IGF 2022
CALL FOR THEMATIC INPUTS
- Preliminary result analysis –

15 February 2022, IGF Secretariat
IGF 2022 Call for thematic inputs

• IGF 2022 Call for thematic inputs was open for 4 weeks (14 January – 14 February 2022).
• The community was invited to select up to three themes and up to three issues under each theme. Also, stakeholders were asked to comment on ways the IGF could contribute to some global initiatives of relevance.

• **191 stakeholders marked 524 themes and 1140 issues in the IGF online submission system.**

• A full list with all received submissions is available on the IGF website: https://www.intgovforum.org/en/igf-2022-proposed-issues
Who submitted?

- Slightly more stakeholders submitted inputs in a personal capacity, than on behalf of their organizations.
- The biggest number of submitted issues came from African region and civil society stakeholder group.
- The gender parity in this case may not be relevant to track, given that over 40% of responses were submitted on behalf of organizations.
Who submitted?

Stakeholder and regional breakdowns within inputs submitted in personal capacity and on behalf of organization.

- **IGOs**: 0% in personal capacity, 8% on behalf of organization.
- **Government**: 5% in personal capacity, 13% on behalf of organization.
- **Private Sector**: 17% in personal capacity, 24% on behalf of organization.
- **Technical Community**: 18% in personal capacity, 33% on behalf of organization.
- **Civil Society**: 35% in personal capacity, 38% on behalf of organization.

Legend:
- In personal capacity
- On behalf of organization

Regional breakdowns:
- **Africa**: 30% in personal capacity, 33% on behalf of organization.
- **Asia Pacific**: 14% in personal capacity, 31% on behalf of organization.
- **Eastern Europe**: 11% in personal capacity, 7% on behalf of organization.
- **GRULAC**: 11% in personal capacity, 9% on behalf of organization.
- **WEOG**: 19% in personal capacity, 28% on behalf of organization.
- **IGOs**: 6% in personal capacity, 1% on behalf of organization.
Emerging Technologies and Innovation - issues

- Artificial intelligence: 30%
- Internet of Things: 14%
- Smart cities: 13%
- 5G: 12%
- Cryptocurrency: 8%
- Augmented Reality: 6%
- Robotics: 5%
- Biometrics: 3%
- Digital object architecture: 3%
- Distributed ledger-blockchain: 3%
- Quantum computing: 3%
Universal Access and Meaningful Connectivity - issues

- Access and connectivity: 26%
- Capacity development: 17%
- Accessibility: 12%
- Education online: 10%
- Marginalized and vulnerable groups: 10%
- Community networks: 9%
- Gender inclusion: 8%
- Open access: 4%
- Youth engagement: 3%
- Libraries: 1%
Data Governance - issues

- Data privacy and protection: 38%
- Cross-border data flows: 27%
- Data services: 19%
- Big Data: 16%
Digital Cooperation - issues

- International cooperation: 23%
- Multistakeholderism and multidisciplinarity: 21%
- IGF organization and role: 18%
- Broadening stakeholder engagement in Internet governance: 17%
- Internet ethics: 11%
- Crisis response: 5%
- Peacetech: 5%
Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change - issues

- Sustainable development: 27%
- Climate change: 20%
- Environmental data: 18%
- E-waste: 17%
- Circularity and transparency: 10%
- Supply chain: 5%
- Food & water security: 4%
Rights and Freedoms - issues

14% Freedom of expression
13% Human rights
12% Civil and political rights
12% Digital citizenship
9% Digital identity
9% Children's rights online
9% Privacy
8% Democracy
5% Economic, social, and cultural rights
4% Gender rights and freedoms
4% Societal challenges
2% Jurisdiction and dispute resolution
Media and Content - issues

- Content policy and regulation: 29%
- Local content and multilingualism: 29%
- Misinformation: 27%
- Citizen journalism: 8%
- Intellectual property: 8%
Technical and Operational Topics - issues

- Internet shutdowns: 25%
- Internet protocols: 21%
- Network issues: 21%
- Domain Name System: 17%
- Internet routing: 8%
- Net neutrality: 8%
The IGF also relates to major global initiatives and agendas. How can the IGF annual meeting and its intersessional work better reflect or contribute to the following?

- United Nations Secretary General’s Our Common Agenda and its 12 commitments, particularly the Global Digital Compact
- United Nations Secretary General’s Roadmap for Digital Cooperation
- United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
How can the IGF better reflect and contribute to the United Nations Secretary General’s Our Common Agenda and its 12 commitments, particularly the Global Digital Compact?

- IGF to **define concrete ways of engagement** in the Agenda implementation.
- **Discuss the Agenda commitments** within the IGF community and provide an **overview of outcomes** at the annual IGF meeting and feed them to the EOSG to foster collaboration.
- IGF to be a **space for multistakeholder discussions on the Agenda’s commitments** (ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups: youth, people with disabilities, developing countries, women and girls etc.) Foster **cross-regional consultations** and inclusion especially through the NRIs; and promote **regional roadmaps** within the 12 commitments.
- The Agenda and its **12 commitments** to be taken into account when deciding on the **IGF output-focused programme**. Prepare relevant recommendations.
- IGF to invite **all stakeholders** from local levels to **share inputs** from the ground on the 12 commitments and discuss the commitments.
- **IGF 2022 messages** to extend to the **12 commitments**.
- Host a **main session** on how to contribute to the Our Common Agenda.
- Via IGF and NRIs, **build digital capacity** for un(der)served communities to leave no one behind.
- An **IGF working group** could be formalized to discuss the commitments, focused on quarterly goals.
- Raise awareness among **IGF session organizers** to **discuss** implications of the Agenda and report on outcomes.
- Establish mechanisms for **continuous communication** of Our Common Agenda implementation to the IGF community. Overall to **avoid** having **parallel processes**.

