until we make inclusive Internet, we can not grow together. The workshop is to enhance local engagement on design, development and the execution of the local IGF. It is obvious that when a policy and technology both developed through inclusive and multi stakeholder approach, the outcome will be inclusive and will be for all.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The workshop is itself on the future of Internet Governance. There is growing concern of the maintaining the multi stakeholder model of the Internet Governance. It is further important that the NRIs should grow further and strengthen. We need to enhance the regional and local IGF and the session was also dedicated to the sustainability of the NRIs.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: National and Regional IGFs (NRIs) are self-organized group and emerged as the significant pillar for the global Internet governance discourse in recent past. This movement has been developed rapidly specially after 2010. By now, there are 17 Regional and 81 National IGF recognized by IGF Secretariat.

Caribbean thought about beyond UN IGF and started own initiative from very early time. In 2005, Markus Kummer, one of past co-chair of MAG of UN IGF and veteran IGF leader, recalls that the first regional IGF to emerge was the Caribbean IGF, driven by the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU), but without any linkages to the IGF Secretariat or the global IGF at that time (GIS Watch 2017). Though the Caribbean IGF started a long ago in 2005, it took long for establishing a national IGF in the region. In 2011, the first national IGF in Latin American & Caribbean region was held in Brazil, though there was already the existence of the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee.

In Europe, the United Kingdom (UK) was the first country to promote a national IGF. Nominet, UK ccTLD operator co organized the first UK IGF in 2007 and successfully running. At the 2008 annual global IGF meeting in Hyderabad, India, there was a workshop devoted to NRIs, with participants from Senegal, Kuwait, Italy, the UK, Germany, France, the Council of Europe, Brazil and Kenya. This initiative led emergence of more regional and national IGF. Subsequently, EuroDIG was established in 2008. Now, in Europe there is another sub regional initiative called South Eastern European Dialogue on Internet Governance (SEEDIG) that was established in 2015 year. This sub regional initiative spans South Eastern Europe and the neighboring area. Now there are total ... national IGF recognized by the IGF Secretariat.

In Africa, there are five sub regional initiatives and the East Africa Internet Governance Forum (EAIGF) was the first sub regional IGF held in Africa (2008). West African IGF and Central African IGF were started in 2009 and the Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF) was started in the year 2011. Finally, the Internet Governance Forum was established at African level was in the year 2012 as the African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF) 2012 in Cairo, Egypt. African Union hosts the Secretariat.

The IGF was started in the Asia Pacific in 2010. The first event was held in Hong Kong in the month of June. Since then, APriGF was successfully completed its 9 editions and 10th edition is happening in Russia in July 2019. This is a unique initiative that spans from Pacific Islands, Australia and Russia. It also spans from Korea, Japan to Sri Lanka and Maldives, a very wide and diverse community.

The Arab world witnessed a wave of Internet during so called "Arab Spring". Though the Arab World had already hosted UN IGF, it took a time to start regional IG initiative. The Arab Internet Governance Forum (Arab IGF) was established under the joint umbrella of the League of Arab States (LAS), and United Nations Economic Commission (ESCWA) in the year of 2012 and it was held in Kuwait.

Though, there is a growing trend of establishing regional, sub regional and national IGF's, the sustainability and effectiveness of NRIs are still matter of concern. There are many regional and national IGF who started the forum with much expectation; they could not continue the initiative. Commonwealth IGF, Persian IGF do not exist. For example, in India, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeITY) constituted the MSG for an Indian Internet Governance Forum (IIGF), India had never any IGF. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, Sri Lankan IGF was started with much expectation; it was not happened in the subsequent year 2017 and 2018. APC reports states that Southern African IGF was not held in the year 2016 and 2017.

There are various challenges to the sustainability of the regional and national IGFs. One of major challenge is availability of the sustainable funding. National and Regional Initiatives are of voluntary nature. There is the practice of no fee or extremely nominal fee for the participation and there is discouraging practice of highlighting or showcasing the advertisement of the sponsors. In such case there are very less interest of the sponsors. In another word, this is not much. In many cases, national and regional initiatives are dominated by civil society who depends on others funding. In such case, there is possible gap of links with the private sector. In such case, the sustainability is a major challenge. In the year 2017, the Australian ccTLD operator, Dot Au Domain Administration Ltd was supposed to host APriGF later on it was canceled and organized in Bangkok, Thailand. There was lack of understanding or communication among the stakeholders or the funding is the issue for cancelation of the event.

Secondly, there are different model of leadership in NRIs. Some of NRIs are officially taken up and having formal structure of some of national IG are dictated by the government where some of NRI is dominated by civil society and not represented the government stakeholders. Probably one of the most pressing challenges for these initiatives is their impact on the wider policy-making environment, both at the national but also at the international level (GISWatch 2017). While most stakeholders involved in the organization of these initiatives are aware of the difficulties in tracing a direct linkage between a national IGF and a policy outcome, there is pressure to show results.

The nature of single event model also gives less appeal to the stakeholders. If there is a perception that these events have no consequence in the policy-making process or in the ecosystem more generally, the incentives for participation tend to decrease. Some of regional initiatives are isolated with the state recognition. For example, APriGF do not have linkage with member state governments. APriGF is governed by a group of MSG members that constituted by mere expression of interest. It does not matter s/he can contribute is examined. This kind of governing structure may not work always work. It is also reflected that there is very low presence of government stakeholder in APriGF, probably because is this. Similarly, the country level coordination does not exist in such regional initiatives. Some other major issues that may effect sustainability are inclusion, awareness/literacy, geographic representation and Internet penetration.

In the year 2016 and 2018, there was no SAIGF meeting. This is largely due to the lack of sustainable funding for the forum and may in part be aggravated by the lack of strong links with the private sector.

In this workshop, we will be discussing the various issues faced by NRIs in their development and continuity.

Expected Outcomes: The session will contribute for developing sustainable model for the NRIs. Specially following outcomes are expected:

1. Major NRIs participating the IGF will join the discussion and share their experience.
2. Participating NRIs will share the limitations and strength of the respective NRIs

3. Certain strategies or models be recommended to the IGF Secretariat and NRIs focal team as well as other NRIs for the developing sustainability of existing and prospective NRIs.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have a very diversified panel of Experts in the Panel. We have majority of woman in the Panel (Desiree, Anri, Tatiana and Amrita) and two Panelists are male (Tracy and Ali). All the geographical representation is also maintained, Anri represents African, Desiree represents, European, Tracy represents LAC and Amrita represents Asia, Ali represents Arab region and Tatiana represent the host country. The Moderator (Babu Ram Aryal) is from a developing country and supported by a women (Kamala Adhikari) on online moderation. Desiree and Ali are from business community where Amrita and Anri are from the civil society. Tracy is the Government stakeholder in the panel and Tatiana is acaemic. In aggregate it's a very diversified panel and the management.

The workshop shall start with the welcome note and introduction with highlight of the discussion by onsite Moderator Mr. Babu Ram Aryal. The Proposed Moderator itself is the vice chair of the APrIGF as well as the architect and founding vice chair of Nepal IGF will share his experience too before kicking off the discussion (5 Mins). After the introduction he will give individual speaking slot to the Panel Speaker (5 Mins each). This will take around 30 minutes. After first round of discussion, there will be 3 mins each moderated interaction (total 20 mins) and 30 minutes will be given for floor discussion. Final 5 minutes will be taken for summarise of the discussion.

Individual speaking slots are utilized as follows:

Tracy Hacksaw (Male), the Director of TT MAG and a representative of Caribbean and Latin America (GRULAC) will start the discussion. He has long experience of predicating at IGF and organizing local IGFs. He will bring the historical perspectives and the sustainability experience of regional IGF.

Anri van der Spuy (Female), a representative of SASIG who has significant research on IGF and multi stakeholder model when she was commissioned by the IGF Secretariat and the UNESSCO. She will be bringing the African experience that has unique practice of 5 sub-regional IGF and a African Level of Experience. Anri will also bring the experience of the IGF Secretariat and UNESCO where she significantly contributed in the research of on the multi-stakeholder model and IGF process.

Desiree Miloshevic (Female), the MSG member of UK IGF will have success story of one of longest serving national IGF. It will be interesting for others how to develop a sustainable model of national IGF. As she is also board of trustee, she can share the experience of of supporting various national and regional IGFs by ISOC.

Amrita Choudhury (Female), the Director of CCOAI, an India based organization significantly contributes in IG knowledge sharing, will present the Indian case studies on national IGF. Though India hosted IGF as early as in 2008, still lacking the national IGF. Government of India constituted a MSG in 2013, but it never happen. She will sharing the insight of the story, why India is lagging in IGF. She will also be sharing the her experience from APrIGF perspective.

Ali Almashel (Male): Ali, is the Board Member of Arab Multi Stakeholder Advisory Group and also the Vice Chair of APRALO. He brings the experience of the Arab world, which is considered one of tough region from Internet Freedom.

Dr. Tatian Tropina: Dr. Tropina is a senior researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International (Germany). She is closely engaged in IGF process, global, regional and local. She will bring the local experience of German IGF to the discourse.

Online Participation:

We are continuously working in the area of IG activities. For example, we are participating at Asia Pacific School on Internet Governance, Asia Pacific Internet Governance Forum, Nepal IGF and Nepal School on Internet Governance. We will promote all of our forums and share the workshop and request them to participate.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #311 Digital Health Information in Global South: is access enough?

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion

Digital Literacy

Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sarbani Banerjee Belur, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Christine Holst, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Josef Noll, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Flora Kajuna, Government, African Group

Speaker 5: Felix Sukums, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What factors should be addressed and improved when seeking to understand and tackle primary digital divide in Global South, especially in regards to Digital health?
2. Beside the technological infrastructure and the access, what other factors should be considered in promotion of digital health information in Global South?
3. How to better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities? The relevance of non-formal education.
4. What initiatives and tools should be developed for ensuring digital literacy and digital health information for vulnerable groups in the society?
5. What current best practice the participants on the panel, on Digital Health, can share with the audience?

Relevance to Theme: The topics and questions that will be addressed at the session are related to the UN's Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, especially SDG9, the approach for the examination of the social dimension of new technologies in overcoming digital divide, and other sustainable solutions for the best practices in digital inclusion related to digital health information in Global South. By reaching its objectives, the session will create a solid and deep understanding on the effects of digital inclusion in all its facets and provides a value from the multinational perspective.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The roundtable discussion will directly address SDG 3, 4, and 9.C "Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020" by providing free access to information for all. Internet light supports the UNOG work on human rights in the digital world.

Also, there is the need to have an open spirit of digital collaboration among the stakeholders and sound organizational structure to foster the collaboration on the international level. A close collaboration with local

people and stakeholders is needed to accelerate digital development in the Global South especially in regards to digital health information and digital health policies.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Increasing the digital literacy is one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (4.4). Its achievement requires a definition and associated measurement to monitor progress. However, as noted by UNESCO (2018), the specific digital literacy competencies and proficiency levels valued by adults, depend largely on their specific country and economic sector contexts. This view will be reflected in regards to digital health information and literacy in Global South.

After brief introduction of the session by the moderator, we will address the issues and stated policy questions. The participants will be asked to address problems that influence the lack of digital literacy in regards to digital health information. We seek to find out, beside the technological infrastructure and the access, what other factors should be considered in promotion of digital health information literacy in Global South. Since some participants come from the Ministries and governmental institutions, we will discuss how to better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities. And whether the non-formal education plays a relevant role. The participants will share the current best praxis on Digital Health and digital literacy, as we will ask the audience and online participants to interact as well. We will discuss the best practice implemented and conducted in the Global South in various country contexts from governmental efforts in India, to projects in Kenya, Tanzania, as the participants in this session come from. We will examine and highlight projects and initiatives conducted on the use of digital technologies by low-literacy people, and how digital initiatives and programs could help them overcome their limitations.

Also, we will address the issues on digital health inclusion in Global South in situations where though finances are available, there is very little cost-benefit analysis of an action. From our knowledge, the installation of an "Information spot" per village with free access to information (text, pictures) and local video is a minor investment (~300 Euro), given the connectivity to the village. Another example of a lacking framework is related to digital literacy and the lack of education, including the ability to comprehend, Voice and video important than text based information delivery in local language and locally relevant content. All in all, the challenges, which the stakeholder face, are often related to the lack of the strategic approach and programmes, resulting in singularly actions rather than integrated approaches, and in the session we will discuss the methodology and practical outcomes recommendations.

We want to conclude the roundtable session on reflecting and recommendation on what initiatives and tools should be developed for ensuring digital literacy and digital health information for vulnerable groups and the society in general.

Through setting up the thematic questions, in a semi-structured manner, the participants would discuss and bring the value into the discussion. Also, we will be open for incoming comments and questions coming from digital media channels and social networks.

Expected Outcomes: The immediate outcome of the session is to bring everyone related to the theme to the discussion table, ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in the decision-making processes, and providing the multinational perspective and best practices from Sub-Saharan Africa, India, and Europe. Beside this, the session will enable the better understanding of digital health information literacy and raise awareness in its relevance in digital inclusion processes on a global level. Finally, discussion and the conclusions from the session will contribute to the international community of stakeholders and digital inclusion policy makers and practitioners, that will further on lead to a stronger economy and enhanced economic development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunity for all.

Discussion Facilitation:

Through setting up the thematic questions, in a semi-structured manner, the participants would discuss and bring the value into the discussion. Also, we will be open for incoming comments and questions coming from digital media channels and social networks.

Online Participation:

We plan to use social media channels, mostly Twitter and Facebook, with the hashtag of IGF and the local session hashtag to engage and participate with the audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #315 Youth in IG for Internet ethics & digital inclusion

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach](#)

[Inclusive Governance](#)

[Outreach](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 6: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [Edmon Chung](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Joy Wathagi Ndungu](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Jaewon Son](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Elisabeth Schauermann](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Elliott Mann](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Youth participation & engagement

- How can youth-driven initiatives advocate for the rights and opportunities of disadvantaged youth hailing from different communities in Internet Governance, and create an environment in which young people can engage actively in the IG processes?
- What are the tools needed for youth-driven IG initiatives to empower people with disabilities and marginalised societies in order to engage and promote youth participation in IG?
- What are the main/most common factors leading to low engagement of youth in IG and how can we tackle this problem so that improvements can be made to ensure better participation in the future?
- What are the challenges for youth initiatives when facilitating youth participation in the IG process?
- How can the government help facilitate youth engagement and participation in the IG process?

2. Internet Ethics & policies

- How can including youth from all backgrounds (young women, youth with disabilities, underserved

societies, other marginalised groups) in IG help contribute to the development process of Internet ethics and policies?

- What is the role of youth participation in IG processes to different stakeholder groups in developing Internet ethics and policies?

3. Digital Inclusion

- How do different stakeholder groups engaged in the IG process encourage youth participation so as to achieve digital inclusion?

- Digital resilience: What role can policies and best practices play in creating a cyber environment which helps to promote positive digital citizenship, and cyber wellness among young Internet users

Relevance to Theme: Digital inclusion is about having the right access, skills, motivation, and trust to confidently go online. Youth-led organisations have contributed a lot in reducing global inequality by enabling digital inclusion for youth from underserved and underprivileged communities. For example, several 'Digital Academies' has been established by youth groups to provide students, primarily from the urban poor and rural settings with an early head start into 21st century skills – coding, programming, entrepreneurial and creative skills, which would prepare them for a digital future. As an example, in 2017 a group of youths launched EDDY, a sign language mobile app for the deaf community in Malaysia and anyone looking to learn the Malaysian Sign Language. It is designed as an education aide for classrooms across Asia, and also as a communications tool that is able to translate sign language on-the-go. Youth-led groups have also worked with organisations such as the National Cancer Society Malaysia (NCSM), to create a virtual resource and support mobile app known as Stronger than Cancer which facilitates quicker, reliable and trustworthy sharing of information related to cancer in hope to empower patients, caregivers, hospitalised children, family and friends affected. All these initiatives are consistent with the UN's sustainability efforts in reducing the digital gap that exists between societies by enhancing economic development, facilitating communication, and making future skills learning opportunities inclusive to all.

The key to digital inclusion is engagement and awareness of youth in underrepresented regions around the world. As more and more youth get connected to the internet, engage in internet communities and work in industries where the internet is key, it is crucial to get those same people engaged in the Internet governance process. This session will seek to explain, explore and discuss various methods of getting youth engaged in the Internet governance process through the experiences of the speakers as well as an open discussion format so we can hear the perspectives of other regions. We will also explore how this can lead to improved outcomes in internet ethics through general awareness and education programs.

This focus on internet ethics is key to digital inclusion. The use of the internet by any individual or community must be underpinned by a foundation of ethical conduct which determines how they interact with technology. Internet governance is a grand way for this foundation to develop. By interacting with others of different cultures, races, and experiences, youths develop an ethical understanding of the internet as a global connector which binds us all. As a result, it is key to develop programs which will keep youth engaged in the internet governance process; allow them to build that ethical foundation and help promote digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: "Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector, and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet."

Internet Governance is a process which must reflect as much as possible the people who use the internet itself. With the rapid development in communications and internet connectivity, and with youth making up an ever-increasing proportion of the population, youth is a crucial part of the Internet Governance equation. Despite this, many initiatives to get youth involved in Internet Governance have failed to gain mass traction across this diverse demographic. This panel will discuss the various methods of engagement and explore how they may lead to improved outcomes in internet ethics and digital inclusion. The discussion in this session will provide insights into internet governance development in the regions and assist those who want to run programmes in the future, which eventually help contribute to the development of Internet ethics and policies for digital inclusion.

The organisers recognise the many improved outcomes in internet governance associated with increased youth involvement. Beyond simply reflecting those who use the Internet, further engaging youth equips those who will enter internet-based careers with knowledge about internet governance and how to contribute throughout their lives. In this manner, the aim of this workshop in discussing, proliferating and cross-pollinating youth internet governance initiatives strikes at the very core of enhancing internet governance both in the present moment and in the future.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Since the proposed session will be held in a round table format, speakers are only expected to highlight the topics with some examples based on their experiences to spark and facilitate the discussion. Following this, further participation will be invited from the open floor to exchange insights and experiences regarding youth engagement on IG, how youth participation contribute to Internet ethics and policies, and how to achieve digital inclusion.

1. Introduction: 15 mins

The moderator(s) will start the session with the introduction of the work and activities of youth initiatives in the Asia Pacific region. To allow exchange of ideas and insights between and among regions, the moderator(s) will invite youth leaders from different regions, e.g. African group and European group, to specifically talk about the context of youth engagement in IG in their regions. The floor will be opened to seek clarification questions about the youth initiatives and their works, in order to encourage the audience to think about how the youth initiatives contribute in building youth's awareness and capacity, and contributing to the Internet ethics and policies for digital inclusion.

2. Round Table Discussion: 30 mins

The moderator(s) will then invite speakers from different stakeholder groups, including technical community, the private sector, government/ intergovernmental organization, and civil society, to share their opinions and views on the importance of youth engagement and participation in IG process, and how youth's advocacy contributes to policy change. Sharing from each speaker will be set to 2-3 minutes. The discussion will then be continued into a round table discussion based on and focused on the cases and examples shared by the speakers. To facilitate a robust discussion, speakers from different stakeholder groups, geographical region, and gender will be engaged to share their points of view from different perspectives.

3. Open Floor Discussion: 30 mins

To further expand and deepen the discussion, the floor will be opened for comments, questions, and suggestions for further actions of different communities and stakeholder groups. By setting up an open-floor discussion, it allows and empowers attendees to advocate their opinions and points of view of the communities they are representing. This session is expected to be dynamic and interactive, which the moderator(s) will queue up the audience and speakers for questions, responses or comments upon requests. Discussion will also be sought from remote participants, who will be welcome to engage and be involved in the open floor discussion.

4. Action & Output: 15 mins

Based on the collective experiences in the session, the moderator(s) will summarize the discussions in the previous section and move forward to explore any potential actions, activities or collaborations for regional youth initiatives and other stakeholder groups. These future ideas will aim to enhance and encourage higher youth participation and engagement in IG process, proliferating Internet ethics and policies from the youth perspectives for digital inclusion. The suggested action items, activities, collaborations, the case sharing(s) from the discussion, and any public comments will be the output for the report of the session.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will provide participants with an overview of current youth internet governance initiatives, current levels of engagement and perspectives from regions around the world. It is hoped that participants will conclude the workshop more knowledgeable about the different initiatives active in the world with the potential for cross-pollination and networking with other participants. This workshop will also demonstrate the link between youth engagement in Internet Governance and improved

outcomes in internet ethics and digital inclusion. From this, it is hoped that this session can act as a springboard for further work to be done in this space.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers will facilitate participation by leveraging the round-table nature of the session and dedicating time for discussion during the session. A key part of the session is the sharing of ideas and proposals for initiatives to get youth engaged in Internet Governance and this will be achieved through a round-table discussion. The organizers are experienced in facilitating discussions in their own local communities and thus will endeavour to ensure that all perspectives are heard and discussed.

Online Participation:

The organisers of this workshop will primarily use the official online participation tool to engage remote participants, particularly those from regions outside Europe and in the global south. As a discussion-style session, the organisers welcome the opportunity to solicit the opinions of remote participants and will endeavour to share and discuss those views with physical participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: The organisers of this workshop will also use one video presentation and social media hashtag on Twitter to engage both the on-site and remote participants digitally. By using these tools, organisers expect to create influences beyond the workshop and expect the opinions, the situation of the workshop and any information and updates related to this workshop can be shared, expressed and reflected online freely.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2019 WS #317 Going digital: Reinventing education and skill development

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion

Digital skills

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Joash Moitui, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Mercy Sumbi, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Renata Aquino Ribeiro, ,

Speaker 5: Royden Thato Mfikwe, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How do we ensure that every citizen develops the necessary skills to remain active and included in an increasingly digital society?
2. What are we doing around technology to prepare educators? Is enough being done to develop technology in such a way that it can be used in an educational context?
3. Could digital transformation exacerbate labour market inequalities between regions, as the exposure to this transformation varies significantly from one region to another?
4. Are there examples of case studies, best practices, challenges and lessons learnt on digital technical skills, digital learning and what strategies were deployed?

Relevance to Theme: As digital skills become increasingly needed for the jobs of the future, the growing availability of ICT and technology in the workplace also means that employers seek a workforce with additional aptitudes.

Moreover, succeeding in the digital world also requires a wider set of 'digital navigation skills', which include finding information, prioritising information requirements, and assessing the quality and reliability of information. These skills will be increasingly important in the labour market of the future and, more generally, for inclusion and participation in society. It is crucial to ensure equal opportunities for all to acquire these skills, without which those who do not have either the relevant skills or access to technology are at risk of being excluded from society (social exclusion).

Education has a crucial role to play in achieving digital, social and labour market inclusion. However, is education preparing today's young people for tomorrow's jobs using yesterday's tools? How can we make sure that we give today's children the tools they need to adapt to tomorrow's world? How can we make sure that education and technologies work in partnership, where education supports the acquisition of the skills required to use technologies and technologies support the teaching and learning process?

What is clear is that digital transformation is and continues to lead to a restructuring of the labour market and changing skills needs which, if not well-managed, could result in growing skills mismatch, structural unemployment and rising inequalities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The internet is a foundational driver of digital transformation as well as an enabler. Data analytics, data-driven innovation, and other data-intensive activities, including machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI), benefit from open and interconnected information systems and networks that enable efficient, flexible and cheap data flows among potentially unlimited actors. Enhancing access to data, through the internet, can maximise the social and economic value of data, provided that all stakeholders have sufficient evidence to assess the possible trade-offs of data utilisation.

Over the next decade, we'll see this pattern play out once more in the nascent Internet of Things (IoT). With an industry defined by "bringing physical things online," many IoT business models are predicated on improving efficiency by eliminating labour. We see companies connecting garbage cans to the internet to improve the efficiency of deploying waste collectors – which means we'll need fewer waste collectors. Drones are dramatically reducing the time it takes to survey a plot of land – which means we'll need fewer surveyors. Every industry that involves electronics or equipment can expect to be disrupted in this way over the next 10 years.

