Workshop Proposals 2019

IGF 2019 WS #14 Strategic litigation and digital rights within juridictions

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Padraig Hughes, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Lisa nyamadzawo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Peter Micek, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How has stakeholders collaboration improved strategic litigation on digital rights so far? Have digital rights been strategically litigated enough to gain World recognition? Has strategic litigation on digital rights improved the protection and enjoyment of digital rights considerably?

Relevance to Theme: The policy questions will enlighten attendees on how to (further) collaborate for strategic litigation towards protection of digital rights in their jurisdiction. The policy questions will further encourage attendees to forge alliances and networks among stakeholders for strategic litigation on digital rights in their jurisdictions. The questions will enable attendees to share ideas on experiences and successes recorded in strategic litigation on digital rights over the years.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is particularly for the benefit of the private sector, technicians (lawyers especially) and civil society towards forming an alliance for the enforcement and protection of digital rights on one hand as well as their proactive engagement of governments and policy-makers on the other hand, to engender respect for digital rights with the instrumentation of litigation especially.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Outline 1. Introduction by the moderator 2. Experiences on strategic litigation by panelist 3. Successes recorded in past 4. Areas where improvement is need 5. Parting shots Issues to be discussed How does a stakeholder/lawyer initiate strategic litigation Who takes the first step; the stakeholder or the lawyer? How are networks and/or collaboration achieved? What are the modus operandi How have digital rights fared under strategic litigation Are lawyers playing remarkable roles so far? What group have helped the development of digital rights thus far?

Expected Outcomes: 1. National, Regional and Global network of digital rights lawyers would be formed for the sharing of ideas and protection of digital rights at all levels 2. Network of stakeholders would also be for the sharing of ideas and protection of digital rights at all levels. 3. Attendees would have been enlightened on how to enlist the services of stakeholders and professionals for strategic litigation on digital rights

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is for birds of a feather (lawyers, civil society members, technicians, government officials etc) - a set of participants who have something in common as far as strategic litigation is concerned. Participants and speakers would be allowed to share their experiences on strategic litigation, their modus and strategies in the past as well as ideas on how to improve their collaboration in the future. It will be interactive in the sense that experiences would be shared and future strategies will be discussed and brainstormed as well.

Online Participation:

For the session, we will use the participation tool to stir up discussions on line especially with the aid of local network of professionals that we have created locally thus far.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter, facebook, whatsapp chatrooms created for such pruposes.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
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

IGF 2019 WS #20 Empower young people to protect their privacy on internet

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
Internet ethics
Trust and Accountability

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

Speaker 1: Mamadou LO, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Bignon Franck KOUYAMI, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What mechanisms to put in place to ensure effective awareness of young people?
How to make young people aware of the importance of responsible behavior online?
What mechanisms are in place today to ensure a secure and secure Internet for young people?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop is in keeping with the theme because it will allow us to reflect on the urgency of informing young users, especially African users, about digital hygiene and the protection of their data on the internet.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop is part of the governance of the Internet because promoting Internet access for all without educating and raising awareness does not ensure secure internet access

Format:
> Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: A question-and-answer session with participants to initiate reflections on the need to raise the awareness of Internet end-users. For an hour of time, participants on site and online and speakers will have exchanges around the theme. Previous questions studied and prepared by the organizing team will be asked to the speakers for 30 minutes. the last 30 minutes will be free exchanges under the supervision of moderators

Expected Outcomes: - Raise awareness of this threat to young Internet users
- Talk about actions that are already taking place
- Share existing good practices

Discussion Facilitation:

This session will deal with a theme that affects youth. For once the session is validated, we will take the time to communicate on social networks to prepare participants online for the session. We will also provide a live tweet during the session in addition to using the official IGF platform.

Online Participation:

This official online plateform will help us to facilitate interactions between online participants and speakers.

Proposed Additional Tools: We are planning to also use Twitter with the official hashtag for the annoucement and during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

IGF 2019 WS #22 Tackling hate speech: future regulation of intermediaries

Theme:
> Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
> Hate Speech
> Internet ethics
> Trust and Accountability

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

Speaker 1: Gerd Billen, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Chan-jo Jun, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Ingrid Brodnig, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: David Kaye, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What role should Internet platforms and governments play in defining the standards for acceptable content online in the light of freedom of speech? How can globally accepted standards be developed? Where is the middle ground between increasing demands for proactive content policing by digital platforms and the necessary neutrality and legal certainty for platforms?

Relevance to Theme: When the World Wide Web was developed in the 90's, hopes and expectations were high that it would be a space where people around the world could communicate freely and safely. However, in the last years it turned out that in particular social networks are often misused to distribute hate speech and that social networks are a place where harassment and bullying takes place. As a consequence, trust in the Internet was shaken. Although social networks in the first place denied their accountability for harmful third party content, governments and civil society urged them to remove harmful content from their platforms. In some cases social networks agreed to participate in codes of conduct, in others legislators introduced a legal framework social networks have to comply with. In this context, two aspects need to be observed: Firstly, measures need to be efficient to stop harmful content. Secondly, measures need to find a balance between the protection of human dignity and freedom of speech. If these rules are respected, trust in the Internet can be restored and accountability of the providers established.

Relevance to Internet Governance: At the centre of the debate is what the roles of governments, the private sector and civil society respectively are when dealing with the challenge of hate speech online. There are different views about who should be responsible to set the rules for keeping the Internet free from harmful content. The possible instruments vary from private standards over codes of conduct to legally binding rules.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Participants: - Gerd Billen, State Secretary, German Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (confirmed) - David Kaye, UC Irvine School of Law, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression (t.b.c) - Karine Nahon, Associate Professor, The Information School at University of Washington and the Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya (Israel) (t.b.c.) - Chan-jo Jun, Specialist lawyer for IT law (confirmed) - Ingrid Brodnig, author, activist and Journalist (confirmed) The workshop will begin with a presentation by attorney Chan-jo Jun, who rose to fame by supporting victims of hate speech online and instigating legal proceedings against Facebook. The other speakers will then have the opportunity to share perceived similar and/or different situations. The representative of the German government will then give a short overview about the Network Enforcement Act, and explain the reasons why the German Parliament passed the law, which introduced compliance obligations for social networks when dealing with complaints about illegal content online (Gerd Billen). The other participants will be asked to discuss other available instruments and strategies to fight harmful content. In particular, discussions will focus on what safeguards should be applied to secure freedom of speech (esp. David Kaye). Finally, it will be debated how chances stand to develop internationally accepted standards on how to deal with harmful content. During the workshop the audience will continuously have the opportunity to share their views and ask questions.

Expected Outcomes: A possible outcome could be the conclusion that it is a joint responsibility of all stakeholders to ensure a free and safe Internet from which harmful content is removed swiftly and effectively. However there will remain different opinions on what instrument will be the most appropriate to reach this aim. Nevertheless it should become clearer what is understood by harmful content and that there should be certain limits for the removal of content in order to preserve freedom of speech.

Discussion Facilitation:

An onsite moderator (still to be designated) will lead through the Workshop and will make sure that the audience can give their views and ask questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #23 How and why to involve perspectives of children effectively

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
Cyber Security Best Practice
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Leyla Nasib, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Phakamile Phakamile, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Daniela Beyerle, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Why are children's views and experiences relevant to different stakeholders of the digital environment?
What responsibility do society, politics and business have for a good and safe growing up in the digital environment and the Internet?
What are good practise examples to involve perspectives of children effectively and responsibly?
Which tools and methods could enable companies and politics to better involve the perspectives of children and adolescents?

Relevance to Theme: Protecting children and young people from the risks and harm that the Internet and digital media can cause is indisputably important. However, to allow them to participate/engage in an age-appropriate and child-friendly way in developments and decisions that open up safe, creative and protected possibilities of using the Internet, is an approach that is still under-represented.
Governments, public authorities and businesses make decisions about conditions, rules and opportunities for using the Internet and digital media and content that must also take into account the best interests of children and young people.
Today, children are not only subjects to be protected from risks and harmful contents or experiences. They are not only consumers of media and devices. They are producers, readers, gamers and influencers, they have expertise, impact and power which can help understanding their views and changing policies in a human rights based and child-friendly way. Perspectives of children and youth are of course as different as the regions and cultures as well as the living conditions and chances of human beings. But children have the right to be heard in every issue they are affected of. That's what the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) stands for and what has to be realised from the duty-bearers of the Convention – the States parties, the companies and all adult persons. The respect for and implementation of Children's Rights has an essential dimension particular in digital contexts. At the same time, digitization offers a high potential for

realizing to a greater extent the previously unrealized or under-implemented rights of children.
The right to access to mass media (Art. 17 CRC) , the right to privacy (Art. 16 CRC), the right to freedom of expression (Art. 13 CRC), the right to be protected from violence (Art. 19 CRC)– these are only a few dimensions, which open the view for discussions on this issue.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Mediatisation and digitization has led to a serious change in childhood and adolescent environments in recent years. The fact that digital media such as smartphones and tablets as well as the use of the Internet would soon find its way into many children's hands or class rooms, was not foreseeable at the time of the resolution of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. Nonetheless, Article 17 UN CRC makes it clear that States parties must allow children access to mass media and thus to "information and material from a variety of sources". Children's rights must accordingly come to their full development in the digital world. This means to take the views and experiences of children into account when discussing, developing and regulating the Internet in a worldwide context. But participation is not only a question of how to include perspectives in an equal and justice way but also how to guarantee fair and equal access to mass media at all.

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: This workshop will be a combination of presentations and a tutorial. The session will start with a short presentation of two international Best/Good Practices. During the second part of the session the participants will experience some of the methods and tools first hand. The tutorial will end with a moderated discussion about the participants' experiences and learnings.

Description: The workshop presents good practise examples for different ways of collaboration of companies or politicians with children. On the one hand, participants of the workshop can learn why perspectives of children and youth are relevant to consider in their own working context. On the other hand, participants can learn about and experience first-hand methods and tools that enable the participants to design and think from a „user's perspective".
The session will start with a short presentation of two international Best/Good Practices („Designing for children's rights guide" and „Web Rangers") that successfully managed to involve the children's and adolescences' perspective within their projects. The presentation is followed by a brief introduction into human centered design (minds & makers), explaining the „why" as well as the „how".
During the second part of the session the participants will experience some of the methods and tools first hand. In small groups they are invited to work with templates for e.g. personas or customer journeys and will present their results to the whole group. The tutorial will end with a moderated discussion about the participants' experiences and learnings throughout the session.
Agenda Outline
1. Presentation good/ best practice (15 min)
2. Presentation good/ best practice (15 min)
3. Presentation human centered design (15 min)
4. Interactive tool sessions in small groups and result presentations (30 min)
5. Reflections and discussion about the learnings (15 min)

Expected Outcomes: • Understanding of the importance and chances of involving children and adolescence effectively and responsibly
• Learning from and being motivated by international best/ good practices
• Brief understanding of human centered design
• Practical experience with using various tools and methods for involving children's and adolescent's perspective

Discussion Facilitation:

For the entire tutorial there will be a host. The host will introduce the topic and agenda as well as guide through the whole session. For the interactive part of the session we will provide templates and materials

the participants are invited to work with. The participants will work in small teams, which stimulates a more intense exchange. The three speakers as well as the organizers will be part of the small teams and give their input if needed. For the closing discussion about the participants' learnings we will provide a structure and one of the speakers will moderate this part.

Online Participation:

We will inform people from our diverse network about the date and topic, format and policy questions of our workshop, that they are able to participate online to bring in their perspective and questions.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter/ Instagram: One of the organizers will moderate these channels during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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

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 mindest 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 two or three examples of projects developed by the Goethe-Institut and its partners (Africa, Asia, Easter 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 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 #28 Towards Human Trust in AI

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Raja Chatilla, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Karine Perset, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Maël Pégny, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Friedhelm Hummel, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Joanna Bryson, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Michele Loi, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 7: Johan Rochel, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 8: Martin Jaggi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 9: Carmela Troncoso, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The workshop will address the following questions :

Standards : Addressing conflicts between quality of datasets (representativeness), data minimization, fairness and algorithmic bias.

Autonomous Intelligent systems and decision making processes : Appropriate combinaison of algorithmic autonomy and accountability of actors to avoid a dilution of liability in decision making processes.

Responsibilities of Intermediaries : should major internet platforms demonstrate due dilligence in policing content posted on platforms as any proactive content monitoring can have detrimental human rights implications?

Trustworthy AI : Expanding existing efforts and cooperation to define metrics of trustworthiness.

Liability : Which Liability Schema is the most appropriate to foster innovation while developing safeguards for the users of AI-based systems?

Lawfulness : which procedural standards should assess the legality of AI services ? ex: lips reading, personality profiles based on voice and facial analysis.

Notification : Handling of notification oof users and their capacity to object to AI outcome having negative legal effect.

Trust-Building measures : Appropriate combinaison of Hard Law (oversight body, safety authority with prior safety check and authorization for high risk AI-based systems) and Soft Law (certification, labels, recommendations...)

Due Diligence : Mechanisms for carrying out Due Dilligence prior deployment of High-Risks systems on the market as a way to demonstrate accountability for private actors.

Digital Ethics : Standards to embed ethics principles in the design of technologies. Addressing the need to the ethical challenges of augmented cognition.

Re-skilling of workforce : Addressing the need of re-skilling of workforce and financial social safeguards. Who should bear the cost?

Innovation : Appropriate governance framework to foster innovation while protecting fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Transparency : Expanding efforts on self-explanatory systems and human control of AI systems.

Economy of AI : Addressing the trade-off between Privacy and wealth creation due to the virtuous cycle "data collection, low-cost of predictions, wealth creation, fair redistribution".

Relevance to Theme: Societies are becoming increasingly dependent on Datasets feeding Artificial intelligence and Machine Learning technologies. Due to the economies of scale and the decrease of the cost of algorithtmic predictions, all sectors are impacted by Artificial Intelligence : healthcare, transport, insurance, administration, commerce, news, advertising, entertainment, robots, social media, votation, weapons...

AI technologies are able to process large quantity of data from multiples sources with strong computational power. This results in huge efficient gains, scalability and growth creation. AI Technologies decreases the cost of productions of AI outcomes like predictions, scoring, medical diagnoses, decision-making algorithms, which facilitates the widespread of AI Technologies in all sectors. Therefore, AI provides a significant competitive advantage for companies having access to large datasets.

Data is the oxygen of digital economy as it allows companies to provide personalized services and goods and generate growth creation. Data Access and Data Analytics play a central role in the digital economy. AI Policy will have to deal with the trade-off between data sharing and data protection/ privacy.

In order to be build Human-Trust in AI Technologies, quality control of AI should be put in place. Fairness is a key concern, as AI replicates our implicit biases. Algorithmic bias comes from the data input, vectorization, labeling and learning context can result in discriminations. One of the main challenge is to build due diligence mechanisms throughout the AI Lifecycle, and in particular to assess the quality of datasets (complete, unbiased, representativeness…).
Principles, standards, and best practices can be embedded into the design of Technologies (Privacy-by-Design, Ethics-by-Design). IF engineering digital trust is becoming of key importance, trust must be built for the whole ecosystem.

Several institutions are engaged in AI Governance frameworks and a concertation is ongoing. Industry invests in Soft Law mechanisms, Singapore published an AI Governance Framework, OECD published Draft Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence dated 14/15 March 2019, EU Commission gathered a High-Level Group of Experts to enact Ethics Guidelines on AI.
AI technologies may result in a dilution of responsibilities due du the number of intermediaries involved. Therefore, it is essential to define a clear liability schema (i.e determine who assumes what responsibility in the event of an algorithmic accident). Only humans should be accountable for the proper functioning of AI systems. Due Diligence processes should be put in place to assess the AI Trustworthiness can be assessed based on the information providing by the system and advising what the AI system is doing, and how decisions were taken. Transparency allows corporations to demonstrate due diligence. If we legislate and adjudicate for accountability, transparency will follow.
Trustworthy AI should respect all applicable laws and regulations. Specific due diligence can help verify the application of each of the key requirements: Human agency and oversight: AI systems should enable equitable societies by supporting human agency and fundamental rights, and not decrease, limit or misguide human autonomy. Trustworthy AI requires algorithms to be secure, reliable and robust enough to deal with errors or inconsistencies during all life cycle phases of AI systems. AI systems should be used to enhance positive social change and enhance sustainability and ecological responsibility. Mechanisms should be put in place to ensure responsibility and accountability for AI systems and their outcomes.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The specific questions guiding the workshop discussions are related to the appropriate AI Governance Framework to foster innovation while promoting human rights, economic inclusion, life-long learning education and fair distribution of wealth generated by AI Technology. The AI Transparency Institute plays a key role in organizing stronger coordination among efforts currently underway in that regard and in developing best practices in this field.

Format:
　　　Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: On 23 March 2019, over 40 senior-level participants from academia, industry, civil society and international organizations met in Geneva, Switzerland for the first AI Governance Forum.
In Geneva, participants in the AI Governance Forum (https://ai-gf.com) identified the benefits and risks of Artificial Intelligence and the need for a specific AI Governance.
Following this first conference, the same participants proposed to submit a workshop proposal at the Internet Governance Forum in order to define a Work Plan, which formulates concrete common objectives that stakeholders set for themselves, and lays out a clear list of components for the development of operational frameworks.
These components will guide the multistakeholders policy development work within the AI Governance Program of the AI Transparency Institute. The workshop will be a milestone moment to identify concrete focus and priorities to develop policy standards and operational solutions to major AI challenges.

Expected Outcomes: The fundamental objective of the workshop is to build Human Trust in AI between disparate countries to foster social acceptance and growth creation while respecting values and principles

of democracies. The participants of the AI Governance Forum have agreed upon achieving clarification and coherence with respect to the following points as a common objective :

- Applicable norms to AI systems
- Respective obligations of states and respective responsibilities and protections of other actors
- Decision-making, standards and procedures, including the escalation path for individual decisions and appeals mechanisms.
- The necessary due diligence process and transparency standards that should be applied to AI actors across borders as well as the legitimate lawfulness of AI systems prior deployment on the market.
- The implementation of AI Trustworthiness principles and appropriate metrics.
- The challenges of algorithmic detection of abusive content and making algorithmic tools more broadly available and transparent.

Best practices will be developed on those topics.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers plan to facilitate and encourage interaction and participation during the session asking open questions and using Flipchart and small thematic working groups of 3-4 persons each. The organizers have experience in organizing this kind of workshops. Himanshu Verma is also a researcher in human interactions and education. He knows very well how to engage speakers in a discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

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 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

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 artifical 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 #31 Digital Security and Human Rights in Tricky Landscapes

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Security Best Practice
Encryption
Human Rights

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: Iryna Chulivska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Kuda Hove, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Chirinos Mariengracia, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Alp Toker, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the changing threat models faced by human rights activists at the forefront of human rights, technology, and democratic advancement?

What tactics are human rights activists using to stay one step ahead of state and non-state threats and what are the policy implications? e.g.coping with internet censorship during times of national crisis

What is the impact of proposed legislation to confront online hate speech and how are governments using these laws to stifle free expression?

How do the threats in Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe compare with international trends?

How can human rights activists leverage international support and attention to hold governments accountable for online attacks and deliberate network disruptions?

Relevance to Theme: The panel's focus will be on the technological resilience of human rights defenders' ability to cope with digital security threats arising from phishing attacks, malware, censorship, surveillance, etc. and the translation of that experience into policy remedies and advocacy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The relevance to internet governance is our focus on policy remedies to mitigate attacks from state and non state actors. We'll discuss how pervasive digital attacks against human rights activists inform public policy development in at risk countries. We'll explore the inherent conundrum in trying to produce legislation that will place a check on a government's ability to carry out a cyberattack against its own citizens.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Security, safety, and resilience online are all prerequisites for citizens to effectively engage in civic activism online. When these attributes are tampered with by state and non-state actors to stifle civic activism, however, everyone's fundamental rights are put at risk. Unfortunately for most activists in non-permissive states, ensuring the online platforms on which they conduct advocacy are secure and resilient is a perennial struggle. Our panelists from Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, and Ukraine all hail from different policy, political and security contexts, some more restrictive than others, but all struggle with protecting the internet as a space for healthy, unfettered democratic activism. Our discussion will delve into each country context, how activists are working to stay secure online, and comparative practices in other regions. Our panel will explore the policy implications for keeping the internet secure and resilient in the face of threats to online rights. A technical expert from NetBlocks will discuss the various techniques governments use to manipulate and censor the internet and what the trend lines look like globally for online censorship. The format will be interactive and will encourage audience participation in order to surface new ideas for staying safe online while engaged in human rights activism.

Expected Outcomes: Our expected outcomes include exposing the IGF audience to the digital rights and security situation in four key countries, sharing new ideas from other civil society activists on confronting threats to security online, sharing regional trends and responses to online censorship, and to form and strengthen multistakeholder ties among the panelists and audience.

Discussion Facilitation:

We'll have a remote moderator onsite fielding questions and comments online, we'll be publicizing on each panelists' social media feeds, and the onsite moderator will promote remote participation throughout the

panel.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We'll largely focus on Twitter because that is where a disproportionate number of the IGF and digital rights community convenes.

SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #34 JUSTICE AND TRUST IN SUSTAINABLE CYBERSPACE

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data Fairness
Digital sovereignty
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Government, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Andrea Romaoli Garcia, Government, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Mamadou Lo , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Natalia Filina, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Olutoyin Justus Oloniteru, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 5: Craig Spiezle Spiezle, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1.Whereas Blockchain Election will help to resolve e-voting in traditional information system (TIS) environment that is based on centralized computing where hacking or disruptions by state and non-state actors can take place. What are the Internet Governance issues for such an environment and also in the emerging Blockchain/DLT environment where technology superpower nations (countries) can tamper with e-voting election results of even advanced countries.
2. In Real World there is a lack of justice and trust and very difficult to follow the sustainable development goals… (to be continued)
3. What would be the action plan in cyber world in order to make things different to avoid what happens in real world?
4. Which are the key trends in the evolution of AI and emerges technologies and their impact on business, society and personal life?

2. Is the Internet a network of possibilities of the digital age or a place of limitations of our rights and freedoms? What do we want and who is the regulator - society, government, business?
3. Wich are the challenges and opportunities of Governments to manage the standardized defense, the cybersecurity community and open data?

Relevance to Theme: The Hyperconnected global community opened a new consumerist society, development strategies and business intermediation in the global economy by making feasible the use of tools or utilities to expand the manufacture process, increase knowledge, and allowing the accomplishment of multilateral business through computer communication (internet).