**Inputs specifically on Digital Compact:**

- IGF to create space and mechanism as part of the IGF intersessional work to **collect input from the IGF community** about development of the Digital Compact. Advocate for it to bring up **actions to connect people** to the Internet (particularly all schools).
- IGF 2022 to host a **plenary session/town hall** to discuss the development of the Global Digital Compact.
- IGF to **drive development** of the Digital Compact.
- IGF to ensure **parliaments** are engaged in the Global Digital Compact.
How can the IGF better reflect and contribute to the United Nations Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation?

- **Advocate** for ongoing multistakeholder inputs and discourse on digital cooperation priorities.
- The recommendations should be looked through lenses of developing and developed countries. IGF could contribute to promoting **national programmes** for the Roadmap's implementation.
- Through NRIs and SIGs analyze the capacity development capacity and demand and tailor **new capacity development** activities.
- The MAG to be engaged in the working modalities of the **Leadership Panel**.
- IGF to continuously **contribute to the Office of the Tech Envoy** work on the Roadmap's implementation.
- IGF to **facilitate multistakeholder consultations** and follow-ups to the Roadmap's implementation, as well as local, regional and global collaboration. Help **translate** recommendations into **concrete actions**.
- **Align** the Roadmap’s activities with the broader IGF ecosystem through a **year-all plan** of the MAG WG Strategy.
- Organize a high-level **plenary session/townhall** at the IGF to reflect on the achievements so far and next steps on the Roadmap's implementation.
- Organize a **session** on how the IGF could support the Roadmap ahead of UNGA and WSIS+20 discussions.
- Support national IGFs to have a **government focal point** for the Roadmap implementation at the local level.
- Support **NRIs** to foster **issue-centred cooperation** across a wide range of institutional and organizations to support the Roadmap.
- IGF could implement the **policy incubator**.
- Organize the meeting with the Office of the Envoy on Technology to bring **clarity** on the **next steps** on the Roadmap’s implementation.
- The IGF to outline how its 16 years work has directly related to the Roadmap’s areas.
- The Roadmap could be a **thematic area** of the **IGF programme**.
How can the IGF better reflect and contribute to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• Support **national IGFs** to discuss the SDGs.
• **All IGF sessions** to continue indicating how they relate to the SDGs. IGF sessions to also **report** back on the linkages with the SDGs during the discussion.
• IGF to support discussions on how digital technologies can support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through its themes and intersessional work, IGF to reflect on **SDGs** (particularly SDG9).
• Conclusions of the IGF on the SDGs **to be communicated** to the UN responsible authorities.
• The **IGF Policy Network on Environment** (PNE) to continue focusing on relevant SDG areas.
• The IGF might consider including a greater **clarity** in regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda in its process.
• The IGF should continue to **organize a session** dedicated to Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030. Then IGF to engage NRI and stakeholder groups for dialogue and inputs for the session.
• IGF discussions on SDGs to be **concrete, issue-focused and action-oriented** (e.g., how to improve education via AI?), which means that discussion narratives must fit Internet governance framework, not broader than that.
• IGF (NRIs, BPFs, DCs, PNs) is placed well to **connect** local and regional initiatives and ensure SDG-inputs reach communities, institutions and governments that can action appropriate next steps.
• IGF to **build capacity** on the importance ICTs have for the 2030 Agenda. A related research project as part of **IGF intersessional work** could be established.
Ideas shared about the overall format and design of the IGF including virtual components, having different phases, or treating themes in a different way)

- Better cooperation between the session organizers/moderators and remote hubs.
- In-person high-level participation of the UN Secretary-General at the IGF, as well as the Host Country President and/or Head of Government.
- Focused programme with up to four focus topics/tracks and maximum of four high-level main sessions with the intersessional work being integrated.
- Limit the total number of sessions and improve flow among sessions.
- Organize focused-preparatory discussion in a lead-up to the annual meeting.
- Avoid splitting the IGF into phases. The preparatory process to start earlier in the year (can refer to ‘intersessional work’).
- Local communities could benefit from monthly trainings on IGF.
- Enable session organizers to update their online proposals.
- High-level/ministerial track to be integral part of the programme. Two sessions could be explicitly for ministers and parliamentarians.
- Session organizers to make clear the issues they would address, desired solutions and tangible outcomes/outputs to achieve.
- Start designing the hybrid model well advance and test against challenges faced in 2021. Cooperate with NRIs to learn from their experiences. While the pandemic is ongoing, privilege the remote participation modality with easy access to the platform. Accommodate different time zones to the maximum extent possible. Workshops could be given the possibility to host sessions before the annual meeting.
- Continue innovating in implementing the intersessional work.
- IGF to allow for concrete launches of projects.
- Create system to promote sessions and facilitate direct communication with session organizers.
- IGF Leadership Panel to support communicating the final messages to the decision makers. Create monitoring mechanism on impact of the messages.
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Thank You
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Спасибо
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