Mastering computer tools must go hand in hand with digital understanding including the internet. This contributes to making the learner "digitally competent", particularly in terms of information selection, personal data protection and the spirit of online creation and collaboration.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: Today, the world is at a critical point in the ongoing digital transformation. Technologies continue to develop rapidly and are combining novel and innovative ways, pushing digital transformation in new and often unpredictable directions. At the same time, the Internet cuts across national borders and

changes conventional notions of location, distance, and jurisdiction. One particular sphere affected by this transformation is education and skills development.

The digital world is increasingly penetrating the education and skills domain, with technology gradually being used to deliver education, knowledge and skills in new and innovative ways. This penetration is coupled with future changes to the mode and pattern of work, which are themselves affected by the current climate of economic uncertainty, as well as by political shifts. Given the increased use of fast-changing digital technologies in the workplace, new skills needs have emerged. The use of these technologies has contributed to transforming learning and skills development into a lifelong process.

Technology can be a powerful tool for transforming learning. It can help affirm and advance relationships between educators and students, reinvent our approaches to learning and collaboration, shrink long-standing equity and accessibility gaps, and adapt learning experiences to meet the needs of all learners.

Similarly, advances in Artificial Intelligence, digitalisation, ICTs are changing profoundly change the world of work. Most people now regularly use digital tools like touchscreens, computers or smartphones at work and many see their jobs change as a growing share of the tasks they undertake can be automated and production processes get redesigned and embedded in ICT infrastructures.

But for some members of society, such as 'digital natives', using technology is natural, but this is not necessarily the case for all. How do we ensure that every citizen develops the necessary skills to remain active and included in an increasingly digital society?

What is clear is that digital transformation is and continues to lead to a restructuring of the labour market and changing skills needs which, if not well-managed, could result in growing skills mismatch, structural unemployment and rising inequalities.

A digital transformation may also exacerbate inequalities between regions, as new jobs appear in places other than where they have been lost. Evidence from the United States shows that new industries have mainly appeared in urban locations that have a large share of high-skilled workers (Berger and Frey, 2015). Similarly, regions vary in their exposure to digital transformation, often depending on their industrial structure, and those most exposed to the adoption of robots have seen negative effects on employment and wages (Acemoglu and Restrepo, 2017)

In addition, we have to be cognizant of a new digital divide—the disparity between students who use technology to create, design, build, explore, and collaborate and those who simply use technology to consume media passively. On its own, access to connectivity and devices does not guarantee access to engaging educational experiences or quality education. Without thoughtful intervention and attention to the way technology is used for learning, the digital use divide could grow even as access to technology in schools increases.

Expected Outcomes: 1. Discussions on the flexible, forward-looking and integrated policy framework that cuts across policy silos is essential to ensuring a coherent and cohesive approach to fully realise the potential of digital transformation and address its challenges
2. Set a vision for the use of technology to enable learning such that leaders bring all stakeholder groups to the table, including students, educators, families, technology professionals, community groups, cultural institutions, and other interested parties.

Discussion Facilitation:

1. Use of moderators to ensure that workshops are interactive.
2. Impartiality of coordinators and encouraging input from participants in their group.
3. Keep discussions on time and remind participants to note down all their points.
4. Promote questions and comments to make the conversation richer.

Online Participation:

We shall effectively use the official online participation platform to ensure better flow of information can make stakeholders on all sides more empathetic towards competing viewpoints. Comments and posts will be moderated by online moderators and brought for discussion during the debate. This is useful in ensuring that we manage their ideas efficiently and make decisions based on real-time data.

Proposed Additional Tools: Zoom: provides exceptionally reliable quality, minimizing audio or video latency issues that you usually encounter with most video conferencing participants

Google Forms: allow you to create unlimited surveys to gain views of participants before, during and after the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #325 Corporate Statecraft/the role of private sector actors in IG

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)

[Commons](#)

[Inclusive Governance](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Chinmayi Arun](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Olufunmilayo Arewa](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Avri Doria](#), ,

Policy Question(s):

Policy questions include:

What are the political roles (rights and responsibilities) of corporations in governing the digital ecosystem? In this context, what stakeholder groups should be involved in the dialogue about the positions corporations take? [e.g. employees, co-creators, users, trolls...]

What policy innovations might (or already do) foster progressive political participation of corporations in (digital) public spaces?

What policy elements might (or already do) foster inclusive political participation of corporations in (digital) public spaces?

Relevance to Theme: “Corporate Statecraft” addresses the roles that corporations can play within a community, e.g. from defining who has access to what can be said or the provision of public goods. The session will provide an input paper that maps the various roles and associate them with rights and responsibilities. On this basis, we will work with the workshop participants to define policy elements that

incentivize and model corporate statecraft as a progressive and inclusive concept that addresses the specifics of digital ecosystems.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance is of course defined as “the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet” (WGIG). “Corporate Statecraft” assumes that the role of the private sector regarding the evolution and use of the Internet goes beyond technology-based responsibilities and aims to identify existing and innovative policy elements that will guide corporation’s political activities towards responsible participation.

We are building on Reeves/Kell/Hassan “The Case for Corporate Statesmanship” (2018) (<https://www.bcg.com/de-de/publications/2018/case-corporate-statesmanship...>), linking it to the debate on Internet Governance and questions of agency (regarding organizational forms and speakers).

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: 1.

Presentation of Input Paper on “Corporate Statecraft in the Digital Ecosystem”, incl.

- a. Definition of roles and responsibilities
- b. Accountability mechanisms
- c. Measurability
- d. Scenarios for different governance approaches (e.g. driven by politics, academia, private actors, public, ...)

2.

Speakers and participants critically review and give feedback to the various aspects laid out in the paper while organizers collect input and cluster it.

3.

Review of challenges raised and deliberation about options to address them - framed as policy elements for progressive/inclusive outcomes.

4.

Synthesis and bootstrapping of next steps and follow up commitments.

Expected Outcomes: Collection of use case examples

Map of the political roles of corporations in digital spaces

Map of stakeholders

Spectrum of policy elements for ideal outcomes/different scenarios

Discussion Facilitation:

The proposal puts a critical review and feedback to the input paper presented at the center of the session. Speakers will start the conversation, offering comments and challenge the concept presented to encourage interaction and participation of everyone present. Online and onsite moderation will ensure that issues raised are documented to be reviewed in step 3.

Online Participation:

See step 2 in session description.

Proposed Additional Tools: We are planning to use platforms like Twitter to collect reactions (e.g. to speakers), comments and new input (see step 2) during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #326 Preparing Youth as Responsible Future Digital Citizens

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Inclusive Governance
Outreach
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Lucena Claudio, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sandra Hoferichter, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Priyatosh Jana, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Nomsa Mlambo, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What aspects of youth engagement are necessary to understand the importance of Digital Citizenship?
What are the exercises that can be developed to provide opportunities for problem-solving to promote responsible Digital Citizenship at a global level?
What are best practices of social media governance that will promote positive participation of youth as responsible digital citizens?
How can we promote Digital Citizenship through educational facilities to encourage cyber wellness to different communities?
What cybersecurity policies can be developed to promote Cyber Wellness and Digital Citizenship for youth (including young girls, people with disabilities, and other disadvantaged groups?)

Relevance to Theme: This workshop is relevant to the theme of Digital Inclusion as it articulates the approach of engaging youth from different communities and social backgrounds in the Internet governance ecosystem, particularly in the creation and sustenance of a positive environment that would prepare the youth and millennials as responsible digital citizens. This workshop will include the discussion on important aspects of youth cyber wellness in the current digital age and the empowerment of youth through healthy mental well-being, and ethical social values, and most importantly how the issue is reflected in the cybersecurity policy and agenda.

Amongst the highlights of discussion are the positive digital presence characteristics and psycho-social health as well as the physical hazards of the youth's unmanaged access to Internet. The importance of mitigating effects at the individual level, is beyond mere awareness campaigns, but more significantly through the craft of weaving digital citizenship elements into educational activities. The speakers will elaborate on how the positive youth empowerment and influence of social media have impacted youth

everyday life. The importance of mitigating arising issues will be stressed through exercising digital citizenship skills during the various activity topics.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop is relevant to Internet governance because it highlights the enormous potential of the youth in exchanging and disseminating knowledge in the information society and as the primary users and therefore drivers of the internet.

The phrase “cyberspace literacy” is used in information technology to refer to instances in which Internet user behave and participate in a manner that is independent, cultured and critical. Currently, new technologies generate various social, governance and technical challenges for society. We believe that the empowerment of youth through healthy mental well-being, and ethical social values is critical in addressing these challenges as youth are encouraged and inspired to become responsible digital citizens, Academics, and Policy makers. Therefore, the workshop recognizes the importance of digital and social skills development in order to ensure cyber literacy through cyber well-being and job stability of the youth in the new digital age.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: 1. Introduction: 5 min

2. Panel Discussion: 40 min

3. Open Floor Discussion/Question and Answer: 10 min

4. Action & Output/Conclusion: 5 min

The speakers are expected to highlight the topic in a 60 minutes panel discussion by providing knowledge and examples based on their experiences. The session will be followed by further inviting the participation from the open floor to exchange ideas, insights and experiences on Digital Citizenship.

Introduction: 5 mins

The moderator will start the session with the introduction of the general concept of Digital Citizenship.

Panel Discussion: 40 mins

The moderator will then invite the speakers to further discuss Digital Citizenship, highlight some of the main issues surrounding this topic, and introduce various alternatives to create policies in an era of Digital Citizenship. To facilitate a robust discussion, speakers from different stakeholder groups, geographical region and gender will be engaged to share their points of view from different perspectives. There will be two rounds and each speaker will speak for five minutes each round.

Open floor Discussion/Question and Answer: 10 mins

The floor will be opened for comments, questions and suggestions for further actions of different communities and stakeholder group. An open-floor discussion will encourage and empower attendees to advocate their opinions and points of view of the communities they are representing. This session is expected to be dynamic and interactive, which the moderator(s) will line up the audience and speakers for questions, responses or comments upon requests.

Action & Output: 5 mins

The moderator will wrap up the discussion and conclude the session towards the identification and development of specific and actionable next steps that could be implemented to promote positive digital citizenship and cyber wellness among young Internet users

Expected Outcomes: This workshop expects to provide guidance in the development of policies and strategies customized to the development of millennials as digital socially responsible global citizens for a positive cyber environment. It will provide participants with an overview of the issues surrounding the lack of competence in digital responsibility and the passive attitude towards social responsibility. With the existence of online social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, Instagram and Youtube, the session also seeks to develop a new cyberspace literacy that embraces Web 2.0. Web 2.0 refers to the

second generation of the world wide web which is characterized by more dynamic and interactive collaborative and shared web experiences. It is hoped that participants will conclude the workshop more knowledgeable on the importance of preparing youth to become responsible digital citizens about the different initiatives active in the world with the potential for cross-pollination and networking with other participants. This session also seeks to contribute to the introduction of policies that are able to encourage and create responsible digital citizens who understand the rights and responsibilities that come with being online, use technology in a positive manner and engage in making practical, safe, responsible, ethical, and legal use of technology.

Discussion Facilitation:

To encourage interaction and participation during the session, the moderator will open the floor for 10 minutes for comments, questions and suggestions. This will encourage and empower attendees to advocate their opinions and points of view of the communities they are representing. We will also live tweet the whole session to ensure that the conversation does not just stay inside the room, or just at the IGF. This will also include provisions to take questions from the online participants via social media as well as from those participating remotely on the IGF platform. This session is expected to be dynamic and interactive, which the moderator will line up the audience and speakers for questions, responses or comments upon requests.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We are planning to live tweet the session and create a hashtag for this purpose to attract youth to participate

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #327 Internet/Digital Technologies can contribute to SDGs

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)
[Affordability](#)
[Social Inclusion](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Lea Gimpel, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Alex Comninou, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Élisson Diones Cazumbá, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Ali Hussain, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Rilla Gusela Sumisra, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can digital inclusion help contribute/ steer towards achieving sustainable development goals in developing nations (low-income Countries)?

Defining “digital inclusion” in regards to Sustainable Development Goals. Every country should make an effort to have their own definitions of “digital inclusion”, in order to make interventions. While all countries can share a common agenda on “Digital inclusion”, is it necessary for each region and nations to explore ways suitable to their contexts?

While there has been considerable progress and emblematic attempts for “inclusive internet”, why is it still limited to certain areas ?

Are policymakers not doing enough, or is the capitalistic digital market obstructing the pace of the expected progress? Where do we stand as low-income nations?

The phrase, “No one left behind”, is merely being echoed as a tagline for the SDGs. This continues while the prices of devices are increasing, data getting more expensive in relation to the income, internet speed is not fairly shared, and “fair use policies” are just being treated as a marketing tool. How do we totally ‘leave no one behind”, concerning the access to the Internet/ digital technologies?

Internet usage in last mile communities, elderly people, and persons with disabilities is still not substantial due to issues surrounding affordability and access to technology. These marginalized populations are missing out more than ever to explore what digital realms have to offer as opportunities to them. Is the Internet only a luxury for the “privileged classes of people?” mostly in the context of global south/ developing nations?

Relevance to Theme: Even with the advancement of technologies and digital access, the developing nations in the global south remain the “digital guinea pigs” of the Western countries and innovations. Examples can be seen through innovations such as experimental biometrics, facial recognition, host for clouds used by big tech giants in developing nations like India, Nepal, and Bangladesh in South Asia. These countries together with many others in Asia and Africa also exploit gig laborers (web-based digital laborers) for outsourced technology and software related market. So where do we see equality and inclusion?

Similarly, although relatively liberal, these countries and their governments have also experimented with digital laws, most recently an interesting case from Nepal where they passed an “Information Technology Bill” which was drafted without any consultations from the stakeholders. This bill also posing a challenge for service providers who have been entitled to filter the content in the internet and also jeopardizing the possible digital investments in Nepal- which experts say is likely to kill innovation. Further, while the objective have been always been stated as “digital inclusion”, governments have always tried to pose high prices and taxes in countries like Nepal, considering Internet and digital access as a luxury. In case of South Asian Countries such as Nepal, India and Bangladesh and countries like Mozambique and Uganda in Africa- while people are making their own effort to explore the digital realm, the government is imposing drastic attempts to increase taxes on the Internet, and formulate stringent policies to [regulate-as government calls] to restrict the Internet or social media usage.

On a more serious note, nothing substantial has been done in these countries to bring on board the access-less people who are also a major strength for Internet governance. On the other hand, while digital laws seek to limit those who already have Internet access, in these countries nothing substantial has been done to bring on board the access-less people. Providing access to the underserved remains an important focal point in Internet governance. The major question is why does this disparity exist? Are these issues merely

concerned with access and affordability or do the policies themselves fail to address and bring together someone accessing the 4G network on a smartphone and another member of the “last mile community” who is still waiting for a glimpse of electricity after dark?

Can “Community solutions/Engagement “ be an effective goal to involve and support communities to invest and explore digital realms? How should governments, policymakers and corporations work together to allow all communities, especially minorities to access digital realms and the possibilities it undertakes? Further, are we entirely thinking just in terms of Internet governance and digital inclusion from the lens of developed countries mostly known to host these big forums and technology fairs for their own good and their people? Furthermore, when thinking of Internet governance and digital inclusion, are we entirely looking through the lens of developed countries who are known to host these big forums and technology fairs?-While the rest of the world is still the technological lab for experiments.

What laws/strategies/policies can we commonly envision to enable the “last mile community”, indigenous, minorities and persons with disabilities to get access to the internet and digital technologies?

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet and digital technologies have a huge potential to act as catalysts to achieving the Global Goals 2030 and help contribute to all the 17 SDGs and its targets. Looking at the current developments, greater connectivity better serves the public good. The people who do not have access to the internet and digital technologies are often those less educated, elderly and persons with disabilities. These groups are not just missing out on promising prospects of the Information Communication and Technologies (ICT) but more importantly excluded from the decision making process involved with digital initiatives for the common good.

The people who lack and are deprived of access to the internet/ digital technologies are a very important part of Internet governance. Someone who has access and voluntarily chooses to opt out of the usage is completely different from someone who is not using these technologies due to lack of access. “Digital inclusion”, here within the Internet Governance has to be articulated specifically to address the issues of opportunity, access, knowledge, and skill at the level of policy. These challenges and opportunities on an individual and community level have not been evenly distributed.

Economic and social success require exploring the digital realms- and the only way to uniformly achieve it on a community, country and regional level, is by promoting inclusion. Digital Inclusion must evolve as technology advances; hence many low-income countries have already been sidelined from the achieved progress. Digital Inclusion requires intentional strategies and investments to reduce and eliminate historical, institutional and structural barriers to access and use technology. How would this be possible in a developing nation, which has always been the victim of intentional policies?

The SDGs give a sense of purpose and connect us already as a global community. For example, perhaps the use of new technologies like 5G for the common good can be a great start to achieving the SDG 4 -Quality Education (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all). This can be largely connected to other SDGs, including SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and also SDG 16 (Build Strong Institution). Also, the access of the Internet and digital technologies can contribute to “SDG-4- Quality Education” which can be a driving force towards achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality). One of the targets of the SDG 4 is to, “Build and upgrade education facilities that are a child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all”. The best way to live up to this target and ensure inclusion can be obtained with the use of the Internet and Digital technologies, which is also very important for low-income countries in the Global South. This target can be achieved through inclusive use of the Internet and Digital technologies, especially for low-income countries in the Global South.

In regards to gender equality, there are fewer women taking up ICT-related jobs and education. Some developed countries may already support women in ICT. But in some developing countries, the companies are still considering whether women can work on shifts and doubting the performance of women because of the stereotype that the ICT position is “heavy” work. With few women who have computer skills and degrees, it is still difficult for them to join ICT companies. The small number of women studying in the field of ICT is

because they are afraid that later it will be difficult to get a job. This vicious cycle is what makes the problem difficult to fix. The solution is to work together to always encourage everyone, especially women so that they are confident in their passion, then also for companies to be able to provide opportunities to women without thinking about those stereotypes.

Digital inclusion could be a game changer if it is properly channeled to achieve the SDGs. Stakeholders/ IGFs can play a huge role in bringing the power of 'digital' – while the goals themselves can demand the stakeholder to think out of the box to achieve this inclusion. The technologists/policymakers should place all the SDGs as a process of organizing their priorities so that the goals can set a framework to achieve a win-win situation and make commitments to reduce and eradicate digital disparities. The stakes are high for all the developed and developing nations as they together have pledged one target area for SDG 9 as “significantly increase access to ICTs and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in LDCs [least developed countries] by 2020.” Two keywords here are “affordable” and “universal” which mostly echoes the pleas of low income countries.

“Digital Dividend”- a World Bank Report highlights the need of “taking advantage of the rapid technology to make the world more inclusive.” The report confirms that traditional development challenges are preventing the digital revolution from fulfilling its transformative potential. “While people around the world make more than 4 billion Google searches every day, 4 billion people still lack access to the Internet.” it reads.

In countries where these fundamentals are weak, digital technologies have not boosted productivity or reduced inequality. Countries that complement technology investments with broader economic reforms reap digital dividends in the form of faster growth, more jobs, and better services. While this mostly applies to developed nations, the low- income countries are still struggling to reap benefits. “The greatest rise of information and communications in history will not be truly revolutionary until it benefits everyone in every part of the world.” the report says.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Introduction : 15 Minutes

First, The moderator will introduce about general concept of 'digital inclusion' to spark the discussion. The session will then be opened to answer questions about the various indices, and to encourage the audience and participants to understand the importance of Internet and Digital Technologies to achieve SDGs.

Discussion : 30 Minutes

The moderator will invite the guests (including Lea Gimpel, Rilla G. Sumisra, Élisson Diones, Alex Comninou and Ali Hussain). Because this session is in roundtable format, it will be participant-driven. Lead participant will describe a specific problems, share experiences and suggest an approach to find solutions revolving around the theme

Action & Output : 15 Minutes

Finally, based on the discussion. The moderator will move the discussion to next steps and actions to improve Internet/ Digital Technologies (specific to developing countries) as an efforts to achieve SDGs. The action items and the sharing from from discussion will become the output for the session report .

Expected Outcomes: As of the discussion we expect both short and long term outcomes. The short outcomes will inform the participants on how internet and digital technologies can help contribute, steer and achieve the SDGs. The participants will be able to ponder over and identify the underlying problems related to internet and digital technologies especially in developing countries and will approach towards the solution. To inform about the session outcome, we also plan to publish articles, blogs and posts in various national and regional platforms.

The longer vision of the session is to start the dialogue among various layers of stakeholders to make internet and digital technologies accessible to everyone. Similarly, it is also to inform the real significance of the internet for the SDGs and realize the magnitude of digital technologies, helping to achieve the Global

Goals and its targets. The reports produced during this session can be a reference and act as a knowledge product to encourage stakeholders to maximize resources in positive direction towards achieving these SDGs.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers will be responsible more making the session as democratic and giving equal opportunities to all the speakers representing various stakeholders and regions. In the session we will discuss how digital technologies and access to the Internet are very important for development, with focus on low-income countries. We will explore what has been done by the government, private sector and policymakers to promote “inclusiveness” and “get everyone connected” with examples from countries in Africa, South Asia and Latin America. We will mostly revolve around the idea of “Leave no one behind”, as echoed by the SDGs and explore what has been done, and the way forward for inclusive digital technologies. The roundtable session, which will accumulate diverse participants, will encourage opining and suggesting ideas for the themed discussion on digital inclusion and SDGs. We look forward to come up with set of ideas to improve digital inclusion in three contexts- country, region and global solutions, in line with the set SDGs targets.

Online Participation:

- Online Questions via Social media (Twitter and facebook)
- Social media trending hashtag for discussions

Proposed Additional Tools: -Live via Social Media

SDGs:

- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #330 Overcoming Barriers To Digital Inclusion in Africa

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion
Digital Divide
Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Serge parfait Goma, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Nardine Alnemr, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are the barriers to digital inclusion & are there specific groups that are particularly vulnerable to digital exclusion?
- The right to free expression, which includes the right to access information, is a key factor in this discourse. How are these rights relevant and applicable in the age of internet shutdowns?
- Can digital inclusion enhance the lives of the digitally excluded and strengthen human rights? If so, how? Please provide examples?
- Is it important, or not, to consider digital literacy when discussing digital inclusion, and why? Please provide examples of how digital literacy improved people's experience on the internet?
- Who are the main stakeholders responsible, thus accountable, for digital inclusion? What is the track record of these stakeholders in regard to digital inclusion?
- How can multistakeholderism and collaboration be applied in the interest of digital inclusion? Do we have case studies where such approaches were successfully applied?
- In some countries, large and costly infrastructure, that can take a long time to construct, continue to be a main form of providing coverage. Are there alternative eco-friendly and sustainable technologies to consider? What are the cost considerations?
- How can policy address the fact that an expanded network does not necessarily reduce digital exclusion?
- What policy considerations should be made for sexual minorities, women, children, the disabled and indigenous languages?
- What are three of the most important policy interventions required for the achievement of digital inclusion targets? What are some of the potential barriers to these interventions & how can they be overcome?

Relevance to Theme: The session is mainly aimed at discussing how to achieve digital inclusion targets, while considering the challenges that are typical to Africa. The focus on solutions and best practices discussed will explore how to achieve digital inclusion from an empowered perspective, and not as victims. The panel's diversity will provide a variety of narratives that can only enrich the discourse on digital inclusion in Africa.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital inclusion is associated with almost every SDG, without it, the achievement of the SDGs is impossible. Africa lags far behind other countries in regard to digital inclusion, despite the fact that some countries have extensive broadband coverage. The session will consider the barriers to digital inclusion, but most importantly how to overcome them. The session can provide representatives from all stakeholder groups with rich insights into how Africans can bridge the digital divide.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The session will be a panel discussion featuring a moderator, five (5) panelists and a rapporteur. The moderator will initiate the session by welcoming those in attendance, with a particular mention and short introduction of the panelists. The moderator will also provide short introduction to the session and why digital inclusion is important. The moderator will ask panelists questions related to their field of expertise, and facilitate the discussion in a way that would allow for free thinking and expression, as well as provide key insights and recommendations on the theme. These can be used for policy development and advocacy strategies. The discussion will be limited to the panelists and moderator for 45 minutes, after which the panel will be opened for engagement by everyone present and online. The moderator will conclude the session with key observations from the session.