This new model has brought direct consequences to dynamics of capitalism, doing many companies to carry out the commercial activity in the virtual environment by offering INTANGIBLE GOODS AND SERVICES. Thus, there was a substantial increase in wealth circulating through the digitized economy in the virtual environment. This demonstrates the potential that emerging technologies have to deliver the Minimum Existential to humanity.

Alongside the opportunities and improvements that technology has brought, there are challenges and consequences that affects the humanity in all fields.

In order to fulfill the goals of the 2030 agenda, there is a need to discuss opportunities, challenges and consequences to establish the cyberspace in Trust and Equitable Justice where the Human being must be treated as the central element.

One of the benefits of technology is to provide equal access to justice and empower women and girls, it will stablish the dignified life.

So, this workshop proposal aims to address cross-border data in all aspects and therefore we add remote audience.

This proposal about the Workshop is collaborating to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was scheduled, Goal 10.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The technologies such as ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, IOT, BIG DATA and digitized economy provides a new chance for governments and society to work together to restore the MINIMAL EXISTENTIAL. It encompass the economic and social aspects.

Along as side, there is a RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITIZED ECONOMY AND DEMOCRACY due to technologies can strengths the democratic pillars through more accountability: transparent, efficient and moral acts.

This new social and economic behavior is opening a new model of Democracy's system: NEO-- CONSTRUCTIVIST DEMOCRACY where there is a broad valorization of the EXISTENTIAL MINIMUM as a goal to technological development in all fields.

This attributes set is emboding the Neo-Constructivist Democracy and holding the HUMAN such as a FOCAL ELEMENT to establish social and economic policies to achieve the economic and educational development.

Different of the past, the economic interpretation of laws isn't a way to impress the EQUITABLE JUSTICE.

Thus, is required actions to make real this rules through the governmental measures and from civil society spreading the Human Being as an object to interpret laws and don't only the money.

The expectation on 1 7.8 goal from 2030 Agenda i s in delay because we didn't reach the fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017.

The delay is one of others reasons that this Workshop on Justice & Trust to Sustainable World come on the floor in Berlim arising issues about the i mportance to promote the inclusive societies for sustainable development through the access to Justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, G oal 16.

In order for the volume of wealth coming up from the digital economy to include everyone and achieve human dignity at all levels, the norms on Trust need to be discussed to enable the application in the future.

Currently, the digital economy and c ross-border data lead to physical border to establish the smart border. Thus, some Governments are relativizing the concept on s overeignty to achieve social peace.

The international law system is asking for discussions because the hyperconnected society has brought new premises.

There is the need for more legal limits for child protection, data protection and fake news treatment.

Fake news and neo-constructivist democracy are linked because groups manipulate laws to establish fraudulent elections. There are also those groups who wish to impose dictatorship using Fake News to apply the sensura in communications.

Another point, discussing the D ATA GOVERNANCE in a perspective about Justice and Trust will point out

new roads to the sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all is corresponding to Goal 8.

This workshop embraces the G oals: 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 17. Among others 17 goals, J ustice is Goal 16 and we are working to promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Mechanism - moderator:
The moderator begins introducing the speakers and introducing the discussion. After, the moderator will allow the Speakers starting the presentation.
The speakers will introduce their their point of view
Each Speaker will have 8 minutes for their presentation. After the all Speakers, will begin the session to open discuss. Then, the moderator will conclude.

Mechanism - Speaker:
We are planning to have a round table of at least 5 active speakers. All Speakers already confirmed the collaboration.
Is expected from each Speaker to present a topic addressing their point of view of his industry and addressing his point of view on the central theme. (8 min).
In the middle of the debates, the initial discussions will be amplified by the audience's interference.
The Speakers are expected to submit their final papers to the Roundtable organization by August 2019.
The Remote Speaker is under the same rules.
The proposal was attentive in seeking Speakers and members from varied regions and genres with the widest possible point of view.

Expected Outcomes: Justice & Trust in a Sustainable World by roundtable is c ollaborating with the IGF 2019 to envisage a world of universal respect for Human Rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination;; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity;; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.
Thus, in the end it will be possible to produce a report with in-depth analyzes about the issues affecting children and users of the hyperconnected society and to establish an overview that will guide governments in taken-decisions.

Discussion Facilitation:

To reach the variety and the largest number of audiences, the organizer, moderator and Speakers are committed to ventilate the IGF 2019 and its programming in various media.
The remote speaker is a innovation that become the roundtable dinamic and we are planning as a remote speaker an USA Congressman.
There may be interaction between the organizer and the remote audience bringing other issues to the table.

Online Participation:

Allowing the public participation for people who register up to 12 hours before the event.
We will provide an email for receiving questions from audience up to 12 hours prior to the event. The moderator will select 5 questions for each speaker to answer.
During the session, the audience should participate by commenting or submitting questions. At this point, the moderator will select the question that matches the current content discussed of the roundtable.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will spread the session in live by facebook

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 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document: https://c-parity.com/blog/?p=1155

IGF 2019 WS #35 Information Governance for UN Instruments Implementation

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Big Data
Cross border data
Data Fairness

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Jared Bielby, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Peter Taiwo Akinremi, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

It is Our Future: Multi-Stakeholder Governance principles, structure, participation and practice for Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments

Do implementations (national, regional) meet the complexity challenges of interdisciplinary / cross-border and cross-organizational Information demands?

What role in UN cross-program Cohesion and Interoperability is in operational Big Data?

Which are the future demands in applying FAIR Data Principles for Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments?

Do national/regional Implementations reflect the requirements of Cross-Program Cohesion?

Improvement of the special role of Journalists / Media

Which Information Ethics deficits need to be addresses?

Relevance to Theme: Long-Term Consequences of current suboptimal Information Governance for national/regional Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments

Stengthen aspects in Multi-Stakeholder Participatory Governance (especially Private Sector and Civil Society/Young Generations) for strategic and operational decisionmaking

Relevance to Internet Governance: Improve Participatory Information Governance by applying basic principles, methods and techniques of Complexity Management.

Current national focal points for national/regional Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments in many cases do not have adequate mandate and capabilities to address Information Management at the complexity level that is required from the UN texts.

Clarifying the different levels of Multi-Stakeholder Information Governance (Strategy, Management, Operations, Standards, Compliance, Accountability, Decisionmaking, Politics, Media, etc.)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: intended agenda:
- Introduction by Session Chair(s)
- 4-5 short presentations on experiences / best practice / open demands
- breakout (~ 5 key topics)
- plenary summary

Expected Outcomes: Practical perspectives on reaching long-term resilience for society and nature

Proposals for strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Information Governance initatives, incentives and committments supporting national/regional Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments

Discussion Facilitation:

- few short presentations on experiences / best practice / open demands
- breakout groups (~ 5 key topics)
- plenary summary

Online Participation:

- preparing questions / Polls
- collecting opinions / comments from on-site as well as remote participants

Proposed Additional Tools: sli.do
- preparing questions / Polls
- collecting opinions / comments from on-site as well as remote participants

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
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 #36 Data-Driven Democracy: Ensuring Values in the Internet Age

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Digital sovereignty
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Matthias C. Kettemann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Nadine Abdalla, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Elke Greifeneder, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Jessica Berlin, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Tamirace Fakhoury, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Ethical, political, legal and regulatory dimensions for new technologies - What is the relationship between technological, economic, ethical, political considerations and legal and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies?

Relevance to Theme: On the one hand, digital applications based on algorithms support our everyday lives and facilitate communication, networking, information research and knowledge exchange. On the other hand, such applications can lead to dead ends, such as creating filter bubbles that throw us into an isolated environment that constantly replicates itself. This raises the question, how we can take advantage of technological innovation and the benefits of digitisation in terms of digital sovereignty without losing achievements of our social coexistence based on democratic values? Which political and legal norms would have to be shaped by standards into a holistic internet governance, so that individual sovereignty and self-determination are preserved?

In the face of large internet companies with monopoly status, users are, for example, coerced to adapt their own decisions, e.g. on data protection, acceptance of the privacy policy in practical applications. Otherwise users would miss the technological innovation and would not be able to use its advantages. Is this a framework where people are still able to shape data governance in such a way that it satisfies basic democratic values? What are the perspectives of youth and refugees thereby? And how would we be able to include them?

Regulation must ensure transparency if it does not affect the shape and scope of algorithms themselves. Everyone must know how to influence their own decisions on data and what the consequences of their decisions are.

Relevance to Internet Governance: What influence do filter bubbles and algorithms have on our social coexistence? How can the influence on our society, our political system be weighed, which standards do we need? Who should decide on the respective standards? Which values should be integrated into the development of standards?

We need a viable shift from technology-centric development and problem solving to human-centred development of technology so that humans do not have to adapt to the technology, but the technology has to be adapted to users and society in the long-term. Therefore, we have to promote an interdisciplinary discussion and provide information on the status quo, the controversial perspectives of the stakeholders, measures to be taken, and jointly develop internet governance adapted to different perspectives.

Format: Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The panel consists of experts from different fields of knowledge and different regions and, furthermore, experts in practical application and international technology networks, human development and international project implementation. Thus, the panel is inter- and transdisciplinary to support a highly diverse and holistic view on data governance.

On the one hand, we have experts on technology (Dr.-Ing. Tobias Redlich) and internet governance (Dr. Kettemann, Germany) as well as information science (Prof. Greifeneder, Germany), on the other hand, we have political scientists with a non-european view sharing their insights into the political terms of democratization, governance and transformation including the perspectives of youth (Dr. Abdalla, Egypt) and refugees (Dr. Fakhoury, Lebanon). Furthermore, Jessica Berlin will support the panel with her professional knowledge on human development, public private partnerships, makers and open source hardware.

The onsite moderator Dr.-Ing. Tobias Redlich (Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg) has in-depth knowledge about participatory technology development, open source hardware, value creation and human-machine-interaction. His special concern is to promote inter- and transdisciplinary discussions on human-centered technology development and technology governance. Therefore, Dr.-Ing. Tobias Redlich initiated JF:TEC together with Prof. Dr.-Ing. Robert Weidner. In order to promote the interdisciplinary exchange of young researchers, the "Young Forum Technical Sciences" (JF:TEC) was founded on the initiative of the Laboratory Production Engineering (LaFT) of the Helmut Schmidt University (HSU). JF:TEC works on solutions to the challenges of current and future technology development and design (http://jftec.de/) (Issue 332: "We need a viable shift from technology-centric development to human-centred development of AI. The technology has to be adapted to users and society in the long-term.")

Dr. Kettemann will share knowledge on the normativity of technology and the design of governance from a jurisprudential point of view.
Dr. Abdalla delivers thoughts from the field of political transformation and youth movements and how basic political principles might influence the debate.
Prof. Dr. Greifeneder can support the discussion by her insights into information behavior and user experience design in relation to filter bubbles.
Dr. Fakhoury will talk about refugees and narratives of agency in the digital world.
Jessica Berlin is able to place the questions of data and internet governance within the broader framework of international development on the background of her experience in the establishment of an international network of makers.

We expect a controversial debate beyond naive technical euphoria, which recognizes and takes into account the advantages and benefits of digital technologies, but places the debate in theoretical, practical and multi-perspective lines of arguments that emanate from people. The auditorium will be involved to the greatest extent possible.

The experts will discuss the questions and consider different positions to analyze the actual influence of AI, algorithms and filter bubbles on our society. We will support a dynamic presentation of the main diverse viewpoints by interacting with the auditorium at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the panel. Based on different points of participation we foster engagement and increase the overall learning effect. Thus, 60 minutes of the panel are reserved for participation and exchange with and within the auditorium, onsite and online.

0 Introduction of the panel

Therefore, at the beginning of the workshop, central questions and images on the topic will be shown visually via a silent presentation at the podium that will increase first thoughts on the respective themes and foster an emotional warm-up.

I First part of the panel

At the beginning of the panel each participant in the onsite and online auditorium (via tweets, posts on Facebook and pictures on instagram) is asked to write down his or her top three questions related to the theme 'Data-Driven Democracy: Ensuring Values in the Internet Age'.

Then after the introduction of the onsite moderator each panelist receives 5 minutes of speaking time (in sum 30 minutes). During this first time of the speakers the participants erase questions on their paper that may already have been answered.

After each talk the auditorium is asked to exchange thoughts by whispering in one minute (in sum 5 minutes). After all introducing talks the first question and answer session follows (max. 10 minutes) to exchange ideas with the auditorium and clarify short-term questions. The online discussion is already integrated in the question and answer round by the online moderator within this first part of the panel.

II Second part of the panel

In sum, after a maximum of 45 minutes the second part of the workshop will begin. At first the onsite moderator will summarize the first part of the panel.

Then the more intensive exchange with the present and online auditorium begins. The online discussion is conducted simultaneously in the second part and integrated onsite as far as possible, which is the responsibility of the online moderator.

After the first 20 minutes of the second part of the panel, the auditorium again is asked to conduct a whispered exchange with their sitting neighbour for a maximum of 5 minutes to enhance learning effects. Afterwards the onsite including online question and answer panel discussion will be continued.

III Result of the workshop

As a result of the workshop, the central positions and possible measures are to be derived. The onsite moderator will summarize the discussion.

At the end we want to deliver the auditorium a takeaway in form of supplemented material and a handout of the main policy questions we are going to raise during the panel.

Expected Outcomes: The central lines of argumentation around data governance from the perspective of engineering sciences, law, information sciences and political sciences as well as from the perspective of practitioners, makers, youth and refugees should become clear from an international perspective.

Discussion Facilitation:

Wide range of exchange within the audience, between the podium and the audience as well as the integration of the online community is the aim of the organizational team (for this purpose 60 minutes are reserved). To this end, the date of the workshop will also be announced in the existing community of individual speakers and organizers in order to ensure the participation of the international community.

Before the beginning of the workshop the auditorium will see pictures and citations as kind of warm-up and inspiring first thoughts about the theme. Quite before the panel begins participants will be asked to write down their three most important questions concerning the panel to ensure that the most pressing questions are answered or discussed as the panel progresses. We will use the participative method of whispered exchange of thoughts after each talk to increase the knowledge exchange and the participants' engagement. There will be 10 minutes Q & A after the first talks of the panelists. Afterwards the onsite moderator will summarize the first part of the panel to introduce the more intensive Q & A onsite, supported by online participation and discussion, that shapes the entire process of the second part of the panel only interrupted by a whispered exchange in the middle.

Online Participation:

We will use the official online participation tool by IGF to support and include online participation. The online community will receive the chance to follow the panel and participate at any time. The online moderator will be highly active and engaged.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will support the social media engagement by posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. In order to support the work of the online moderator, if possible, colleagues from the local organizations will be consulted for support, including linguistic translation of the posts/tweets at the specific time of the workshop. The online moderator will collect as well as cluster the comments and in coordination with the onsite moderator will always bring questions of the online community live into the discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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„Progrармme 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 #41 Tech Nationalism: 5G, Cybersecurity and Trade

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Security Best Practice
Trust and Accountability

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)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: William Hudson, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: jinhe liu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Jyoti Panday , Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Jan-Peter Kleinhans, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What is tech nationalism and how widespread is it in the developed and developing world?
2. What cybersecurity threats, if any, are posed by the national origin of 5G infrastructure suppliers?
3. Many observers have detected a subcategory of tech nationalism called "data nationalism" that views data as a 'national resource' to be 'protected' by the state. What are the arguments for and against this approach?
4. How much of the concern about foreign equipment, software and data use is motivated by economic protectionism and/or national industrial policy rather than cybersecurity?
5. How is it possible to reconcile national cybersecurity with globalized markets for software, services and equipment in the digital economy?
6. Is tech nationalism compatible with multistakeholder governance of the Internet?

Relevance to Theme: The past years have been a turbulent for trade and the digital economy. While protectionist agendas are affecting trade generally, the problem is compounded when national cyber security concerns are linked to trade in digital products and services. This has led to the rise of a phenomenon known as "tech nationalism." Tech nationalism is a turn away from the globalized supply chains and trading system put in place in the 1990s, and a move toward suspicion and the "othering" of globalized supply chains and foreign producers of software, equipment and services. One of the key drivers of tech nationalism is the ongoing cyber conflict between China and the United States over leadership in 5G technologies. That conflict is militarizing the transition to 5G, cloud and other next-generation Internet technologies.

The question of supply chain security affects a number of Internet-related industries and tends to encourage what some observers have called "alignment" of Internet products and services with national jurisdictions. Some governments have used national security concerns to ban foreign antivirus products and block market access for foreign telecommunication equipment. Some have used cybersecurity rationales for laws that severely restrict outgoing information flows and market access for foreign cloud providers.

Relevance to Internet Governance: National protectionism based on cybersecurity concerns has direct and indirect effects on Internet governance. The Internet helped to globalize the digital economy. A refusal to trust or accept products and services from foreign producers divides the Internet into national walls and limits global connectivity. It also affects the growth of the digital economy. A digital protectionist agenda is not compatible with the argument that the Internet should be governed through a global, multistakeholder mechanism and that it should remain open and interoperable. Moreover, free trade agreements around digital transactions might facilitate the governance of the Internet and its interconnectedness by preventing data localization.

Format:
        Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The session will discuss the securitization of software and telecom equipment, in the context of the industrial policy competition over 5G, artificial intelligence and other "strategic" technologies that are alleged to be critical to national power. The workshop is presented as a "debate" in that there are two distinct sides to tech nationalism (basically pro and con), but the speakers are not polarized on this and will

be able to appreciate the claims of either position. The debate will explore how such securitization affects Internet governance and the digital economy. The panel will include perspectives from the USA, Europe, India, Iran and China, and stakeholders from civil society, private sector and government. It will focus in particular on the battle over 5G infrastructure development but include other arenas such as data nationalism.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop expects to illuminate and clarify the actual nature and scope of the threats provided by 5G infrastructure development.
The workshop is expected to develop a consensus on the best practices needed to reconcile the advantages of globalization and trade with cybersecurity and the mistrust that exists among national governments.
The outcome of the workshop will be summarized and published on the blogs of the organizers, and serve as the building block of additional meetings in the private sector, civil society, and governmental comment periods.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will pose questions and issues to pairs of speakers with contrasting views. They will engage with each other, debating the differences and trying to reach agreement. There will be three rounds of this. Then there will be an opening to the audience to discuss one side or the other. In the final segment the discussion will be steered toward resolution and agreement on best practices.

Online Participation:

Monitor the WebEX chat room and read out the comments
Before the meeting, publicize the link to the room and inform the public that they can attend remotely
Remind various stakeholders and networks that RP is possible and encourage
Work closely with the moderator in person to integrate remote participants in the process

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #44 Building a Bigger Tent: Multistakeholderism and Cyber Norms

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
International Norms
Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Kerry-Ann Barrett, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Paul Meyer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sirine Hijal, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can cooperation and collaboration among diverse stakeholders on the national, regional and global levels help to increase cybersecurity and improve national approaches to cybersecurity? How can upcoming 2019-2021 UN processes (OEWG, GGE) on cybersecurity better take into account the perspectives of a broad range of stakeholders with an interest in a secure and stable cyberspace? How can a multistakeholder approach improve national implementation of voluntary cyber norms? And how can this approach foster national cybersecurity policies that advance security, privacy and human rights? What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity policy development and capacity building approaches?

Relevance to Theme: Voluntary norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace have been developed and agreed multilaterally, notably through UN processes. They remain relevant and continue to be discussed and further developed in a variety of international settings and fora, including the UN, where two separate processes (the Open Ended Working Group, or OEWG, and Group of Governmental Experts, or GGE) are expected to tackle security and stability in cyberspace in 2019-2020.

Challenges remain in the wide dissemination and implementation of these agreed voluntary norms. For example, many states face challenges in ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement in the development of their national cybersecurity policies and practices based on these international norms.

The proposed session is meant to focus on how states can better engage with all relevant stakeholders as they seek to implement existing voluntary norms while developing their national cybersecurity policies and practices. It will highlight the perspectives of all concerned stakeholders (civil society, government, academia, private sector) and how they can be engaged in these national processes. It is also an opportunity for IGF participants to discuss how upcoming 2019-2021 UN processes on cybersecurity can better take into account the perspectives of a broad range of stakeholders with an interest in a secure and stable cyberspace.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session focuses on how governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, can work together in implement agreed norms of responsible state behaviour at the national level in ways that lead to the development and growth of an open, free, secure and stable cyberspace.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Moderator will introduce the topic with a five-minute historical recap of the voluntary norms of peacetime behaviour developed by the 2013 and 2015 UN Group of Governmental Experts on ICTs and endorsed by the UN General Assembly; and then highlight the major challenges to address:
- How to advance the implementation of existing international norms at the national level.
- How to ensure broad stakeholder engagement in the development of national cybersecurity policies and practices stemming from these international norms.
Six speakers will be asked to provide short (approximately 5 minutes) presentations on their perspectives on the two issues identified above. These speakers would be:
- A Canadian government representative: Sirine Hijal, Canada's deputy cyber foreign policy coordinator
- A representative from civil society: Paul Meyer from ICT4Peace
- A representative from academia/think tank: TBC
- A representative from the private sector: TBC
- A government representative from a developing country: TBC
- A representative from a regional organization: Kerry-Ann Barrett from the Organization of American States

The moderator will then ask panelists questions in turn to stimulate debate and dialogue, particularly where there are opposing views on the way forward. The audience will also be provided with the opportunity to ask questions and intervene to further enhance the debate.

Expected Outcomes: - Greater awareness among participants of existing voluntary international norms and challenges to their implementation.
- Increased awareness among participants of the importance of multistakeholderism for the development of national cybersecurity policies and practices.
- Concrete proposal for enhancing multistakeholderism in the development of national cybersecurity policies and practices.
- Concrete proposals for enhancing consultations in the upcoming UN-based OEWG and GGE processes, which the organisers will relay in their national contributions to these UN processes.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will directly engage with the audience (including online) by encouraging them to ask questions and intervene to further enhance the debate. Half the session duration have been set aside for interaction with the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #45 Democracy and Civic Engagement in a Digital Society

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Civic Engagement online
Fake News
FoE online

Organizer 1: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Marianne Elliott, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Menno Ettema, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Johannes Baldauf, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Mira Milosevic, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Jasmin Mittag, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Hannes Ley, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 7: Matthew Rantanen, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 8: Nadia Tjahja, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How have civic engagement and social commitment changed under the influence of digitisation of society? How does government encourage, support and acknowledge civic engagement, how relates this to

corporate social responsibility from the private sector, and what role does the Internet play in this regard? Do we need common rules and standards for civic engagement online and who will set them? Top-down or bottom-up: how does government support counter narrative strategies, what impact does that have compared to alternative narratives as an output of civic engagement?

Relevance to Theme: Civic engagement and social commitment are two pillars of society both having the potential to contribute to a healthy and safe digital environment when performed in and with social media. By civic engagement online new communities are built and already existing communities are strengthened. Thus online engagement supports the stability of society at large as well as the stability of smaller communities. On the other hand fake news and narratives based on false information are threatening society and have the potential to eradicate democratic values. While it is important to ensure human rights such as freedom of expression and access to information it is also necessary to provide measures for the safety of users worldwide in order to empower them to cope with such threats. Only a balanced approach will help us to achieve stability and resilience of the digital society in the future.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As laid down before it needs joint efforts from all stakeholder groups to ensure that common rules and standards for civic engagement in and with social media are set and adhered to. Internet Governance provides for a framework in which such common rules can be developed and brought into acceptance by joint efforts of governments, private sector, academia and civil society. Since phenomena such as hate speech, fake news and challenges to electoral integrity are not bound by borders Internet Governance needs to address these issues on a global level. Therefore it is of paramount importance to bring forward this debate to the global IGF, deploy experiences of best practice examples from around the world and thus initiate decision-making in order to cope with the challenges that lie ahead of us.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: In reference to SDG 16 peaceful and inclusive societies build the basis for promoting democratic values, social commitment, civic engagement and political participation. However, in an ever more digital society, democratic values are threatened by hate speech, fake news, challenges to electoral integrity, etc. Stability and resilience are not only an issue of (technical) infrastructure, these terms must also be understood in regard of a stable and resilient society. Democracy has come under pressure and this is in a way amplified by digital, social media. But certainly social media can help counteract these threats, and social media can also be used to promote civic engagement, social commitment and participation, having the potential to prevent threats from developing in the first place. A recently carried out study based on about 620 examples of civic engagement in and with social media has given evidence of the interrelationship and the effects of social media for social good (please refer to background paper). In the workshop, we will bring together stakeholders from various backgrounds in order to discuss which part governments, civil society, and the private sector can and must play to ensure stability of a digital and democratic society.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop attempts to achieve the following outcomes
- Highlighting and comparison of experiences from diverse best practice examples of civic engagement and social commitment as a basis for common rules and standards
- Lessons learned on scalability and transferability of social media strategies for social good
- Conclusions on the impact government strategies can unfold
- An outline for common rules and an answer to the question what role self-regulation can play in this regard

Discussion Facilitation:

Firstly the scene will be set and each of the four speakers will contribute from their specific stakeholder perspective as researchers, government and private sector representatives. Then the floor will be opened and representatives from diverse communities will show-case their examples of civic engagement. Since we apply for a roundtable session these best practices will facilitate the discussion with participants in the room and online.

The co-organisers and co-moderators both have a legal background and will therefore be able to steer the debate towards fruitful outcomes in regard of the policy questions relevant to the theme of the workshop.

Online Participation:

The Policy Questions and an outline of the session will be sent in advance to the communities of organiser and co-organisers, the speakers and best practice representatives. Thus we expect to have several hundred people informed about the session. They will be invited to bring their comments and questions forward either in advance of the session or by online participation. The online moderator will monitor contributions from online participants throughout the whole session, he will invite online contributions especially after each of the four speakers and also after the presentation of best practices.
The community network members will also use their social network contacts to spread the message and outcomes further after the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: Organiser, Co-organisers and best practice representatives will make use of their social media channels to inform their communities on the session and the issues that will be addressed.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

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

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Accessibility
Design for Inclusion
Digital Literacy

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 #52 AI Perspectives and Challenges of Developing Nation

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Internet Ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Lucena Claudio, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Shreedeep Rayamajhi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: NADIRA AL-ARAJ, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How should Developing nation participate in the Artificial Intelligence governance process and how they can participate in developing standard of Artificial Intelligence governance ?
2. what are the challenges and problems of developing nations in regards to Artificial Intelligence ?
3. How can we ensure Multistakeholder participation while ensuring the rights, policy and standards of Artificial Intelligence?

Relevance to Theme: The discussion on the AI perspective and challenges of developing nation started with a survey that we did. We are hosting a session in Asia Pacific School of Internet Governance(APSIG) 2019 which is to be held in Thailand.

APSIG 2019 Program
https://sites.google.com/site/apsigasia/2019-apsig
Link to the Research Report
https://www.slideshare.net/ShreedeepRayamajhi/final-survey-report-on-ai-...

We want to bring the over all voice of Developing nation.

we are more over planning to continue the discussion to a greater level of creating a better outcome of papers and report which can help in developing better policy and standards. We have already completed the survey which incorporated the voice of 50 Leaders from developing countries
https://www.slideshare.net/ShreedeepRayamajhi/final-survey-report-on-ai-...

It can help the community to understand the real challenges and problems of the developing nation and help us create better standards and mechanism to ensure mutistakeholder and collaboration . Further we are planning to start grassroots level discussion at vasriou program that we participate like SIGs, Nation IGF etc

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session focuses on the challenges and Issues of AI at basic levels. These level of discussions and research helps to identify the basic indicator and helps to bridge the gaps. Like today there is an issue of standardization of AI values which is emerging among the different economies. The problem that currently hinders is the lack of voice and resources in developing countries. The discussion and research help to level the understanding and knowledge of AI practiced in developing and lower economies. More over we are exercising the experiences and knowledge with exposure to various regional event like APSIG where we are discussing the finding of the research that we did so it will be helpful for all stakeholders in context of how and what they use it for.
APSIG 2019 Program
https://sites.google.com/site/apsigasia/2019-apsig

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Internet has been a boom in the developing and lower economies but in-terms of policy and standard the level of awareness and collaboration is very less. From adapting the international standards to following the digital and basic rights of people it differentiates hugely according to region and geography. With such gaps the lack of visibility of issues and context is a challenge for all.

Many of the times, lower or developing economies are marginalized due to lack of participation and various other means. We are trying to bridge that gap creating better awareness and information so that at least the issues, challenges, and problems can be highlighted and brought to the table in a more scientific and collaborative way. Though the IGF is a multistakeholder process but due to lack of awareness, knowledge and information a lot of the times countries and leaders are left out.

similarly, in context of Artificial intelligence there is a big gap of understanding and knowledge of developing nations and their challenges.

Grassroots level interventions needs to be encourage and should be adopted in multiple ways so that more data, more information about the challenges and problems can be acquired and we can ensure internet for all creating a better governance model.

Our session helps to directly highlight the current challenges of developing countries in context of the evolving technology and its practice which is currently marginalizing the citizen from their rights.

Agenda
1. Exploring the finding of the research
2. Sharing experience of the regional APSIG 2019 knowledge and understanding
3. Intervention of discussion at individual level in different geography
4. Collaborating with the voice in developing resource for standard development process

We have allotted 10 minutes for the five speakers and the remaining would be Q/A talking about intervention and policy process.

Claudio Lucena Policy Expert
Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram Academic Sector
Shreedeep Rayamajhi Journalist, Activist and ICT4D consultant (moderator)
Nadira Al Raj Technical Community
Maheeshwara buddhika bandara kirindigoda Private Sector (online moderator)
Aris Ignacio Philippines Academic sector
Sajina Karki, Gender Expert and lawyer

Expected Outcomes: We are planning to bring in the knowledge and first-hand experience shared by our leaders about the current practice of AI in terms of Region, gender and in various other form which can be a helpful tool of creating a collaborative open policy making process for developing AI core values. Similarly, one thing we would like to highlight is AI is currently is in its developing stage where it needs proper environment and collaboration for helping humanity. Limiting and creating negative assumption can be a big draw back in its development and future.
We needs a collaborative and multistakeholder environment for creating the core values.
We will continue the policy level discussion adding value to the regional and subregional events like SIG and IGF Spreading knowledge and awareness.

Our expectation and outcomes
1.Raise awareness about AI challenges and starts possible discussion in developing and lower economies
2. Participate in Policy development process
3. Engage in research and facilitate the resources and data
4. collaborate and network with leaders

Discussion Facilitation:

Agenda
1. Exploring the finding of the research
2. Sharing experience of the regional APSIG 2019 knowledge and understanding
3. Intervention of discussion at individual level in different geography
4. Collaborating with the voice in developing resource for standard development process

We have allotted 10 minutes for the five speakers and the remaining would be Q/A talking about intervention and policy process.

Claudio Lucena Policy Expert Brazil
Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram Academic Sector India
Shreedeep Rayamajhi Journalist, Activist and ICT4D consultant (moderator) Nepal

Nadira Al Raj Technical Community Palestine
Maheeshwara buddhika bandara kirindigoda Private Sector (online moderator) SRILANKA
Aris Ignacio Philippines Academic sector Philipines
Sajina Karki, Gender Expert and lawyer Nepal

The session in planned in 3 ways
1. The presentation of Research
2. Sharing experience and information of APSIG2019
3. Expertise ideas and experience of the topic
4. Question and Answer

Online Participation:

Our online moderator will be managing the online participation tool. we highly prioritize the online participation and will focus more towards the communication and interest of the remote participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: we are planning to use Social media with a definite social media plan. Till now we have created a staregic plan of using twitter and Facebook with focused hash tag like #IGF2019 #AI4equality #AIandDevelopingcountries #AIProblemsandchallenges

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #54 Public and private definition of content standards and FOE

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Fake News
FoE online

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

Speaker 1: Chinmayi Arun, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: David Kaye, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Emma Llanso, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- What are the main elements in the debate about legal and/or regulatory frameworks for the definition and application of content standards by online platforms?
- How freedom of expression principles can be applied to an environment that combines public and private rules?
- What are the current practices and tendencies regarding the regulation of content standards by States or supranational bodies like the EU?
- Which are the best venues for dialogue and cooperation between platforms, civil society, and public authorities in this area?

Relevance to Theme: The debate about how platforms define and apply their content rules and the implications in the area of liability is nowadays at the center of many Internet policy debates. The growing concern about the presence and availability of hate speech, fake news, terrorist content and other illegal and harmful items on online platforms is directly linked to the emergence of regulatory proposals to reinforce trust and accountability in the online world. This theme also reflects the tension between the alleged need to better regulate the responsibilities and the role of platforms vis-a-vis content on the one hand, and the need to avoid creating new and indirect forms to restrict the exercise of the right to freedom of expression when such right is excercised through private online distribution platforms, on the other hand.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed topic is of central importance in the current process of defining the rules framing online content distributed via platforms. The objective of the session is precisely to discuss the best possible way to define such norms as the result as a combined effort and dialogue between platforms, governments, media, and civil society.

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: The session will be structured as follows:

a) General introduction by moderator.
b) Intervention by David A. Kaye, UN Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Freedom of Expression. This intervention will describe the applicable international standards and the documents adopted by international and regional organisations on the issues related to the theme of the session.
b) Intervention of Emma Llanso, from Center for Democracy and Technology. This intervention will describe the effort made by civil society in different parts of the world, in dialogue with governments and online companies, to find a correct balance between the responsibilities of online platforms, the competences of governments in areas like fake news, hate speech or online terrorist content, and the need to protect freedom of expression as a fundamental principle.
c) Chinmayi Arun, from National Law University Delhi will describe some practices and problems related to this area in countries of the global South, as well as the way solutions adopted in Europe and The United States may have a special influence in other regions of the world.

After these presentations, participants in the audience will be asked to share and discuss specific cases, experiences and approaches. The panel aims at fostering a debate that shall combine a human rights and international standards approach together with a proper consideration of the adequate tools to effectively deal with illegal and harmful content.

The debate will also identify particular global and regional tendencies aiming at transforming the general liability system applicable to online platforms, as well as possible actions and efforts to properly tackle these tendencies and adequately understand the impact on freedom of expression."

Expected Outcomes: - Enable and encourage civil society organizations to pay particular attention to new legislative proposals in any regions of the world regarding online content moderation, and properly assess their impact on freedom of expression.

- Increase the number of advocacy and sensitization activities regarding the role of online platforms as facilitators of the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, and the impact that certain legal provisions can have on them.

- Increase the awareness among main stakeholders (civil society, international organizations, etc.) on the ongoing debates about the combination of public and private rules for the establishment of content standards, as well as on the need to engage and collaborate in the adoption of a proportionate and adequate model.

Discussion Facilitation:

Initial presentations will be brief and basically present main ideas and suggestions on the topic. Participants will be asked not only to interact and discuss with speakers but also to assist in the formulation of policy proposals and specific actions applicable to ongoing cases and discussions in different areas of the world.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: The session will have a hashtag to promote engagement via Twitter from interested participants not present in the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #59 Digital Sovereignty and Internet Fragmentation

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
FoE online
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 7: Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Mona Badran, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Alexander Isavnin, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Peixi XU, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Achilles Zaluar, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Vint Cerf, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Lise Fuhr, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The policy questions can be classified into three headings:

1. The nature of national sovereignty and its extension to 'digital sovereignty' or 'cyberspace sovereignty'
- Is digital sovereignty compatible with the globalized access provided by the Internet protocols? What is gained and what is lost by trying to make cyberspace conform to principles of territorial sovereignty?
- How does sovereignty in cyberspace relate to/differ from traditional notions of sovereignty that shaped international communications policy since the 1850s?
- Why and how are countries trying to create "national Internets?" Are these efforts compatible with a global internet or will they lead to fragmentation of the infrastructure or the services and processes that it supports?

2. National and global effects of digital sovereignty:
- How do attempts by some countries to create a "sovereign Internet" affect the human rights of Internet users?
- How do national boundaries on data flows affect economic development, competition and efficiency in the global digital economy?
- How does sovereignty in cyberspace affect the security and privacy of Internet users?
- How do they impact foreign firms seeking to operate locally? Are they consistent with international trade and other multilateral obligations?

3. Governance responses:
- Would it be better to conceive of cyberspace as a global commons similar to the high seas or outer space? What are the policy and governance implications of classifying cyberspace as a global commons?
- What blend of institutional settings would be useful in addressing the conflicts engendered by by strongly statist digital sovereignty practices? What would be the role of e.g. security arrangements, international trade agreements, international privacy agreements, MLATs and other efforts to deal with access issues of concern to law enforcement and others?
- Is there any role in this discussion for multistakeholder cooperation, or is sovereignty a matter on which only states should engage? If there is a role, how could this be structured?

Relevance to Theme: The problem of how to achieve security, stability, safety and resilience needs to be discussed in the context of understanding the role of sovereignty in cyberspace. National sovereignty is the organizing principle of the traditional international political system. In the traditional sovereign model, national governments take most of the responsibility for protecting security, stability, safety and resilience. But because sovereignty is bounded by territory, their authority stops at their borders. The Internet, in contrast, is transnational in scope and provides the potential for borderless connectivity. Thus in cybersecurity traditional security and stability practices have had to be modified, often relying on multistakeholder cooperation and cross-border operations in which the power of states is shared with many other actors.

Today, in a context of cyber-attacks by state actors and a globalized digital economy, efforts to assert territorial control into cyberspace and project it onto all things digital are gathering momentum. Across the world, governments of many political complexions are considering or have adopted broad policy frameworks they say are necessary to maintain what they variously describe as cyber, data, informational, digital, or technological sovereignty. They have been implemented via such measures as forced data localization, barriers to cross-border data flows, routing and surveillance requirements, digital industrial policies and trade protectionism, and censorship and blocking of classes of data flows or Internet-based platforms. Russia and China are prime examples but many other countries are assessing these different models.

This roundtable includes participants from Russia, China, Brazil and Argentina as well as Iran, the USA and Europe.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The tension between national sovereignty and the global Internet is probably the single most fundamental Internet governance issue today. The Internet protocols create a globally connected virtual space in which anyone from anywhere in the world can communicate; in the technical structure of cyberspace distance and territory do not matter. Governmental authority, on the other hand, is bounded by geographic territory and each government is supposed to have supreme authority in its territory. Ever since the World Summit on the Information Society, governments have been trying to insert the concept of sovereignty into Internet governance discussions. On the other hand, many Internet users, platforms and service providers have been promoting the benefits of seamless global interconnection. There is a clash between the two distinct models of Internet governance. The tension between sovereignty and globalization plays out in several Internet governance issues. The debate over data localization often appeals to "technological sovereignty." The global debate over cybersecurity and cyber norms also has struggled to understand how notions of sovereignty can be reconciled with the globalized espionage and attack capabilities provided by cyberspace.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The purpose of this workshop is to explore the new discourse and practice of national sovereignty over cyberspace and to consider its implications for Internet openness vs. fragmentation. The session would be organized as an interactive roundtable. In the first half, the moderators would pose a few policy relevant questions pre-arranged with speakers and foster fluid debate. In the second half the floor would be opened to dialogue with all in-person and remote participants.

The roundtable has a highly diverse set of organizers and a well qualified set of discussants. The people and organizations proposing this workshop are from Europe, Iran, Egypt, USA, Argentina and Russia. It will be moderated by Milton Mueller and William J Drake, prominent academics who have written seminal scholarly works on the topics of cyberspace sovereignty and Internet fragmentation. Discussants include Lise Fuhr, the Danish director of the European Telecommunications Network Operators Association. Vinton Cerf of Google is one of the founders of the Internet and a key figure in the Internet technical community. Two perspectives from Russia are included. Co-organizer Ilona Stadnik is an international relations scholar from St. Petersburg University, Russia. Alexander Isvarin heads the Internet Protection Society of Russia, a civil society organization that advocates for Internet freedom in the country. Ambassador Achilles Emilio Zaluar Neto, from the Foreign Ministry of Brazil, is a government stakeholder. Xu Peixi, Communications University of China, is a leading Internet governance scholar from China. Mona Badran, Cairo University Egypt, specializes in the study of digital trade.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will produce a better understanding of the technical and economic feasibility of the various digital sovereignty models being considered or implemented around the world and their implications for global Internet governance. The workshop is expected to clarify what is really happening and dispel any myths about cyber-sovereignty proposals. The workshop is expected to foster a more informed dialogue between the BRIC nations and Internet globalization advocates about governance models for cyberspace.
The organizers of the roundtable have specific plans for disseminating the ideas and outcomes from this panel into other forums and to the public. They will develop a report on the workshop outcomes and publish it on their widely-read websites. Results will be taken into cybersecurity conferences such as CyCon in Tallinn and Cycon US. Internet institutions such as ICANN, regional Internet registries and IETF are also forums for continuing the discussion of this problem.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable format will allow a dynamic and flexible discussion. The moderators are experienced Internet governance scholars and participants who understand the different points of view. The group of organizers have 13 years of experience in organizing and facilitating IGF workshops and Schools of Internet Governance in different world regions. They will allow the contrasting views and national perspectives to be presented at the outset and then open it up to reactions and responses from the other roundtable participants. At least 30 minutes of the 90 minutes will be reserved for audience and remote participant questions and comments. It should be noted that Internet Governance Project, which is rooted in academia, has organized dozens of successful roundtables and panels both inside and outside of IGF and is very experienced at managing them.

Online Participation:

We will use it to allow remote participants to submit questions or directly participate in the discussion in real time.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #60 Cyber-Accountability: Building Attribution Capability

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice
Trust and Accountability

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: Brenden Kuerbis, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Serge Droz, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: jacqueline eggenschwiler, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

Attribution is defined as identifying with an understood degree of confidence who is responsible for a cyber-attack. It is important, particularly in view of emerging norms for responsible state-behavior in cyber space, because it contributes to the accountability of actors in cyberspace. Our proposal addresses the following policy questions:
1. What is wrong with how cyber-attributions are conducted today?
2. How can we make the cyber-attribution process more objective, scientific, transparent and widely accepted?
3. Will making neutral, accurate and authoritative cyber-attributions improve accountability and help reduce cyber-attacks?

Relevance to Theme: In the last decade, state actors have become one of the most important sources of cyber-attacks because such attacks serve their foreign policy, military or espionage goals. These attacks tend to generate retaliation and a cyber "arms race" among other state actors and may create large collateral damage beyond the intended target. This kind of escalation and conflict threatens the security, stability, safety, trust and resilience of the Internet.
Although states claim to be working on cyber norms that would reduce these activities, we cannot enforce international cyber-norms unless we can hold actors who violate them responsible. Holding cyber-attackers responsible for their attacks requires "attribution" - that is, accurate identification of the perpetrator. But governments and their cyber-armies are usually unwilling to conduct or accept neutral and scientific attributions. Their decision to publicly attribute depends on the political stakes, and behavior can be strategic and even deceitful. Successful attribution involves credibly explaining a finding and the evidence basis to the public in a reproducible manner. But states' attribution claims are often based on intelligence that they are not willing to publicly share, which raises persistent questions about how their findings were reached and whether they are true.
This workshop will explore ways that civil society and business can work together to institutionalize the cyber attribution process, and put it in the hands of credible non-state actors who are not parties to inter-state conflicts.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Cybersecurity is one of the most important domains of Internet governance. The security, stability, safety and resilience of the Internet will be improved it we can develop new institutions and processes to conduct credible cyber-attributions. Attribution contributes to governance by fostering accountability.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: The session will inform participants about an ongoing effort to form a global network of cybersecurity researchers who want to cooperate to develop attribution capabilities, and perform cyber-attributions of state-sponsored cyber attacks. The goal is to perform attributions that are considered scientific and credible by the community. Attribution is defined as identifying with an understood degree of confidence who is responsible for a cyberattack. It is important because it contributes to the accountability of actors in cyberspace. Accountability for cyber attacks has increasing geopolitical significance. Attribution made by one nation-state is unlikely to be accepted as neutral and authoritative by other nation-states, especially if those states are rivals or hostile. Various commentators on this issue have proposed that a transnational attribution organization exclude governments and be led by experts in academia and business. The Internet Governance Project (IGP), ICT4Peace, and several other organizations are forming the nucleus of an informal network of universities and civil society organizations who want to become involved in cyber-attribution and attribution research.

As a breakout group discussion, this session does not really have "speakers;" it is organized as an informational and discussion session amongst any researchers and businesses who are engaged in or interested in cyber-attribution. However, discussion will be led and moderated by 4 people who attended the Toronto workshop forming the network. They will update the group on the formation of the network and facilitate engagement of new people and organizations.

Expected Outcomes: The main expected outcome is to identify additional participants who want to contribute to a research network on attribution.
Another outcome is to improve understanding of the challenges of conducting globally credible cyber-attributions

Discussion Facilitation:

This is an interactive session. Attendees in the room and remote participants will have the chance to interrupt and make comments at any time during the discussion.