Expected Outcomes:

- Enhanced understanding of the dynamics that influence digital inclusion in Africa.
- Increased awareness on best practice models in digital inclusion, and opportunities for collaboration among African stakeholders.
- Enhanced understanding on how human rights and digital inclusion are linked, and how they enable each other.
- Key recommendations on how to achieve digital inclusion in Africa.

Discussion Facilitation:

Half of the session will be dedicated to engagement by participants. The moderator will encourage free expression, using policy related questions to guide the discussion.

Online Participation:

Remote participation is a key component of this discussion as it will allow for more views to be expressed.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #335 Assessing & Designing Web & Mobile Tech for Inclusivity

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Raashi Saxena, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Rohini Lakshane, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Marie Kochsiek, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Regina Sipos, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 5: Judith Muehlenhoff, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1) What technical and non-technical resources are necessary to design web and mobile technologies for inclusivity in terms of gender, sexuality, (dis)ability, age, language, and socio-economic class?

2) What needs to be done to increase or develop capacity of different actors so that they be able to design and/ or standardise web and mobile technology conscious of diversity and inclusion, especially in developing and least-developed countries?

3) What factors should be considered when designing web and mobile products, applications, software and services that are part of pervasive technology? What factors should be considered when funding, evaluating or assessing such products, applications, software and services?

4) How do we ensure that various stages of the designing, testing, standardisation and commercial introduction of web and mobile products and services are inclusive?

Relevance to Theme: The session is aimed as a tutorial on developing, accessing and assessing products, applications, software and services for web and mobile platforms for their equitability and inclusivity. In terms of inclusion, we would focus on these characteristics: language, disability, gender, sexuality, technical skills (or lack thereof), and socio-economic class (purchasing power and affordability).

Relevance to Internet Governance: Designing for inclusion is necessary to ensure that inclusion of various groups and demographics is baked into the vision, policies, standards and protocols that determine the design and/ or infrastructure of web and mobile products, applications, software and services. Our session hopes to spur and/ or add necessary dimensions to existing discourse among technologists, developers, funders and policy-makers regardless of their technical experience or ability.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: Tutorial - Classroom - 90 minutes

Description: The workshop session would begin with a demonstration of some technologies that are/ were popular but exclusionary towards certain demographics or groups. Based on the demonstration, the moderator would initiate a moderated and interactive tutorial on designing, developing and assessing web and mobile products, applications, software and services that are inclusive. The tutorial would be based on the reference manual entitled “Building technology for diversity and inclusion 101” and the expertise and experiences of the individual speakers.

Important topics in the tutorial:

- a) Design processes
- b) Ideation and prototyping
- c) Usability testing
- d) Consent policies
- e) Good/ best practices
- f) Algorithmic bias
- g) Security audit

The questions in the moderated and interactive discussion would be those listed in the section entitled “5. Policy Questions” in this proposal.

Expected Outcomes: a) Equipping grant-makers, funders and software developers with the basic knowledge to determine the criteria for inclusivity while evaluating a technical project or grant proposal.

b) Members of a technology-based project in a development or civil rights organisation could use the information and knowledge gained in the session to promote the use of technology in their works.

c) A skeletal list of policy steps and measures necessary to promote the adoption of a reference manual/ best practices advisory or guidebook for designing and evaluating technology products and services for their inclusivity.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is intended to be interactive from the start. The speakers are researchers in the field of UX, design and technology policy, among others. As the session is planned to be a tutorial, we do not require the participants to possess specific technical skills, knowledge or ability. We would require the participants to suggest and ideate answers to the questions mentioned in section 5 (“Policy questions”) of this proposal.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #337 Transparency and Internet Infrastructure

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Community Networks

Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Alison Gillwald, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Ephraim Percy Kenyanito, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Verena Weber, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Stephen Song, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

The key policy issue to be addressed in this session is transparency regarding the availability, ownership, and use of digital communication infrastructure. Many governments around the world have embraced Open Data as a policy to improve transparency in government and to increase civic participation in governance issues but Open Data policies are largely absent from the telecom and internet sector when it comes to infrastructure such as fibre optic networks, towers, and spectrum assignments.

Relevance to Theme: As the value of being connected to communication infrastructure grows, those without access are increasingly left behind. In order to ensure everyone has affordable access to communication, more transparency in the telecommunications sector is required to better understand who is unconnected and what opportunities exist to solve connectivity challenges.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance debates have tended to focus on digital issues without taking into account the physical infrastructure that underpins the internet. Increasing the ownership, accessibility, and extent of this infrastructure are factors that shape an open and inclusive internet for all. Adopting Open Data policies and approaches in the telecommunications sector will enable a more informed and constructive debate on affordable access for all among civil society organisations, government, and industry.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The session will begin with Research ICT Africa and ARTICLE19 Eastern Africa relating their recent work in attempting to gain public access to telecommunications infrastructure data in their respective regions. This will be followed by the Alliance for Affordable Internet Access presenting their experience of transparency through the multi-stakeholder dialogues they support. The merits of various

approaches including surveys, interviews, and freedom of access to information requests will be discussed. This will be followed by a representative from the OECD providing an overview of transparency in member countries. Finally examples of good practice in transparency in the sector from around the world will be presented. This should take up 60 minutes of the session with the remaining 30 minutes devoted to participant engagement.

Expected Outcomes: We expect this session to elicit more examples from participants about how the availability or lack of availability of data on telecommunications infrastructure has enabled or limited debates on affordable access to internet. We further expect the session to enroll more people in the global community of activists pursuing more transparency in the sector and to inspire others to follow the examples of Research ICT Africa and ARTICLE19 in requesting public access to telecommunications infrastructure data in their countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

Transparency in the telecom sector as a development issue is still fairly new yet there are many examples of good practice around the world. We will begin by hearing the stories of two organisations attempts to reveal more data about the infrastructure in their regions. This will be followed by a discussion of the relevance of this data along with more examples. Speakers will be encouraged to reflect on the content and presentations of their fellow speakers in order to deepen the dialogue. Participants will be encouraged to share experience of their own countries and what they know about access or lack of access to data about internet infrastructure. Formal presentations will be limited to a maximum of two thirds of the available session time.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We will encourage comments via twitter using the hashtag #opentelecomdata along with the IGF 2019 event hashtag.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #339 Women in Cybersecurity: Advancing a Multistakeholder View

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Digital Divide](#)

[Internet Security](#)

[Social Inclusion](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Stephanie Itimi](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Leonie Maria Tanczer](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Daniela Schnidrig](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

How can cooperation and collaboration on national, regional and global levels help to increase the number of women in cybersecurity?

What are the best practices and/or lessons learned from the public and private sector?

Relevance to Theme: The current challenges and cybersecurity skills gap has reached almost all main international media headlines. In face of a dynamic threat landscape populated by sensors, devices, AI bias, and others, both public and private sector face increasing challenges in addressing cybersecurity issues at the technical and political levels. Job openings on cybersecurity are on the rise, but the question remains as to whether:

- (i) current workforce is prepared to address current threat vectors and actors,
- (ii) industry and government have realistic expectations of job postings, and
- (iii) sectors are ready to address biases in culture and education.

Diversity in the cybersecurity workforce goes well beyond tracking statistics and numbers, it is a prerequisite to better identifying, assessing, and responding to threats at the national, regional and international level. Having women in cybersecurity with different backgrounds is a key component to the cyber readiness of companies, academia, governments and civil society organizations alike.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The roundtable creates awareness on cybersecurity as well discussion how women can access to the internet to gain information and improve their employability. Most importantly, it highlights an important (and perhaps still underexplored) intersection between the themes discussed in the previous BPF Gender and Access (security of women and young women online) and the BPF on Cybersecurity (cybersecurity culture). This proposal is also in line with IGFs agenda on inclusivity and governance, as by women learning more about cybersecurity they will inevitably understand the full realisation of their rights on the Internet. This is a challenge that cuts across different stakeholder groups and the IGF is a unique space for promoting a multistakeholder dialogue on this topic. Furthermore, a discussion on the changing nature of work, skills, capacities, equality of access, and gender equality is a core element to the development of effective practices to ensure that operators, incident responders, policy-makers are ready to address and maintain the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Women have always been at the forefront of cyber security and computing. From Ada Lovelace to Margaret Hamilton, history is filled with women who have contributed hugely to the progression of technology. However, at present only around 10% of the industry is female so attracting more women into cyber roles is incredibly important to us to increase diversity.

The roundtable discussion would follow this order:

Why do you think that there are such low numbers of women in cybersecurity?

What are the current barriers facing women in obtaining careers in cybersecurity?

On a regional level, what can be done to increase the awareness of cyber security among women?

What type of private-public partnerships is needed to not only increase awareness levels but also the amount of women who obtain jobs within the sector?

What are the lessons that can be learned from the global community? If so, what global level engagement can be obtained to increase the number of women in cybersecurity?

Expected Outcomes: We are aiming to achieve, at least, three key takeaways from this discussion:

- Map already existing capacity building initiatives and voicing experiences of women in cybersecurity careers.
- Identify what kinds of national, regional and global collaboration is needed to get more women in cybersecurity (and how can sectors better collaborate to achieve this?)

- Gather specific input on how a multistakeholder forum such as the IGF could better include and approach this agenda in the following years.

Discussion Facilitation:

To avoid that the roundtable format turns into a panel, both participants and guest speakers will be challenges to objectively respond to the policy questions outlined in this proposal. With a strong yet dynamic moderation, audience will have a designated amount of time to also provide their perspectives on the questions as well as respond to the views of the speakers. Moreover, we might consider using platforms such as AnswerGarden or interactive polls to have both onsite and remote participants express their opinions.

Online Participation:

We will promote in social media platforms and inform potential online participants of the possibility along with instructions on how the panel will work. As we progress, we would nudge online participants to share their own experiences on the theme – reading them as we go through the panel.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #342 Digitally Skilling our Youth: Varied Global Approaches

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy

Digital skills

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Isura Silva, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Ana Neves, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Sharada Srinivasan, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How do we best equip the youth with the necessary skills to take advantage of new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation?

How do governments approach digital skills training? Who should conduct it, and what standards currently prevail? How should we meaningfully craft policy in this space?

Relevance to Theme: Digital skills are an important aspect of ensuring that all young people are digitally included. However, little policy attention has addressed the digital inclusion systematically among young people; there are varied approaches that are currently being implemented for the same. This workshop will bring together key real-world implementers of digital skill training programs for youth in different

geographies. In Sri Lanka, Fusion developed telecenter-based digital skills training program to promote entrepreneurship among youth. In Rwanda, the Digital Skills ambassadors program focuses on after-school mentorship clubs. In Portugal, the government funds digital skills training using government-secured funds as part of InCode 2030, their national plan.

These real-world perspectives from various different organization types in different parts of the world will shed new insights into digital literacy training programs for youth by 1) providing challenges and opportunities at the community, organization, and government levels confronting digital skills training for youth; 2) identifying regional, national, and global standards for outcomes in digital skills and readiness; and 3) informing both policymakers and implementers in terms of duration, curriculum, delivery modes, and impact of different real-world programs.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session bears direct importance to Internet governance, as a first step to understanding the norms, shared principles, and best practices around youth digital skills training is to understand practice on the ground. Our session, as with previous ones in the past, addresses this challenge directly. 1 World Connected has historically introduced new and diverse voices from the grassroots to address policy questions. Addressing of the question on digital skills training is one that benefits from the voices on the ground, and lends valuable perspectives to the growth of Internet governance overall.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The session will have three parts, both with a highly interactive discussion component. The workshop will be organized as a highly interactive discussion roundtable to facilitate dialogue between organizations from various countries and stakeholder groups, with an eye to assimilate the knowledge in the room to feed into decisionmakers' discussions.

The first section will cover implementation of digital skills training. Some of the key questions to be addressed are listed below.

1. Implementation of Digital Skills Training Programs for the Youth in the Global South

How does digital skills training vary by demographic, literacy level and language proficiency?

How can digital skills training be integrated into other kinds of training programs for youth in communities with low traditional literacy?

How do we incorporate elements such as detecting misinformation, privacy violation, GDPR norms etc into digital skills training for the youth?

Workshop participants shall hear two of the speakers for 5 minutes each, with each speaker introducing their perspectives on how to implement programs that train the youth in critical digital skills. Participants will hear insights from a diverse range of experts from governments, businesses and civil society organizations on their experience with implementation.

The second section will then look at metrics of impact, in a policy space that is fairly diffused. Some key questions in this section are listed below.

2. Impact of Digital Skills Training Programs for the Youth in the Global South

How do digital literacy programs support the development of youth's digital skills?

How do digital literacy programs help youth attain jobs or start/improve their business?

How do digital literacy programs help youth handle online content risks?

In this case, two other speakers will lead with perspectives on these questions, followed by a moderated question and answer session. The two segments will then feed into the third segment,

3. Key lessons from real-world implementations to inform policy:

What are the main challenges in implementing in-school and out-of-school approaches?

How can policy facilitate Digital Skills Training Programs for the Youth in the Global South?

In this session, the moderator will summarize the key takeaways from the discussion and the workshop will conclude with interaction between all participants to supplement the learnings.

Expected Outcomes: The session has three expected outcomes.

First, we seek to provide a critical platform for grassroots implementing organizations to talk about the

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Seating: Participants will sit around a large (circular) table (seating style permitting). Several roaming microphones will be used to facilitate discussion during the Q&A session (microphone availability permitting). This will facilitate discussion by creating an enabling and comfortable atmosphere where all speakers and participants are given an equal footing in the discussion. The moderator may walk around the room to engage participants as well.

We may consider use of images and Powerpoint presentations to aid those whose native language may not be English. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants, as has been done in workshops that we have organized in previous years. We have, in previous years, used video quite effectively to share messages from the grassroots, and will aim to do so again this year.

A preparatory call with meeting notes and a doodle-decided time, as well as a preparatory meeting onsite will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session.

Social media: Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing some questions online in order to kickstart some discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. In previous years, we have used the official IGF hashtags to kickstart and generate discussion around the sessions we have organized, and we hope to continue that record this year.

Walk-in participants will be encouraged to participate in the discussion by the moderator who will seek contributions from participants in person and remotely.

During the session summary, in order to encourage diverse contributions, the moderator will animate discussion between experts and participants to help conclude and generate suggestions for possible next steps.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants and will encourage interventions through video. During the open discussion sections, open questions will encourage responses from participants and everyone will be given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene. In past years, the remote moderator in our workshops have often asked if there were remote interventions, quite actively, encouraging online participants to intervene during comments. Further, we will enable both typed and spoken interventions, to account for varied technological capabilities. We will also coordinate with remote hubs to make key interventions, if any.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will publicize the workshop on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram through the project's official handles. Further, we typically have a media person from the communications team at the university onsite at the IGF, and use clips from the workshop sessions for a summary video at the end of the IGF. We are also looking into using a Slack channel, among other new online tools, for facilitation of collaboration both prior to and after the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #343 Was the Internet a mistake? Humans x Technologies

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility
distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Franco Giandana Gigena](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Bruna Santos](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Phillips Dustin](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Louise Marie Hurel](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Is it possible to retrieve the romantic ideas that made the internet popular 20 years ago?

To what extent do the societal issues that the Internet is being blamed for - i.e. hate speech, vaw online - needs regulatory specific remedies ? Will regulation fix these problems ?

Can we recognise globalised regulatory trends that put in danger basic human rights online? Are they possible to structure to facilitate their tracking? How do we make the picture easier for the public to engage in discussion?

Was is the responsibility of the Users? What should the digital market be doing to help us increase connectivity and remedy the impact of partial access to Internet? What is the role of civil society and the academic sector?

Relevance to Theme: Digital Inclusion is not only about access or connectivity, but it also means allowing anyone that intends to participate at the Internet Governance discussion table to do so, which is not easy due to the set of skills and confidence that is needed to truly engage in relevant participation. For that, not only we recognise the need of listing and describing a broad set of key issues concerning the Internet Governance landscape, but also creating an easy path to those still not participating to be able to do so. Furthermore, we believe that the "general public" also have the sensibility to recognise important Internet Governance issues, so we are putting out a set of polls before and after the IGF session to foster participation and to recognise collectively which topics to work on first.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In the world of Internet governance, there has been a massive global movement to regulate the Internet, by governments that have both good and bad intentions. These

regulations already have and threaten to continue to restrict the way the Internet operates, including at a technical and protocological level. Additionally, some of these actions are prioritizing some rights over others. For example, the right to be forgotten can give individuals more control over their information online, but also can restrict others freedom of expression and freedom to access information.

The conditions that governments are trying to treat are severe, however, the question should be are they treating the symptoms or the cause of these issues, and to what extent do the side effects of this treatment harm individual and collective rights, and the global, interoperable Internet.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: The Internet intersects with more aspects of our lives every day, in ways that are both direct and indirect. As we travel further down the digital road, we are increasingly realizing that societal problems are traveling in the same direction, in some cases surpassing us on this journey. With this present submission, as explained above, we intend to discuss societal and infrastructural approaches to the same problems that often affect the Internet, as well as the possible remedies available. Internet related experiences these days are crafted to feed consumers and end-users needs and sell products in opposition to the initial conception of an open, free and interoperable arena that belongs to everyone. so the question is: are we still able to promote a free roaming and purely interest-driven or thematic discussions around the web? Other than that, we intend to bring back to the discussion common sense with a twist of philosophy and/or historical analysis to bring down the walls that are being built around freedom of expression, fair use of Copyrighted content, due process and empathy, to not only show what could happen if the internet keeps being shaped by these colluding interests, but also which is the most constructive nature of the globalised human being, such as tolerance and acceptance.

For that, organizers will collect thoughts and problems around the following themes: (a) Platform for exercising collective and individual rights; (b) Shrinking of online civic space; (c) connectivity; (d) Internet of everything (hyperconnectivity); (e) Societal aspects of the network; and (f) Neutral technologies.

Steps:

- 1.Introduction
- 2.What are the problems and how are we contributing to them ?
- 3.Are there regulatory remedies available ?
- 4.Conclusions

Expected Outcomes: With the discussions and stakeholders input discussed at this present submission, we aim to develop better guidelines and communication strategies that would allow us to approach the broad public about the themes we address during the session. Therefore, the inputs brought by this present session would instrument capacity building tailor-made content, with simplified questions and definitions that would be more palatable to the non tech-policy public. By 'capacity building tailor made content we mean blog posts and social media content to be posted at wasabibrothers.ninja and other platforms related to our activities.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will be putting out a set of preliminary polls in order to organise the session taking into account the list of themes described in this proposal and the themes that arise from the interaction with users regarding the selection they do on the main internet issues they are able to recognise. During the session, we will split the time in order to have a quick introduction on the current status of these selected issues and right after, divide the room into different groups in order for each of them to address one of them (using color cards to provide some standard options”), with the idea of creating summary tables to share at the end of the session, at the conclusion stage.

Online Participation:

Not determined yet.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #357 Digital Equity in Schools: Digital Literacy to Inclusion

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Digital Divide

Digital Literacy

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Omar Mansoor Ansari, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Maria Beebe, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Amrita Choudhury, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- (a) What is the rationale for addressing digital equity in schools in Afghanistan? Should there be a focus on girls?
- (b) What are the existing policies that address digital equity in primary, secondary, and tertiary schools in Afghanistan? What are the policy gaps?
- (c) How can government and the private sector improve access to digital infrastructure and sufficient speeds for the underserved schools?
- (d) How can government and the private sector improve access to digital services and digital literacy to students?
- (e) How can government and the private sector improve the quality of technical support and applications and online content for schools?
- (f) How can government and private sector utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary education facilities to promote and deliver digital literacy to their families and communities?

Relevance to Theme: Digital equity in schools refers to whether Afghan students can access and effectively use the technology necessary to participate in modern society. Digital inclusion are efforts to remedy deficits in digital equity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance is about ensuring digital equity through multi-stakeholder conversations. Digital equity, digital inclusion, and digital literacy require intentional strategies and resources to reduce and eliminate historical, institutional and structural barriers to access and use technology. To achieve digital equity requires a collaborative effort among government and private sector players, including policy makers, academics, for profit and, not for profit entities. These are the very same stakeholders that the IGF has been bringing to the table as equals to exchange information and share good policies and practices relating to the Internet and digital technologies.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: Digital equity refers to whether Afghan students, especially girls, can access and effectively use the technology necessary to participate in modern society. Digital inclusion are efforts to remedy deficits in digital equity. Digital equity is what the country of Afghanistan wants, and digital inclusion is the work Afghan stakeholders and their partners are doing to create digital equity. Effective use and benefit from technology requires digital literacy which is the ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills.

According to the American Library Association, a Digitally Literate Person:

Possesses the variety of skills – technical and cognitive – required to find, understand, evaluate, create, and communicate digital information in a wide variety of formats;

Is able to use diverse technologies appropriately and effectively to retrieve information, interpret results, and judge the quality of that information;

Understands the relationship between technology, life-long learning, personal privacy, and stewardship of information;

Uses these skills and the appropriate technology to communicate and collaborate with peers, colleagues, family, and on occasion, the general public; and

Uses these skills to actively participate in civic society and contribute to a vibrant, informed, and engaged community.

To achieve digital equity in schools requires a collaborative effort among government and private sector players, including policy makers, academics, for profit and, not for profit entities. These are the very same stakeholders that the IGF has been bringing to the table as equals to exchange information and share good policies and practices relating to the Internet and digital technologies.

Population and economic indicators in Digital 2019 (Afghanistan) help explain the digital in-equity in Afghanistan. The data shows a total population of 36.79 population, with 48.5 % female and 51.5% male; 18% female literacy and 45% male literacy; median age of 18.6; GDP per capita of \$1,981. Internet users as a percentage of the total population is only 26%. Mobile Internet as a percentage of the total population is 25%. There is some good news: Internet users showed a 142% increase from January 2018-January 2019. However, data is not disaggregated by gender.

TechNation Afghanistan, a private sector entity, has been working closely with the Ministries of Information and Communication Technology, Education, and Higher Education on Internet governance, digital security, digital inclusion, and digital literacy for girls and women. TechNation launched TechWomen.Asia as a result of the IGF in Mexico, Geneva, and Paris.

The participants will break out into small groups as outlined in the agenda below. The workshop organizers will reach out to local German organizations to share their experiences and lessons learned with digital equity in Germany and in their international development work.

AGENDA

(a) Introduction to all participants: What is Digital Equity? Digital Literacy. Digital Inclusion.

(b) Break out into five small groups and discuss aspects of the policy questions outlined in (5) above: (b.a) Rationale, (b.b) Existing policies and policy gaps, (b.c) Access to digital infrastructure and speeds, (b.d) Access to digital services, (b.e) technical support and applications and online content., and (b.f) Promote and deliver digital literacy. Small groups will choose or be assigned a facilitator.

(c) Groups come back together to summarize their discussions for everyone and any suggestions for possible next steps.

Expected Outcomes: Digital Inclusion for Girls in Schools: Policy Roadmap and Implementation Guidelines

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator begins by introducing herself. Get everyone to introduce themselves. Ask the person on my left or right to say who they are, who they work for and what their biggest challenge concerning the roundtable topic – Digital Equity, Inclusion, and Literacy. The person next to them then does the same, and so it follows until everyone has introduced themselves. (15 minutes).

Once the introductions are finished, kick off the agenda by introducing the key terms and the policy questions to be discussed during the break-out roundtable discussions. (5 minutes)

Each break out group will choose a facilitator and a rapporteur (30 minutes). Poster paper will be provided, as well as post-its for visualizing key challenges and potential solutions.

Report back to the group (5 minutes each x 5= 25 minutes).

Key Takeaways and Possible Way Forward from the roundtable participants (15 minutes).