Online Participation:

The official online tool will allow remote IGF participants to send in questions. For more robust discussion we will use the Blue Jeans video link described below

Proposed Additional Tools: We will also set up a BlueJeans room at Georgia Tech. Blue Jeans is a remote participation tool with improved video and audio capabilities that will allow students and youth to attend the sessions remotely.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 resposible 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 #63 Usual Suspects: Questioning the Cybernorm-making Boundaries

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Cyber Security Best Practice
Internet Protocols

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sumon Ahmed Sabir, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Mariko Kobayashi, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Louise Marie Hurel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Cybernorms Development Processes have been different in how they reach agreement; how committed they are in implementing these norms; how open they are in including different stakeholders in their discussion and their adoption; how they account for technical consequences or mediate between political motivations. What can we learn from these processes? Which ones have been more successful? Is there scope for optimism in improving these processes for them to be more effective? More inclusive? More representative? More technically feasible? More impactful in improving cooperation on cybersecurity?

Relevance to Theme: Several groups, bodies, and organizations have been involved in developing "Cybernorms" as an answer to cybersecurity needs and promoting responsible State behavior in cyberspace. Most formally, there is the UN Group of Governmental Experts (UNGGE). But there are other initiatives that are fostering cooperation on cybersecurity: most recently G7 Dindard Declaration, the "Paris Call for Trust and Cybersecurity in Cyberspace" and the ongoing work of the "Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace". At the regional level, different organizations have been discussing "Cybernorms" as well: ASEAN, OSCE, OAS, AU, SCO, NATO, EU, etc. Despite the best efforts of all these groups, bodies and organisations, there has been little progress for these "Cybernorms" to have meaningful impact in improving

cybersecurity. This is most true in the political domain. Be it the failure of the GGE or the emergence of two-track processes (GGE and OEWG), such developments have played a key role in resurfacing fundamental questions related to the implementation and objective of these Cybernorms. Meanwhile, in the technical domain, we observe a range of widely accepted norms, but not well known or understood in the political arena. These are widely acknowledged, agreed principles, practices and behaviours (or restraint from behaviors), such as MANRS, RIR policies, the IETF Best Current Practices, etc., efforts that have guided cybersecurity efforts and have had positive impact throughout the years. It is important, then, to discuss what is the appropriate role of the technical community in contributing to the Cybernorms Development Process. How to foster Cybernorms effectiveness, by eliciting an expectation of justification by States if meddling with technical norms. Whether multilateral norms making is better (or more likely to be effective) vs. other areas where norms for industry are more needed, and, of course, which areas most need multistakeholder processes (and which don't).

Relevance to Internet Governance: This roundtable will be the fourth in a series of efforts at the IGF to bring the global policy and technical communities into closer and more effective dialogue. By focusing on technical perspectives on "Cybernorms", we may be able to move the dial on stalled debates and, at the same time, we may develop useful insights into the inherent problems with the processes and mechanisms that have been leaned on to develop "Cybernorms" thus far. In our first workshop in 2016, "NetGov, please meet Cybernorms. Opening the debate", participants agreed that there are many elements in the Internet Governance history and processes worth considering when developing "Cybernorms". In our second workshop in 2017, "International Cooperation Between CERTS: Technical Diplomacy for Cybersecurity", we explored the importance and the value of the technical community's involvement in international discussions on cybersecurity. In our third workshop in 2018, "Whois Collected, Disclosed and Protected: CERTs Viewpoint" we deepened the discussion into an example of how State led regulatory efforts can have unintended consequences affecting cybersecurity cooperative efforts. We have strong foundations to argue that the Cybernorms Development Processes are and should be intrinsically related to Internet Governance debates and the former could greatly benefit by exploring best practices on more open and inclusive processes -- that is, including the views of the technical community. Moreover, the 2019 edition of the Best Practice Forum on Cybersecurity is currently working on exploring best practices in different Cybersecurity Initiatives and the implementation of suggested measures. Our workshop is relevant and complements the work of the BPF on Cybersecurity.

Format:
        Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: SETTING THE SCENE. 15 mins. This session will depart from a sequence of thought-provoking questions: (i) What do we understand by "Cybernorms"?; (ii) What sort of "Cybernorms" can be more effective in improving cooperation, whether in the technical arena or between States?. DISCUSSION. 20 mins. A facilitated discussion will deepen on the questions at hand: (i) What are the key characteristics (or best practices) guiding effective Cybernorms development processes; (ii) How do they differ when confronting different cybersecurity solutions? In particular, we will ask (iii). Whether more open and inclusive processes would deliver more meaningful "Cybernorms". PEAK. 10 mins. An open discussion will occur between participants: (i) Why there has been little progress of UNGGE "Cybernorms" to have meaningful impact in improving cybersecurity? (ii) What is the appropriate role of the technical community in contributing to the Cybernorms Development Process. CONCLUSION. 15 mins. How to foster Cybernorms effectiveness? Whether multilateral norms making is better (or more likely to be effective) vs. other areas where norms for industry are more needed? Which areas most need multistakeholder processes (and which don't)?

Expected Outcomes: Analyzing Cybernorms development as an Internet Governance process offers a new approach which has the potential to: 1. Offer practical solutions to solve the political impasse on the production of new Cybernorms. 2. Offer an appropriate and inclusive channel for the technical community to participate in the early stages of Cybernorms development, offering risk assessment and feasibility analysis for Cybernorms agreements, and practical steps for Cybernorms implementation. 3. Offer fresh ideas on what could constitute best practice in Cybernorm Development Processes.

Discussion Facilitation:

There are three key ingredients that have proved a successful recipe in the previous 3 IGF workshops that we have organized: strong moderation, fast pace interactions and diverse points of view. We have had an initial core team, which includes the organizers and an initial set of speakers (which are included below). As the attendants to the IGF are confirmed, we expand this core group adding other experts as speakers. This is the reason why we keep a round table as a desired format (and not a panel): the idea is that in a short time space, there will be as many points of view being put on the table. The art of the workshop relies in the capacity of the moderators to thread these views carefully, firstly, into an intense debate, secondly, into a fresh set of agreed conclusions, which will effectively take the discussion few steps further. We will juxtapose speakers from Academia, Government, Private Sector, Technical Community, Civil Society and Youth and then build possible tracks for agreement until we conclude with a list of innovative solutions for the questions at hand.

Online Participation:

We will be promoting the workshop widely, not only to IGF registered participants, but also for people to follow it live through online channels. We will be using social media as additional channels for participation. In spite of technical challenges, we have successfully added voices from remote participants to our sessions. Via live video, just audio and also channeling questions and views through interventions via the chat boxes. We encourage remote participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: Maybe. We are open to use survey apps or other tools to facilitate the discussion.

SDGs:

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

Reference Document

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

IGF 2019 WS #70 How much is the data? Finding the value of data for growth

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Data driven economy
> Data localisation
> Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Yasodara Córdova, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Stefan Dercon, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Anita Gurumurthy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- What is the value of data? Are there appropriate metrics and tools to assess its values?
- Do all global players benefit from data equally?
- How to make sure all countries and all citizens share in the benefits of data?

Relevance to Theme: Digital goods and services lack a physical existence making it difficult to identify where the transaction took place and the value it created. People in developing countries represent a big share of digital services' user base, which means that a large amount of the data collected and processed by technology companies originate in these countries. However, multinational companies are rarely based in developing countries, which means most of the taxes from their profits are accrued in richer countries. Developing countries have increasingly discussed and implemented 'data localisation policies', in attempts to capture some of the value attached to data produced within its borders. Recent examples of such policies include Russia's digital sovereignty bill, which requires all internet traffic in the country to be directed through state-controlled routing points (which critics are calling an "Internet Iron Curtain"), India's draft data privacy bill, which recommends forcing firms to store a copy of all personal data provided by Indian consumers in the country, and Vietnam's cybersecurity law, which requires internet companies to open representative offices in Vietnam and provide user data to the government when requested. Data localisation policies are a poor pathway for inclusive growth, as forcing companies to store data on local servers will not change where value-added processing takes place, but it will raise the cost of doing cross-border business.
Designing alternative policies to ensure developing countries share in the gains of the data harnessed within their territories requires facing two sets of challenges. First, more research and in-depth debates are required in order to understand the value of data and the role it plays in the global digital economy. Second, it is necessary to develop mechanisms to ensure that the value created through data collected in developing countries will be harnessed by its citizens and translated into public policies for inclusive growth. These are two big challenges for data governance which this workshop aims to address.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In the digital age, marked by technological advancements in transportation, logistics, and information flow, data has been universally acknowledged as a precious asset – often compared to valuables such as oil and gold. Many pressing concerns of the digital age – including taxation, competition policy, and intellectual property law, among others – can only be effective tackled by measuring and understanding the value of data. However, there are no effective metrics or tools to assess the value of the intangible assets that power the digital economy, making it difficult to compare the effects

of global policies across different contexts and to implement effective governance measures. This section will tackle this conceptual and methodological challenge, investigating how value is created and which are the policy and regulatory alternatives available for developing countries to capture this value.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This workshop will take the format of a birds of feather session and will bring together a diverse group of speakers to discuss the value of data in the digital age and how to make sure developing countries benefit from it. As data is a complex and multidimensional concept, the session will gather experts from very different backgrounds who have been exploring the challenges of the data economy. Moreover, as the challenges of data loom especially large in countries with limited capability, we invited speakers with experience working in developing nations.

Yasodara Cordova is a software developer and industrial designer working for the World Bank with civic tech and is the leader of the project Data for Development, which investigates how to create data markets and governance frameworks that are more beneficial to the needs of local businesses, societal participation, and overall welfare in developing countries. Yasodara will give a technical perspective to the issue at stake and represent an international organisation. Professor Stefan Dercon is the former Chief Economist of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom and one of the academic directors of the Pathways for Prosperity Commission, who will be able to discuss the economics of data and what are the methodological challenges associated with measuring it. Anita Gurumurthy is a founding member and executive director of IT for Change, where she leads research with a focus on governance, democracy, and gender justice. Her work reflects a keen interest in southern frameworks and the political economy of internet governance and data and surveillance and she will be the representative from civil society on the panel.

Speakers will carry out discussions without any pre-planned agenda and no slide presentation. The moderator will open the session by introducing the speakers and the relevance of the question addressed by the workshop in 4 minutes. Each speaker will then have 7 minutes to address the questions: 1) What is the value of data?, and 2) How to make sure all countries and all citizens share in the benefits of data? After the first round of contributions from speakers, participants from the audience (both in the room and remote) will be invited to engage and the floor will be open for the first round of comments, which will last 20 minutes. Speakers will then have 5 minutes each for a second round of contributions. The floor will be open for a second round of comments from the audience for 15 minutes and each speak will then provide their final remarks in 5 minutes.

There will be a timekeeper helping the table to know when to move the discussion forward. The moderator will encourage participants to follow the time limits strictly and will make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive. Both the onsite and online moderators will committed with ensuring diversity of participation and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop we want to shed light of the complexities of measuring and assessing the value of data and the importance of building bridges between different expertise when addressing these challenges. We also expect the workshop to be the start of a promising policy and research agenda, fostering the debate about how to ensure developing countries share in the economic benefits of data in the digital age.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators will ask questions to the audience and make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive. They will provide equal opportunities for onsite and remote participants to intervene and engage with speakers in a respectful but insightful manner. Both onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation, and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Online Participation:

The official online platform will be used to allow remote participants to watch/listen to the discussions and also to give them the opportunity to ask for the floor remotely, sending questions and contributions which will be brought to the discussion by the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: There will be an official #hashtag associated to the workshop and all participants will be encouraged to use it on social media (Twitter/Facebook/Wechat). The online moderator will keep an eye on remote participants on the IGF online participation platform and also on social media platforms, sharing comments posted with the official hashtag and giving remote participants the opportunity to ask questions during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #71 Gamification to Increase Participation of the Underserved

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 undeserved 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

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):
Digital Divide
Digital Literacy
Social Inclusion

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):

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 processed 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 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 #81 Data Governance and Economic Development

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Michael Pisa, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Kathleen McGowan, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Aaranson Susan , Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

How can policymakers in low and middle income countries maximize the benefits and minimize the risks associated with the rapid expansion of data-driven business models in the developing world?

What are the tradeoffs associated with implementing different approaches to data governance, including specific elements of the GDPR, in developing economies?

How can governments foster the requisite institutions and broader ecosystem to ensure that personal digital data is managed equitably, responsibly, and in ways that safeguard civil liberties and strengthen open societies? What different opportunities and obstacles do governments in lower income countries face in this regard?

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance and Economic Development: Privacy, Access, and Innovation

Governments worldwide are reconsidering (or considering for the first time) how they approach data governance and data privacy, prompted in part by the increased attention paid to the risks of misusing personal data and the EU's introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in 2018. The GDPR looms large in these discussions because it provides a rigorous, consumer-centric model for countries to emulate and because of its potential impact on trade in data-based services.Although a growing number of countries in the developing world are incorporating elements of the GDPR into their own data protection rules, questions remain as to whether the approach is a good fit for these countries, given concerns that it could stifle innovation and that implementing it effectively requires a high degree of legal and technical capacity and a strong institutional framework. At the same time, increased attention is being paid to the importance of open access to data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The desire by a growing number of governments in low and middle income countries to reassess how they engage with large tech companies, combined with a lack of rigorous evidence about policy efficacy, has resulted in a mishmash of approaches - including outright bans, social media taxes, and data localization requirements - that endanger the (mostly) open nature of the internet.

Format:
             Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: We will have several subject matter experts at the roundtable including the speakers listed below and will ask representatives from civil society and government in low and middle income countries to attend and encourage them to share their views on their policy priorities.

The discussion will focus on identifying developing country priorities for tech governance and areas where global and regional governance solutions may be helpful.

Expected Outcomes: The aim of the workshop is to bridge the gap between internet policy and economic development experts and help both groups better understand the tech governance priorities of policymakers in LMICs, with a focus on how policymakers are approaching issues related to privacy, access, and innovation.

The information shared at the discussion will feed into work done by the Center for Global Development, Future State, and the Centre for International Governance Innovation that seeks to give more voice to LMIC policymakers and civil society on global discussions regarding data governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

We intend to provide a list of discussion questions to potential participants ahead of the meeting.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #83 Different Parties' Role in PI Protection: AP's Practices

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Data protection
Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yuxiao Li, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Yanqing Hong, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Robert Yonaitis, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

The full title of this workshop is "Different Parties' Roles in Personal Information Protection: Practices and Attempts in the view of the Asia-Pacific Region".

This workshop will focus on the following questions:

1. What should we do to achieve the balance between the innovation of data-driven technology, application & services, and personal information protection?
2. What is each party's role and responsibility in the process of personal information protection, including government agencies, civil societies, technical communities, private sectors, and individuals?
3. The value and experience of the Asia-Pacific Region's practices and attempts, in comparison with EU's measures and regulations.

Relevance to Theme: Personal Information protection is crucial in data governance. Nowadays we are confronting more and more privacy leakage incidents, illegal transactions of personal information in underground markets, and unreasonable collection, usage & transfer of them from information technology enterprises. Emerging technologies and applications such as 5G, IoT and AI cannot be developed without suficient data as well as trust and confidence from individuals. Therefore, balancing personal information protection with technical innovation is of great value in data governance area.

Asia-Pacific region has a massive number of Internet users (especially in China and India). However, it's also the region who has the most prominent imbalance in data governance, due to the region's diverse political systems, governance capabilities, cultures and development levels. In recent years, the Asia-Pacific region has come to realize the importance of strengthening data governance. Countries like Singapore, Japan,

Korea, Indonesia, China and so on have enacted laws & regulations or taken actions to build or amend their personal information protection systems. Carrying out such a workshop to exchange and share experience, will, on the one hand, form a good mechanism for interaction, and on the other hand, explore the value of the practice in Asia-Pacific region in a global perspective.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Given the fact that the Internet development in a majority of Asia-Pacific countries starts late, the region contributes less to formation of Internet governance in the early stages. But today, as Asia-Pacific is becoming the most active gathering place for Internet innovation and the most dynamic scenario of Internet governance, balancing personal information protection with value creation is especially an urgent need of this area.

Over the past decade, experience in Internet governance has demonstrated the importance of multi-parties' participation. However, the Asia Pacific perspective has not been thoroughly explored in the past IGFs, it is essential for the world to see Asia-Pacific's views and efforts. We hope the attempts and practices from governments, civil societies, private sectors and individuals in the Asia-Pacific region will enrich the model of Internet governance. And we wish to work with different parties to form a joint force to promote personal information security.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: 1. Opening Session - 5 minutes

The moderators will start off the session by welcoming the panelists, framing the topics and introducing the purpose and arrangement of the workshop.

2. Presentation - 25 minutes

The purpose of the presentation is to bring together various parties, including representatives from the government, civil society, enterprise, university and think tank, to promote the communications in personal information protection. Panelists from China, Singapore and Japan will introduce personal information protection legislation and measures that have been taken in their countries and review different parties' roles. They will also share their opinions on how to achieve the balance this workshop aims to discuss. The speakers are as follows:

(1) Mr. Li Yuxiao, Secretary-general of CyberSecurity Association of China (Civil Society, Industry Association, China)
(2) Mr. Hong Yanqing, Senior Researcher at Law and Development Academy at Peking University (Civil Society, University, China)
(3) Mr. Robert B.Yonaitis, Privacy Protection Solutions Architect at Huawei Technologies (Private Sector, Company, United States)
(4) Mrs. Clarisse Girot, Data Privacy Project Lead at Asian Business Law Institute (ABLI) (Civil Society, Research Institute, Singapore)
(5) Mr. Hiroshi Miyashita, Former Officer of Personal Information Protection in the Cabinet Office of Japan (Government, Japan)

3. Discussion and Q&A - 25 minutes

After the presentation, the moderator will engage the guests from the U.S, Russia and the EU in a lively discussion to get their comment on personal information protection issues in the Asia-Pacific region from the aspect of government authority and technical community, etc. They will also initiate dialogue on sharing best practices and shed light on the concerns on the cooperation of personal information protection at international level.

Guests include:

(1) Guest from Cyberspace Administration of China (Government, China)
(2) Mr. Werner Zorn, Father of Germany Internet (Civil Society, Germany)
(3) Ms. Fanny Coudert, Legal Officer of European Data Protection Supervisor (Government, EU)
(4) Mr. Paul Wilson, General Director of APNIC (Technical Community, Australia)
(5) Mr. Leonid Todorov, General Manager of APTLD (Technical Community, Russia)
(6) Mr. Bruce McConnell, Global Vice President of EastWest Institute (Civil Society, United States)

The floor will then be open for Q & A both on-site and online audience.

4. Closing Session - 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: 1. Collect advice, including suggestions on how to balance personal information protection with technology innovation; and suggestions on the roles and responsibilities of each parties.
2. Explore the practice and measures in the Asia-Pacific Region with referential value.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop session includes onsite and online discussion and Q&A.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

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 #85 Misinformation, Trust & Platform Responsibility

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Fake News
FoE online
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Minna Horowitz, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Arthur Gwagwa, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Ansgar Koene, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: shu wang, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Jinjing Xia, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the reasons for the proliferation of disinformation and fake news in different countries and regions?
What are the mechanisms used in disinformation and fake news mitigation? And How effectiveness are

they?
What role should technology (e.g algorithm) play in disinformation and fake news refutation?
What roles should Internet platform play in disinformation and fake news refutation? What kind of collaboration could be created among Internet platforms and media outlets to fight disinformation and fake news?
What are the best practices in terms of disinformation and fake news refutation in light of freedom of speech and the necessary neutrality and legal certainty for platforms?
How can trust and accountability to the internet platforms and government interventions be restored?

Relevance to Theme: The IGF community is considering the potential risks to the security and stability to the Internet, and how to achieve the safety and resilience of a healthy digital environment. The session will contribute to the discussions of fake news, trust, accountability, and freedom of expression under the theme "security, safety, stability and resilience". It will address those issues by looking at online disinformation and fake news refutation from different stakeholders' perspectives. Specifically, the workshop will discuss: 1) the responsibilities of Internet Platforms and government regulators in fighting the online fake news and disinformation; 2) the role of technology (such as AI & Algorithm) in fake news and disinformation refutations; 3) how to hold Internet platforms and government accountable; 5) How to restore the public trust in the Internet Platforms, government, and the news media; 6) How can globally accepted standards and best practice be developed. The topics of discussions make this panel directly relevant to the theme "security, safety, stability and resilience."

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session will discuss the timely issues of fake news and disinformation, information security and online safety, responsibility and accountability of digital platforms, and function of government regulation and trust in platform and government in the Internet governance. It will involve stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, and technical sectors at both developed regions (EU and US) and developing regions (China and Africa) to share their professional knowledge, experiences, best practices, policy framework in disinformation and fake news refutation. The proposed session will facilitate the global debate as well as shaping the evolution of norms, principles, best practices of online disinformation and fake news mitigation and model of Internet governance.

Format:
            Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The creation, dissemination and accumulation of information is one dimension of structural power. The vast majority of conflicts today are not fought by nation states and their armies; increasingly, they are fought not with conventional weapons but with words. A specific sort of weaponry—"fake news" and viral disinformation online—has been at the center of policy discussions, public debates, and academic analyses in recent years (Horowitz, 2019). Technology, including digital platforms, that enable connections and participation can be used for misinformation and fake news. In addition, what has been called the "emerging information arms race" (Posetti & Matthews, 2018, July 23) is plaguing mature and emerging democracies alike (Horowitz, 2019). A variety of approaches has adopted in different regions/localities to flight disinformation and fake news from content intervention (fact-checking and filtering), technical intervention (dedicated anti-rumor platforms, algorithm) to economic intervention (undermining advertising sources)，legal intervention (civil and criminal penalties) and etc. Different stakeholders including state actors, NGOs, platforms, news media are involved. However,
How effective are those approaches, what are the shared policy principles, norms and mechanisms?
What are the responsibilities of actors such as Internet platforms and government regulators?
What roles do technology (e.g. algorithm and bots) play in the process?
How can we hold the actors accountable for their interventions?
How can we encourage cross-region and cross-sectors collaborations?
What are the best practices in light of freedom of speech and the necessary neutrality and legal certainty for platforms?
How can we restore the trust of the public to the Internet platforms, news media and politics?

In this session, speakers and moderators from China, UK, Finland, Africa will discuss the above questions from diverse geographic and stakeholder's perspectives.

Dr. Minna Horowitz, Docent professorship at the University of Helsinki; Expert, Digital Rights and Advocacy, Central European University, Center for Media, Data, and Society

Dr. Ansgar Koene, Chair of IEEE P7003 Standard for Algorithmic Bias Considerations working group; Senior Research Fellow, University of Nottingham, HORIZON Digital Economy

Ms. Jingjing Xia, The Bytedance Techkind Center, BYTEDANCE TECHNOLOGY CO, China.

Mr. Shu Wang, Deputy Editor, Sina Weibo, China

Mr. Arthur Gwagwa, Centre for Intellectual Property and ICT Law: Strathmore Law School, Kenya

Onsite Moderator: Dr. Yik Chan Chin, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University
Online Moderator: Mr. Jinhe Liu, Tsinghua University

Intended Panel Agenda:

Setting the scene: onsite moderator, Dr. Chin, 5 minutes

Four presentations, each speaks for 9 minutes with 1 minute of immediate audience response
1) Minna Horowitz
2) Shu Wang
3) Ansgar Koene
4) Jingjing Xia
5) Arthur Gwagwa

Discussions amongst speakers 10 minutes, moderated by Dr. Chin

Interactive question and answer session, 30 minutes moderated by Dr. Chin and Mr. Liu.

the wrap-up of the moderator, 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: 1) Facilitate the debate as well as shaping the evolution of norms, principles, best practices of online disinformation and fake news refutation and model of Internet governance.
2) Identify differing viewpoints regarding Internet governance approaches regarding AI to help the creation of an environment in which all stakeholders are able to prosper and thrive
3) Policy recommendations and key messages report to the IGF community
4) A collaboration amongst speakers who are from different stakeholder sectors, in fake news and disinformation refutation and researches.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be opened by the onsite moderator to provide participants an overview of the topics discussed in the session, the professional background of the speakers, and the format of interaction. Each speaker will give short presentations providing basic knowledge to the audience of their topics. The moderator will ensure the audience from both offline and online being able to ask questions to the speakers immediately following their presentations to encourage active participation. In the third part, the session will move to the discussions and debate. The moderator will invite each speaker to express their views on a set of questions and guide the debate amongst speakers and the audience to foreground their common ground and differences. The workshop organizers and moderators will discuss the content of questions with speakers in advance to ensure the quality and flow of the discussion and debate. In the third part, moderators will invite questions from the audience and online participants, the question time will last about 30 minutes in order to provide sufficient interactions amongst speakers, audience and online participants. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by moderators. The onsite moderator will summarise the findings and recommendations and future actions of the panel.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will participate in the online training course for the Official Online Participation Platform provided by the IGF Secretariat's technical team to ensure the online participation tool will be properly and smoothly used during the proposed session.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
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 #92 Public Health Online: Shadow Regulation-Access to Medicines

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Human Rights
Internet ethics

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: Oki Olufuye, Government, African Group
Speaker 2: Jillian Kohler, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Aria Ahmad, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Innovation and consumer choice are at the heart of the internet. In an increasingly globalized digital marketplace, however, there is a growing need to develop standards that protect the health and safety of consumers. The sale of medicines over the internet represent one of the fastest growing markets, driven largely by a lack of affordability and domestic availability. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over two billion people lack regular access to essential medicines. Meanwhile, hundreds of millions of people have used the internet to fill legitimate prescriptions from both domestic and foreign pharmacies.

While consumers increasingly turn to internet pharmacies, there is a critical gap in guiding principles or standards that apply across national boundaries. Instead, we have a legislative and regulatory patchwork with uneven jurisdictional coverage, frequently outdated, and enforced disproportionately. The lack of transnational principles, guidelines and/or standards as they apply to internet pharmacies has at least two implications to consumer choice and consumer safety. On the one hand, it undermines access to affordable and quality medical products from legitimate internet pharmacies, while simultaneously failing to address the risks posed by rogue actors that sell falsified or substandard medical products, often without a valid prescription. In order to fend off the growing public health moral hazard, there is a fundamental need to develop appropriate international regulatory guidelines. Every day, people all around the world use the internet to purchase products and services wherever they find them at a price they are prepared to pay, for a legitimate product. Pharmacy is no different. What is required, in other words, are 'digital' standards to augment outdated 'analog' laws.

The aim of this Workshop will be to examine a practical and pressing case study of digital governance as it applies to a growing public health need. While the initiative may be novel in the context of an IGF event, it builds on years of work that culminated in 2018 with the adoption of the Brussels Principles on the Sale of Medicines Over the Internet ('Brussels Principles', www.BrusselsPrinciples.org) developed by a coalition of stakeholders, internet experts and civil society at RightsCon Brussels 2017 and Toronto 2018. For the IGF Workshop, however, we hope to convene a unique group of stakeholders to take up the outstanding technical and policy challenges while imagining the future of digital governance of transnational internet pharmacies.

Participants at the Workshop will range across Governments, internet policy experts, professional associations, academia, civil society, the private sector, certification agencies, and online pharmacies. The objective will be to present the first multi-stakeholder-developed set of standards to meet appropriate legal and regulatory regimes, industry and consumer needs, while applying an approach that provides practical tools to address an increasingly global healthcare crisis.

Building on the Brussels Principles, the IGF Workshop will attempt to address the following set of policy and technical questions:
1. How do we move beyond the Brussels Principles to adopting guidelines and/or standards that apply to transnational internet pharmacies which protect consumer choice but also patient safety? What are the outstanding technical internet governance and policy challenges?
2. Countries have differing regulatory models for approving and marketing medicines within national markets: can a global standard be advanced through a multi-stakeholder approach that applies to physical and online pharmacies?
3. Medical professionals are accredited nationally – how can a regional and/or global accreditation system work for online medicine dispensing? Who would undertake the accrediting?
4. Regulators are also often limited to working within national systems – is it possible to achieve a different accreditation system? What organization could oversee such a regulatory accreditation system, e.g. the World Health Organization?
5. Is a treaty needed? Given how slow and resource intensive treaty development can be, would it be possible to envision standards and multi-lateral agreements in providing the needed "governance" for online pharmacies – identifying standards for practice and oversight? Is there a possible model which could be examined, e.g. the World Intellectual Property Organization Patent Treaty?

This Workshop will concentrate on legislative and internet policy challenges, while presenting the first and only multi-stakeholder-developed set of standards to move the dialogue forward with appropriate legal regimes, industry and consumer's needs.

Relevance to Theme: In the increasingly digitized world, as we work to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals that affect how quality healthcare affects all citizens, especially in resource-limited settings, safe and secure interactions online are of primary importance. High prices for medicines present a growing global health challenge to countries of all income levels, including higher-, middle- and low-income, both in developed and developing countries.

In his address at the 2018 IGF Paris, the UN Secretary General stated that the digitization of the world affects all citizens, and both daily and business life. Accordingly, consumer rights, data protection as well as regulatory bodies in internet governance and the pharmaceutical sector need to coordinate and collaborate to allow for innovation while protecting consumer safety.

The proposed IGF Workshop addresses implementation of the Brussels Principles that seek to develop standards based on safety by design and multi-stakeholder collaboration to improve access to medicines and advance the goal of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to essential medicines.

This session will introduce and debate a set of guidelines and standards that aim to promote the right to health while contributing to the on-going struggle to rid the internet of rogue actors that sell falsified or substandard medicines, often without a valid prescription.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The internet has served as a disruptive force to traditional industry in the practice of pharmacy and trade in pharmaceutical products, allowing for the international sale of medicines to patients upon receipt of a valid prescription. A new, comprehensive model, which recognizes and reflects how consumers comparison shop on the internet in the 21st Century, is required to create a safe and affordable solution for millions of internet users. Failure to regulate the sale of medicines over the internet, including failure to differentiate between legitimate online pharmacies and rogue websites, poses a major moral hazards and public health risk.

Self-regulating online pharmacy practices, which include adherence to globally accepted pharmacy standards that ensure patient safety, are a mainstay of the safe online sale of medicines especially where online pharmacies have submitted to standards and rules of competent private credentialing organizations.

Ethical online ecommerce, appropriate internet governance, and trade in medical products has relied on its participants following national regulations of safe pharmacy practice to which they are subject, but which are sometimes at cross purposes with the laws governing transnational transactions, the pharmacies and patients they serve.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The session will open with a segment that will identify: (a) the lack of evidence, exacerbated by evidence gaps, misinformation and inflamed rhetoric about the dangers surrounding importation of safe and affordable medicines; (b) the absence of a shared, internationally-recognized standards in the online pharmacy space; and (c) the realities of what is happening in the online pharmacy marketplace. Expert panelists on digital rights, public health, access to medicines, and internet distance care – along with those in attendance at our session – will describe the current state of how innovation, shadow regulations and internet governance impact access to medicines and public health.

The factual presentation will cover information both about dangerous websites that sell falsified and substandard medicines intentionally or due to negligence, and the policies of legitimate internet pharmacies that follow good standards of practice in accordance with local or international regulations.

The second segment of the Workshop will invite discussion on the output of the research agenda on transnational internet pharmacies from the perspective of governance and comparative policy analysis, in the form of Standards and Guidelines that underpin the Brussels Principles.

The goal of the organizers and Dr. Ahmad and Dr. Kohler's research agenda is to move beyond the Principles to drafting standards and model legislation; the purpose of the IGF Berlin 2019 Workshop, however, will be to engage stakeholders and civil society in a larger discussion about appropriate governance practices that incorporate digital inclusion (in its broadest definition) and consumer safety, appropriately meeting critical needs of internet users today and into the future. The panelists will also detail the substantive policy decisions that have been developed, including the impact these policies will have on consumers and the online pharmacy marketplace.

The third segment of the Workshop is committed to summing up the views expressed by participants, with clear identification of suggested outcomes and next steps. The moderator will manage the discussion in a manner that encourages engagement and interactivity both with those that are participating in the room and online.

Expected Outcomes: The discussion, inputs and feedback from participants will:
1. Contribute to, and enhance a working model of Standards and Guidelines that build on the Brussels Principles for the Sale of Medicines Over the Internet;
2. Support the examination of pros and cons of how the internet can become a safe marketplace that promotes access to safe medicines;
3. identify both risks and opportunities, and suggested inputs to such entities as national regulators and the World Health Organization; and

4. Advance a set of multi-stakeholder global standards that make delivery of safe and affordable medicines dispensed over the internet a reality.

More generally, this Workshop will provide a platform for development for the potential of a dynamic coalition and ongoing dialogue to improve coordination and collaboration between academics, internet governance bodies, national pharmacy regulators, as well as international organizations such as the WHO and the OECD.

Discussion Facilitation:

Online Participation: The moderator will field queries when online participants wish to engage. The panel moderator will encourage online participation throughout the discussion, and incorporate their input appropriately.

Discussion facilitation: Led by the session moderator, the invited experts will be asked questions regarding key takeaways about how the access to medicines could be advanced with and multi-stakeholder developed standards. The discussion will investigate international agreements and the worrying lack of coordination and communication between the health, pharmaceutical and internet governance bodies.

The moderator will then turn the panelists to ask each other a round of questions, and then turn to the audience for an interactive discussion, dialogue and development of practical opportunities for coordination and collaboration.

Online Participation:

The moderator will field queries when online participants wish to engage.

The panel moderator will encourage online participation throughout the discussion, and incorporate their input appropriately.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #94 Effective Local Governance: a framework for Data Governance

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
AI Safety
Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Seema Sharma, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Bose Styczynski Annika, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Arnab Bose, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Are methods in effective local governance also methods for effective data governance? What does this paradigm look like? How will AI or DLT play a role in this? How will sustainable development goals be accounted for in this process? Is decentralisation possible in the context of data governance (not only national but sub-national too)?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will focus on identifying best approaches to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks at national, regional and international levels. It will take the narrative further to sub-national and local data governance paradigms. The workshop will showcase research done across several cities including Delhi NCR and Berlin Area. It will also showcase the work done in Delhi NCR to instil resilience in local communities using a combination of online and offline methods and also bring in a live case on data governance being tried in Delhi NCR including including some of the poorest neighbourhoods and/or with the poorest sections of the society.

Relevance to 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.

Format:
            Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The title of the workshop is: Effective Local Governance: a framework for Data Governance. The workshop will be formatted in a unique debate style format where initial discussant will propose the idea/motion of the debate that is 'effective local governance as a framework for data governance is a viable and suitable option'. Another discussant will oppose the idea; pointers will also be taken from the audience with a separation of those for or against the motion. Other speakers will also add to the debate taking sides; the lead/initial discussant will have a closing remark. The debate will have a moderator to track timeline and final say and give the opinion of the house.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will evaluate if the proposed framework is suitable as a paradigm for data governance. Will deliberate on the usage of the Gender, Age and Disability lens to evaluate governance paradigms. This worksop would look into the role of AI/DLT/emerging technologies and its evolution in terms of Data Governance. The format of the workshop compels participants to create a narrative of there own, and also to understand the paradigms of Data 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:

This workshop is being organised by three University Professors, and also a course on the Governance of Artificial Intelligence and Distributed Ledger technologies. Course participants will be eagerly looking

forward to taking part. One of the organiser is a German National. There will also be many online participants. Organiser will circulate the workshop information widely across several universities, agencies, and will also advertise across various channels using IGF networks.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, we will use our social media and other online/offline channels to participate in the programme. We have several disability centric, women centric, age/youth centric organisations where the workshop organiser are a part of as a network- and these networks will be utilised.

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

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #95 Tackling Cyberbullying on Children with Digital Literacy

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Child Online Safety
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Kamala Adhikari, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Jutta Croll, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Cynthia McCaffrey, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Xiaolei Tang, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: MENGCHEN GAO, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1) Why cyberbullying is essential to be taken seriously by international community and what is the bottleneck to solve this problem?
2) Who/ which stakeholder is primarily responsible for protecting children from cyberbullying?
3) To what extent can digital literacy education increase the capacity of resilience and self-protection of children from cyberbullying?
4) What are the role of each stakeholder, including parents, educators, governments, law enforcement, civil society, private sector and children themselves, in improving children's digital literacy, and how can they cooperate with each other?
5) Why it is crucial to involve the perspective of children and their right in solving this problem and what unique contribution could be made by children?
6) Prevention and cure, which is more important in protecting children from cyberbullying? How to balance the preventive measures with the right of children to use internet and freedom of speech?

Relevance to Theme: The rapid proliferation of information and communications technology (ICT) is an unstoppable force changing the world order and shaping everyday life. Childhood is no exception, representing a generation that grows up online. Over 40 per cent of the young people polled began using the Internet before they were 13-years-old. The report by UNICEF also indicates the time online of connected children and way of using are becoming longer and more mobile. Social entertainment and learning, information and exploration and civic engagement and creativity are the main online practices of children. Moreover, the Internet has become a fixture of young people's lives regardless of income level. According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), while 94 per cent of young people aged 15-24 in developed countries are online, more than 65 per cent of young people in developing countries are online.

On the other hand, this online proliferation comes with increased risk, particularly for children, who are more impressionable, emotional and more vulnerable to online violence than adults are, for example, to suffer social and academic loss. Digital connectivity has made children more accessible through unprotected social media profiles and online game forums. The dangers posed by online violence, cyberbullying and digital harassment affect 70.6 per cent of young people aged 15 to 24 years old who are online globally. Cyberbullying can cause profound harm as it can quickly reach a wide audience, and can remain accessible online indefinitely, virtually 'following' its victims online for life, forming a continuum of damaging behavior. Victims of cyberbullying are more likely to use alcohol and drugs, to experience in-person bullying, to receive poor grades and to experience low self-esteem and health problems. In extreme situations, cyberbullying has led to suicide. However, evidence from UNESCO's study shows that 62% of interviewed digital users did not know or were unsure about where to find help when cyberbullied. Consequently, it is urgent and necessary for international society to tackle and prevent violence against children and adolescents online.

Whereas in the offline world, children being bullied could escape such abuse or harassment by going home or being alone, no such safe haven exists for children in a digital world. Online bullying is carried and spread widely by mobile devices and social media. It also allows perpetrators to remain anonymous, thus reduces their risk of identification and prosecution, but has tangible repercussions in a single click, instantly disseminate violent, hurtful or humiliating words or images without legal consequence. Therefore, cyberbullying can hardly be prevented from the source, the offenders, or be intervened in the transmission media. The key to solve the problem is to minimize the harms and effect of bullies on young victims by improving their capability to protect, adapt and become resilient, so that to develop children's digital literacy, which indicates here having the skills to access, understand, question, critically analyze, evaluate and create media.

Furthermore, cyberbullying undermines the full achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education, Goal 3 on good health and well-being and Goal 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. Traditional bullying and online bullying are closely connected, both denying equal access to education and acting against the provision of safe, non-violent and inclusive learning environments for all children and adolescents (SDG 4 target 4.a). It could also increase the likelihood of narcotic drug abuse, harmful use of alcohol and the risk of mental health problems (SDG 3 target 3.4&5). In addition, cyberbullying is a kind of violence against children, which could undermine social order and security (SDG 16 target 2).

To sum-up, in order to build a healthy and positive digital environment beneficial to children, the workshop seeks to examine to what extent cyberbullying can be tackled and intervened through children's digital literacy, and how to improve their digital literacy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: If we decompose and analyze the occurrence process of cyberbullying, it contains three main elements, which are the source of bullies, so-called perpetrator or offender, the transmission media and the victim. Firstly, the potential for bullies hides behind a nameless profile disseminating violent, hurtful or humiliating words or images online. It also allows offenders to be anonymous, reducing their risk of identification and prosecution, expanding their networks, increasing profits and pursue many victims at once. Considering the measures to prevent cyberbullying from it source, it could lead to contradiction with other problems, like freedom of speech. Offenders might come from all kinds of age groups, regions and backgrounds. Therefore, cyberbullying can hardly be prevented or controlled from the source. Even though, raising the awareness of spiteful speech and remark, improving digital literacy, and building a well-ordered international cyberspace are always important.

Secondly, concerning the transmission media of cyberbullying, digital connectivity has made children more accessible through unprotected social media profiles and online game forums. Moreover, once bullying content is posted, deleting it is difficult, which increases the risk of victims being revictimized and makes it hard for them to recover. Although technology tools like Big Data and AI could be applied to filter and intercept some of the bullying words, the spreading ability of social media and the high cost lead the feasibility and effectiveness of these technology tools to be questionable.

The breakthrough point of this problem thus concentrates on the victim, to minimize the harms and effect of bullies on young victims by improving the capability to protect, adapt and become resilient themselves. Children who are digital literate are more aware of the way media content is made, where it comes from and what its purpose is, and more confident about voicing their opinions about media. They're also safer online and less likely to be manipulated by the media.

In order to improve children's digital literacy, it is important to promote the engagement and cooperation among all stakeholders in this issue, involving children themselves. Parents, as the guardian of the child, are responsible to talk to their children about online safety, make sure children understand online risks and what to do if they find themselves in trouble. Educator also plays a crucial role to incorporate information on digital safety into the curriculum and provide school-based counsellors and peer-to-peer support for children. Moreover, it is important for government to implement law and regulation to protect children online, and businesses should enhance their awareness of social responsibility and development more preventive and child-friendly technology tools. Last but not least, children themselves also play an irreplaceable role of supporting one another by sharing information about how to protect each other, and speaking out against online violence. The majority of adolescents recognize online dangers exist and more than half think friends participate in risky behaviors, and more adolescents turn to friends than parents or teachers when they feel threatened online. Therefore, the role and capacity of children themselves should not be underestimated.

To conclude, protecting children online requires holistic and coordinated responses that take account of the full circumstances of the child's life and the wide range of players, including parents, teachers, governments, law enforcement, civil society, private sector and children themselves. Accordingly, the workshop is going to discuss the different function and responsibility of each stakeholder and how to promote the collaboration and cooperation of the entire society to protect children from online bullying.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: In order to examine to what extent cyberbullying can be tackled and intervened through the improvement of children's digital literacy, and how to improve their digital literacy, the workshop will first of all analyze what are the underlying causes of cyberbullying, as well as the elements and links in the process of transmission, in order to explore the main factors involved in this problem. Then, aiming at improving children's digital literacy, what role can be played by different stakeholders including parents, school, government, businesses and children and how can they contribute to this issue will be discussed. A detailed

schedule is designed as follow:

1.【5 mins】Welcome: Introduction to the workshop by the moderator, explain what is cyberbullying, the actuality of this problem and its harms to children.

2.【5 mins】Story Telling: Invite a child to share his or his peers' experience from children's perspective

3.【20 mins】First Round Question and Discussion: What are the underlying causes of cyberbullying? How could we tackle and prevent cyberbullying? Why digital literacy is essential in addressing this issue?

1) Open Q&A: The moderator will raise some questions for open answer and discussion from all participants, and then show the results of survey.

2) Speaker 1: Invite an expert in this field to explains the questions above.

3) Speaker 2: Invite a educator to talk about media literacy education at present.

4.【40 mins】Second Round Question and Discussion: What are the responsibility and role of different stakeholders including parents, school, government, businesses and children in this issue and how can each of them contribute to the improvement of children's digital literacy?

1) Open Q&A: The moderator will raise some questions for open answer and discussion from all participants, and then show the results of survey.

2) Speakers: Invite a representative from each stakeholder group to share their views on the questions above

5.【10 mins】Open discussion and Q&A: all participants will have a chance to ask questions and speak about their views and speakers will answer these questions.

6.【10 mins】 Summary and Closing: Closing remarks by the moderator

Expected Outcomes: First of all, the workshop aims to enhance the awareness of all stakeholders in the international society, especially in developing countries to cyberbullying and the importance of children's digital literacy and to take coordinate actions to protect children from cyberbullying.

Secondly, the workshop seeks to clarify the responsibility and division of each stakeholder in improving children's digital literacy, and to promote the cooperation of entire society.

Thirdly, the workshop is designed to underline the engagement of children in the issue in order to be keenly aware of their feeling, experience and opinions.

Furthermore, the workshop wish to facilitate the developing countries to design and implement laws and policies that protect children from online violence, bullying and abuse.

In addition, the workshop plans to promote education sector to incorporate information on digital safety and media literacy education into the curriculum that is suitable for the characteristics of each country.

Discussion Facilitation:

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

Speakers: Speakers been invited to the workshop are from a diverse regions, age groups and academic backgrounds, covering every stakeholder in this issue as possible as we can, including parent, educator, business representative, expert, civil society and children themselves, in order to take all kinds of perspectives into consideration. The workshop give an opportunity for free discussion between different stakeholders. We fully respect the diversity, to be more specific, here there are 3 women and 2 men; 3 from Asia-Pacific group, 1 from WEOG and 1 from intergovernmental organization; 2 from civil society, 1 from technical community, 1 from private sector and 1 from intergovernment organization; and 1 from child group under 18--which ensure the discuss value and interaction.

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 active engagement throughout.

Organizers: CFIS is a NGO and UNICEF is an inter-governmental organization.