Online Participation:

We will use Webex provided by the IGF secretariat. The online moderator will participate in the training to be provided by IGF and facilitate remote participation. Prior to the actual session at IGF, we will host online sessions and promote the workshop via social media so additional people can join in. We will ask the remote participants to add to the knowledge base. We will select a few venues in different countries to host remote hubs, the hubs will be hosted by organizations are working on digital literacy in countries where people can have access and connect with the session online in real time.

The illustrative venues are: Kabul at TechNation's office, Pakistan's Code for Pakistan facility, Tajikistan Open Society Initiative Office, Kyrgyzstan at the Soros Foundation office. At each of these venues, the participants will be provided with a moderator who can set the stage and facilitate the group's remote participation, including their own break- out session or remote participation in one of the break-out groups. The remote participants will share the recommendations arising out of their break-out session for inclusion in the action planning discussion.

Proposed Additional Tools: Base on our past experience Online Participation Platform does not work well for synchronous break out small groups. An alternative is to open a facebook group and ask remote participants to provide their comments to the policy questions and issues to be discussed. We will also have Zoom.us as a backup, in case the other tools/ platforms had issues.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #358 Meaningful Youth Participation on Internet Governance

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach](#)
[Meaningful Connectivity](#)
[Outreach](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Mariam Barata, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Joy Wathagi Ndungu, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. Whether youth has the sufficient knowledge on IG ecosystem?
2. To what extent, youth that have been reached/ engaged by IG-community have the knowledge on IG ecosystem?
3. Whether the current youth participation on shaping IG-related policy is the optimum model to involve all of youth voices?
4. What policy may be advocated and adopted to ensure the participation of youth is meaningful?

Relevance to Theme: This topic addresses challenges of digital inclusion at the youth level. Despite of the fact that youth are the digital native and having an intense interactive with internet, not many of them know they are part of the internet governance landscape. While many of youth are begin to aware on the internet-related issue, the absence of proper channel to convey their message hampers the effort to realize an inclusive IG-related policy.

The current trend of which many youth begin to involve on IG-related policy making landscape must be applauded one of which, through the existence of communities advocating youth's involvement in IG community. However, the youth who presents on the various IG-policies making forum may have not represented all of youth voices. Not to mention the problem of the necessity of customizing issue delivery to youth from different group (i.e. youth with disabilities, youth in high-school, etc.). Accordingly, a measure to ensure the effort of representing bigger number of youth must begin to be realized.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed-workshop discusses the involvement of youth actor in internet governance policy-making landscape. The proposers believes it is relevant to the internet governance.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The internet governance ecosystem has been recognizing the role of youth. However, in doing so, meaningful youth participation (MYP) is required. As such, the session will endeavour to improve MYP. Thus, the session is outlined as follows:

1. General introduction on the description of MYP as by UN Youth Strategy Document;
2. Explanation of existing policies on recognizing youth's aspiration;
3. The importance of youth's aspiration in shaping IG policies;
4. Existing examples on practice gathering and conveying youth's aspiration. (e.g. Digital Grassroots with its youth- centered activities, Indonesian Policymaker that empowers the activities of Indonesia Youth IGF in gathering youth voices from several Indonesian region);

5. Discussion among the participants;

6. Conclusion remarks.

The discussion will be facilitated by giving the opportunities for each of all of the speakers 5-7 minutes time to speak. Intervention is welcomed following the completion of speaking period from each speakers. The challenges and practice addressed within the discussion will help to outline agenda for youth's advocacy activities. It will help the existing actors in IG landscape to shape their agenda towards youth.

Expected Outcomes: It is expected the workshop will result with the following:

1. Improved knowledge on the issues preventing youth to involve in IG-related policy-making activities; and
2. Identified network for youth participation in Youth IGF.
3. Agreed action improving youth involvement in IG-related policymaking including agreed universal channel/practice in conveying youth aspiration;
4. The above expected outcomes will thus be disseminated to relevant actors related to youth's involvement. Specific to youth actors, the session outcomes is expected to serve as the basis of setting their agenda in advocating larger number of youth's aspiration.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each speaker will be allocated 5-7 minute period to deliver their presentation as introduction to the discussion. The moderator will allow intervention for both online and on-site participants.

Online Participation:

We will invite participants from category of person with disabilities to join the session remotely from Indonesia. We will also create publication materials to invite members and network of the organizers that composed from varied regions, including but not limited to Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Proposed Additional Tools: we plan to provide live streaming using mobile device and channeling to our youtube, facebook, and/or instagram account.

SDGs:

- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #360 Innovation and inequality?: online gender disparities

Theme: [Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Aileen Agüero García, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Nishant Shah, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the new manifestations of digital gender disparities?

What activities are women doing online; do women's Internet uses show gendered traditional patterns? How could policy makers promote equal opportunities?

What policies are needed to enhance Internet access for women in ways that are meaningful for themselves?

Relevance to Theme: Although there have been significant advances towards gender equality in basic levels, women remain underrepresented in different aspects in their everyday lives; the ICT field is not an exception. The possibility to access and use the Internet is unevenly distributed between men and women (Gray et al. 2016) and factors such as education, socioeconomic level and skills could play a fundamental role in explaining gender differences in ICT use (Robinson et al. 2015). Information technologies are usually considered to be gender neutral, however existing social power relationships determine who benefits and shapes the content, development and use of them (SIDA 2015). In particular, cultural values and practices tend to exclude women from access and development of these technologies, moreover these entrenched norms constrain women from the benefits that ICT could bring in different dimensions, like education, relationship with the government, work, among others (Rashid 2016; Spence 2010). If ICT public policies do not take into account these issues, it will be difficult for women to obtain the same benefits as men from the digital paradigm (Hafkin 2002). In this sense, it is important to ask what the “new” ways of gender digital disparities are (understand what exactly a gender gap means considering new advances in technology), and how digital inequalities emerge in society (consequences in a rapidly digitizing world). Therefore, this panel provides analysis and discussion of high-level findings from the After Access surveys in the Global South. Among the diverse topics of digital gender inequalities, we highlight three levels that complement each other in an interesting way:

- (1) ICT use (mobile phone apps use);
- (2) ICT monetary benefits (microwork or digital labor); and
- (3) ICT challenges and risks (cybersecurity).

The first level refers to the diversity of ICT uses through mobile phones (in particular, the use of apps like games, social media, transport, commerce or business apps). Evidence shows that not only ICT usage levels (frequency or intensity of use) but also apps use differs between men and women (Economides & Grousopoulou 2008; GSMA 2018). We show evidence on four indicators to assess gender differences in the first level of analysis: mobile apps use, frequency of mobile apps uses, digital skills related to mobile apps uses, and reasons for not using smartphones.

In the second level we seek to relate ICT use to a relevant outcome: digital labor. Digital labor is becoming increasingly important to workers particularly those that live in low and middle-income countries. On the one hand, women might face new forms of exclusion in this new segment (for example, entry barriers or a gender wage gap); on the other hand, women can take advantage of entering the digital labor market that could not be exploited in the traditional labor market. For this level, we discuss three indicators: microwork participation, types of microwork tasks and main determinants for adopting microwork.

Finally, both mobile apps use and digital labor participation can lead to new challenges and risks. In the third

level, we discuss the potential challenges and risks that women face when they adopt ICT and participate in the Information Society. In this sense, we seek to present and discuss about four indicators: type of information shared in the Internet, comfortability in online discussions by topics, online violence victim, online problems such as phishing or spam.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital Inclusion is key to encompass a broad sector of Internet governance. Digital Inclusion aims to provide a framework for assessing and considering the various elements and policies which can promote equitable access and opportunities in the digital age. It also enhances identifying those with less or no access to the Internet (marginalized groups, minorities, people with disabilities or people lacking digital literacy) and promotes the achievement of an inclusive information society. Furthermore, fostering digital inclusion contributes to a stronger economy and economic development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunities for all. On the other hand, Digital Inclusion has to go hand in hand with security, safety and stability of digital platforms that increases the potential benefits to whole information society. Thus, it is important to encourage digital users' resilience to account for online risky behaviors and reduce the probability to be a victim of a growing range of online threats.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: This workshop focuses on understanding diversity and inclusion from a gender perspective in relation to use of technology for social and economic rights. The workshop will draw from high-level findings from an ICT demand-side study undertaken in 2017 and 2018 across six Latin American countries (Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), nine African countries (Kenya, South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Senegal and Mozambique) and six Asian countries (Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Cambodia, India and Pakistan). The digital economy has experienced rapid growth in recent years, with the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) becoming a central part of the everyday lives of people, firms and governments. Through the great diversity of digital devices present at home, workplace and even public spaces, the use of ICT has transformed traditional ways of engaging in activities related to commerce, labor, transportation, education, health, social interactions, among others. However, this has not been a socially and economic inclusive process: as more people become connected and able to enjoy the benefits of using ICT, more rifts emerge –from the unconnected, to the unequal access to rights and gendered digital divide. This problem is not solved through connectivity-focused policy alone: disparities evidenced in the intensity of use and in the unequal capabilities to reap ICT benefits should be considered. The session will take 60 minutes and it will be structured as follows: 10 minutes for mobile apps use issue discussion, 10 minutes for microwork issue discussion, 10 minutes for cybersecurity issues discussion, and 30 minutes for interaction with participants of the session (including questions, comments, recommendations, etc.). Finally, it is important to mention that we would have one presenter for each region, the presentation will be integrated into a comparative analysis, enabling an active conversation to emphasize trends, challenges, similarities among Global South countries and an engagement with the audience. At the same time, a feminist, humanist and technologist speaker will provide deep insights on the discussed topics.

Expected Outcomes: Post the conference, a blog will be published drawing from the queries and recommendations raised in the conference on the impact of technology and gendered economic participation. The discussions will also feed into our engagement with other partners such as the ITU Equals initiative in understanding the gendered digital divides. The findings of our research focus on providing critical evidence on the new ICT challenges, that we believe enable the identification of the exact points of policy intervention rather than generalized responses to gender digital inequality. These include: (1) mobile phone uses (gender differences in mobile applications use, frequency of mobile applications uses, digital skills related to mobile applications uses, reasons for not using smartphones); (2) microwork (microwork participation, types of microwork tasks, main determinants for doing microwork); and (3) cybersecurity (type of information shared in Internet, comfortability in online discussion by topics, online violence victims, online problems such as phishing or spam). Therefore, we aim to draw thoughts from different stakeholders reflecting on our findings and proposed best fit practices.

Discussion Facilitation:

Half of the session will be devoted to discussion.

The session includes both a quantitative and a qualitative perspective, with a speaker with a deep understanding of the topic and a personality that encourages discussions.

All the speakers will constantly address the audience to see if they have doubts or need clarifications.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We are planning to use twitter and facebook (live videos).

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #362 Digital Tools to Provide mHealth for Pregnant Women

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)

[Design for Inclusion](#)

[Meaningful Connectivity](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Rajendra Poudel](#), Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Debbie Rogers](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Christopher Yoo](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How do we effectively leverage digital tools to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, in particular the one pertaining to health?

What are the considerations of effective and sustainable mobile health services for pregnant women in the Global South?

Relevance to Theme: Digital skills are an important aspect of ensuring that all women are digitally included. Providing relevant mobile health content for women is an important aspect of digital inclusion, given the high rates of maternal mortality in the global south and struggles in access to critical care that can be bridged by using digital technologies. This workshop focuses on the best practices on the delivery of mobile health services for the pregnant women in the Global South to ensure the development of human-centric

design frameworks at regional and national levels. It will enable an exchange of views on how to support the use of mhealth services and the empowerment of pregnant women in disadvantaged and underserved areas. Further, it will focus on how to create the conditions needed to facilitate adoption and use of mhealth services by women in consideration of their larger social, cultural, and economic contexts by bringing together different perspectives on mhealth from grassroots implementing organizations.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the goals the Internet governance forum has sought to achieve, is to bring together the link between the sustainable development goals and internet access and connectivity. Creation of norms around mhealth delivery and access is key to understanding the link between internet connectivity and health. Further, as internet access transforms healthcare in critical regions of the global south, it becomes even more pertinent

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: There is a growing interest in the delivery of maternal health and information services to pregnant women in underserved populations to digitally include them into mobile health services. There is already strong evidence that mobile-based health information is a good vehicle for health information dissemination, however, most of the efforts are pilot and short term. While audio and video content tend to be inclusive of women with low-literacy levels or vision impairment, they are not conducive in under-resourced environments unlike text and SMS. Therefore, we still have a limited understanding of critical questions around the sustainability and long-term impact of these programs.

This workshop contributes to the policy making efforts by evaluating existing mHealth applications designed for pregnant women, which have scaled at the regional or national levels. These applications include Karangue from Senegal (scaled at the local level), Amakomaya in Nepal (scaled at the regional level), and MomConnect in South Africa (scaled at the national level). The objective of this workshop is to analyze these mhealth services to address the following questions:

How do different at-scale mHealth programs differ along geographic (rural, semi-urban, urban), technical characteristics (SMS, text, audio, video), and partnerships (local, international, and sector)?

What kind of digital literacy training programs are available for pregnant women and health-care workers?

What are the relative costs to deploy these projects?

What is the impact of these projects on health behaviors and outcomes for pregnant women?

What are the socio-cultural barriers to the adoption and use of mHealth services in these contexts, and what similarities and differences exist?

We will take a comparative approach by integrating the perspectives of the implementers on the strengths and weaknesses of different mHealth services. This would give a more informed perspective on existing mHealth applications and help better plan for future initiatives.

The discussion will be moderated as a highly interactive roundtable, with participants from the audience able to ask questions of speakers after their initial (7 minute) remarks.

Expected Outcomes: The session seeks to build a more holistic understanding of mhealth delivery and the challenges that are associated with the same. Further, it seeks to build cross-regional and interdisciplinary understandings of a complex subject that is tied to many other aspects of internet governance, namely safety, security, privacy and resilience. As mhealth delivery is not and should not be a silo, we hope the IGF will provide a critical forum for discussion with varied experts from different domains, on an area that bears great importance to key sustainable goals.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Participants will sit around a large U-shaped table (seating style permitting). Several roaming microphones will be used to facilitate discussion during the Q&A session (microphone availability permitting). This will facilitate discussion by creating an enabling and comfortable atmosphere where all speakers and participants are given an equal footing in the discussion. The moderator may walk around the room to engage participants as well.

During the open discussion section, open questions will encourage responses from participants and everyone will be given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene. Walk-in participants will be encouraged to participate in the discussion by the moderator who will seek contributions from participants in person and remotely.

We intend to also host a preparatory meeting onsite for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session. This is key to interaction during the session, as it helps plan for it.

Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, we will explore introducing some questions online in order to kickstart some discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants and will encourage interventions through video.

Additionally, we may use images and Powerpoint presentations to aid those whose native language may not be English. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants, and has been used effectively in our past workshops.

Online Participation:

We hope to use the online participation tool to its fullest. First, we will use the chat functionality to ask routinely if remote participants are able to follow/participate and interject during the open discussion section. The remote moderator will be involved throughout workshop planning to advise on where remote participation will need to be facilitated. The onsite moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected. As the remote moderator is one of the organizers and has extensive experience in online moderation at the IGF in the past, she will communicate with the onsite moderator and make necessary interventions during the workshop.

Proposed Additional Tools: Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance and to generate interest in the workshop. This would involve engagement through social media and our website - we have official twitter, instagram and facebook channels. We are exploring the possibility of incorporating Slack to the modes of discussion, to facilitate collaboration afterward. Organizers will also explore organizing a remote intervention from youth participants through remote hubs.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #368 AI and future jobs in light of national youth policies

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Joy Wathagi Ndungu, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Élisson Diones Cazumbá, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Afi Edoh, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How do we best equip the youth workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?

Relevance to Theme: Digital inclusion mostly applies to special groups such as women, minority gender groups and even youth who are very much part of the development agenda. While AI is driving massive shifts across the globe, the question of what role it can play to improve inclusion as well as ensure it does not widen existing employment gaps is crucial. Youth in particular are yet to fully understand its implication and recognise whether to embrace or refrain from AI. It could be a double edged sword that could help address some of the biggest challenges particularly on decentralization of opportunities as well as public service. This session aims at providing a framework for assessing and considering the various elements and policies which can improve access to equitable opportunities in the digital age for youth. While looking at what national policies are talking about in the light of inclusion, employment opportunities and technology in the 21st century, some of the gaps to be addressed include research, skills, policy and operational frameworks in AI and future jobs for youth who for continents such as Africa, constitute the larger population.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As an emerging technology that leverages on the internet a great deal, it feeds on data and hence requires participation of the different groups that interact with it. There is need for ethical principles to be considered in the design and use of AI. In order for AI applications to be 'pro-people' it is important to look at ethical challenges and legal frameworks that ensure AI's potential is harnessed and jobs are secured. AI's implications on future jobs and youths who are at the center of it all require establishment of shared values, guidelines, and frameworks that shape how it is governed and used hence the correlation between AI and Internet governance.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: This workshop will be geared towards understanding Artificial Intelligence, future jobs threats and opportunities for youth while linking it to national and regional youth policies. This will also look at how youth can harness the economic opportunities of being online and using emerging technologies to secure jobs in the 21st century where more of the world's biggest employment markets are fast being automated. It will also look at the gaps that exist between countries that already have AI strategies as well as digital inclusive provisions in their youth policies to ensure that youth can leverage opportunities in the cutting edge of technology.

For example, it is estimated that some of the fastest growing cities in the world will be in Africa in the coming years including Kinshasa which has possibly 12 million inhabitants and is predicted to be Africa's second largest city with 75 million people inside 50 years. Nairobi was recorded as 3,523,000 in 2010 and is expected to reach 6,246,000 by 2025 and Dar-es-salaam as recorded as 3,350,000 in 2010 and is expected to

reach 6,202,000 by 2025. Most of the population in Africa is of the youth population (15-24) where about 70% of the continent is under 30 years, and this figure rises even higher in some cases. Young people account for about 20% of the population, 40% of the workforce and 60% of the unemployed.

Future of Jobs Report 2018 by the World Economic Forum, reports that the workplace is expected to change dramatically between 2018 and 2022 by four technologies: "ubiquitous high-speed mobile internet; artificial intelligence; widespread adoption of big data analytics; and cloud technology. Because automation has crept into modern society so slowly, it can be extremely difficult to predict how the job market will evolve as it gets ever more advanced. The biggest challenge will be ensuring "artificial intelligence" does not lead to the mass loss of jobs or reliance on importation of 'foreign' skills almost certainly requiring new legislation to be passed, as well as a re-think of the employment market overall. How do youth fit into the aspect of future jobs and how can they mitigate this, what policies and frameworks are or can be put in place for the development of such spheres. In 2025, machines are expected to perform more current work tasks than humans as compared to 71% being performed by humans as of now. The workshop will have youth in a round table to discuss policy recommendations on AI governance, how to make AI inclusive as well as how their national/regional youth policies are factoring AI into securing jobs. Different case studies of AI adaptation, governance as well as what policies say will be shared and discussed, and best practices drawn or derived to ensure youth are ahead or part of the fourth industrial revolution.

Expected Outcomes: The outcomes of the workshop included:

Shared case studies and best practices on AI and future jobs from different countries

Policy recommendations on AI legal frameworks as far as youth and job markets are concerned.

Identified methods and roadmaps on leveraging AI as an equalizer and opportunity base.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will introduce the session and its objectives and then invite speakers to share case studies after which participants as well as speakers will engage in discussing the shared case studies as well as brainstorming on ideas and suggestions in reaching the outcomes of the session. The workshop will derive the discussion around the key policy questions that its trying to address and hence encourage participants to actively share their own case studies and recommendations in response to questions.

Online Participation:

Will share widely with communities to follow online who cant attend as well as through the online moderator ensure participants online are engaged well and are part of the workshop.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media for promotion

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #370 Warning! Internet is suspended for security reasons!

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Accessibility

Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Prasanth Sugathan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Mishri Choudhary, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Berhan Taye Gemedo, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

There has been growing debate around the menace of Internet shutdowns in the world. Civil society groups and academia have been highlighting the impact of such shutdowns and countries such as – India, Pakistan, Turkey and Ethiopia have suffered shutdowns in the last few years. The past year has seen the maximum shutdowns in the world, with India leading the way at 132 shutdowns in 2018. Recently, the Indian government, issued letters to local governments requesting them not to shut access to the internet in situations where public safety is not the concern. Though, this is a positive development, the threat of internet shutdowns is not likely to be resolved overnight. In India, governments can legally suspend access to the internet under rules framed under the law called the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. These rules allow for suspension of network services in cases of public emergency or public safety.

Unfortunately, despite research on the negative impacts of internet shutdowns, governments across the world, continue to impose these disruptions. One important question is – whether shutdowns achieve their desired objectives? In situations of public safety and public order, do shutdowns end up restoring peace? As a matter of argument, even if shutdowns achieve their desired results, what should be the mode of deploying these shutdowns?

Our panel discussion will include experts from around the world who have been actively working on the subject of internet shutdowns. They will share personal stories and their work from their respective regions of work. We propose to learn from work done by organizations around the world and collaborate/ partner with global leaders to drive our work in India. Lessons learnt will be incorporated in our local work in the country towards advocating with the government against using internet shutdowns as a tool for law enforcement.

Relevance to Theme: Due to internet shutdowns, the promise of affordable and equal access to all gets diluted. Our discussion on internet shutdowns highlights the contradiction of the Indian government on one side with their promise of a 'Digital India', wherein all Indians are connected to the internet and on the other hand using internet shutdowns liberally in the name of safety and security.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance begins with access to Internet. The largest and most diverse democracy in the world along with other developing nations have been shutting access to the internet regularly in the name of safety, security and sometimes for more arbitrary reasons like stopping cheating in exams and as a precautionary measure in times of public festivals. We at SFLC.in believe that shutdowns abrogate free speech and digital rights of millions of Indians. Its one of the most pressing Internet Governance issues affecting over half a billion Indians and there is no proof that shutdowns achieve their intended consequences.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The internet has become one of the most essential utilities of the modern world. The UN has recognized it a basic human rights and it has lead to the enhancement of other fundamental rights such as – free speech, equality, freedom of trade etc. Realizing the potential of the internet for upliftment, various governments around the world have deeply integrated it into their growth story and have built strategies for improving access. Despite these realities, large populations across the globe are still unconnected and have never logged on to the internet, for ex. more than half of India's population is still not connected to the internet.

Sometimes, financial realities and demographic challenges is not what hampers access to the internet. The irony is that nation states suspend access to the internet in the form of internet shutdowns – which is a government imposed

disablement of access to the internet. These shutdowns are often imposed by governments for the purposes of national security and public safety, but have also been seen as tools to avoid cheating in exams. Recently, there have been instances around the world, where countries have been disabling access to the internet around the times of elections. Governments say that this is to stop the flow of fake news and rumors, but will there be collateral damage to other human rights like free speech?

Research has shown that because the internet has become such an essential utility in everyday life, suspension of access to the internet has massive – social and economic costs. One study from India pegs the loss suffered to the economy due to internet shutdowns at around 3 Billion USD (from 2012- 2018). India has unfortunately been at the forefront of the debate around internet shutdowns in the world. As captured by our internet shutdowns tracker run by SLFC.in – the country has already witnessed 270 shutdowns from 2012, out of which around 132 can be attributed to the year 2018 alone. This is counterproductive for the country as the Indian government runs a marquee project dedicated to digital upliftment called Digital India. The efforts of civil society, academia and media in India has lead to awareness and the government realizing the harms caused due to internet shutdowns. But legally governments across India can continue to suspend internet in situations of public safety.

The goal of our discussion is to determine whether internet shutdowns should be the mechanism for governments across the world to ensure peace and security. It has been established that the costs associated with shutdowns are very high, we wish to ask the question whether the reasons for shutting down the internet (benefits of shutdowns in this case) outweigh the costs? And if not then what are the possible alternatives to address public safety and emergency situations.