Site design: The workshop room will be arranged as a concentric circles pattern. The invited speakers will sit in the inner circle and each of them will have a name tag in front, on which the stakeholder the speaker belongs to will be highlighted. Other participants are welcome to site from the inside to out with name tags

and microphones as well.
Tools:
1) Preliminary survey: Before the workshop, targeting on cyberbullying and children's media literacy, we will do a survey with a series of questions which are designed for discussion during the workshop in order to provide first-hand and data support to workshop discussion.
2) Warm-up discussion forum: On June 1st, we will held a forum on Protection of Children Online with the UNICEF and research institute together. During the forum, sub-topics including cyberbullying will be discuss by relevant experts, which will provide professional knowledge and support to the workshop.
3) Story-Telling Session: This special session is design to give an opportunity to children to have a voice in this issue and to take their perspective into fully consideration.
4) Question and Open discussion: During the workshop, two rounds of question and open discussion are design to encourage every participant to share their views and make contribution to the issue.
5) 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.

Online Participation:
The workshop encourages online participation to animate discussions in the room and online simultaneously. This arrangement is especially aimed at covering all kinds of stakeholders in our discussion, because some of them might not able to come for some objective reasons. 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. He 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.

Online Participation:

The workshop encourages online participation to animate discussions in the room and online simultaneously. This arrangement is especially aimed at covering all kinds of stakeholders in our discussion, because some of them might not able to come for some objective reasons. Remote participants will also be given an opportunity to ask and answer questions during discussion.
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Proposed Additional Tools: Tools:
1) Preliminary survey: Before the workshop, targeting on cyberbullying and children's media literacy, we will do a survey with a series of questions which are designed for discussion during the workshop in order to provide first-hand and data support to workshop discussion.
2) Warm-up discussion forum: On June 1st, we will held a forum on Protection of Children Online with the UNICEF and research institute together. During the forum, sub-topics including cyberbullying will be discuss by relevant experts, which will provide professional knowledge and support to the workshop.
3) Story-Telling Session: This special session is design to give an opportunity to children to have a voice in this issue and to take their perspective into fully consideration.
4) Question and Open discussion: During the workshop, two rounds of question and open discussion are design to encourage every participant to share their views and make contribution to the issue.
5) 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.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

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
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

Reference Document

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 consolidates 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 participate n 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 #99 Towards a Multistakeholder Cybersecurity Framework

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
International Norms
Domain Name System

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)

Speaker 1: Johannes von Karczewski, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Ludmilla Georgiew, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jan Neutze, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Marina Kaljurand, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Anriette Esterhuysen, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. Norms for good behaviour of state and non-state actors in cyberspace
2. Collaboration among various private sector and governmental initiaves (Paris Call, Tech Accord, Charter of Trust, GCSC, GGE/OEWG, Contract for the Web etc.) to enhance cybersecurity,
3. Development of a Multistakeholder Global Framework for Cybersecurity and Digital Cooperation

Relevance to Theme: Discussions on norms for the behaviour of state and non-stae actors in Cyerspace have been intensified since the failure of the UNGGE in 2017. Numerous activities by the private sector as well as by governments has been launched in recent years aimed at more cyberstabilty and enhanced cybersecurity as the Paris Call, the Global Commmission on Stability in Cyberspace, Microsofts Tech Accord and Digital Peace Campaign, Siemens Charter of Trust etc.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Security, stability and resilience on cyberspace is since the start of the IGF in 2006 a key issues of Internet Governance

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: Towards a Multistakeholder Cybersecurity Framework: How to translate multiple plans – from the Charter of Trust to the Paris Call - into one global pratice.

Recent Cyberattacks againts core elements of the Internet infrastructure have the dangerous potential to undermine stability in cyberspace. Freedom of communication, digital trade and many other activities of today´s life are dependent from a functioning Internet. This is recognized both by states and non-state actors around the globe, however so far there is no global agreement among stakeholders how to keep the vybersdpace stable and secure.

In the last two years a number of initiatives to stabilize cyberspace and to avoid a new generation of cyberconflicts has been launched both by various governments and the private sector. The Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace (initiated by the French government) got meanwhile the support of more than 60 governments and around 500 non-governmental actors. The Dutch government initiated in 2017 the establishment of the Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspoace, which has proposed a so-called „Norm Package" to enhance cybersecurity. The Charter of Trust (initiated by Siemens) as well as the Tech Accord and the Cyber Peace Campaign (both initiated by Microsoft) got broad support from governments and non-governmental stakeholders. In June 2019 the final report of the UN High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation will also make recommendations to contribute to security, stability and resilience in cyberspace.

All this are good examples, how the multistakeholder approach to Internet Governance, as proposed by the Tunis Agenda (2005) is translated into concrete actions and how governments, the private sector, the technical community and civil society are working hand in hand to keep the Internet, free, open, unfragmented and peaceful.

The two new intergovernmental committees, established by the 73rd UN General Assembly in December 2018 (GGE & OEWG) have now a concrete mandate to negotiate arrangements to enhance cybersecurity on a global level. They are also invited to enter into broader consultations with non-state actors and regional organisations.

The proposed workshop will bring experts from the various projects together and will discuss, how the state and non-state initiatives can support each other and contribute to the emergence of a global framework for cybersecurity and digital cooperation and to stop the militarization of cyberspace and to enhance cybersecurity.

Conveners:
Charter of Trust/Siemens, Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace, Google,

Session Organizers:
Wolfgang Kleinwächter, GCSC, Max Senges, Google, Johannes von Karczewski, Siemens

Speakers:
Johannes von Karczewski, Siemens
Ludmila Georgieva, Google
Anriette Esterhuysen, APC, South Africa
Jan Neutze, Microsoft
Marina Kaljurand, Global Commisison on Stability in Cyberspace, MP, Estonia

Additional Resource Persons:
Carmen Gonsalvez, Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs (TBC)
Christoph Meinel, Hasso Plattner Institute Potsdam
Isabel Skierka, Digital Society Institute, Berlin (TBC)
Chris Painter, former Cyber Coordinator of the US Department of State

Moderator:
Wolfgang Kleinwächter, GCSC (Offline) / Alexander Klimburg, The Hague Center for Strategic Studies (Online)

Rapporteur:
Louk Fassen, GCSC

Expected Outcomes: 1. Enhanced collaboration among the various state and non-state cybersecurity initiatives
2. Development of a Proposal for a Multistakeholder Global Framework for Cybersecurity and Digital Cooperation (New Deal)

Discussion Facilitation:

The format will be a round table discussion with a moderator who will encourage interventions from the floor as well as online. A background paper will be distributed online before the workshop

Online Participation:

A background paper will be distributed online before the workshop

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

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 than 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

• Lorrayne 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 thorugh 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 Banks'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 Banks'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 cybernorms by enhancing multi-stakeholder input? What are the best practices for multi-stakeolder 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) featuting multi-stakeholder input best practices and lessons learned with representatives of other (non-cyber) intergovernmental institutions, and (3) all speakers togehter exploring how to implement these best practices on the UNGGE proccess.

The moderator will have 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 #103 How journalists can hold algorithms to account

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Accountability
> Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
> Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: ,

Speaker 1: Ansgar Koene, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Judith Duportail, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Jillian York, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can journalists and the media contribute to internet governance through the investigation of algorithms?

What are the policy-level issues that need to be addressed to enable investigations on algorithms?

Relevance to Theme: Artificial intelligence impacts the lives of citizens and corporations alike. Despite its omnipresence, assessing the role AI plays in driving policy and the economy is no easy task, not to mention bringing AI to account. Additionally, AI is often anthropomorphised, ascribed agency and intentionality, and used as a curtain to conceal their creators' and operators' intentions and biases.

Ensuring that journalists and civil society can and do investigate algorithms and AI is a prerequisite for human-centric governance. Current rules can make it very hard to hold algorithms -- or, in fact, their creators and operators -- to account. The workshop will explore which levers can be activated in order for journalists to investigate AI effectively and how governance could be adjusted to ensure that a balance be found between the need for openness and the need for privacy and confidentiality, be it at the commercial or administrative level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Algorithms largely determine what kind of content users are exposed to. Content moderation relies heavily on them. Small changes to algorithms can have a significant impact on publishers and news outlets in terms of traffic and financial sustainability. Although access to information and free expression is a priority for sustainable development, the use of AI can hamper efforts directed at both these goals. Remedying this is difficult, however, due to the closed and complex nature of the underlying code, which is largely exempt from oversight and is often a closely guarded industry secret. Furthermore, the engineers who design algorithms and managers who make decisions to deploy them do not always understand (or care about) their program's decision-making processes. Given the multi-stakeholder nature of the challenge at hand, this proposal aims to offer a hands-on way to demonstrate what algorithmic transparency and accountability looks like in practice.

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: The workshop is a hands-on simulation, where participants play the role of journalists investigating an algorithm.

It requires a room with chairs that can be moved (to create groups) and no tables (the workshop can be adapted to a different setting).

It is designed for 40 participants at a maximum.

Description: ## Introduction to the topic of algorithm accountability (5 minutes)

Review of 3 examples and how they are investigated (15 minutes):

Compas (judiciary, United States, investigated by ProPublica), Schufa (credit reference, Germany, investigated among others by Der Spiegel) and Sesame Credit (credit reference, China, investigated by scholars).

Introduction of the simulation (15 minutes):

Workshop moderators will introduce an imaginary algorithm to the participants. The algorithm under scrutiny will be a matching algorithm similar to those running in real-world social search apps (which includes matchmaking apps such as Tinder and OkCupid). In the United States, two in five heterosexual couples and three in five homosexual couples met online (Rosenfeld et al., 2019), so that matching algorithms can reinforce exo- or endogamic practices at a very large scale, changing or inducing caste-like structures throughout society, not to mention the various stereotypes a matching algorithm can reinforce (e.g. if it favors people of a certain type who behave in a certain way).

Participants will have to answer a series of questions, such as:
- Why is the issue of public interest?
- What can happen at the personal level if the algorithm is biased against certain persons? At the societal level?
- How could the algorithm be investigated?
- What would you need to assess the effects of the algorithm?
- How can it be communicated in a news outlet?

Hands-on simulation (30 minutes):

Participants, in groups of five to 10 (max. four groups), are given a stack of printed material, in order to help them ideate on the topic. The papers given include the (imaginary) profile of the researcher on the social search app, a description of the matching service, a selection of (imaginary) profiles which were seen by the researcher during preliminary research, the terms of use of the service, the patents filed by the service provider and excerpts from relevant legislation in certain jurisdiction.

Workshop facilitators discuss issues with participants as they carry out their task.

The material is also published online on the online participation platform of the IGF. Online participants are invited to share their ideas, which are then reported to the in-room participants in the presentation of results.

Presentation of results (20 minutes):

Each group present its results to the room. Workshop moderators highlight when a solution they offer is especially relevant to the topic - or on the contrary, when it is impractical.

Wrap-up and conclusion (5 minutes).

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References

M Rosenfeld, RJ Thomas, and Sonia Hausen, 2019. "Disintermediating your Friends." [draft paper]

Expected Outcomes: Participants will:
- Understand why it is important to hold algorithms to account
- Be made aware of the link between algorithmic accountability and Internet governance
- Appreciate what is required from platforms to make their algorithms interpretable, and what is required to

explain the issue to different audiences
- Receive first-hand experience in the intricacies of investigating algorithms

Discussion Facilitation:

During the simulation, which resembles in its format to breakout group discussions, each group will benefit from the presence of an expert who will foster the conversation as needed (for instance, by pointing out which are the most interesting bits of information in long documents such as the Terms of Service or the patent).

The fifth expert will moderate the online conversation and link it to the in-room ones.

During the presentation of the results, all moderators will make sure to highlight a diversity of viewpoints, diverse both in their content and in their geographic origin (investigating an algorithm may not be made in the same way in California and in Bihar).

Online Participation:

The IGF tool WebEx will be set up for a new meeting associated with the workshop, were remote participants will be able to follow the workshop and where, during the hands-on sessions, the documents will be made available in electronic format.

The online moderator will guide the discussion on the online participation platform just as the in-room experts help offline participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online pendant of the workshop, on the Online Participation Platform, will be advertised on the social media channels of the moderators.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 Lesher, 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 intents 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 plattaform

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #109 Can tech regulation improve news media sustainability?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Economic Development
News Media

Organizer 1: ,
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Mark Nelson, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mira Milosevic, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Elena Perotti, Private Sector, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Hamadou Tidiane Sy, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Laura Schneider, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

With the news media languishing from the loss of advertising revenues to the big digital platforms, can new regulations make it easier for news organizations to pay the bills required to sustain independent journalism?

How will new regulations on social media platforms and other internet tech companies impact the ability of news media organizations to remain financially viable?

How do we pay for the production of high quality, independent news media in the digital age? What role might tech sector regulation play in this regard?

Relevance to Theme: Currently, the majority of financial business models in the digital sphere revolve around access to user data, which serves as the basis for targeting advertising. In fact, the disruption of the advertising market from legacy media to digital platforms is what has jeopardized the ability of news organizations to fund independent journalism. Thus, the primary issue at stake is essentially one about data governance, which is why this track is the best fit for this workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Around the world, people are increasingly accessing news and information via the internet. Thus, the laws, policies, and even physical infrastructure of the internet are incredibly important in determining what news and info people have access to. Moreover, the digital revolution has disrupted the traditional news media business model based on advertising. However new tech regulation being implemented in many countries will most likely, once again, alter the digital media ecosystem and have broader impacts on news media. More discussion and debate are needed at the international internet governance level in order to understand and prepare for these changes.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Worldwide in 2019, a raft of new laws and policies aimed at regulating the tech sector — in particular social media platforms — were debated or even sometimes implemented. This includes national laws mandating takedown of disinformation and/or hate speech, new copyright protections for news content in the EU, updated data privacy regulations, and even anti-competition policies that could lead to the break-up of large tech firms. While much time has been spent analyzing the freedom of expression implications of these new policies, few have looked at how these changes to the digital ecosystem will impact one of the great conundrums of today's media business: How do we pay for the production of high quality, independent news media in the digital age? With the news media languishing from the loss of advertising revenues to the big digital platforms, can new regulations make it easier for news organizations to pay the bills required to sustain independent journalism?

This panel will explore how tech regulation may impact the news media in terms of any changes to advertising dynamics, data governance, and the overall financial sustainability of all types of news outlets. We will look at competition policies and anti-trust "safe harbor" proposals and explore whether news producers will be able to make the case for a more equitable sharing of revenues. Particular focus will be on how regulation may impact small and independent outlets in developing countries. Speakers include

representative from news publishers, media support organizations, journalists, legal experts, and national media regulators.

Expected Outcomes: This session is being organized by the newly formed IGF Dynamic Coalition on the Sustainability of Journalism and News Media. The goal is to discuss this emerging topic of interest and to also identify stakeholders present at the IGF who may wish to become more engaged. This discussion at this session will inform the ongoing research agenda of the DC and the results will be circulated within the journalism support and media development communities.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session is meant to be highly interactive and take advantage of the overwhelming expertise of IGF participants - both onsite and online. The onsite moderator will begin the round table by allowing each of the invited speakers to introduce themselves and talk about their perspective of the issue for no more than 3-5 minutes. The moderator will then ask one follow-up question for the entire panel. After this initial discussion, the floor will be opened to questions from audience members - both onsite and online. The goal is to generate a lively discussion in which a variety of perspectives are aired.

Online Participation:

This session will have a dedicated online moderator who will make sure that all comments and questions submitted online are shared with the audience onsite. This online participation tool is particularly important for this session as one of our goals it to have a set of perspectives that are geographically diverse. Many of the individuals and groups concerned with news media sustainability in the digital age will not necessarily be able to travel to Berlin for the IGF, so we will prioritize their participation via the online platform.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will highly promote this session on social media. We will encourage people to use the official online participation tool as this makes it easier to track comments and questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 a 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 #112 Assessing the role of algorithms in electoral processes

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: ,

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Sergio Amadeu da Silveira Silveira, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Chris Marsden, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Scott Cunningham, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Lorena Jaume-Palasi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the main algorithm dimensions to consider in the challenge of regulating its use in political campaigns considering different countries electoral processes experience?

Relevance to Theme: Algorithms play a central role in controlling the flow of information in the digital era, becoming a crucial element in social life. The networked society witnessed the enormous dissemination of algorithms into a broad variety of social activities. Search engines help us to find a way through the web; recommendation algorithms map our preferences defining what is relevant to see and what is not; pairing on social networks are supported by algorithms; and so on. As data collection advances, the models behind algorithms become more robust, predictive, precise and better oriented, making it possible to anticipate and even influence individual choices and behaviors. However, this increasing power that arises from the use of algorithms is not equally distributed. Knowledge inequalities and data concentration have favored a specific group of actors who gained prominence in a global scale in economic, cultural and political fields.
During electoral processes this prominence becomes evident. Digital platforms, search engines and Big Data Marketing Firms mediate much of the political debate and employ advanced data analysis methods to accomplish their objectives. But the potential impact of algorithms in electoral processes has raised concerns about the reach of the influence that these actors may produce and the risks of undermining democratic processes.
The surprising victory of the Leave campaign during the Brexit referendum in 2016 is an example. The victory made the headlines of newspapers and magazines all around the world. It is worth to remember that the United Kingdom's presence in the European Block had several advantages. David Cameron, re-elected in 2015, a year before the referendum, was one of the important public figures to oppose Brexit. The fact that Cameron supported the Remain campaign made both communication apparatus of the conservative party - his party - and that of the Labor party - that was reportedly in favor of the Remain campaign - to be used against Brexit. Even so, the Leave campaign, which was led by a tiny far-right party, the UK Independence Party - UKIP, was victorious. The role of the use of algorithms in the referendum campaign is still an issue for debate.
The spread of fake news in the presidential campaigns of USA in 2016 and in Brazil in 2018 is another example. The increase of disinformation in electoral process have put more pressure on the debate about the creation of legal, political and governance instruments to deal with the challenge of regulating (not only) algorithms.
The workshop proposes to gather researchers, platform representatives, public agents and other civil society actors from different countries to bring experiences from different political contexts in order to discuss algorithm dimensions and propositions to the regulation of its use in political campaigns. From algorithm dimensions we understand the ways in which the introduction of algorithms into human practices may have political ramifications, as explored by Gillespie Tarleton, in his paper The Relevance of Algorithms, 2016. Some important algorithm dimensions are Patterns of inclusion, Evaluation of relevance, Algorithmic objectivity, Production of calculated publics, which will be explored during the workshop. Others may be proposed.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Considering algorithms as sets of rules that are applied to one or more initial inputs transforming them into a final output, even if we do not see their codes and do not know how they work, we do know their outputs and efficiency, and, more important, we can assess their capabilities and trust their results. This would not be an issue if algorithms were just a simple agglomeration of commands that blindly perform their tasks, but, as its uses impacts economy, culture and politics, we can surmise that algorithms may reproduce inequalities and serve purposes that may be of interest only to

particular groups and not to the society at large.

The pervasiveness of algorithms combined with their invisibility influences social participation in complex social processes - such as the three political events mentioned above. Thus, we can assume that algorithms play a sort of power that exercises a kind of discipline over others. In this sense, discussing the development of legal, political and governance instruments to regulate this crucial element of the networked society - the algorithms - is central to the global Internet governance debate, insofar as unintended influences of its uses can put at risk the Internet's development potential and jeopardize democratic processes in different countries.

Format:
> Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be divided into three blocks. In the first block we will have three presentations of 7 to 8 minutes each. Moderator will open the workshop with a 3 minutes explanation of the session and will give the floor to the speakers. First presentation will be about the Brexit Referendum. The second one will be about the USA 2016 presidential election, and the third one about the 2018 Brazilian presidential election. Speakers will be oriented to prepare their presentations considering the following topics: 1) General context; 2) Main actors involved (this includes not only political actors but also digital platforms, big data marketing firms, etc.); 3) The role of algorithms in the main communication strategies used by political actors. The second block will be an open debate where participants and remote participants will be invited to present their ideas and make questions to the speakers, considering one questions: Are there similarities and possible analogies about the use of algorithm in political campaigns in different countries? Participants will be given 3 minutes to present their ideas. In the third block, participants will be invited to propose up to 3 dimensions to be considered regarding the challenge of regulating the use of algorithms in political campaigns.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will produce a list of dimensions and propositions to be considered to produce legal, political and governance instruments to deal with the challenge of regulating the use of algorithms in political campaings.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the onsite moderator who will guide the debate in each of the proposed segments for the workshop. Moreover, the online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate.

Online Participation:

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform, also there will be a online moderator encouraging remote participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (twitter and facebook) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags (to be defined).

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

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 king 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 #118 Public Interest Challenges in governing Geo Top-Level Domain

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Domain Name System
Internet Resources
Trust and Accountability

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

Speaker 1: Wolfgang Kleinwaechter, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Lousewies van der Laan, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jorge Cancio, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Marianne Georgelin, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Dirk Krischenowski, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the Key Public Interest Challenges in governing geographic Top-Level Domains (geoTLDs)?
What do we currently see as best practice in governing geoTLDs?
Which model is more feasible for governing geoTLDs: a private or a governmental model?
How can geographic names be protected for a reasonable use as public identifier?

Relevance to Theme: Over 60 new geographic top-level domains (geoTLDs) from allover the globe have become digital identities for cities, regions and cultural and language communities so far. The local geoTLDs like .corsica, .tokyo and .quebec complement the national country code extensions like .fr, .ca and .jp.

Relevance to Internet Governance: With the operation of geoTLDs city and regional governments have become new stakeholders in the governance of critical Internet infrastructures and services. The public and private governance models of the geoTLDs differ with the level of interaction with the place's stakeholders which are mainly the relevant government and private companies, but also citizens, culture, academia, science and the technical community.

geoTLDs also touch a broad range of public interest aspects, including the protection of geographic names on the Internet. More geoTLDs will be introduced once ICANN opens a new application round.

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: The issue of the proposed debate is to identify key public interest challenges (such as trust, accountability, security, geonames) and exchange best practice in governing the place's digital home. The debate format is designed for a balanced interaction of participants from relevant stakeholders from a broad variety of countries including the audience.

The debate setting is:
1-2 participants from local governments operating a geoTLD
1-2 participants form private sector organisations operating a geoTLD
2 judges from academia, internet user community, others
1 moderator

Expected Outcomes: The debate is designed to contribute to a better understanding of the challenges in governing public geographic identifiers such as city and regional names on the Internet. This includes policy and governing aspects, intellectual property rights and economic challenges.