The discussion will begin with our panel of experts sharing their personal stories from the respective regions they belong to. Next, the moderator will ask each panelist to give their views about whether, in their experience internet shutdowns are useful and effective in achieving their intended goals and if not, then what are possible alternatives. The panelists will then be asked to give their comments on how should policies around the world develop to address internet shutdowns and if shutdowns must happen (according to governments) then – what shall be in the situation in which shutdowns may be viewed as acceptable? What shall be the mode of such shutdowns? And what shall be the transparency mechanisms to be observed before ordering shutdowns? Subsequently, the floor will be then opened up for audience participation. The audience will be allowed to participate through suggestions, comments, questions or general remarks.

Expected Outcomes: Our main objective of conducting this session is to determine the effectiveness of internet shutdowns – in achieving their desired outcomes. A majority of shutdowns around the world are imposed with the reason of maintaining public security and public order, we want to ask the question whether such shutdowns actually help law enforcement agencies in maintaining peace and thwarting the proliferation of crime?

SFLC.in (Software Freedom Law Centre, India) is a civil society organization based out of New Delhi, India, working towards defending the digital rights of people. At SFLC.in, we maintain a tracker to record the number of incidents of internet shutdowns in India at . We have been running this tracker since the year 2012. As per our tracker, India has already witnessed 270 instances of internet shutdowns (with 132 shutdowns out of those from 2018 itself). As the government does not have a formal mechanism of reporting instances of shutdowns in India, we also collect information from secondary sources like media reports and rely on on-ground reporting by affected citizens. These figures might not be representative of the actual number of shutdowns, as a number of shutdowns go unreported in popular media channels or by locally affected citizens. We also regularly meet with members of parliament, government officials and other civil society groups to conduct policy discussions around the issue of internet shutdowns.

The learnings from this session will guide our work on internet shutdowns in India, whether research or policy advocacy. This will fuel our work, which is aimed towards establishing a human rights respecting policy model for internet shutdowns in India. We will also seek collaborations/ partnerships with other international organizations at IGF, who help us in addressing our work towards resolving the menace of internet shutdowns in India.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will ensure that audience gets to ask questions to our experts. Our panel will not just be one sided, but at each interval our moderator will ensure that audience gets to ask questions to the panelists, so that the discussion is interactive. We will also take questions from online audiences.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #371 CLOSING THE DIGITAL GAP FOR MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)
[Digital Divide](#)
[Meaningful Connectivity](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Oscar Martín González](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Christoph Steck](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Matthew Rantanen](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Christopher Yoo](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Meshingo Jack](#), Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What should be the appropriate institutional framework to close the existing coverage gaps, guarantee the increasingly demand for data by users and ensure that the latest technologies are available to not further marginalize vulnerable rural communities? Are current regulatory models valid? How to promote their change? Are we complying with the target deadlines? How to materialize these discussions in the short and medium term? Being that the deployment of connectivity infrastructure is more complicated and difficult to maintain in rural areas potentially resulting in a further marginalization of vulnerable communities in these rural areas, than in urban areas. Should rural areas have a differential regulatory approach (in terms of the quality of service obligations, taxation or spectrum) compared to urban areas? How can public policy

support sustainable connectivity approaches in rural areas? What models are those? How can we foster beneficial collaboration agreements between telecommunications companies and community networks to foster the digitalization of vulnerable rural communities? What role do community networks play in connecting rural areas? How can we ensure its sustainability? How these community networks can access to quality technology? What successful examples are there? Are the problems that community networks face different from other rural connectivity approaches? What solutions do we have?

Relevance to Theme: Closing the digital divide is one of the greatest ethical imperatives that we have as a society. One of the main conditions for providing equitable opportunities in a digital age is to achieve full connectivity. This is also enshrined in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (9, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). The competition model has been very useful for the deployment of infrastructure in urban areas and can have complementary measures for rural areas. This session aims to showcase good practices of new connectivity projects, and how these projects have overcome existing barriers. The session will also address public policies that can promote and incentivize deployment of connectivity infrastructure in unconnected areas.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Connecting the next billion is one of the main goals marked by the United Nations. All the themes derived from Internet governance start from the initial premise of achieving a fully connected society. The Internet has been the fastest deployed technology in history, but nearly the half of the world's population still does not have access. Within that half of the population that still does not access the network, the inhabitants of rural areas and of difficult geographical coverage are among those who have the most difficulties to achieve their inclusion. According to Facebook's Inclusive Internet Index 2019 the pace of the closure of the connectivity gap is close to or has already stagnated in developing countries, and even widened in the bottom of the pyramid. How we manage to face this challenge and how we manage to innovate to connect these sectors must be a fundamental premise for the internet governance.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Introduction (5 ') The moderator introduces the topic and the aspects to be discussed and presents the panellists. Panellist intervention (42 ') Round of interventions by the panellists based on a show-casing of best-practice cases and on the questions established by the moderator for each one (6 'minutes for each). The The panellists will present from the perspective of their group of actors. Debate and exchange with the audience (15 ') Dynamics of questions and comments from the audience, facilitated by the moderator, including the intervention of remote participants. Panel response round (5 ') Additional panel interventions in response to comments and questions from the audience. Conclusions (15 ') Final interventions of the panelists highlighting or recapitulating central ideas of their exhibitions, commitments, or challenges ahead (2 'per panelist). Closure (5 ') Closure by the moderator highlighting the main points of agreement and divergence of the session.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcomes are to be able to put in the debate if it is necessary to change the current regulatory approach for the promotion of the development of connectivity infrastructure in rural areas, what models of connectivity in these areas are being successful and how can we incentivize new ones and, above all, be maintainable over time. Also know what collaboration models are being successful and what role should be played by community networks.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will have a set of pre-prepared questions to spur the discussion and facilitate inputs of the session. We will try to ensure that the possible opposing views through the debate can reach agreements, being in this sense very important the work of the moderator.

Online Participation:

DURING THE INTENDED TIME FOR THE INTERVENTION OF THE PUBLIC, WE WILL EXPOSE THE QUESTIONS MADE BY REMOTE

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #373 Mobilising the Arts for an Inclusive Digital Transformation

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion

Digital skills

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Santiago Amador](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Kim Albrecht](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Sabelo Mhlambi](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

[Note: The Arts = Diverse media such as painting, sculpture, printmaking, drawing, decorative arts, photography, and installation)

There is currently a range of legal, political, regulatory and educational challenges connected to digitization. Beyond the utopian promises, digital transformations have been found to pose serious challenges to universal human values and long-established social orders. Simultaneously there is a high level of uncertainty as to what impact the newest technological breakthroughs will have on the job market and on education. Some technologists go as far as to believe that AI, machine learning, and robots represent an existential threat, citing fears that machines might soon match or even outstrip human intelligence, while being uncertain whether human control over machine-driven decision-making processes may be maintained. Anxiety is high about the ultimate consequences of technological development.

Against this background, replete with technological anxieties and uncertainties, in this workshop, we want to explore the following policy relevant questions:

- How can we use the Arts to explore the social and cultural impact emerging technologies might have on society? And how can the Arts be a meaningful and interesting way to explore challenges related to digital transformations that don't have immediate answers?
- What are promising and inclusive ways diverse stakeholders (e.g., civil society, technologists, policy-makers, and designers and artists) – including those from traditionally marginalized communities – (could) cope with challenges related to digital transformations through the Arts?
- How can we leverage the Arts to make challenges and open questions in the context of digital transformations accessible to the broader public?

By analysing successful instances of Arts implementation for the resolution and foresight of digital transformation, the workshop intends to help cultivate a knowledge base on how the Arts can be mobilised and deployed by diverse stakeholders, including those in government, industry, and civil society, for understanding, imagining, and envisioning the consequences technological changes at the cusp of the digital transformation.

Relevance to Theme: In this workshop, we want to showcase and discuss novel, innovative, inclusive, interdisciplinary, and transversal investigative approaches to the Arts as a powerful actor in tackling the societal challenges arising from the digital transformation.

Bringing together diverse global voices from different sectors, the session aims to explore how the Arts provides critical voices but also experimental spaces for the cultivation of imagination, reflection and affect when it comes to building better technologies. The current political, social, and economic societal order has been recently diagnosed with a deep and incurable 'crisis of imagination' whereby democracy is threatened, the public sphere is in decline, and jobs are rapidly disappearing due, in no small part, to the unfettered and unregulated forces of all-encompassing and often non-transparent digital transformations (Haiven, 2013). The Arts, with their power to enable critical reflection and to cultivate imagination, have never been so urgently needed.

In this session, we want to join in with the voices that champion the urgent and substantive need to promote the inclusion of the Arts in efforts to attenuate and resolve the intractable societal challenges arising from the digital transformation. By giving voices to more underrepresented voices (e.g., community organizers, artists, youth, government representatives, among others) we aim to chart new ways of integrating the Arts within a range of enterprises, in policy-making, and in civil society. We hope to showcase a new pathway to digital inclusion through Arts-driven initiatives and the hands-on involvement of a range of business, artistic, educational, and policy-making stakeholders, and to explore innovative models for a successful integration of the Arts in efforts to tackle the societal challenges brought about by the digital transformation. The session, by foregrounding the Arts as a key stakeholder in society, aims to redefine the digital transformation as something that can be inclusively shaped by all members of society.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Primarily, we want to explore new, additional approaches around the ways policy-makers — in co-creation with stakeholders who prefer to express their hopes, dreams, and sorrows through the Arts — make sense of and overcome the challenges brought about by the digital transformation. We are particularly interested in how the Arts can provide resources for tackling social inequalities, social injustice, unequally distributed digital literacies, and threats to democracy and democratic processes as a consequence of the digital transformation. Therefore, we see a primary contribution of this session as rethinking and extending existing approaches to stakeholder engagement in cultivating digital inclusion through the Arts. Secondly, we want to address necessary preconditions (e.g., copyright, freedom of expression, skills, among others) to expedite this process. Last but not least, we would be happy to collaborate with other session organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is relevant and complementary.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: [Note: We intend to add more creative elements to this session.]

Introduction by Christian Fieseler - 5-10 minutes

This introduction will include a brief overview of the issue, raise key questions, and point out certain challenges around the topic.

Directed topics - 30 minutes total (7 minutes per topic)

1 – What is the role of the Arts in digital society?

The Arts can reinforce the social, cultural, economic, and political benefits of the digital transformation.

Within the Arts, the subfield of Arts formation takes a more critical approach to the impacts digital technologies have on social issues with a view to remedying a range of abusive and exploitative aspects of these technologies, around, for instance, labour politics, privacy, and education. We will discuss measures to achieve this remediation by making misuses, inequalities, and discrimination visible, tangible, and relatable. The Arts have long been hailed as a source of alternative anticipatory imaginaries of society that nurture the abilities for imagining better, more inclusive, and sustainable worlds. To this end, our first directed topic in this workshop seeks to systematically identify, analyze, and subsequently promote the success factors of initiatives that have already employed the Arts directly and propitiously into their respective efforts at tackling digital transformations.

2 – How do businesses mobilize the Arts to tackle intractable societal problems related to the digital transformation?

We will then advance the state of knowledge on how the business sphere deploys and mobilises the Arts in order to lubricate efforts around successfully tackling the societal challenges arising from digital transformations. To this end, we will focus the investigative lens on tech business initiatives, such as design fiction initiatives, engineering fictions, and tech leadership pedagogies, that mobilise the Arts to solve future challenges in a speculative, critical, and meaningful manner. This discussion will be framed by recent evidence around the intersection and bidirectional impact of business and the Arts and business intersecting and mutually interacting.

3 – How does civil society mobilize the Arts to catalyse social change, foster civic participation, and strengthen the democratic processes endangered by digital transformations?

We will then further investigate how the Arts can help citizens and policymakers make sense of and overcome the challenges brought about by the digital transformation. Here, our particular interests lie in how the Arts provide resources for tackling social inequalities, social injustice, unequally distributed digital literacies, and threats to democracy and democratic processes as a consequence of the digital transformation. We will also explore how the Arts facilitate and promote the innovative development, dissemination, and adoption of new technologies. Furthermore, we want to understand where in this process artists are successful and where they struggle.

4 – How can the Arts inform and shape digital policy-making?

Concluding our directed topics, we will explore, using innovative and Arts-based methodologies, how the Arts can influence the processes of regulation, policy-making, and legislation within the digital transformation. The Arts have been long hailed as a means to enable the enactment of bottom-up societal change, as the Arts hold the potential to galvanize wider social participation around the defence of a common good and to enhance community cohesion around pressing policy issues.

Open Debate among speakers, audience, and online participants on topics raised earlier - 20 minutes

Conclusion by Sandra Cortesi - 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: The session will promote innovative approaches to societal and technological challenges that integrate artistic perspectives and that are mobilised and deployed by multiple stakeholders.

The session will formulate innovative art-based practices aimed at mutual understanding, dialogue, and civic participation, thereby promoting and bolstering social inclusion.

The session will also contribute to the further integration of the Arts in the policies and strategic goals of the IGF / UN.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is intended to be extremely participatory and interactive. We are currently discussing ways to then also enable meaningful online participation.

Online Participation:

Proposed Additional Tools: Our aim is to give online participants equal opportunity for input as on-site participants (i.e., in providing questions, inputs, and comments). We would in particular like to more strongly involve youth participants, who would otherwise be restricted in their access, to have a greater level of involvement through online contributions. We are exploring which platforms and tools will be most useful (e.g. Instagram, Facebook, and/or tools used in schools.)

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #376 Can blockchain technology promote digital inclusion?

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Design for Inclusion

Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Hanane Boujemi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Walid Al-Saqaf, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Renata Aquino Ribeiro, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Glenn McKnight, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Satish Babu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

For users and by users: Unlike conventional centralized databases, permissionless blockchains give users more power and control since they are distributed and decentralized. This is aligned well with the basic premise of the Internet itself. How then could this very characteristic be leveraged to empower users and enhancing their digital inclusion? In this workshop we present use cases and examples of how that is possible. Better security, stronger trust: The numerous cases of data loss, privacy breaches and other forms of incidents have made centralized databases less trustworthy. What do blockchain-based systems offer as an alternative and how can this trust aspect be highlighted so that they get closer to mass adoption. Concrete examples illustrating inclusion potential: What are real concrete examples illustrating the value of blockchains for digital inclusion? Examples are in promoting online freedom of expression, protecting privacy and intellectual property rights, boosting trust in journalism by providing means to track provenance and authenticity. Challenges and solutions: Like any new and disruptive innovation, blockchain technology suffers from several challenges. What are those challenges and how can they be address? How are regulators and governments tackling them without stifling innovation?

Relevance to Theme: Since blockchain technology is by-design reliant on many users utilizing their hardware for it to work, this is the epitome of inclusion in ownership, control and usage. The growth noticed in this

domain is largely driven in a bottom-up fashion, which is also an illustration of how they are inclusive in nature. There is also some confusion and lack of clarity of how the technology could be beneficial to the wider public and the session helps illustrate this without disregarding the challenges and the strict regulatory and governance requirements for safe mass adoption. The workshop aims at reflecting the need to be open minded and encourage innovation while being responsible, accountable and mindful of consequences. Blockchain has the potential of enhancing inclusion even in the area of labor by giving them the right to work online (see: NExTpats, netizen) and solving problems that no other technology can. The technology may also help those people who do not already have access to traditional forms of identity as provided by governments. See the 'Nelson Passports' of post-World War 1.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Linking the discussion on an emerging technology to the policy fora is vital to tackle key policy questions. The IGF is one of the spaces which allow such dialogue to happen among various stakeholders so we are seizing the opportunity to address this specific topic because it links Blockchain, as an application layer, which sits of the top of the Internet and generates data that can be utilised in various industries and processes.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: The Internet Society Blockchain Special Interest Group is organizing this workshop in the form of an interactive panel in which participants learn about the various areas where blockchain can support citizen inclusion. It also would cover some of the exciting yet primarily misunderstood aspects of blockchain technology such as smart contracts and decentralized apps (DApps) and how they play a role in that.. Upon allowing panelists to present their own perspectives from experience in this field, we then start an interactive discussion about blockchain technologies use cases and implications for the internet and society at large. The event ensures active participation of attendees and provides an introduction to blockchain technology to attendees with various levels of experience. This interactive learning experience will have attendees start thinking about how this rapidly growing disruptive technology may support inclusion in day-to-day online activities from social media networking to e-health and from online payments to e-banking. However, the discussion will also trigger debates on challenges and limitations that ought be addressed.

Expected Outcomes: The main outcome is a greater understanding of the connection between blockchain technology and inclusion. The participants would come out of the activity more informed and curious about the possibilities the technology present as well as the needs to make those possibilities a reality. The fact that several of the speakers are from developing countries make it possible to broaden the horizon of attendees and those who would watch the workshop or read the transcription after it is held on the different benefits the technology may offer to well beyond those who come from technologically advanced countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

5 min -The moderator will provide a brief introduction to the topic 5 min -Panellists will take turns introducing themselves 15 min-Each panellist will take turns to address the policy questions specified 15 min-The Audience will be given the floor to provide input/ask questions 15 min- Remote participants/Twitter contributors will be given the opportunity to provide input/ask questions N.B: the moderator will be rotating among onsite/remote participants to ensure the dynamic of the session is balanced. 10 min will be allocated to concluding remarks and the way forward

Online Participation:

We will have an online moderator to facilitate any exchange with remote participants

Proposed Additional Tools: we will create a hashtag on Twitter for the session and we will tag IGF secretariat and IGF official twitter channel

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #382 Is the Civil Society doing enough as a Stakeholder group?

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Sivasubramanian Muthusamy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Sebastien Bachollet, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Judith Hellerstein, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Is the Civil Society doing enough to bring about a balance in Internet Governance Policy positions?

Relevance to Theme: Though proposed under "Digital Inclusion", it is a workshop on stakeholder 'balance', proposed across the three themes, and of relevance to the overall design of the multi-stakeholder model of Internet Governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: When broadly classified, Civil Society is one of the three stakeholders in Internet Governance. Since WSIS 2005, Civil Society has played a constructive role to bring about a balance in Internet Governance debates. However, a certain degree of imbalance persists as the other stakeholder groups tend to steer policy a little more than proportionately towards their own respective positions. Governments around the world draft legislative directives some of which the Civil Society find undesirable. In some instances, Civil Society positions remarkably differed from that of Government, the proposed Acts such as SOPA or PIPA or Directives were withdrawn, only to be reintroduced and confirmed by some other title or form. Business responds to Civil Society positions, for instance, on Privacy issues, but many of the concerns of Civil Society are not adequately addressed. It could be stated that the other stakeholder groups prevail more than proportionately over Civil Society, in matters related to Internet Governance. This prompts the question, "Is the Civil Society participating enough? Is the Civil Society doing enough?"

If not enough, what needs to be done? In Internet Governance, the formal title as "Civil Society" is shared by a somewhat loose collaboration between Internet Governance participants who took up the Civil Society role since WSIS 2005, other early CS participants in the IGF, organizations that pursue issues in public interest including Privacy organizations, Freedom foundations etc, and also organizations such as some of the Internet Society Chapters, some of the ICANN AtLarge Structures, some of the participants from ICANN Non Commercial Stakeholder Group etc, who partake in Civil Society positions in their own way, though not always entirely identifying themselves as Civil Society.

If the Civil society is not doing enough, is it because it requires greater interaction among those who pursue Civil Society positions in the IGF? How would Civil Society strengthen itself? Would it also look for Civil Society participation from beyond the IGF arena to bring in newer Civil Society participants to the IGF?

These are some, and not all, questions that follow the questions in the title.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The session would revolve around the Title Questions, "Is the Civil Society doing enough to bring about a balance in Internet Governance Policy positions?" to bring up supplementary questions, and in the process identify its strengths and weaknesses to identify solutions towards strengthening itself for a balance.

Expected Outcomes: The session is aimed to articulate shared concerns and common pursuits and perhaps lead to well defined efforts to strengthen the Civil Society for the good of all stakeholders who would equally desire a certain degree of balance in Internet Governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

Following opening remarks and perspectives from the lead panelists, the discussion would be around the table, encouraging diversity of view points and a free flowing debate with Q@A around the table, both questions and responses by all participants around the table.

Online Participation:

I will request one of the Internet Society Chapters to help manage remote participation using the IGF platform.

Proposed Additional Tools: Skype, Zoom, Livestream.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #386 Hopeful resolutions or real solutions 4 digital cooperation?

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

Economic Development

Emerging Technologies

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Thomas Schneider, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Peter Micek, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Nanjira Sambuli, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Bruna Santos, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

This workshop will consider the outcomes of the UNHLP on Digital Cooperation's report, which have been published in June. In particular it will consider policy questions related to internet governance and cooperation among different stakeholders.

Did the UNHLPDC report achieve its original aims? (Related to raising awareness, identifying policy, research and information gaps and present concrete proposals to strengthen cooperation?)

What are the biggest challenges facing digital cooperation in internet governance and how far does the report's recommendations address them?

How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? Which recommendations included in the report may help?

Relevance to Theme: The UNHLPDC's main aim is to promote digital cooperation. It aims to do this in an inclusive way, by offering mechanisms to address gaps in digital cooperation. It is of primary importance that the recommendations included in the report are discussed in an inclusive way by as wide a possible group of stakeholders as they relate to and could implicate a broad range of stakeholders.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital cooperation is one of the main challenges of internet governance, particularly as It is also expected that the report will make recommendations directly related to the IGF, and it is therefore of vital importance that the IGF itself, as a convening of the multistakeholder community, comment on the report.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: We want this session to be interactive and an opportunity to make the discussion around the HLPDC outputs as inclusive as possible. Therefore we will begin with some questions to gauge the level of knowledge of the audience with regards to the HLPDC and its report. Before the session starts, we will ask the audience to consider questions for the panelists relating to the report's recommendations.

We will then proceed to discuss the main outcomes of the report, asking each panelist to comment on a particular section/chapter and offer their view as to the workability of the recommendations. The speakers will also be asked to reflect on how inclusive the recommendations are: i.e will they promote the representation of more stakeholders, and in particular under-represented groups in internet governance and mechanisms to promote digital cooperation. After each intervention the moderator will ask for audience interventions and facilitate an interactive discussion with the panelist/s. In this way, the audience will be actively involved throughout the discussion.

a. Introduction (5 min)

b. Short presentation on the High-Level panel on Digital Cooperation Panel's report and main outcomes (10 min)

c. Panelists interventions (40 min): each panelist will have 5 min intervention followed by a 3 min intervention from the audience.

d. Closing remarks

Expected Outcomes: With the proposed submission we aim to achieve a clearer idea of the international multistakeholder community's reception to the High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation report. Secondly, another aimed outcome is to promote a discussion of the recommendations included and identification of a potential roadmap for collaboration on implementing some of the recommendations.

Discussion Facilitation:

As the session aims to collect impressions and measure the broader Internet Governance community receptivity of the HLP report, we plan to welcome views from both the audience and present stakeholders. By saying that, we mean that after each intervention the moderator will ask for audience interventions and facilitate an interactive discussion with the panelist/s. In this way, the audience will be actively involved throughout the discussion.

Online Participation:

Both online and onsite moderators will work together on ensuring that remote participation is also welcomed to this session and remote questions will have priority at the Q&A moments, as we plan to have

the discussion promoted at the online participation chat as the 6th panelist.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #388 Digital Intelligence for Digital Inclusion

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Literacy

Digital skills

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Yuhyun Park](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Melissa Sassi](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Justin Caso](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?

Relevance to Theme: The need for and challenges relative to addressing digital skills and literacy are a growing topic of attention as technology advances at great speed, as are the corresponding concerns that this can contribute to potentially increasing vs decreasing digital inclusion. Education, including inter-related skills for digital intelligence, is foundational and indispensable for achievement of sustainable development. ICTs have a major role in achieving the SDGs through their development and use, but if a robust set of corresponding skills do not accompany their development and use, social and economic growth will be hindered, and these technologies may not realize their full potential through the use of people around the globe. This session's discussion can help inform the review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To empower people and ensure inclusiveness and equality and to prepare people for the next generation of the internet and its governance, digital competencies should not only include the technical skills one might expect but also comprehensive competencies that include digital safety, digital rights and digital emotional intelligence. These competencies should allow people to not just use a computer or smartphone, but to be prepared for the modern social and economic challenges and

demands resulting from technological advances impacting the internet and beyond, and position themselves and communities for sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth with lifelong learning opportunities.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Digital technology has been widely recognized as a vital tool to further sustainable development. But many people around the world still do not have the digital capacity, skills and resources required to meaningfully use these technologies and reap their benefits. Further, there are still gaps in practical tools, processes and measures, as well as in collaboration, which are impeding progress.