The debate also aims to educate what the key factors that make a geoTLD a success for the place, its inhabitants and the government.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are going to invite a large community of stakeholder in the topic through our channels with ICANN, ISOC, city governments and others.

Online Participation:

We would like to use the official Online Participation Platform which means live streaming.

Proposed Additional Tools: May be we use Skype/Threema/Periscope as further access and participation tools.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Background Paper

Reference Document

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 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 pannel 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 #123 Personal Data & Political Influence

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Data driven economy
Data Services

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

Speaker 1: Varoon Bashyakarla, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Gary Wright, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Amber Macintyre, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Political parties use data-driven techniques to varying degrees and in different contexts. Some are just experimenting, some are using volunteers or in-kind support, others have extensive, well-funded strategies. Amongst political campaign strategists, there are a wide range of attitudes about the effectiveness and relevance of such techniques. Some believe they will give them a more modern edge in a new style of politics, others think of them as 'snake oil' or inviting a kind of political campaigning they would not like to emulate. Either way, in those contexts where the mood is cautious, many parties don't want to acci- dentally expose themselves to risk, and others can't afford not to try the techniques in case they really do work.

↘ Leaders within political parties need to take responsibility for a set of practices that are often outsourced to third parties or put into the hands of marketing, technical or junior support within a campaign. When deciding what approach a political party wants to take, can they align their ethos with their political strategy?
↘ If these practices become normalised in political campaigns then there should be a common agreement about the best ways of implementing them in the democratic process. A consensus about best practices is urgently needed for parties who want
to experiment but don't want to seem too invasive, drawing clearer lines between ethical and unethical techniques and strategies.

↘ Easy-to-use and cheap-to-deploy techniques, such as micro-targeting services, have the potential to be an equalis- ing force but also to create unfair advantages. These services are easy to set up and affordable; as such, less well-resourced political parties report that they are welcome alternatives to relying on media coverage, which can be hard to get. However, they also advantage larger parties who have spending power and resources to work at scale. Could measures like spending caps help level the playing field?

↘ In some contexts, political parties have talked about a common agreement in which none of the parties use these techniques in a given election. Such agreements can't hold unless all the parties running in a particular election or campaign agree. There are no known, successful examples of such an agreement to date. Is there an argument for this to be tested again, and how might it be enforced?

↘ A lot of attention is paid to the use of these tools with regards to the acquisition of power. However, evidence shows that such tools are also increasingly being experimented with for the maintenance of power, leading to political parties that run a kind of 'permanent campaign'. Should we define the 'rules of the game' for parties running ongoing influence campaigns outside of election cycles?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop examines the widespread adoption of data-driven campaigning methods in election campaigns around the world. It explores the democratic benefits of these methods as well as the risks they pose to our democracy. The work presented and discussed is practitioner-led and global in scope, drawing extensively from case studies from North America, South America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. Relevant policy questions are explored for IGF's policy-first audience, as well as questions and provocations for voters, companies, and political parties.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The world of data-driven campaigning has existed in a legal gray area in which practices have been adopted before legal precedents and theory has had a chance to fully consider and govern their benefits and costs. Data-driven campaigning has many connections to internet governance, encompassing private companies, policy-makers, political campaigns / parties, and voters themselves. The all-encompassing nature of this topic is evident in the Cambridge Analytica news that broke in March of 2017.

Format:
Other - 60 Min
Format description: Tutorial, 60 minutes (presenters are experts on this topic)

Description: About one year ago, Cambridge Analytica highlighted how the commercial data industry can be applied to politics. While this company no longer exists, most of the technologies they used persist. In this workshop, researchers from Berlin-based NGO Tactical Tech aim to shed light on the global business built around using data for political influence. An entire sector is built around the acquisition and use of personal data for political campaigns. In order to understand what this means for our democracies, now and in the future, we first need to understand who is part of this industry and what tools they are using.

Some examples include:
• Official campaign mobile apps requesting camera and microphone permissions in India
• Door-to-door canvassing apps pinpointing conservative voters on maps in France
• A breach of 55 million registered voters' data in the Philippines
• A robocalling-driven voter suppression campaign in Canada
• Controlling voters' first impressions with attack ads on search engines in Kenya
• Using experimentation to select a slogan and trigger emotional responses from Brexit voters

An accompanying visual gallery, 'What's for Sale?', that identifies over 300 companies that offer their services to political parties, will also be previewed.

Expected Outcomes: Translation of key tech practices to associated policy questions for policy-makers
An understanding of how data-driven campaigning can both strengthen and undermine democratic foundations
Nuanced and detailed anecdotes from all over the world

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be a 15-minute question-and-answer session at the end. During this session, open discussion will be encouraged to prevent a one-way dialogue from presenters to question-askers.

Online Participation:

We will gladly field / answer questions during our QnA that were submitted online.

SDGs:

IGF 2019 WS #124 Human Rights & Artificial Intelligence in World Perspective

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

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

Speaker 1: Auke Pals, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Nadia Tjahja, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Marjolijn Bonthuis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What policy aspects are needed in view of Human Rights to use AI in an optimum way?

Relevance to Theme: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a promising technology that offers many opportunities to drive innovation, competitiveness, and productivity. Both at the national and international level, substantial investments are being made in this technology. However, how can AI be used in an optimum way when discussions about its cultural, social and political impact have not yet been completed, and the use of AI raises all kinds of questions? The session will contribute to the Data Governance track in finding policy aspects to ensure the development of human-centric AI governance framework at the global level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Artificial Intelligence is a technology that is used by governments, business, and citizen. It is already deeply bounded in society. Moreover, AI has a huge impact on society, politics, and culture. It is important to govern AI in a multistakeholder process and to ensure that human rights are guaranteed.

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: China and America take the lead and invest several billion euros annually in AI. Similarly, the United Nations pays a lot of attention to a worldwide responsible AI Strategy and Europe is committed to a strategy based on a 'human-centric' approach. The Netherlands is also trying to differentiate itself through a sectoral approach and the formation of an AI research ecosystem. Furthermore, with the AINED initiative, the Netherlands has already taken the first steps that are now being built on. However, how can the opportunities offered by AI be used optimally worldwide to tackle social issues, if at the same time discussions about the cultural, social and political impact have not yet been completed and raise all kinds of questions? Is the answer at the national level in how governments and corporates guarantee social norms and values and human rights, both in terms of policy and in the application of AI? Do we need to think differently about fundamental rights such as "equal treatment" in the Digital Age? What do cultural or interpretation differences in terms such as 'transparency' and 'interpretability' mean when AI makes decisions about the legislation that applies to citizens, such as whether or not to grant benefits via an algorithm? Does the use of data lead to new forms of discrimination or may it exacerbate (unintended)

cultural and social inequalities? In short, a whole range of diverse questions that we would like to discuss with the panel and audience.

Expected Outcomes: We want to get concrete aspects of policy elements that are needed for the development of an AI Governance framework.

Discussion Facilitation:

Next, to the pitchers, we will involve the audience. We will prepare some concrete statements and distribute papers in the room with 'Yes' or 'No.' The audience can answer by holding up the paper with the answer to the stage. Furthermore, the moderator will involve the audience by giving room to ask questions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 adittion, 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 continuos 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 encourage 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 questioned 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 inmediately 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 encourage 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 #129 Human rights and data governance in China

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Big Data
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Sharon Hom, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Peter Irwin, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Greg Walton, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Kate Saunders, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- What is the role of new advanced technologies that China has announced as development priorities for the next several decades (including AI, big data, quantum computing) on ensuring an accountable transparent and inclusive data governance regime?

- How do current deployment of technologies such as AI and biometric data collection and storage, impact on international human rights protected under China's international obligations and under international law?
- What are the long term implications of this data governance approach applied by the PRC to the global debate on data governance, in particular on norms and rules of data protection and privacy principles?
- What are the concerns and interests of various stakeholders—domestic and international—reflected in current debates? How are these concerns and interests impacted by China's data governance approach, role in the market and development of these technologies?
- What is the particular impact on vulnerable or targeted communities, such as ethnic groups, such as Tibetans and Uighurs, or human rights defenders?

Relevance to Theme: Global developments in data governance are presumably going to be highly affected by the development of data governance in the People's Republic of China. Its development is examplary of the threats connected to the rapid digitisation of a society, with data processing, storage and usage used to curtail fundamental freedoms. China, as being one of the most influential actors on the international stage, already serves as a trendsetter in this regard. The workshop aims to identify these developments, to give voices to those vulnerable groups affected by this curtailment and to offer avenues for a human-centric data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As a one-party state, the People's Republic of China's has become a key international leader in Internet governance and cyberspace debates. As it advances alternative models and approaches for human rights, democracy and rule of law, China is also aggressively pressing its concepts of Internet sovereignty and has developed a comprehensive approach aimed at ensuring Party control over the whole Internet ecosystem in China, with impacts beyond its borders. Supported by its cybersecurity law and regulations, official ideology, advanced surveillance and censorship technology, and investment in big data, AI, and quantum computing development priorities, China's data governance regime also presents steep technology and human rights policy issues.

While the entire population has become subject to this architecture of digital control, particularly vulnerable groups, such as Tibetans and Uyghurs, have been targets of state repression, in addition to large scale crackdown on lawyers, detention of feminists, and other defenders. These restrictions on the legitimate exercise of rights are enabled by the enormous technology capacity of the authorities to track, collect, and store information about the activities of individuals and groups online and offline.
One important development that has received wide attention in the international media, is the development of a social credit system by the authorities, beginning as early as 2002. While the original concept was linked to a business-oriented goal, i.e. to establish a financial credit scoring system to support market reforms, the evolution of now a comprehensive social credit system seeks to put all members of society under an online credit infrastructure.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The agenda of the workshop is to be as follows:
- briefing on overall development of the security architecture in the PRC and the usage of new data driven instruments with focus on legal and political backgrounds: Sharon Hom, HRiC
- briefing on the technological developments and things to come (AI, mass surveillance, "Social Credit System"): Greg Walton, Oxford Internet Institute
- briefing on impacts on vulnerable groups - Uyghurs: Peter Irwin, WUC
- briefing on impacts on vulnerable groups - Tibetans: Kate Saunders, International Campaign for Tibet
- way forward: Sharon Hom, HRiC
Followed by discussion, questions and answers.

Expected Outcomes: The session is to create awareness of the impacts of developments in China with regard to digitization, artificial intelligence, data processing and the internet, vis a vis human rights and vulnerable groups. The session should provide stakeholders with avenues to counter negative trends, which could provide for a human rights based data governance in the PRC, and beyond, on the global stage.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session should be facilitated through visual presentations. A moderator is to facilitate the session,and the question and answer part. Further facilitation is being explored.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: The session should be streamed on social media, i.e. Facebook. We would love to make use of the Online Participation Platform.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #131 Quantifying Peace and Conflict in Cyberspace

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Internet Resources
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Izabela Albrycht, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Praveen Abhayaratne, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Marilia Maciel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Liga Rozentale, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Trust Mamombe, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How can data on cyber peace help inform policymaking?

What publicly available data sources exist to measure the levels of peace in cyberspace?

What are the indicators and elements needed for contributing to peace in cyberspace?

What role can civil society, SMEs and the tech industry have in creating more peace in cyberspace?

Relevance to Theme: Safety and security in cyberspace are prerequisites to economic growth and a healthy digital ecosystem for all users, governments, businesses, civil society and academics alike. Under this theme, strategies for mitigating the risks and strengthening security will be addressed through the lens of data-backed approaches to quantifying the impacts to conflict in cyberspace. An accurate diagnosis is the

basis for an effective policy response – and yet, to date, limited progress has been made on accurately measuring the impact of cyber conflict and corresponding potential for cyber peace on society.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session will help create more accuracy in diagnosing the state of conflict in cyberspace by gathering data on the indicators that feed into peace in cyberspace. This diagnosis will ultimately help feed into the development of rules, norms and principles to help shape the future of cyberspace.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: This session will merge the "tutorial" and "roundtable" formats in order to adapt to a topic of a policy pitch. The session will begin with the tutorial in which the Institute for Economics and Peace will do a deep dive on how their organization creates the Global Peace Index, their findings for 2018, and how the findings help inform policymakers around the world. Next, the session will move into a moderated roundtable discussion once participants have the baseline understanding of data and economic analysis for peace.

Description: Instability in cyberspace is rising with the increasing number of countries and non-state actors weaponizing technology. Today, the threats posed by cyber-attacks have the potential to disrupt everything from critical infrastructure, to elections, to the societal structures of our everyday lives. Despite the fact that cybersecurity touches news headlines and diplomatic agendas around the world, there has been limited progress on understanding the impact of conflict in cyberspace on the functioning of society. Moreover, even less is understood regarding the relationship and interdependencies between business, peace, prosperity, culture, economy and politics in cybersecurity.

Efforts to measure peace, such as the index compiled annually by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), allows us to assess the social, political, and economic factors that create peace. Over the past several years, progress has been made in measuring the various indicators associated with violence, conventional weapons proliferation, crime and armed conflict, which has helped governments make more informed decisions regarding public policies.

An accurate diagnosis is the basis for an effective policy response – and yet, to date, limited progress has been made on accurately measuring the impact of cyber conflict on society. For example, Northern and Western Europe often appear at the top of the lists in rankings of peaceful countries, how would those rankings differ if measured only on their levels of cyber peace?

Panelists will discuss efforts such as the Diplo Foundation's Data Diplomacy project and the IEP's framework of measuring Positive Peace, which describes the attitudes, structures and institutions that underpin and sustain peaceful societies. Drawing from the various data-backed approaches to public policy, this panel will discuss what is needed to create and measure Positive Peace in cyberspace. The conversation is intended to bring together experts on peace and cybersecurity to exchange views and reflect on the opportunities for quantifying peace in cyberspace in order to better inform policy decisions.

Proposed agenda

- Tutorial: Using open source data to quantify global peace (10 minutes)

o How to measure peace

o Findings from the 2018 Global Peace Index

- Roundtable discussion: How to measure peace in cyberspace (30 minutes)

o Trends in cyber conflict today

o Data indicators for cyber conflict, from cyber crime to development of cyber weapons to the prevalence of legislative and institutional frameworks on cyberecurity

o What role can civil society, SMEs and the tech industry have in creating more peace in cyberspace?
- Open Mic Session (10 minutes)
- Conclusion: What is the path forward towards creating an index for measuring peace and conflict in cyberspace? (10 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: This workshop is designed to provide input into the existing data sources and identify remaining gaps that contribute to the lack of understanding around the quantifiable impact of threats in cyberspace. The panelists will discuss the benefit of a global cyber peace index and how its findings may or may not differ from mappings of global peace against traditional forms of conflict.

Discussion Facilitation:

An open mic session follows the main session to enable the audience and remote participants to join the conversation and present their experiences, opinions, suggestions, etc., on how to move the debate forward. Audience discussants will either queue at their stakeholder-assigned mics, or the panel rapporteurs will bring the mics to discussants, and rotate, with online participants having their own equal queue.

Online Participation:

We will have two online moderators to assist with the online conversation. To broaden participation, social media (Twitter and Facebook) will also be employed by the on-line moderators who will be in charge of browsing social media using a designated hashtag.

Proposed Additional Tools: We would also like to offer an additional accessible platform in order to get more involvement from remote participants, especially those who might have a disability. Microsoft Teams, for example could be offered as a place for additional discussion before and after the panel through setting up a dedicated Teams channel for the panel. Using Microsoft Teams during the panel would enable us to turn on accessible features such as screen readers, translator and captions.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #135 Attacks against to Public Core. Can the Internet survive?

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
International Norms
Domain Name System

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Olaf Kolkman, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Andrei Kolesnikov, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Marina Kaljurand, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Anriette Esterhuysen, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Ram Mohan, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the new threats for the basic technical functioning of the core of the Internet (Servers, DNS, IP Adresses, Protocols, Codes, Cables, Satellites)?
2. How the international Community should react to a new generation of attacks against the public core of the Internet?
3. What are the special responsibilities of governments, private sector, technical community and civil society (cyberhygiene)?

Relevance to Theme: The theme is of growing relevance against the background of new forms of attacks against the root and name server system (DNSHijacking/DNSpionage/Netnow/IRA). There are also new threats for the functioning of the core of the Internet by unintended side effects of national legislation (data localisation, cybersovereignty, national segments etc.) and new technological innovations (DOH, DOA, Blockchain)

Relevance to Internet Governance: The management of critical Intenet resources as root and name server, the DNS and IP Adress System etc. are a key aspect of Internet Governance.

Format:
          Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Proposal

Attacks against the Public Core: Can the Internet survive?

The stability of the Internet is based on the functioning of the key elements of the Internet architecture – the root- and name-server system, the Domain Name System (DNS), the IP-Address system, Internet protocols, codes, cables and satellites. Those technical elements constitute the public core of the Internet and enable the communication among the millions of connected networks and billions of connected computers with all the applications and services which run over the DNS.

The root server system, DNS, IP addresses, Internet protocols and other elements of the technical core of the Internet are managed in a neutral way by the global Internet community itself, coordinated by ICANN, RIRs, RSSAC, IETF, W3C and other non-governmental entities.

Criminal attacks against the DNS are not new, however, in recent years, attacks became more sophisticated and aggressive, as the DNS Hijacking case (DNSpionage) against Netnod in January 2019 has demonstrated.

Another new threat for the public core of the Internet emerges from a more politically motivated process. More and more governments introduce security measures to protect their so-called "national Internet segment" to strengthen their „cybersovereignty". Such legislation can have unintended side effects which have the potential to undermine the neutral functionality of the global server system when local operators are pushed into a situation that their global commitments – as the principles of neutrality and impartiality for root server operators – conflict with national legislation.

There can be also unintended side effects for the functioning of the public core of the Internet by the development of new innovative technologies as DOH, DOA, Blockchain and others.

Furthermore, we have seen a new type of offensive cyberattacks in intergovernmental conflicts. The New York Times reported in January 2019 about an attack against servers of the Russian troll factory, the Internet Research Agency, in St. Petersburg to block a potential interference into the US Congressional elections in November 2018.

Such new threats for the global functioning of the technical core of the Internet have the potential to undermine the stability in cyberspace with far reaching political and economic consequences. To reduce such a threat the Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace (GCSC) has proposed the adoption of an international norm to protect the public core of the Internet. The proposed norm reads as follows: "Without prejudice to their rights and obligations, state and non-state actors should not conduct or knowingly allow activity that intentionally and substantially damages the general availability or integrity of the public core of the Internet, and therefore the stability of cyberspace."

The language of this proposed norm, although still under discussion, has been meanwhile included in various political documents as into resolutions of the European Parliament, into the EU Cybersecurity Directive and into the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, initiated by the French government in November 2018.

During the recent ICANN64 meeting in Kobe (March 2019), the GCSC had a series of consultations with ICANN constituencies, including the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) and the Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC) about the implementation of the norm by proposing an enhanced cyberhygiene in the DNS, and in particular by server operators and service providers.

The proposed IGF workshop will look deeper into the issue by specifying the threats and potential sagefuards against this new generation of attacks. The workshop will also discuss how the implementation of „good practice" and an enhanced cyberhygiene can contribute to the protection of the public core of the Internet to stabilize cyberspace and what roles and responsibilities emerge from those new threats for governments, the private sector, civil society and the technical community.

Conveners:
DENIC, Afilias, Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace,

Session Organizers:
Wolfgang Kleinwächter, GCSC, Jörg Schweiger, DENIC, Philipp Grabensee, Afilias

Speakers:
Olof Kolkman, ISOC
Ram Mohan, Afilias
Marina Kaljurand, Global Commisison on Stability in Cyberspace, MP, Estonia
Anriette Esterhuysen, APC, South Africa
Andrej Kolesnikow, SSAC/ICANN

Additional Resource Persons:
Abdul-Hakeem Ajijola, CSS, Nigeria
Marjette Schaake, Member of the European Parliament, The Netherlands
Virgillio Almeida, former ICT Minister, Brazil
Chris Painter, former Cybersecurity Coordinator, US Department of State
Frederick Douzet, Sorbonne University Paris, France

Moderator:
Wolfgang Kleinwächter, GCSC (Offline) / Alexander Klimburg, The Hague Center for Straegic Studies (Online)

Rapporteur:
Peter Koch, DENIC, ISOC Germany

Expected Outcomes: Further specification of the Norm to Protect the Public Core of the Internet, as proposed by the GCSC, and to develop it into a proposal for the forthcoming UN negotiations under the

GGE/OEWG.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be very brief statement by the speakers to allow an interactive discussion among the speakers and and early engagement of the broader public, offline and online.

Online Participation:

We will publish a background paper in mid-November to enable participants to prepare for the workshop

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #136 Can we make blockchain foster privacy?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Digital identity
Digital sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 7: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 8: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 9: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Anja Grafenauer, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Alpha 汪东艳, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Alexander Chuburkov, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

How can we make sure that the use of blockchain technology is not a threat to privacy but fosters privacy?
Can the use of blockchains be compliant with strict privacy regulation like the European GDPR?
How can we define best practices for privacy protecting blockchains?

Relevance to Theme: The massive collection and exploitation of personal data poses challenges around privacy, freedom of expression and the exercise of many other human rights. Most data protection regulations approach this problem by regulating central and powerful controllers. However central control of huge data collections are difficult to control and to abuse.
Blockchain technology uses a different approach. Decentralization of power reduces the power of single actors dramatically. Privacy enhancing technologies like zero knowledge proofs, encryption and hashing can reduce the risk of data-abuse without the need to trust single actors. However, immutability and public acces to blockchains pose important but not insurmountable

Relevance to Internet Governance: Standard organizations like ITU (FG DLT), ISO (TC 307), JPEG (Media Blockchain) and DIN (SPEC 4997) are all working to develop best-practices and standards for blockchain applications. In these discussions, privacy is a central issue. Data protection laws like the European Union's GDPR are not always technology neutral. Do we need to adapt them in order to avoid them blocking better privacy protection through peer-to-peer technology like blockchain?

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will start with a brief introduction of blockchain, privacy and their difficult relationship to one another. The distributed and privacy-enhancing character of blockchain as well as the risk imposed by immutability and lack of control. It will then give an overview of current issues with privacy regulation like the European Union's GDPR like the definition of personal data, the right to be forgotten and the obligations of controllers and processor. Finally, the current state of standards being developed by ITU, ISO, JPEG and DIN will be discussed. Germany's data protection officer Ulrich Kelber, participants in standards committees, stakeholders from the industries, academics, consultants, technical experts and lawyers have been invited.