Each year, the world economy invests billions of dollars in developing digital literacy and digital skills. However, these efforts are not well coordinated, with many companies, governments and organizations each operating their respective programs under their own frameworks. This means that there is no globally shared understanding of and standard for what terms like digital skills and digital literacy mean. At this time, there is no shared baseline understanding of the level of digital skills in the world today, and as such it is difficult to address how to improve and sustain digital literacy.

As technology advances at unprecedented speed, with the potential for digital exclusion to increase just as rapidly, there is an urgent need to empower individuals with new forms of inter-connected digital competencies that can help them strengthen their ability for growth, productive employment and increased opportunities.

In order to help ensure advancement of SDG 4 for inclusive and equitable quality education to promote lifelong learning opportunities, an open, global standard to provide a framework that uses a shared language and that addresses digital literacy, skills and readiness at the intersection of identity, use, safety, security, emotional intelligence, literacy, communication and rights can have significant impact for stakeholders in both educational and technology communities. Global standards enable stakeholders to work synergistically rather than discretely to address similar sets of problems and by allowing the coordination of efforts both within and across sectors. To address these needs, the Coalition for Digital Intelligence (CDI), a platform created in association with the World Economic Forum (WEF) and formed jointly by the DQ Institute, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and IEEE Standards Association (IEEE), was started on 26 September 2018 with the aim of establishing a global, common language and set of norms around digital competencies, and coordinating global actions.

The session will explore these issues in an interactive dialogue where the speakers, along with the attendees, will openly discuss ideas and solutions that are addressing these pressing global and local issues facing so many today.

Expected Outcomes: The session expects to raise awareness of the need for a framework for digital literacy and intelligence by illustrating the work that will be highlighted during the session and for the participants to bring this work back to their local communities to increase meaningful digital inclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each speaker will have a facilitated discussion with the moderator for approximately five to seven minutes followed by a brief discussion amongst the moderator and the speakers for a total of twenty minutes. The remaining forty minutes will be dedicated to an interactive dialog, which will be facilitated by the onsite moderator, with the online and in situ participants working closely with the remote moderator to ensure full online participation

Online Participation:

Each speaker will have a facilitated discussion with the moderator for approximately five to seven minutes followed by a brief discussion amongst the moderator and the speakers for a total of twenty minutes. The remaining forty minutes will be dedicated to an interactive dialog, which will be facilitated by the onsite

moderator, with the online and in situ participants working closely with the remote moderator to ensure full online participation

Proposed Additional Tools: We intend to use various social media platforms to facilitate a dynamic discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #389 Sex work, drug use, harm reduction, and the internet

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Digital inclusion of women](#)

[Internet Security](#)

[Social Inclusion](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: [Maggie Mayhem](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Mauricia Abdol](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Datta Bishakha](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Teela Sanders](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Alex Comninos](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How do we ensure that women are safe both online and offline?

How do we ensure that legislation aimed at removing sexual content, child protection, and cybersecurity does not result in harmful exclusion of some of societies most vulnerable?

What are the unintended consequences for harmful groups of laws and regulations governing content, cyber security, child protection, and human trafficking actually foster inclusion of vulnerable groups and reduce harm for vulnerable groups? And how do we ensure that the unintended consequences of these regulations do not further foster societal exclusion and expose these groups to harm.

How do we ensure that internet legislation and regulation regarding sex work, drugs, and cybersecurity results in less harm, rather than more harm for vulnerable groups including women, sex workers, children, abuse survivors, transgender people and those dependent on drugs?

How do we ensure that attempts by social networking platforms to clean up sexual and drug related content does not result in exclusion and harm of vulnerable groups like women, transgender people, abuse survivors, and people dependent on drugs?

Relevance to Theme: The internet has immense potential for the previously marginalised in society.

The internet has the potential to offer harm reducing and life saving information, as well as to unite kindred spirits, and provide avenues for people to seek help with problems that they may be too marginalised and stigmatised to find in the offline world.

Drug users can find out information about the dangers of the drugs they use as well as strategies for harm reduction. Online forums also allow ex-drug abusers to find other ex-drug abusers or sympathetic people, even professionals to support each other to stay clean.

Sex workers can find information about safety, and many apps or social networks (whether for sex workers - like Swifter - or not- like Facebook and Tinder) offer potential for sex workers to find clients while radically reducing the potential harms. Far less sex workers are killed as a result of internet-enabled transactions than from those negotiated on the street. The internet provides avenues as well for sex workers to find psychosocial support, find information about harm reduction, and find information to empower themselves to seek other avenues of employment.

Children and women are most likely to be sexually or physically abused by members of their family or community leading to stigmatisation, exclusion and the marginalisation of their voices. The internet can be an avenue to learn about their problems, empower them to seek help, and connect them with possible people, communities and organisations that may support them.

Internet regulations and the rules of social networks, like the laws of the offline world, are often been made by cisgender men and have often resulted in the exclusion of women, children, transgender people, people with mental health problems, and drug dependent people, further pushing them into the margins of society. The war on drugs, and the prohibition of sex work have not resulted in a safer world for drug users or sex workers nor resulted in any significant dent in drug use and sex work. Rather it often pushes them to the margins of society leaving them more vulnerable and exposed to harm.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Many discussions about internet governance, and internet governance initiatives have tried to solve societal ills by restricting and removing sexual content and drug-related content. Do these initiatives increase or reduce harms? Do they foster exclusion of the most vulnerable in society? What are the unintended consequences of these initiatives for vulnerable groups?

The workshop also aims to make the IGF a more welcoming place for marginalised, stigmatised, and vulnerable groups in society.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The agenda for the session:

Round 1 : The panelists are introduced (5 minutes).

Round 2: Panelists introduce the issues (20 minutes):

- Prof Teela Sanders, University of Leicester (Female, Academia, WEoG) will speak generally about harm reduction and online and offline sex work
- Maggie Mayhem, Harm Reduction SF (Female, Civil Society, WEoG) will speak about the internet and harm reduction for drug users
- Bishaka Datta - Point of View (Female, Civil Society, Asia Pacific) will speak about her experiences with sex workers in India
- Mauricia Abdol - Zenzeleni Networks (Female, Academia/Civil Society) will speak about child and family health
- Alex Comminos - Research ICT Africa (Male, Academia and Technical Community) will speak about freedom of association and assembly online and offline and how this intersects with inclusion

Round 3: Questions and comments from audience and remote participants (20)

Round 4: Responses by panelists (10 minutes)

Round 5: Summary/wrap up by moderator including outline of online contributions and way forward

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will collect contributions from the panelists, audience, and the internet that will inform the report, as well as a list of policy recommendations that will be outcomes of the workshop.

We expect as an outcome of the session to foster linkages and networks between sex worker and harm reduction activists and policy makers and the internet governance community so that both can work together for more nuanced policies that are considerate and inclusive of vulnerable communities and aim to reduce harms both online and offline.

We will create a mailing list and a social network (using the Mastodon software) for participants to keep in touch and exchange ideas and policies recommendations looking forward.

We hope that the workshop will help make the IGF a more welcoming place for the marginalised in society.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will devote half of the question time to audience response, half of which will be dedicated to online participation. We will ask the audience to write down on a Google Doc or type pad policy recommendations which will inform the final report on the session.

Online Participation:

We are familiar with WebEx and RP. We will dedicate at least half of the question time to RP. We will also run a campaign encouraging RP, and get harm reduction organisations to link up with remote hubs.

Proposed Additional Tools: We hope to augment the participation through Twitter. A pre-IGF brainstorming online with Google Docs or a similar tool like typepad.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #390 ICT Solutions for Rule of Law Challenges

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)

[Digitalisation](#)

[Inclusive Governance](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Siddharth de Souza, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Geraldine de Bastion, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Christian Resch, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. How can ICT effectively support efforts to strengthen the rule of law and provide access to justice for all particularly where the state is absent or weak?
2. How to ensure inclusiveness in the development of digital tools (e.g. GovTech) in such contexts?
3. How to ensure availability and accessibility particularly for women and vulnerable groups in order to reduce the digital divide in the critical area of access to justice?
4. Which challenges to internet governance result from the use of ICT in the specific area of law and justice and how can they be met? What ethical or legal standards apply here or need to be developed?

Relevance to Theme: Digital inclusion and access to justice - which is, from the user's perspective, the most important element of the rule of law - both aim at empowering people: in the first case those with less or no access to the internet, and in the latter those who lack access to institutions. The more the two areas are interrelated, the more they reinforce each other. For example, the digital divide can lead to the exclusion of marginalized groups from state services when these are provided only in the internet. Therefore, digital tools in the area of justice field need to be developed in an inclusive manner from the outset.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The discussion only begins with an account of the growing number of diverse ICT solutions for rule of law problems. From here, it moves on to the question of what this implies for internet governance. Among others, the discussants will consider what rules or policies are needed to ensure equal access to justice and related governance services, how data misuse can be prevented, and what digital infrastructure is needed for these purposes.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: 1. Strengthening the rule of law is a central instrument in international peacebuilding and development. SDG 16 aims to 'provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. ICT play a growing role in this context. Examples include GovTech and CivicTech tools, open source provision of legal information, and online anticorruption tools. Even in active conflict situations ICT solutions are used, for example, to inform combatants about legal rules (Geneva Call's App 'Fighter not Killer') or map human rights violations ('Ushahidi' software).

2. In order to generate useful, relevant digital tools that will fill actual gaps, a user-centred approach accompanied by demand-driven engagement is vital. Paying attention to the genuine needs of target groups prior to the conception and launch of a digital tool will in turn enhance its relevance as well as its sustainability and ownership. Potential users should be engaged at all stages, i.e. its conception, trial, implementation, adaptation, evaluation.

3. Availability and accessibility of digital tools must also be ensured in order to ensure inclusiveness. This applies particularly to women and societal groups who have less access to the internet. The introduction of ICT must not deepen the gender, age, racial, income, and educational digital divides.

4. The use of ICT in order to strengthen the rule of law poses specific challenges to internet governance. In this context, cyber and data security are essential to avoid undesired negative effects, and to gain citizens' trust in new technologies. Cases where the leaking of information has resulted in threats or even attacks against individuals have been reported.

Expected Outcomes: The session aims to raise the mutual understanding between ICT experts, rule of law experts and policy makers, all of which will be actively involved. The outcome will also be a better understanding of possibilities to collaborate in order to jointly solve the existing, growing problems. Moreover, the session is hoped to provide more clarity about the standards and policies needed for the use

of ICT in the field of rule of law. It is also designed to raise the willingness of donors, such as the German government, to invest into the intersection of ICT and the rule of law.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable will be organised by RSF Hub (Freie Universität Berlin) in collaboration with Konnektiv. Geraldine de Bastion (Konnektiv) has agreed to be onsite moderator. She will introduce the topic and ask all invited speakers to begin with an opening statement. The further discussion will be open and inclusive. Geraldine will ensure equal participation. She will also ensure that speakers and participants do not derive from the topic in order to reach the desired outcomes.

Online Participation:

We have no specific plan but would be happy to include participants who cannot attend the session though the tool. We would need more information for this purpose.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #391 Community Networks: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Community Networks

Digital Divide

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sebastian Bellagamba, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Carlos Rey Moreno, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Valeria Betancourt, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What factors should be considered when choosing Community Networks as a complementary way to connect the unconnected?

How can policy makers and governments work with underserved, rural, remote, and Indigenous areas to empower them to create their own connectivity solutions?

What needs to be done to reduce or eliminate barriers to Community Network deployment either in legislative, administrative or regulatory environments? How can different approaches to spectrum usage and innovative licensing help spread and support such model?

How can we promote a multistakeholder approach for building up those networks? What role can other stakeholders play to empower these communities to build, own, and operate their own connectivity solutions?

Relevance to Theme: According to the United Nations, 49% of the world is still unconnected, most of those people live in unserved urban, rural and remote communities. There are several factors that contribute to this scenario, from difficulties on access to physical infrastructure to affordability and high-cost connectivity. Community Networks are a complementary solution for providing accessible and affordable connectivity through locally owned, built, and managed access networks. It is at the core of digital inclusion and provides access by the people, for the people, and with the people. The session will discuss the benefits, challenges and what can be done from a policy perspective to enable and promote this complementary model for digital inclusion. How changes to old rules - universal service funds, licensing, and access to spectrum – can help connect the unconnected.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance encompasses a broad range of issues, access and connectivity comes first and are crucial to Internet's evolution and democratization. With roughly half of the planet unconnected, global trade and development organizations, the Internet technical community, and small local community networks are talking to each other about the importance of collaboration to connect the unconnected for sustainable socio-economic development. Closing the digital divide is critical and community networks offer a solution. From different initiatives, it shows how building up partnerships towards a common goal can make governments, private sector and civil society work together.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: This roundtable will serve as an opportunity to discuss unique challenges communities face around the world and some of the innovative projects currently being implemented to connect them, while working with key partners to amplify local sustainability and empowerment. It will bring together communities, technical experts, policy makers and civil society organizations representatives to share their views on how can Community Networks be an innovative a viable option to help connect the unconnected.

It will give special focus on policy and regulatory frameworks discussing challenges and solutions envisioned to implement and promote this complementary model of connectivity. Representatives from different stakeholder groups will share their perspectives on research findings or their local access initiatives as well as on their responsibilities to create an enabling ecosystem for the emergence and growth of community networks and other community-based connectivity initiatives in developing countries.

Participants will also hear about convenings, such as the Indigenous Connectivity Summit, existing connectivity projects run by, for and with unserved people, and best practices moving forward. It will bring a perspective on how communities are creating an environment in which they can create innovative connectivity solutions, such as community networks, that lead to self-empowerment and sustainability, as well as inclusion of women and young people for socio-economic development through connectivity partnerships.

The roundtable is provisionally composed by the following speakers:

Technical Community

Sebastian Bellagamba, ISOC, Uruguay

Community Networks

Geoffrey Blackwell, representative from the Indigenous Connectivity Summit, Northwest Territories of Canada

Carlos Rey-Moreno, APC, South Africa

Civil Society

Valeria Betancourt, APC, Ecuador

Private Sector

Gonzalo Lopez-Barajas Huder, Telefonica, Spain

Expected Outcomes: As a result of the session it is expected to come out clear recommendations from a dialogue built on challenges, experiences and examples that can help address barriers in policy and regulatory frameworks encountered by various communities. Different communities face different challenges and each country has different access agendas and regulatory and policy solutions, there is no one-size-fits-all solution. However, the proposed session aims to offer different views and policy perspectives to promote and strengthen the expansion of community networks as a viable complementary alternative to bridge the digital divide.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be separate time for questions and answers, the Onsite Moderator will encourage participants to speak promoting an interactive session. Online participation will also be encouraged and the Online Moderator will report comments and questions from remote participants. There will also be a hashtag to promote the session and stimulate remote participation through social media platforms.

Online Participation:

The Online Moderator will constantly check interactions from online participants. The Onsite Moderator will refer to the platform to promote engagement and active participation from online attendants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Prior to the session, a hashtag will be created and shared in social media (Twitter in particular) to promote visibility and encourage remote participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #393 Making the Internet Multilingual

Theme: [Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Sarmad Hussain](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Ram Mohan](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Giovanni Seppia](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What inclusion challenges do speakers of indigenous languages face when communicating or transacting online?

How can Universal Acceptance of internationalised domain names improve access to equitable opportunities in a digital age, and which actors are best placed to develop and promote appropriate policies?

What lessons can the domain name industry supply chain learn from successful examples of support for linguistic diversity in other online context, such as search and social media platforms?

How can inclusive language policies enable indigenous communities to harness intellectual property rights in their customs and local products?

'What examples of good practices in the online environment, including social media, search and new technologies are delivering digital inclusion with the involvement of indigenous and other language communities?'

'What specific challenges are faced by women and girls in indigenous and other language communities in the online environment?'

Relevance to Theme: In 2007, Facebook 'turbocharged international growth by crowdsourcing translation of the site' (FT.com, March 28, 2019). Today, Facebook supports more than 120 languages, including some of the world's endangered languages. Why hasn't the domain name sector managed to deliver a multilingual experience for global users, despite IDNs being on the market for 15 years? Unlike the large online platforms, the domain name system is a distributed resource, with no single operator or actor being able to deliver change unilaterally. Yet, the potential stakes and rewards are high - both the promise of digital inclusion, and the opening up of new markets.

Delivering a multilingual domain name system relies on cooperation and coordination between numerous actors in the domain name system. Technical and language communities have been collaborating through initiatives such as the ICANN Universal Acceptance Steering Group, or private-sector-led solutions such as XGen plus. But more work is needed throughout the supply-chain. Urgent action is required to guarantee so-called 'universal acceptance' of IDNs.

The topic of multilingualism on the Internet is directly relevant to the theme of Digital Inclusion; a truly multilingual Internet will enable end users to communicate and transact online in their own language. The deployment of Internationalized Domain Names*, and Universal Acceptance-readiness**, will help bring the next billion online. Indigenous language communities, especially women and girls in such communities, can face particular digital inclusion challenges. Are there lessons to be learned from the way that online platforms have harnessed the language capacity of such communities to enhance linguistic diversity in cyberspace?

According to UNESCO, in 2008 only 12 languages accounted for 98% of Internet web pages; English, with 72% of web pages, was the dominant language online. By 2017, the use of English as the primary language of web content had declined by 20%, but English still represents the language of more than half of website. Meanwhile, popular social media platforms and search now support more than 100 languages, and globally, 60% of users now access Facebook in a language that is not English (see <https://idnworldreport.eu/launch-of-the-2017-idn-world-report/>).

This session will feature a diverse set of panelists and attendees playing different roles in the advancement of a multilingual Internet, including ICANN representatives, members of the Universal Acceptance Steering Group, civil society advocates, indigenous language speakers, private sector members with experience in IDNs and UA-readiness, and government representatives.

*Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs) expand the allowable character set beyond a-z, 0-9 and the hyphen to a rich array of scripts necessary to support the world's languages. According to the World Report on Internationalised Domain Names (a research project by EURid and UNESCO with the support of Verisign and the regional ccTLD organisations), web content associated with IDNs is more linguistically diverse than that

of traditional domains, with major languages such as Chinese, Russian and German well represented. A rich array of more than 80 languages are found in IDN web content, including some languages on the UNESCO endangered language lists.

****Universal Acceptance (UA)** is the concept that all domain names should be treated equally. Software - e.g. email, a webform, browser, or database - is “UA ready” when it can accept, validate, process, store and/or display any type of domain name or email address, regardless of the: 1) domain name extension (e.g. .tech and other new gTLDs), or 2) script (e.g. Arabic, Han) used.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Language is an access issue. People from communities whose language is not represented in the online environment struggle to find relevant content in a language they can understand, and to express themselves in the way that others take for granted. Research shows that support for local and indigenous languages can have a transformative effect on the online experience of individuals, and even provide a boost in employment, computer ownership and income.

Language is sometimes overlooked as an instrument to deliver digital inclusion, particularly for women and girls, and indigenous language communities.

2019 has been designated the International Year of Indigenous Languages, coordinated by UNESCO. This workshop will provide a unique insight into the struggles faced by indigenous language communities in the online environment, and will feature at least one speaker from an indigenous language community.

Multilingualism on the Internet, facilitated by IDN implementation and UA-readiness, will better enable the development and application of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet by “including and amplifying marginalized voices” in Internet Governance deliberations.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: 5mins Welcome and panelist introductions

10mins Introduction of the IDN World Report, which addresses linguistic barriers on the Internet.

10mins Testimonial on the challenges of communicating and/or transacting in one’s native language/script, including testimonial from indigenous language speakers.

10mins Questions and discussion, including sharing experiences, on these challenges

20mins Policy question discussion with panelists - see policy questions listed above.

15mins Open discussion with all session attendees

10mins Conclusion

Expected Outcomes: The outcomes we expect from this workshop include:

An exchange of perspectives amongst participants who would not otherwise have the opportunity to solve problems together;

Insights on the various ways that different stakeholders can work together to promote a multilingual internet;

A brief report as required by the IGF Secretariat;

A “blog post” like article about the discussion that will be circulated on various lists and promoted via social media

A short video about the session with interviews of key participants.

Discussion Facilitation:

The purpose of the panel is to share information and insights with attendees, and attendees will be encouraged to ask questions of the panelists. Moderated discussion involving all participants - attendees as well as panelists - is purposefully built into the agenda. The agenda intentionally balances the provision of information with the importance of discussion.

Online Participation:

We plan use social media for online participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter to field questions, and share content, under the hashtag #UAatIGF

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #395 Filling the Gaps: Universal Service and the Other 50%

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Access](#)

[Digital Literacy](#)

[Meaningful Connectivity](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: [Teddy Woodhouse](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Nico Pace](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Melissa Sassi](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Paul Kiage](#), Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What is the current state of practice around the world in focusing Universal Service and Access Funds to support public access, as a proven means of increasing both connectivity, and the ability of all to benefit from the internet?

What examples can be shared (both from the government and beneficiary side) of good practice in supporting inclusive, meaningful access?

Relevance to Theme: Groups working on public access have long placed an emphasis on the positive social and civic outcomes of getting more people online. Libraries, for example, have long served a democratising function, giving everyone the chance to read and learn. This is as much the case as ever in the digital age, where information is abundant, and people need the skills and confidence to access and use it effectively, in order to support development. Of course public access solutions often require financial support from government, either to set up or for their ongoing operation. Universal Service and Access funds can provide a crucial means of providing this, if used effectively. This session will explore how this can be (and is being) done.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Universal Service Funds are one of the key tools available for delivering public interest objectives in the operation of the internet. They are needed both because of market failures (lack of return on investment), or simply because some people will never be of interest to profit-making companies. Building a shared conception of how these can work most efficiently and effectively to deliver consensual objectives (connected and empowered populations - notably through public access solutions) is therefore a key element in the way we think about how the internet is governed.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The goal of this session would be to explore how – and where – Universal Service Funds are supporting innovative means of getting people connected. With public access – through community anchor institutions, community networks and offline-internet solutions – offering a promising means of returning to a more positive trend path on connectivity, what can USAFs do to help? What have we learnt in the past few years about making them work, and what positive examples can we set for others? And how can everyone's voice be heard in decision-making processes regarding the allocation of USAFs?

The session will share positive examples and draw out the key characteristics of successful schemes in order to inform and inspire change elsewhere. It will also inform ongoing work by the Partnership for Public Access on model policies which can be incorporated into digital connectivity and inclusion strategies.

The workshop will hear from representatives of government who have used USF to support libraries, from libraries themselves about the impact that this has made (and their inclusion in the strategy design process), and from the technical community who have facilitated links and offered guidance.

Each speaker will have five minutes to present their own case and the lessons learned, before inviting views from participants about both good - and bad - practices in USF design when it comes to supporting public access.

Expected Outcomes: The goal of the workshop is both to gather positive examples of using USF to support public access, as an example to others, and to highlight open questions and issues where more discussion may be necessary. It will feed into a planned policy statement by the Partnership for Public Access, as well as ongoing work on a model policy for public access.

Discussion Facilitation:

We want to avoid just having presentations, so will encourage speakers to keep to five minutes, before entering into a conversation with the moderator, as well as with speakers from other sectors. The moderator will work to get a focus on what seems to make for good practice, as well as identifying barriers overcome. In each case, this should open up into talk about whether this is the case elsewhere.

Online Participation:

We will plan for key discussion questions beforehand and share these in order to give people time to reflect. We will also release draft documents before the event about use of USF to support public access. When the session takes place, this, we hope, will offer a greater possibility for active participation, including presentation of good practices by remote participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media, through use of hashtags.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #397 Digital Inclusion for Young Generations

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Inclusive Governance

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Government, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Eileen Cejas , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: OUMIE SAINE SAINE, Government, African Group

Speaker 3: Julius, Opeyemi Ilori , Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Esther Mwema, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

INTERMS OF POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW:

1. HOW ARE POLICIES ALIGNED WITH THE TRENDING ISSUES AROUND THE INTERNET
2. DO WE HAVE TO CENSOR OR MONITOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DIGITAL NATIVES
3. HOW DO WE RELATE THE ONLINE CRIMES TO THE OFFLINE COURTS
4. WHAT NEW DIGITAL LAWS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED TO DEAL WITH CYBER -CRIMES CASES
5. HOW CAN WE ENSURE OUR POLICIES MATCHED UP WITH TRENDING TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

IN TERMS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND LIVELIHOOD OF THE DIGITAL NATIVES:

1. WHAT INFRASTRUCTURE HAVE BEEN IN PLACE TO ENSURE DIGITAL PARTICIPATION?
2. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF AFFORDABILITY FOR INTERNET ACCESS
3. HOW DO WE MATCH UP OUR SKILLS WITH THE GROWING NEW TECHNOLOGIES
4. DO WE HAVE ENOUGH CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS FOR DIGITAL LITERACY

KEY DRIVERS TO ENSURE DIGITAL INCLUSION:

1. HOW INCLUSIVE IS THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT FOR PARTICIPATION
2. HOW DO WE CONTINUE TO INVOLVE UNDER-REPRESENTED COUNTRIES
3. WHAT ARE THE CHANNELS CREATED TO PARTNERS WITH THE UNDER-REPRESENTED COUNTRIES
4. WHAT HAVE BEEN THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE DIGITAL SPACE
5. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION
6. WHAT NEW HUMAN RIGHTS LAW HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED TO PROTECT THE DIGITAL NATIVES

FROM RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC POINT OF VIEW

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES
2. HAVE THERE BEEN ANY RESEARCH ON THE NEW EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES
3. WHAT HAS THE LEVEL OF ICT EDUCATION IN GRADE SCHOOLS

Relevance to Theme: The digital Inclusion plays a pivotal role in deriving towards sustainable development goals through an inclusive national development plan. It diversely reflect on the strength of digital participation and to increase the involvement of more digital natives.

Despite the recent technological advancement in terms of the growing new technologies, the internet should continue to be inclusive in all spheres of development. To achieve this objective, the IGF shall stand to evaluate the infrastructure, access and affordability, digital transformation skills, gender equality and equity, disability and necessary policies in order to ensure that it does not cause a havoc but rather to increase the participation of all digital natives.

The digital Inclusion involves a wide spectrum across the SDGs. The discussion would be centered on the innovative trends and the inclusivity of these amass development towards the safety and equal opportunity for all. The ideology of theme would focus on bring together communities, technologist, researchers, policy makers, academia, regulators, under one platform to foresee the impact of the digital revolution, to voice out their opinion and concerns and how ensure a sustainable digital inclusion

Relevance to Internet Governance: *To able to understand the impact and development and innovations

*To engage relevant authorities on the pertaining issues around digital inclusion

*To further engage in research activities to evaluate its relevance and impact

*To engage in policy related issues, especially on gender perspective

*To evaluate on the assessment of the IGF communities on how these could influence its mission

*To allow stakeholders to reflect on these dynamics of digital inclusion in relation with above key

*To engage young generations to work on addressing digital inclusion issues in their countries with the support of network of people working on the same problems.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: The Format would be a combination between Panel and Break Out Discussion and it would last 90 minutes. Ideally the place should be on a classroom to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation among speakers and attendees.

Description: The session would start with a quick presentation of 10 minutes of the Digital Inclusion perspective from Latin America and Africa, according to the personal and professional views of the speakers Oumie Saine (Gambia), Julius Illori (Nigeria), Esther Mwema (Zambia) and Eileen Cejas (Argentina). In this presentation, we are going to give a summary of issues in each country and propose possible solutions on these matters.

The next step would be dividing group of attendees, where each group would be having small conversations of a picked aspect of digital inclusion, which would be revealed at the panelists' presentation.

Each speaker would join of the 3 groups that would interact as a facilitator of the discussion with the assistance of moderators to balance conversations among all attendees (online and offline) at the fixed time of 50 minutes.

At the end of the session, groups would come back to the large space and make a summary of the main challenges that are facing in their countries for 10 minutes; and they would be invited to create a network of young leaders (in case there would be young attendees) to follow up the mentioned issues.

Expected Outcomes: The goal of the session is to raise awareness of the issues that African and Latin America inhabitants are having related to the lack of access and language barrier, among others, that prevent them from getting an adequate access to Internet and Internet Governance discussion as well. We are going to focus on young generations and how the digital divide affects them in their lives.

After the session, we would encourage attendees to create a network of young leaders to work on addressing digital inclusion issues, that would become a part of Digital Grassroots work on Youth participation in Internet Governance.

In addition, we would invite young attendees to join Digital Grassroots Natives Forum, a platform that gathers young people from around the world, where they can easily access to group discussion and weekly reports on opportunities in Internet Governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session would foster attendees to share their experiences and expertise on the group discussions, maintaining an equal opportunity for all the attendees to speak up about their countries.

We would also promote the participation of young attendees to join existing Digital Grassroots networks of young leaders and encourage them to create a network of young leaders tackling digital inclusion problems that would be a DIGRA's project for the future.

Online Participation:

We are going to use the Adobe Connect Platform to allow online attendees to ask their questions to Speakers during the group discussions.

Proposed Additional Tools: We are going to use the Digital Grassroots Digital Natives Forum to inspire current Digital Grassroots Ambassadors to share their perspectives on digital inclusion.

Digital Grassroots Twitter account would be posting comments and questions from attendees, in order to have a more inclusive interaction with those participants who could not attend the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #398 Women in Technology: Challenges & Opportunities

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Design for Inclusion](#)

[Digital inclusion of women](#)

[Digital skills](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [Oyindamola Sogunro](#), Government, African Group

Speaker 2: [Rebecca Ryakitimbo](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Priyatosh Jana](#), Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Shabana mansoori](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How to encourage more women to join the STEM education fields?

How to keep more women in labor in STEM?

How to include women in the design phase of Technologies?
How to refrain new technologies from being gender-biased ?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop will focus on discussing the issues faced by Women In Technology, whether during the STEM education cycle or in the workplace as there is a high need to include women from the design phase to avoid a biased technology and to decrease the digital divide

Relevance to Internet Governance: Speakers are from different Stakeholder Groups and regions coming together to share their perspectives. Both male and female speakers will share the struggles faced by women in Technology and their recommendations on how to overcome them. The audience will be encouraged to participate and will have an open microphone just as speakers.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: The below is the proposed Agenda:

- Pre-ambule: The speakers from different stakeholder groups will share their regional and background perspectives about the high need of getting more women in Technology, they will also share the reasons behind the gender gap and the current struggles of Women in Tech
- Audience will have the opportunity to ask questions
- We will have 3 break-out groups, in which each group will discuss the following:

Women in STEM Education

Women in Design

Women in Labor

Each group will discuss a certain issue and provide recommendations. A delegate from each group will share them with the whole audience

Recommendations will be shared in a blog on Digital Grassroots website

(<https://www.digitalgrassroots.org>)

Expected Outcomes: - Recommendations from each group regarding the below topics will be shared with the whole audience:

Women in STEM education

Women in Design

Women in Labor

- A hashtag will be created on Social Media so the audience can share their reflections or quote the speakers
- A blog will be created referring to the list of recommendations and shared on Digital Grassroots website

Discussion Facilitation:

The audience will have the opportunity to ask questions after the pre-ambule

The break-out groups are created to allow the participants to share their perspectives

Delegates from each group will share their group's feedback

Participants are encouraged to use the social media to share their reflections using a dedicated hashtag

Online Participation:

The online moderator will be present to encourage the participation from the remote participants and organize their interventions

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter, a hashtag will be created using the session reference to encourage the participants to share their reflections

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

IGF 2019 WS #400 Investing in Access: Innovative Strategies to Advance Digital

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Access

Digital Divide

Universal Access

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Funke Opeke, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 2: Steve Song, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Ben Bartlett, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. How does public investment in internet access, either through wholesale open access networks or through public access points, affect internet affordability?
2. Which actors in the above process are crucial in ensuring users are offered the opportunity to connect?
3. How does market competition in a well-regulated market affect internet affordability?
4. What are the latest strategies in public-private partnerships within the ICT sector in low- and middle-income countries to boost digital inclusion, and what lessons can we learn from it?

Relevance to Theme: 50% of the world's population remains unconnected. At the current pace of policy reform and change, the world will be unable to meet the SDG 9c target of achieving universal, affordable Internet access in least developed countries by 2020. It's imperative to step up conversations for key stakeholders to see the urgency to follow on new strategies to connect those excluded. This session will address digital inclusion by focusing on the dynamics for affordability of internet access, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, and how the aforementioned policy issues affect the conditions under which someone is able to connect to the internet and participate online. We will focus on recent innovations in public investment, such as wholesale open access networks and public access points as well as the policy and regulatory approaches to support market competition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session will focus on the policy elements that affect public investment, public-private partnerships, and regulatory environments to boost digital inclusion. The governance of these issues influences who is able to access the internet.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The session will build on from the latest edition of the A4AI Affordability Report (forthcoming October 2019), focused on market competition and market composition, and present research findings from that report. Of particular focus for this report, we hope to look at the impacts of wholesale open access networks from submarine cables to the last mile and end user and of public access points as part of the network architecture in extending access and bringing more communities and people online. As we study these topics further, we hope to offer continually refined and effective policy insights on building regulatory environments that ensure equitable and adequate public investments in internet access.

Expected Outcomes: Attendees should leave with an updated and informed insight on the current debates around expanding internet access in low- and middle-income countries through either public investment or

public-private partnerships. The session will end with policy recommendations based around the report's conclusions and the panelists' discussion.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will include an open Q&A session to the panel, focusing around setting a policy agenda for the near future on expanding internet access.

Online Participation:

Through the online moderator/rapporteur, we will facilitate questions from online into the broader discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #401 Inclusion online, diverse knowledge: new rules?

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide
diversity
participation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 6: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Sandra Cortesi](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Santiago Amador](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Amos Toh](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 4: [Cathleen Berger](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Valerie D'Costa](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

As we strive to make the internet a diverse and inclusive place for everyone, including for those who are not yet online, we have to ask ourselves the following policy questions:

- Flexibility of norms: As we adjust laws and norms for the digital space, how can we make them flexible enough for the newcomers to contribute and shape them in ways that are accommodating of their diverse needs?
- Freedom of expression and inclusion: How can we assure that freedom of expression online is respected, while also assuring the creation of friendly spaces for groups who are only coming online now?
- Self-governance and participation: As more diverse groups start using the internet, incl. vulnerable and historically underserved populations, how do we make sure they can participate in meaningful ways in the places of conversation that exist online today?

- Diversity and youth: What are the policy choices we have to make to ensure younger populations can safely benefit from knowledge online?

Relevance to Theme: This session is relevant to the theme of digital inclusion as it discusses difficult policy choices that directly affect how welcoming the internet will be for people who are coming online now. Governance decisions, norms, and laws are crucial tools for the creation of an online environment that allows for inclusion and diversity. These choices will determine whether the internet will allow everyone to meaningfully participate in knowledge globally.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop is relevant for internet governance as it directly touches upon policies and rules that we apply to various spaces on the internet. One major challenge of internet governance is the design of rules that are both 1) flexible enough to allow newcomers and a diversity of people with different needs and expectations to engage online and 2) and strong enough to promote respect for human rights. This session is further relevant as it discusses how future newcomers can participate in shaping the governance systems that we put in place today and what the different sectors and stakeholder groups should contribute to those systems.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop explores the need to ensure the internet can be an inclusive space that fosters diversity and access to knowledge for everyone. As new groups come online, existing norms and policies will be tested due to legitimate needs and interests of different stakeholders, incl. youth, minorities, and vulnerable groups from various regions. This means that existing governance systems and legislation need to be open to meaningful contributions for populations that are yet to join the internet. The complex relationship between the right to freedom of expression and safe participation in knowledge for everyone, including newcomers, presents a challenge that all sectors need to tackle together.

Agenda:

- Introduction and framing of the topic by the team of organizers (5 minutes)

- Expert discussion (50 minutes)

This session will explore potential governance responses to the interests of new groups as well as roles and responsibilities of different sectors along the following topical questions:

- Who is coming online? What are their needs and interests?
- What are the problems and challenges that prevent new groups from participating in knowledge online?
- How do new groups perceive the relationship between freedom of expression and participation?
- How can regulation and community norms work together to balance flexibility of governance with protection for vulnerable groups online?

- Q&A with audience (25 minutes)

- Conclusion and wrap-up by team of organizers (10 minutes)

To facilitate a lively round-table discussion that explores the difficult questions the internet faces with regard to inclusion of new groups, the team of organizers will prepare four short interventions that will encourage the speakers and the audience to think outside of existing frameworks. During the conclusion, the organizers will present a summary of the discussion and an outline of potential policy responses that have emerged from it.

Expected Outcomes: As an outcome of the session, the organizers expect to deliver a rough outline of the most important challenges, potential policy responses, and proposed responsibilities that will be distilled from the discussion. Organizers will work with the speakers in the months leading to the Forum to prepare a shared understanding of the topic and possible questions that will build the foundation of a fruitful conversation.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable will be moderated along a set of questions that the moderator and the co-organizers will jointly develop and discuss with the speakers in the months leading up to the event. Interventions from the organizers will encourage participation from the audience, for which we will also recruit participants from the organizers' networks.

Online Participation:

We will reserve 5 to 10 minutes for online questions during the Q&A.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #404 Accessibility for disabled people: new participatory methods

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Accessibility

Design for Inclusion

Digital Literacy

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jamshid Kohandel, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Maria Ines Laitano, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Judy Brewer, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Muhammad Shabbir, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

The round table will focus on the development of new participatory methods in order to improve the accessibility of websites for disabled people.

A corpus of sub-questions has been identified:

Why many websites, especially public sector websites, are still inaccessible?

Why current web accessibility audit methods are still insufficient to guaranty full web accessibility?

How can we improve the « Web Content Accessibility Guidelines »?

What would be the new accessibility testing tools that could be implemented?

Relevance to Theme: Web accessibility will be one of the most important issue for the next two decades. As a matter of fact, many academics argues that "Population aging" will provoke a huge increasement of people with disabilities. Even though the Internet became one of the main sources of informations, web accessibility is still very limited, therefore a lot of people is kept away from the use of digital technologies.

At different scales, standards have been taken to enhance web accessibility. For instance, the "Web Content Accessibility Guidelines" at the international level and the "Accessibility requirements suitable for public

procurement of ICT products and services in Europe” at the European level. Some academics consider that those standards are heavily focused on website’s basic functions instead of taking into account the user-experience.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Using the ICT, states are trying to improve, on one hand the administration efficiency and on the other hand, the participation of the citizens. According to many academics, civic technologies became one the main instruments to design public policies. In this context, the improvement of web accessibility is essential to guarantee an equal access to citizenship.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: This panel will explore the different problems of current standards to improve web accessibility. We will combine three kinds of approach to deal with it. The first one will bring insights on how disabled people are using the Internet. Then, the design approach will explain to what extent the existing standards are not sufficient. Finally, we will adopt a technical view in order to better understand why is it difficult to develop accessible websites. During the discussion time, we will try to answer the following question : how to create and implement user-centric ways of testing websites into the accessibility standards ?

The workshop will be divided into six parts :

Introduction : what is web accessibility ? (5 min) by Jérémie Boroy (French Digital Council)

How visually-disabled people are using the Internet ? (20 min) by Jamshid Kohandel (DINSIC)

Why the existing accessibility standards are not sufficient to improve accessibility ? (15 min) by Maria Inès Laitano (Université Paris 13)

Why is it difficult to develop accessible websites ? (15 min) by Judy Brewer (WCAG)

Conclusion (5 min) by Jérémie Boroy (French Digital Council)

Q&A and debate (30 min) moderated by Clément Le Ludec (French Digital Council)

Expected Outcomes: First the workshop will hopefully highlight insights on how visually-disabled people are using the internet. Showing this, participants of the workshop will be more sensible to the question of web accessibility. On this basis, we will discuss why the existing standards are not sufficient to improve accessibility and why is it difficult to develop accessible websites. Ultimately, the main goal of the workshop is to imagine new participatory methods to improve accessible web development.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion and presentation will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Seating: The panel of experts will debate share their expertise and their vision on Internet regulation sitting at the same table so the participants can see and hear them. It will be an effective way to compare and contrast the various positions of the panel. The moderator will open the discussion with a general review of the policy question and then speakers will provide their remarks on the question and then address questions from the moderator. At least 30 minutes will be allowed for questions/comments from the audience.

Media: The organizers will explore the use of visuals to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. We also plan to make a live demonstration on how visually-disabled people are using the Internet.

Preparation: Several prep calls will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session. A conference on accessibility will be organised on this theme during the French conference on disability in June and during the IGF France in July.

Moderator: The moderator is an expert, well-informed and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions. The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall. The remote moderator will play an important

role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants. At the end of the session, the moderator will encourage questions from the audience in order to open the debate and bring new perspectives into the discussion. This will also invite the speakers to reflect differently on the matter and think out of the box.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will be involved throughout workshop to include participation from online viewers. The onsite moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator during the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected and integrated to the discussion, specially during the Q&A sequence. This will ensure remote participations are given the opportunity to interact with multiple experts remotely. Organizers have specially invited a participant to act as the remote moderator and will share information with the remote moderator about training sessions for remote participation at IGF and ensure they have all the necessary information. Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance. Any handouts prepared in advance for the panel will be shared with remote participants at the start of the session so that they have the necessary material to participate.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #409 Electricity, Community Networks and Digital Inclusion

Theme:

[Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Accessibility](#)

[Affordability](#)

[Community Networks](#)

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Organizer 2: ,

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: ,

Organizer 5: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: [Nilmini Rubin](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Steve Song](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Carlos Rey Moreno](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: [Ankhi Das](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: [Bunmi Durowoju](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

DAY ZERO EVENT QUESTION APPROACH:

Based on the draft white paper, and the mini lightening talks, two groups will be assigned to 45 minute working sessions – one on energy and one on access/digital capacity. Specific questions will be developed via email consultation with a number of experts and those interested in the Day 0 event, and these will be published as the suggested discussion topics for the breakout sessions. The output of each group will be reported into the larger session. Remote participants will have the ability to participate through chat with a Remote Moderator in each of the two sessions, so that their comments can be included. The larger group will then distill the recommendations into a set of principles and action items/recommendations as a "working document". Participants will be invited to suggest ways to advance the outcomes document and any recommendations into other fora that they consider relevant.

Relevance to Theme: Most countries in Africa and other part of the developing world have gone through a series of technological revolutions which has transformed access to communication on the continent in the last two decades. However, as demand for Internet and electricity grows, access penetration is slowing. There is a growing body of evidence that suggest current connectivity strategies will fail to connect everyone, poor rural communities in particular. Those of us with access to the Internet accept the increasing social and economic benefits of access as normal, often without considering how the unconnected are increasingly disempowered as a result. This need not be the case. A new wave of technological and organisational innovation offers an alternative vision of access that could empower everyone. Small-scale commercial and community network operators can address access gaps if they are empowered by effective regulation and investment.

The workshop will present a challenge for policy-makers and regulators where value continues to accrue to those with affordable access to communication infrastructure while the unconnected fall further and further behind by simply staying in the same place. Those who most desperately need support are cut off or excluded from access to opportunity, to social and health safety nets, to education, to information that can improve lives and to platforms to demand change. It is ironic, or perhaps tragic, that the voice of the unconnected are not heard on this issue for the very reason that they are unconnected.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The value of being connected to a communication network is steadily rising. And yet, half of the world population remains unconnected to the Internet. Existing network operators are showing signs of having reached their limits in terms of connected the unserved. In recent times, affordable access to communication is of such value as a social and economic enabler that we need strategies that can embrace everyone. In order to have a meaningful conversation about options to reach the unconnected, we need better information on current telecommunications network development.

As demand for broadband grows, access penetration is slowing. There is a growing body of evidence that suggest current connectivity strategies will fail to connect everyone, poor rural communities in particular. Those of us with access to the Internet accept the increasing social and economic benefits of access as normal, often without considering how the unconnected are increasingly disempowered as a result. This need not be the case. Renewed adoption of the new technological and organisational innovation offers an alternative vision of access that could empower everyone. Small-scale commercial and community network operators can address access gaps if they are empowered by effective regulation and investment.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: DAY ZERO EVENT:

After the initial set up of the premises, based on the draft white paper, and the mini lightening talks, two groups will be assigned to 45 minute working sessions – one on energy and one on access/digital capacity. Specific questions will be developed via email consultation with a number of experts and those interested in the Day 0 event, and these will be published as the suggested discussion topics for the breakout sessions. The output of each group will be reported into the larger session. Remote participants will have the ability to participate through chat with a Remote Moderator in each of the two sessions, so that their comments can be included. The larger group will then distill the recommendations into a set of principles and action

items/recommendations as a "working document". Participants will be invited to suggest ways to advance the outcomes document and any recommendations into other fora that they consider relevant.

Description: While a good amount of work has been done by earlier activities supported by the IGF through its own focus on connecting the next billion, to date, the focus on the interdependency of electricity and access and digital literacy/skills has not yet been taken to actionable steps.

This Day Zero event is a working session and will have invited participants in a roundtable approach, with experienced moderators, who also engage with those invited to participate pre event so that all are able to prepare for a highly interactive event. As a first time initiative to try to merge two different "worlds" of energy/electricity and access with the need for empowerment of those who are the most under connected, or unconnected, the invitations to participate are very wide and diverse – inclusive of World Bank and other such funders; regional entities, such as OAS, CTO, Commonwealth, ECOWAS, and their counterparts, UNDP, UNCTAD; regional technology organizations; entities such as ISOC ; ICANN; IEEE and business organizations and NGOs and think tanks, as well as academics that are practicing in areas that affect access or innovations in power.

Expected Outcomes: The session will start the discussions on creating a road map process to better understand what needs to be done in the short and long terms. There are several expected outcomes:

1. Identify opportunities and lessons learned that would support the developing countries alignment of clean energy sources that support both urban and rural and remote users
2. Identify the most critical gaps hindering the adoption and deployment of community networks in the developing countries.
3. Identify opportunities for governments to align national broadband and connectivity priorities programs with key community network infrastructure
4. Identify key issues on funding, resources and capacity at the national level.
5. Identify key data gaps hindering the penetration of Internet to the underserved communities in the developing countries

Discussion Facilitation:

The Day Zero event will be structured around two core segments with specific policy questions that examine the respective topic, plus a concluding wrap-up session:

- Session introduction, Orientation to Session Format, Key Note and Presentation:
- Segment 1: electricity and community network gaps within the underserved communities
- Segment 2:- Digital Inclusion and strengthening the ecosystems to address these gaps
- Q&A, In-room and remote audience
- Conclusion and wrap-up

While the invitational list is preliminary, the goal is to be very inclusive to both those who are addressing the challenges and those who can contribute to the needed change: Invitations to Experts from NGOs, business, IGOs, technical community and academics

The organizing team proposes to invite 40 such participants, leaving space for 20-30 individuals who self-select to participate. The invited participants will include:

- Community network operators
- Regulators from at least 3-5 developing countries/or their designated staff
- IGOs, such as ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank
- Funding entities, such as development banks
- UN-DESA

- Businesses that are engaged in funding initiatives –e.g. Mastercard Foundation; Google, Facebook, Microsoft, GSMA, etc.
- NGOs with existing focus on these issues
- Internet Community: ISOC/ICANN/RIRs
- Commentators from the UN HLP on Digital Cooperation
- Entities with special focus such as Mozilla; and others that are studying change in the digital world from the academic practitioners in related areas

This is not an exclusive list of invited participants, and the session is open and inclusive to all interested in collaborating toward advancing progress. The organizers will establish a mechanism to sign up and reserve a participant slot, as space may be limited based on IGF Secretariat decisions regarding space allocation.

Online Participation:

After the initial set up of the premises, based on the draft white paper, and the mini lightening talks, two groups will be assigned to 45 minute working sessions – one on energy and one on access/digital capacity. Specific questions will be developed via email consultation with a number of experts and those interested in the Day 0 event, and these will be published as the suggested discussion topics for the breakout sessions. The output of each group will be reported into the larger session. Remote participants will have the ability to participate through chat with a Remote Moderator in each of the two sessions, so that their comments can be included. The larger group will then distill the recommendations into a set of principles and action items/recommendations as a "working document". Participants will be invited to suggest ways to advance the outcomes document and any recommendations into other fora that they consider relevant.

Proposed Additional Tools: facebook and twitter will also be use to reachout to the larger virtual audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
 GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
 GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
 GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

IGF 2019 WS #410 Everyone Connected– A Strategy for Universal Access

Theme: [Digital Inclusion](#)

Subtheme(s):
[Access](#)
[Affordability](#)
[Community Networks](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Catalina Escobar](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [John Garrity](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Stephen Song](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 4: [Muy Cheng Peich](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Don Means](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- 1) Is there a comprehensive approach that can be employed in any circumstance to include anyone?
- 2) What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?
- 3) How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities and should digital literacy be a fourth pillar of education, alongside reading, writing and maths?
- 4) How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?
- 5) What tools could be developed to promote (better) Internet access for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups?
- 6) How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are equitable to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?

Relevance to Theme: 1) Public Access Centers such as Libraries, Community Networks and Offline Internet all combine to provide a comprehensive strategy to reach the billions of people not yet connected.

Even as the celebrations for getting half of the world's population online occur, the need to reach the rest remains as strong as ever. The challenges will not get easier, with non-users of the internet often facing low incomes, remoteness or other barriers that stand in the way of the solutions which have worked to date. There is no easy fix, but a combination of approaches could, together, offer a formula to address almost any circumstance.

Priority approaches include:

- * Public access centers such as libraries: promotion of digital inclusion through technology access, information access, and development of ICT skills.
- * Community networks: a complementary way – across various sectors, economies, and technologies – to provide connectivity.
- * Offline internet: A growing movement striving to provide digital information access for communities that are not currently connected to the internet.

2) Relying on current technologies and business models to reach the remaining 3.5 billion people in the world without access will simply not work in any reasonable time frame. At the present rate of availability and adoption A4AI estimates it will take another 30 years.

Establishing public access centers is far and away the most economical and equitable way to provide access to the greatest number. Such facilities can also act as network hubs to lower the costs of buildout.

DIY community networks can lower costs since they have no external profit making requirements. By only needing to serve themselves they have the greatest stake in helping everyone in the community to thrive.

3) Public access centers like libraries who are OPEN TO ALL, provide not only basic access but are ideally situated to add training and support services that are critical for new users to get online and acquire the skills necessary to make meaningful productive use of the internet.

Libraries, schools, clinics and other community anchor institutions together represent the educational and health infrastructure of any nation. Development of a common broadband infrastructure maximizes return on investment while also supporting life long learning.

Technologies/business models now exist that can enable even the most remote and unserved areas. Autonomous, ad hoc local networks hosting locally appropriate content and educational resources like offline versions of Wikipedia and Kahn Academy as an “Offline Internet” approach, most well represented by the work and tools of Libraries Without Borders.

4) Community and regional institutions are first and foremost accountable to their fellow local citizens. Collaborating to address their common connectivity requirements allows them to better understand each other’s wider economic needs and societal goals.

Central governments have a core responsibility to assure universal access to public information and other e-gov. services. They possess the resources through telecom taxation to at least minimally underwrite connectivity to common access or interconnect hubs in every region or community as a key step in infrastructure build out.

It then falls to each community to take responsibility to create its own broadband strategy and leverage that backhaul connectivity resource to serve the greatest number most economically by whatever last mile technology or business model that best suits their unique circumstances to allow them to “build in”.

5) Libraries Without Borders (Bibliothèques Sans Frontières) has been serving refugees and others in some of the most difficult circumstances since 2007. BSF works in 23 languages, in 50 countries and has curated more than 28,000 sources of knowledge and information. Libraries in general are understood as safe, gender-neutral places dedicated to serving anyone.

A global collaboration called the Partnership for Public Access p4pa.net was formed in 2018 to integrate three public access approaches that can accommodate the needs of any population, anywhere. 1) Public access centers support and are supported by 2) community networks and where no internet is available, 3) “offline internet” systems can be usefully created to provide a level of access sooner even if later integrated into the wider internet.

6) A comprehensive strategy to build out infrastructure to anchor facility hubs combined with strategies to “build in” as local first mile/ last mile networks, or even as “offline internet” in the most remote or challenging environments, offers the most economical and equitable way to reach and enable the greatest number, soonest.

These networks and shared community access points constitute the core of a learning infrastructure open to all for ongoing acquisition of new skills and literacies. Local responsibility to self-provisioning such networks opens opportunities and motivations to learn especially valuable technical skills.

Besides the critical need for effective Universal Service Funds programs, a key enabling companion policy area is in spectrum reform. More open public spectrum like WiFi allows for lowest cost and even DIY infrastructure development where open standards to encourage innovation in tandem with commercially licensed frequencies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Government, in providing public information and services, is obligated to assure access. While increasing e-gov based services, governments will further widened the digital divide unless they have a strategy to provide access to all their citizens. Public access centers can perform vital function to provide basic no-fee/ low-fee access to public services and as a minimal entry point to the wider open internet.

These same access endpoints can also serve as nodes or even hubs for community networks who may use any combination of technologies and business models to build out and serve whole communities. New users invariably require help and training to make meaningful use of the internet. Once connected new users typically discover value and begin demand faster and/or more convenient services.

Partnerships among government, private, and civil society groups will enable holistic solutions that account for social, economic, and legal issues. By collaborating and complementing the strengths that various

partners bring to the table, multi-pronged strategies can leverage these powerful yet underutilized approaches: public access centers such as libraries; Community networks; Offline internet.

The 3-approach strategy is being advocated by the Partnership for Public Access. P4PA is led by collaborating international organizations including: the Internet Society, the International Federation of Libraries, IEEE, Libraries Without Borders and others representing public private and non profit interests in hundreds of countries around the world.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Partnerships among government, private, and civil society groups will enable holistic solutions that

account for social, economic, and legal issues. By collaborating and complementing the strengths that various partners bring to the table, multi-pronged strategies can leverage these powerful yet underutilized approaches:

- * Public access centers such as libraries: Promotion of digital inclusion through technology access, information access, and development of digital skills.

- * Community networks: A complimentary way – across various sectors, economies, and technologies – to self-provision connectivity.

- * Offline internet: A growing movement striving to provide digital information access for communities that are not yet connected to the internet.

Best practices:

- 1) Fiber to the Region in Colombia leveraged by open spectrum policies to support education and agriculture
- 2) 6,000 new public access hubs in Philippines to serve the needs of 100's of thousands
- 3) Offline networks in refugee camps and other hardest to serve areas
- 4) Community built wireless networks in central Africa
- 5) Low cost backup networks for disaster readiness in the US

Expected Outcomes: * Demonstrate how central government strategies for public access can most effectively serve the greatest number

- * Demonstrate how open public spectrum such as WiFi and TV Whitespace can enable communities to establish last mile connectivity as a way to "build in" toward internet interconnection points.

- * Demonstrate how communities without any internet backhaul can still create valuable autonomous ICT resources as "offline internet"

- * Demonstrate how an intelligent national strategy of using USAF programs in building out to connect community institutions as top priority end points also acts to extend infrastructure into all regions .

- * Demonstrate how communities can increase resilience to disaster with low cost wireless networks

Discussion Facilitation:

Each speaker will relate a special and unique story of inclusion success as well as challenges each has faced. Members of the Partnership for Public Access (ISOC, IFLA, IEEE, BSF, PCI, A4AI, EIFL, GLN and others - <https://p4pa.net/partners/> -) will participate with additional perspectives and other best practice stories.

Online Participation:

All speakers and supporting organizations have committed to utilizing the Official Online Participation Platform as well as their own extensive and widely varied media tools.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #411 Ensuring a collaborative growth of the human online society

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide

Digital Literacy

distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yeseul Kim, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: ANAHIBY BECERRIL, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Varsha Sewlal, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How to make the Internet Governance ecosystem sustainable ?

How to exchange knowledge and share experience about Internet Governance?

How to engage more youth in dialogues about Internet Governance?

How to make dialogues about Internet Governance applicable in policy-making?

How to create a network of activists in Internet Governance?

Relevance to Theme: The issue of sustainable development remains a fundamental right particularly in the digital age. ICTs have the ability to both promote development and render those on the fringes of society marginalized. The state has a responsibility to drive digital literacy programs and local content to encourage participation in the global economy.

The Sustainable Development Goals, and ensuring diversity and inclusion in developing the ICTs are critical for uplifting humankind. ICTs have made the world a smaller more accessible place. It must also teach us to expand our consciousness sufficiently to care about other nations. The protection of basic human rights is central to development. The right to development is in itself a human right as billions of people have a right to advance and improve their quality of life. ICTs can serve as a conduit to political, social, economic and cultural progress.

Developing countries obtain access through mobile and wireless infrastructure

Access to ICTs have become as essential as other utility services, as well as ensuring cyber security and engaging more participants, and not to mention orchestrating proper policies and laws which ultimately regulate the development of these technologies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The panelists have different backgrounds but they are all active in their regional IGF communities and came together after meeting at the Global IGF to share their journeys to the youth and anyone interested to join the IGF community. Participants will be encouraged to share their experiences as well

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The session will be about sharing strategies that the speakers have employed to engage themselves and to share what kinds of changes we've made over the years through our active engagement in the Internet Governance Ecosystem as we believe that sharing our individual experiences will help us secure diversity and inclusion toward the inclusive digital societies by engaging those unheard. We will also talk about how making more women and undeserved people involved in all these activities will help ensure diverse and inclusive digitization of the world.

As all of our panelists are females who have been active in the Internet Governance field, we would especially like to share what kinds of hurdles we've faced working in the field, but at the same time what kind of benefits and hopes we have found through our engagement in the field over the years. We've all made some changes - big or small- through our engagement in Internet Governance throughout the years as lawyers, policymakers, founders and directors of big Internet-related organizations present domestically, regionally and internationally.

And as the age group of our speakers widely vary, we would like to cover different challenges and opportunities that different generations experience so that other marginalized or less-heard groups of people can also be engaged in developing better Internet ecosystem.

Expected Outcomes: Although the session will be mostly about sharing our experiences so far, more importantly, we'd like to hear the voices and opinions from the audience in which part of the world we can create more opportunities to bring changes toward inclusive and diverse Internet ecosystem.

All the speakers have different specialties inside the Internet ecosystem but agree that we need to share our skills and learned lessons, draft best practices to strategies with key stakeholders on step forward.

We would like to create more opportunities to be embedded in the systems so that more organizations can hear more from those unheard. As most of the session panelists are in their grad, post-grad positions, they will also try to engage the younger generations through Youth IGFs or IGA (Internet Governance Academy) in their regions by sharing their experiences, and will also try to get involved in the legislative activities as many of them are also deeply involved in legislative activities (2 lawyers each from Latin America and Africa), and working with national institutions working for legislative activities related to the Internet. In addition to this, we would like to share our opinions in other regional platforms such as SEEDIG, EuroDIG or EuroSSIG, APriGF, APNIC, AFRINIC, IGF as we've been all active in all these arenas for more than 5 years now. Best practices relating to inclusion and enabling sustainable development will translate into programs the state can drive to encourage inclusion as well

The outcome of the session will be shared in a blog on Digital Grassroots website

(<https://www.digitalgrassroots.org>)

Discussion Facilitation:

Best practices relating to i and enabling sustainable development will translate into programs the state can drive to encourage inclusion. And as all of the speakers for our session have been active in the Internet Governance field for several years now, we have experiences to share with the rest of the audience and other participants by sharing our experiences, and by expanding our networks in the IGF. Some of the participants have already made feasible changes in the Internet governance field thanks to their active participation as session organizers, panelists and conference speakers in the Internet governance field over the past years.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will be responsible of organizing the online interaction and notify the onsite moderator about the online interventions

Proposed Additional Tools: Will use a dedicated hashtag on Social Media Platforms (Facebook & Twitter) and encourage both online and onsite participants to use it to share their reflections

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #415 Multilingual Internet: support local languages and scripts

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Digital Divide

Multilingual

Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 6: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Satish Babu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Edmon Chung, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Natalia Filina, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 4: Patrik Fältström, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. In what ways are domain names in writing systems other than basic Latin script ("internationalized domain names" or IDNs) and global use, accessibility, and acceptability ("universal acceptance" or UA) critical to a truly multilingual Internet?
2. What is the current state of IDNs & Universal Acceptance adoption worldwide?
3. What are the limitations of IDNs (eg., variant management, transitional issues) and how may they be managed?
4. Where are the impediments in the adoption of UA?
5. What actions need to be taken by communities, Governments, businesses and Internet Government organizations to address these?
6. Is the lack of Universal Acceptance hindering the deployment of Internet content developed locally?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop aims at identifying factors that are limiting the Universal Acceptance of domain names and email addresses, including, but not limited to, identifiers written in non-ASCII (or Latin) scripts.

Lack of Universal Acceptance affects Digital Inclusion, because it does not provide equal opportunities to users who are not familiar with Latin script and with the English language.

The workshop addresses SDG10, that is to "Reduce inequality within and among countries".

Relevance to Internet Governance: In order to ensure Universal Acceptance and a fully multilingual Internet we need to make policy decisions and define governance processes.

Universal Acceptance and a fully multilingual Internet are of the paramount importance to achieve equal

opportunity of access and best use of the content.

The workshop aims not just at identifying factors that are limiting the Universal Acceptance, but also to gather and share the best experience and practice worldwide - this requires collaborative efforts and good governance processes, but also exploring the role of Governments.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The session will start with a brief introduction of the topic and the speakers (10')

Then the speakers will address the following points (30'):

- problems arising from the lack of Universal Acceptance and different approaches to solve them;
- successful stories about efforts to achieve Universal Acceptance, including examples of countries and actions;
- examples of situation in which wider and easier access to the Internet content, in particular the one developed locally, can be achieved with Universal Acceptance.

The main focus will be on the user experience rather than on technical issues and technical solutions.

The floor will be open for contributions, local and remote (30').

The panelists will be asked for opinions about the way forward - this may include comments from the floor (15').

The moderator will close the session summarising the next steps (5').

Expected Outcomes: - Share information about the current scenario and pending issues;

- Raise awareness about the obstacles that prevent universal acceptance and full multilingualism;
- Identify paths to follow and indicate possible solutions to the present situation;
- Identify potential policy issues.

Discussion Facilitation:

First and foremost, the topic will be widely discussed in the ALAC IDN Working Group in the months preceding the IGF, encouraging participation and discussion also in other fora, including national and regional IGF.

Following this preliminary work, it is expected that the participation from the floor (local and remote) will be high.

The moderator will act also as timekeeper making sure that the speakers stay within the topic and the time limits, providing enough time for contributions by the audience.

Online Participation:

The Online Moderator will be in constant contact with the remote participants and will make sure their voice gets heard at the session.

The organisers still need to evaluate how to make the best use of the facilities - this will be done over the next month or so.

Proposed Additional Tools: The organisers still need to evaluate how to make the best use of the facilities - this will be done over the next month or so.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2019 WS #421 IPv6: Why should I care?

Theme:

Subtheme(s):

Design for Inclusion
Digital Literacy
Universal Access

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 6: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 7: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 8: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Marco Hogewoning](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Mukom Akong Tamon](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 3: [Antonio Marcos Moreiras](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

This tutorial has the objective of answering the following policy questions:

- 1) What is an IP? What is its importance to the Internet?
- 2) What is the difference between IPv4 and IPv6? Why does the Internet need to migrate from IPv4 to IPv6?
- 3) Why is IP relevant to digital inclusion? How can IP migration affect digital inclusion?
- 4) How does IP affect the common Internet user?
- 5) What are the roles of each stakeholder to help with this migration?
- 6) What are the impacts if IPv6 is not deployed on the Internet?

Relevance to Theme: Currently, the amount of free IPv4 public addresses that can be allocated to machines are depleting. According to some studies made by Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), it is expected that in less than 5 years there will be no more IPv4 public addresses to be assigned. Some measurements made by relevant Internet companies such as Google, Akamai and Cisco, indicates that only more than a quarter of the Internet traffic is running on IPv6. For more than 30 years the Internet has used IPv4 and now it is time to IPv4 be replaced by its successor IPv6. Then, the IPv6 deployment is a relevant issue to a successful digital inclusion, mainly in the developing countries and the Global South.

Additionally, some studies claim that almost half of the global population has Internet access. This means that the other half of the world is still waiting to be included in this Internet ecosystem. This is worrisome as Internet access should be a catalyst for the enjoyment of human rights, most notably, the right to freedom of expression, according to the United Nations (UN). However is it really possible to guarantee Internet access to everyone with today's infrastructure?

The goal of this tutorial is to raise awareness of Internet users to the importance of IPv6 for successful digital inclusion. We will focus on a technical issue that we are facing right now which jeopardizes the digital inclusion of half of the world. If we do not raise awareness to this topic now, we might face serious problems regarding their digital inclusion in the near future.

Relevance to Internet Governance: According to the UN, the Internet is a catalyst for the enjoyment of human rights, most notably, the right to freedom of expression. This means that digital inclusion should focus on guaranteeing Internet access to those who do not have it yet, especially in developing countries.

Governments play a fundamental role in encouraging businesses to include a social dimension to their activities. In some regions far from the developed centers it is difficult to an Internet service provider to build Internet infrastructure. It is too expensive and usually it is only possible with the help of the government.

Private sector is the core of the Internet, as the majority of Autonomous System that composes the Internet are from this stakeholder group. Also, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have an essential role because they are responsible for providing Internet connection in people's homes.

Civil society has perhaps the most important role, as digital inclusion refers directly to people. This stakeholder group defends human rights and how to empower people through the use of the Internet. One of the ways of doing that is the development of community networks, which can provide Internet access in distant areas. These networks are being implemented with the help of the technical community, which are involved in promoting training courses to empower people with knowledge.

Format:

Tutorial - Auditorium - 30 Min

Description: The session is structured in three segments. The first segment will be a presentation of an introduction on the general topic made by the moderator (3 minutes). A 21-minute segment will follow in which the topic will be explained in more detail by each speaker. Lastly, a 6 minute open mic session will be held to enforce the discussion with the audience about the topic

Agenda:

3 min - Introduction to the theme made by the moderator.

21 min - explanation about the issue and the importance of the IPv6 awareness to digital inclusion following the scheme:

.What is IP?

.What is IPv4

.What is IPv6

.What's the problem?

.Why is IPv6 relevant to digital inclusion?

.How does IP affect the common Internet user?

.What can you do about this?

.What are we doing about this

.RIR - Regional Internet Registry

.Digital Literacy about IP

.IPv6 training courses

.Online courses

6 min - open mic for questions

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcome of this tutorial is to disseminate knowledge about IPv4 and IPv6 and how this migration affect the Internet users.

Another expected outcome is to raise awareness about the importance of how critical IPv6 is to digital inclusion and what can be done to increase its adoption.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the on site moderator who will guide the tutorial during the workshop as well as during the Q&A and comments session in the end. The online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate.

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform. Those joining the session using WebEx (either invited members of the round-table or the general audience) will be granted the floor in the open debate segment of the workshop. People in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain onsite and remote participation indiscriminately. Social media (Facebook, but not Twitter or Reddit, since they do not support IPv6) will also be employed by the online moderators who will be in charge of browsing social media using hashtag (to be defined).

Lastly, having two moderators will facilitate the control of time, which will be very important for the proper functioning of the workshop.

Online Participation:

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform. Those joining the session using WebEx (either invited members of the round-table or the general audience) will be granted the floor in the open debate segment of the workshop. People in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain onsite and remote participation indiscriminately.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (Facebook, but not Twitter or Reddit, since they do not support IPv6) will also be employed by the online moderators who will be in charge of browsing social media using hashtag (to be defined).

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #427 Improving Democratic Governance With Machines

Theme:

Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

Artificial Intelligence

distributed and decentralized multi-stakeholder approach

Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Eileen Donahoe, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Eileen Donahoe, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Democratic governance has never been easy. In earlier days, it was the lack of competencies of democratic leaders or corruption that led to distrust or public criticism. Nowadays, democracies struggle heavily with the complexity of local, national, and international governance systems, and well as extremely intricate political problems they are hardly ever able to solve. The strong leadership, people called for regularly, proved to be of little help in addressing local and global problems. Moreover, the information processing itself, the organization of democratic governance, seems to be stuck in the 90ies, and stimulates the question: How can we develop and use digital technologies to support democratic processes or governance structures and counter common flaws in democracies (lack of competences, corruption etc.)?

What are the visions of transforming democracy?

What are the tools available, what has to be developed?

How can we design and enforce an inclusive and productive transformation process?

And: how can we transform democratic governance quickly - in order to react timely to climate change?

Relevance to Theme: Information technologies extended the amount of people that are potentially included in governance amongst a diversity of governance levels and policy arena. Unfortunately, the increase of

voices (and information) has not been processed efficiently, by now. Most governance structures are hardly supported by proper technologies which leads to all kinds of flaws in governance. But due to climate change, local, national, and international politics are in urgent need of new kinds of efficient policy solutions - and they need to prove that democracy is right: able to transform itself to changing environments and challenges. Being a traditional arena for experimental, democratic politics outside that realm of nation states, the IGF is perfectly positioned to move the topic forward - and to explore prototypes in digital and inclusive governance that make sense from the variety of international problems, informations, and wisdom. Furthermore, the workshop is intended to stimulate policy learning processes amongst participating experts from diverse cultures and regions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance has always been a prototype of new forms of governance but lacked efficient multi-stakeholder-processes, by now, that formed a progressive and enforceable common sense amongst the people. Therefore, it's time to rethink the governance organization - both in terms of structure and technical support - and to make sense from the increase of networks and information for social coordination.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The Workshop is intended to give an overview about:

- why democratic governance structures need to be digitized now (information overload),
- what are tools available, what are tools to be developed,
- what kind of process could ensure participation, inclusion etc.

On the one hand, it will review existing procedures and democratic governance structures and explore options in how to improve them, in general. On the other hand, it will outline and discuss opportunities in how to transform democratic structures by including algorithms, artificial intelligence, and platform technologies into national and international problem identification and solution, as well as political coordination, collaboration, and assessment. Specific attention is given to platform technologies that offer economic transformation (the coordination of a sustainable economy).

Expected Outcomes: The general audience/ media will get an overview about the international status-quo of the discussion. Experts will be able to meet colleagues and fellows to discuss further options for international cooperation. Developers will get a chance to get into contact with governance actors to assess and discuss the need for technical solutions. Civil society and academia will have a say in the new discussion and might check for risks and problems. The panel organizers will prepare an overview on the discussion for further discussion that will be published afterwards including important debates.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers plan to prepare an overview on the debate in advance (why democratic governance needs to be digitally supported, and how) as well as questions related to a) the transformation of democratic principles, b) the applicability of specific national policy solutions, and c) further risks and problems (IT security, human security etc.). They will be given to the audience in advance to encourage and structure debate and discussion. Further comments and requests are warmly welcomed.

Online Participation:

The on-line participation tool will be used to assess the resonance of the debate on-line, to collect questions and comments, and to include people outside the conference inside the discussion. It will be considered in advance of the discussion and during the discussion. Interesting comments or ideas will be selected by the organization and included into the panel discussion.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter and other social media channels are regarded as necessary on-line media to spread the word and ideas on-line and to assess the impact and the resonance of the discussion. Other media platforms and tools will be checked and further discussed, e.g. the on-line moderation support by the Coral Project (Mozilla).

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)