Expected Outcomes: Participants shall understand the double role of blockchain as a threat to privacy and a tool to foster privacy. They will learn about the current state of the discussion concerning data protection regulation and standards development. Participants will discuss applications and priorities and will deliver important input to standard bodies and regulators.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the introduction to the topic, there will be an intensive discussion among participants as well as members of the audience.

Online Participation:

This will be done through the remote moderator. Remote participants are invited to ask questions or voice opinions.

Proposed Additional Tools: Prior to the event a website will be available and questions, ideas and comments will already have been collected.

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
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #137 Kids online: what we know and can do to keep them safe.

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s): Child Online Safety
Hate Speech
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: AMANDA THIRD, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Alexandre Barbosa, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: María Alejandra Erramuspe, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Wenying Su , Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What do we know?
• According to the available evidence, what are the current trends in the activities that children perform online? What risks do they experience online?
• Specifically, to what extent are children exposed to harassment and hate speech online? What are the singularities of these issues considering gender?
• What do children have to say about their own safety online?

What needs to be done?
• How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence, exploitation and sexual abuse in the online environment?
• How can children´s resilience be increased by means of capacity building, media literacy, support and guidance in the digital environment?
• What legal, regulatory and technical instruments need to be put in place to meet the needs of the children and harness digital opportunities for them?
• How can children's rights be embedded in the activities and policies of international Internet governance institutions? How can the gender perspective be integrated within the children´s rights perspective for such matters?

How can it be done?
• What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity capacity building approaches?
• What multi-stakeholder collaboration arrangements have been put in place in the regions represented in the panel, and with what outcomes?
• Can these initiatives be replicated in other regions? What would be the viability and main challenges of doing so?

Relevance to Theme: In a context of increasing access to the Internet by children, where one every three Internet users is a child (UNICEF, 2017), the relevance of knowing how they use it and how they handle the risks and opportunities associated with that use is indisputable. The available data suggests a significant diffusion of both home and mobile Internet access by children, particularly since 2012 (Global Kids Online, 2016; UNICEF, 2017). In other words, over the latest years, more children have gone online worldwide, with a shift from a predominantly middle-class access to access by poorer children (yet with great variation between countries). This means that both the risks and opportunities associated with digital inclusion have diversified, as have the knowledge, skills and behaviour patterns of the new users.

In this context, the phenomenon of massive child online presence is relatively new and, therefore, the reliable knowledge about it still scarce, particularly in the Global South. In order to formulate comprehensive policies and to implement effective protection and promotion measures targeting online children, it is germane to approach the topic from an evidence-based perspective and to avoid both unnecessarily magnifying risks and underestimating potential benefits of the digital inclusion. In this context, the reference to evidence

does not merely involve considering the traditional available data sources, usually statistical data. As it has been frequently pointed out (among others, by Faro Digital NGO and UNICEF), the approaches to child online safety have almost exclusively portrayed an adult perspective. Failing to consider children´s own stake on the issue entails not only limiting their right to expressing their voice on matters that directly involve them, but it may also lead to policy and communication design flaws. In other words, projects and communication materials often speak a language and pose issues that differ from children´s understanding of them, leading to failures in reaching the target audience and, moreover, in meeting children´s needs.

An evidence-based approach to this topic needs to encompass the complexity of the issue, considering both the supply and demand sides. The former, including Internet and platform features, laws, regulations and policy measures; the latter comprising children´s perspectives, actions, skills and resources, along with those of their parent´s.

A specific value of the proposed workshop, therefore, is that discussions will be grounded on recent, nationally representative and reliable data on children´s use of the Internet and on children´s own perspective, which will be brought to the table as a result of a series of workshops organized globally to hear their voice. Furthermore, the very production of the data and the experiences showcased are framed in multi-stakeholder collaboration arrangements, representing an example of good practice in terms of what needs to be done in order to promote child safer use of the Internet and how to further harness the opportunities associated with it.

Guaranteeing opportunities for digital inclusion and lifelong learning, as expressed by SDG 4, cannot be achieved without gender equity and without meeting the gender-specific challenges faced by child internet users; therefore the direct relation of the proposed panel with SDGs 4 and 5. Moreover, keeping children safe and healthy, as expressed in SDG 3, is among the most important goals for children in the SDGs, and it entails considering the threats and opportunities posed by the online environment. Finally, ending violence against children by 2030 includes ending sexual abuse, harassment and hate speech both offline and online, something that is, in turn, key to achieving peaceful and inclusive societies, as expressed by SDG 16.

Relevance to Internet Governance: With one every three Internet users being a child, a generic or age-blind approach to "users" in Internet governance regimes, policies or regulations may certainly fall short of effectively meeting children´s needs and guaranteeing their rights, since children constitute a population with very specific developmental characteristics, vulnerabilities and rights. In this sense, this proposal is relevant since it brings children´s rights to a focus within the Internet Governance agenda. Given the 30th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, in November 2019, this proposal is particularly timely to guarantee covering the topic.

Complementarily, the relevance of the proposed approach lies in the fact that by bringing together researchers, policy-makers and children´s voice to the table, it guarantees an approach characterized by a multi-stakeholder perspective, with the added value of organizing the discussion on an evidence-based approach, including children's own voice. Furthermore, both the data production and the policy measures to be discussed have taken place, from the onset, within multi-stakeholder approaches, where collaboration between government, civil society and the academia have crystallized both in joint financing and planning of the research, and the ulterior policy discussions.

By disseminating knowledge about children´s access, use, skills, opportunities and risks faced online and stimulating the discussion about challenges and actions needed for a safer digital inclusion, the proposed workshop is also relevant to Internet Governance by pointing in the direction of feasible courses of action. Discussing rules, decision-making and programmes needed to shape the evolution of the Internet towards a safer place for children and an ambient that provides better quality opportunities to them impacts the right to digital inclusion and to quality education as expressed in SDG 4 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: AGENDA

Introduction by the panel moderator (5')
Presentations from panellists (45', of which 5' for short introductions)
• Cristina Ponte (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
• Wenying Su. (Child Protection Section, UNICEF, China).
• Amanda Third (Western Sydney University, Australia)
• Alexandre Barbosa (Cetic.br, Brazil)
• Alejandra Erramuspe. (AGESIC, Uruguay).

Moderation: Guilherme Canela (UNESCO).

Comments and questions from the audience, both present and remote (45', of which 5' for final remarks)

METHODOLOGY AND FACILITATION STRATEGY

Each panellist will be previously briefed to prepare a short presentation organized on the basis of the policy questions, and bringing a regional perspective.

After the presentations, the moderator will organize a participatory discussion, raising questions linked to the policy questions and making room for questions from the audience (both present and remote), including questions from the other panellists.

Children's own voice will be present through children´s participation in the qualitative research workshops previously carried out in the frame of the facilitating children's consultations for the UNCRC General Comment on Children and the Digital Environment, in which the presenter´s organization participates.

Members of the networks dedicated to research on online children and to advocating for online children´s protection and promotion, like Global Kids Online and Latin America Kids Online will participate remotely in the panel discussions.

Expected Outcomes: - Increased visibility and awareness of children´s rights within the Internet Governance agenda.
- A thoroughly discussed and updated roadmap of the main challenges and opportunities for online children, stemming from multi-stakehorlder discussions and enriched by the audicience´s input (including both present and online participants).
-Clear identification of action paths and feasible multi-stakeholder arrangements in the regions represented.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction will be encouraged in the different lines:

a) Between panelists. Panelists will be encouraged to ask each other at least one question, in addition to answering the moderator´s and audience´s questions.
b) Between panelists and the audience. The audience will be able to ask questions right after each panelist intervention. Questions will be made in real time. Members of the audience who prefer to do so, will be able to
send the moderator written questions as well.
c) From remote participants. Questions and comments from the online participation official platform and other social media (Twitter) will be compiled by a designated team member, and read right after every round of questions from the onsite audience.

Online Participation:

A moderator will be organizing the remote participation in the online tool and will be answering questions, commenting with the participants, and he will bring some of the comments or questions to the panelists and present audience.

Proposed Additional Tools: Remote participation will also be facilitated through a hashtag in Twitter.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #138 Digital sustainable development as a policy framework for AI

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Data driven economy
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Natalia Mileszyk, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Piotr Mieczkowski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Nanna-Louise Wildfang Linde, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How to shape digital policy and regulation to ensure that impact of AI technologies is advantageous to as broad a range of citizens as possible?
How to shape digital growth policy to support not just market or business growth, but also provide broader social and economic benefits?
How to provide a balance between self-regulation of the AI industry (for example ethics standards) and regulatory measures?
How to shape digital policies in states other than early adopters of AI technologies, and what should be the role of public administrations of such states in supporting sustainable ecosystems of digital technologies?

Relevance to Theme: One of the most pressing questions of internet governance nowadays is how to regulate technology, especially AI. We believe that the concept of sustainability provides a high-level framework for proper management of both AI growth, and of data databases that are the necessary condition for AI development. By thinking about sustainability, we establish principles and recommendations that are society-centric: ensuring not just business growth but also broader, positive social and economic outcomes.

We have been exploring the significance of the concept of digital inclusion for shaping the growth of AI technologies through a series of policy roundtables titled "Digital Sustainability Forum" . These have been organized in Poland, since late 2018, by a coalition consisting of Digital Poland foundation, Centrum Cyfrowe foundation and Microsoft. We believe that this framework can in particular be employed by states like

Poland, that are not early adopters of AI technologies. These states face different challenges than AI leaders, for example related to changes to the job market, availability of data sources or digital inclusion of societies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The digital sustainability framework can be employed bo policymakers and key stakeholders to develop frameworks for the growth of AI tech and industry (or other digital technologies) in a manner that provides balanced and advantageous technological growth. It is a framework that we have been developing by design to support a multi-stakeholder approach, based on an ecosystem model that engages multiple actors in the process of governance.

Initially, we applied the digital sustainability framework to policies related to AI, as a key technology shaping the digital sphere. The concept of digital sustainability has been developed in Poland, at the phase when national AI strategy was being developed. We believe that this concept is of particular use to states and societies that are not early adopters of AI technologies, and face the challenge of not just developing the AI sector, but mitigating potential negative effects of technological growth.

The concept is applicable also to other aspects and focus areas of Internet governance. In the next phase, we will be applying it to the issue of cybersecurity, for example.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The session will have a roundtable format. We will begin with Initial remarks by invited speakers, who will present the concept of digital sustainability and constituent elements of policies based on this concept. These presentations (lasting approximately 20 minutes) will be followed by a "tour de table" round of comments that will allow participants to respond to the concept of "digital sustainability". In order to obtain the maximum number of perspectives and contributions, we plan to limit debate during the roundtable - suggesting that any responses will be shared afterwards. We will finish the roundtable with a round of short remarks focus on specific policy recommendations. Finally, the session will end with a short summary by the rapporteur.

During introductory remarks, speakers will present the outcomes of policy roundtables organised in Poland, during which initial principles and recommendations for a digital sustainability of AI growth have been established. We will briefly address core elements of such a policy frame, including balance between self-regulation and regulation, approaches to data governance, educational and job market policies.

We expect that other participants in the roundtable will provide substantive feedback on the key policy design decisions related to the concept of sustainable digital growth. We also hope to learn, to what extent our policy framework can be employed in other states working on AI policies.

Expected Outcomes: We expect following outcomes from our session:
Feedback on modifications and improvements of the digital sustainability policy frame and its key principles, as it relates to the growth of AI (and related, emergent technologies)
Feedback on specific recommendations that should be included in the concept of digital sustainability
Feedback on the applicability of this policy frame in different states working on AI strategies
We plan to share the outcomes of the session in the form of a policy brief that will constitute an addendum to policy documents that have already been developed through the "Digital Sustainability Forum". The brief will be published online and promoted by partner organisations.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have chosen the roundtable format in order to allow as many participants as possible to take part in the discussion. The Onsite Moderator will enforce a strict time limit of 3 minutes, requesting participants to provide brief and focused statements. For the same reason, we will not provide time for dicussion - our goal is to surface the broadest possible range of views on the issues.

Online Participation:

We will make sure that statements and feedback from online participants will receive equal attention as on-site interventions. Our Online Moderator will work with the Onsite Moderator to ensure that the online voices are represented throughout the session. Additionally, we will promote the session beforehand through social media (Twitter in particular) and aim to solicit responses to main questions also through these channel. These will be shared during the session as well.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter as a seconday channel for online communication and promotion of the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

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 #141 Best practices for child protection and sexual speech online

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
CSAM
FoE online

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Malcolm Jeremy, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Catherine Gellis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jillian York, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Fauzia Idrees Abro, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Takashi Yamaguchi, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence, exploitation and sexual abuse in the online environment? How can Internet platforms of all sizes take a nuanced and better-informed approach towards content moderation and censorship, that does not over-censor legitimate sexual content such as art, fiction, sexual education material, and testimonials from survivors? How can these platforms fulfill their obligations under the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to conduct due diligence that identifies, addresses and accounts for actual and potential human rights impacts of their activities, when it comes to measures they take for the protection of children?

Relevance to Theme: The session contributes to the theme insofar as it addresses the management of risks to child safety online, while also taking a broader perspective to ensure that potential solutions do not infringe the human rights of other stakeholders, especially those who are stigmatized and marginalized, such as sex workers, adult entertainers, creators and fans of independent media, sex educators, the LGBTQ+ community, and others who have legitimate reasons for communicating sexual content online. It also concerns the need for trust and accountability of Internet platforms, who make decisions about the moderation of sexual content based on their internal policies and terms of service. In doing so they frequently make use of resources such as hash lists and URL lists that are not made publicly available, raising questions about the accountability of actions taken using these tools.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM) is almost exclusively distributed online, and a significant proportion of the sexual grooming of minors is also conducted online. Child protection laws such as FOSTA are directed specifically against Internet platforms, and in 2019 the UK government announced the introduction of a tough new regulatory regime requiring Internet platforms to assume a duty of care to keep children safe from online harms. Also in 2019 the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child released Draft Guidelines on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the

Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which contain a number of recommendations about the responsibilities of Internet platforms. As such, this session is deeply relevant to Internet governance.

Format:
        Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Internet content platforms (such as search engines, social networks, chat applications, and cloud storage services) are frequently the first port of call for regulators seeking to find easy solutions to the problem of online child sexual abuse. But although platforms have made a vital contribution towards this effort and will continue to do so, there are at least three limitations of the approach that regulators are pushing platforms to take.

First, it tends to promote a "one size fits all" approach that overlooks the differences between platforms in terms of their financial resources and technical expertise. As the the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) has testified to the UK government, "There is a myth that the tech industry is a-wash with money and the brightest and the best brains, with the ability to solve all the world's problems and whilst that may be true of some of the larger players, there is a need to recognise that much of the tech industry in the UK is made up of small start-ups that do not have access to the sorts of resources Government think they do."

Second, when platforms are pushed into over-blocking and over-censoring, this frequently results in infringements of the civil liberties of minorities such as sex workers, the LGBT community, survivors of child sexual abuse, and sex workers. For example, the U.S. law FOSTA (Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act) which was putatively aimed at making Internet platforms liable for the facilitation of sex trafficking, has in practice also resulted in the censorship of lawful speech, including sex education resources.

Third, an approach that pushes platforms into censoring any sexual content that they instinctively regard as "questionable" does not actually protect children, and could indeed harm them. Sometimes platforms choosing not to censor content is more likely to protect children from sexual abuse. For example, in response to FOSTA, threats of regulation, and public pressure, platforms have been found censoring child sexual abuse prevention materials and forums.

More broadly, United Nations Special Rapporteur David Kaye found in his 2018 report on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression that the failure of platforms to apply human rights standards in their policies related to sexual content has resulted in the removal of resources for members of sexual minorities, and depictions of nudity with historical, cultural or educational value.

Currently, many platforms do already have child protection policies as part of their content policies or community standards, however these can be vague and unpredictable in their application even by a single platform, let alone between platforms. Smaller platforms may not have well-developed policies on this topic at all. Even in mid-size platforms, trust and safety teams are typically composed of members who deal with other forms of abusive content such as spam and fraud, but which lack dedicated expertise in child protection. Often, requests to block or restrict content are received from third parties, but are not adequately reviewed internally before being actioned.

Platforms of all sizes need to be empowered to be made more effective contributors towards child sexual abuse prevention, through a more nuanced and better-informed approach towards content moderation and censorship.

Unfortunately, to date two obstacles have prevented this from becoming a reality. First, many of the largest mainstream child protection organizations that have promoted platform liability rules as a solution to child sexual abuse have a broader agenda to eliminate adult content online, and they exclude perspectives of those who don't share that agenda, such as sex-positive therapists and researchers, LGBT people, sex workers, and the consensual kink community. As a result, there has been nobody to speak up when these communities become casualties of censorship such as over-blocking.

The second factor that has prevented platforms from taking a more nuanced and better informed approach towards content moderation and censorship as it relates to child protection is the powerful sexual stigma that affects all who work in this area. Although approaches based on the prevention of child sexual abuse are effective, stigma makes it difficult for this approach to make headway against the emotionally more resonant approach of identifying and prosecuting offenders. It also makes it difficult to suggest balances and safeguards for child protection laws and policies that are necessary in a free and democratic society.

Prostasia Foundation will be convening a multi- stakeholder seminar and roundtable discussion on the roles that Internet companies can take towards the prevention of online child sexual abuse, in a way that is consistent with human rights and Internet freedom. The first phase of this convening is a full-day expert-led seminar and discussion with Internet platforms, along with representatives from marginalized stakeholder groups, to be held in San Francisco in May 2019. Following this, a self-selected working group will form to work online to synthesize the learnings of the event in a draft, non-normative best practices document.

This best practices document will become the input for a roundtable workshop that is to be held at RightsCon 2019, at which we will hold a multi-stakeholder facilitated deliberation to further distill the draft best practices document into a series of normative recommendations. Finally, the best practices paper and the policy recommendations will be presented at the 2019 Internet Governance Forum with the aim of socializing them within a broader community of stakeholders, and assessing the degree of consensus that they have achieved. In addition, we will be presenting a new report on the transparency and accountability practices of major platforms, consultants and agencies involved in online child protection.

Expected Outcomes: The objective of this project is to enable industry participants to ensure that their child protection policies and practices are scientifically sound, and that they fulfil their obligations under the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which require companies to "Conduct due diligence that identifies, addresses and accounts for actual and potential human rights impacts of their activities, including through regular risk and impact assessments, meaningful consultation with potentially affected groups and other stakeholders, and appropriate follow-up action that mitigates or prevents these impacts."

By facilitating a dialogue with experts and stakeholders who are normally excluded from the development of child protection policies by Internet platforms, we aim to make these policies more evidence-informed, and more compliant with human rights standards. In concrete terms, this will be evidenced by improved accuracy in the moderation of sexual content. Specifically, participating platforms will remove more material that is harmful to children and has no protected expressive value, and less material such as lawful, accurate information on child sexual abuse prevention. The ultimate result of this will be that more children are saved from child sexual abuse.

In addition, four tangible outputs will be produced from this workshop and its preparatory events:

1. Best practices paper: The best practices document prepared in between the first and second face-to-face convenings will record the messages shared by experts, stakeholder representatives, and Internet platforms at the first convening in San Francisco. This document will include references to source materials and will guide participants at the second convening towards the development of key policy recommendations.

2. Policy recommendations: A set of policy recommendations will be finalized at the expert-facilitated follow-up event at RightsCon. Although the intention of this document is not to standardize terms of service related to child protection across the industry, it may include a set of model terms of service for Internet platforms with respect to child protection that smaller Internet platforms can easily adapt and use.

3. Transparency and accountability report: This inaugural report on the practices of Internet platforms, software vendors, and content rating agencies will become an ongoing resource for those who are affected by the child protection practices of these bodies, and provide an aspirational standard for improvements in their accountability and transparency.

4. Advisory network: The process will also result in formation of a standing advisory network of stakeholders, with secretariat support from Prostasia Foundation, who can provide advice and feedback to

Internet platforms on their child protection policies and their human rights impacts.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be divided into three parts of approximately equal duration. During the first part, the content of the best practices paper, the policy recommendations, and the transparency and accountability report, will be outlined and questions from the onsite and remote participants will be taken. During the second part, our diverse expert panel will react and provide their perspectives and further insights, and will invite an interactive discussion from the local and remote participants. The final 30 minutes of the session will then be devoted to intensive facilitated group deliberation on the policy recommendations, to assess whether the degree of consensus that they have achieved among the session participants. During this final part of the session, the best practice recommendations developed during the preparatory meetings will be discussed point by point in a roundtable format, facilitated by the onsite and online moderators, and with note-taking by the rapporteur.

Online Participation:

Using the official online participation tool, our remote moderator will take questions and comments from remote participants. The remote moderator will be called upon in each round of questions taken from the floor, so that to the nearest extent possible, remote participants receive parity in treatment with those who are present in person. We will also use the official online participation tool to provide links to presentation files that are being displayed in the session room, so that remote participants can load these on their own computers, rather than having to view them via the webcast video.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #144 Platforms and moderation - norms or regulation?

Theme:
  Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
  Fake News
  FoE online
  Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: ,

Speaker 1: Jordan Carter, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Maureen Hilyard, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Konstantinos Komaitis, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Will forcing platform operators to take legal responsibility for illegal or harmful content uploaded by their users suppress too much speech?

2. Is it reasonable to expect platforms to identify and takedown all objectionable content before it is ever aired?

3. Is the use of social media platforms by foreign governments to provide alternative views on sensitive international issues a threatening action that needs to be controlled, or a broadening of access to information?

4. Would a failure to establish norms on this subject increase the pressure for governmental regulation of platforms, the Internet, or both?

5. What is the most appropriate policy development process: Are policies solely determined by platform operators legitimate? Appropriate? Effective?

6. Should platform operators rely on their community of users for developing user policies? Should they wait for government regulations to determine how they process content?

Relevance to Theme: The security and safety of Internet users is affected by the presence of objectionable content on mainstream Internet platforms. Digital civility can be compromised. Platforms often develop their own standards or norms for how to tackle this challenge. Should citizens or governments have more of a say?

Further, global norms could help drive security and safety for all Internet users; the absence of them could inspire states to move towards a more regulatory approach with the associated risks of fragmentation

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet platforms are a key arena of public use of the Internet and of people's participation in society. Regulatory pressures on the evolution and use of the Internet will intensify if suitable norms or regulatory approaches to platforms are not developed. As such, the outcomes of this debate will shape the evolution and use of the Internet directly.

Format:
        Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: In the round table, the identified speakers will share short perspectives on the issues under discussion.

This will take approx 20 minutes.

We will then ask all those present to form groups of 3-4, in the audience, to discuss the material presented and develop their own thinking in response.

The remainder of the session will be dedicated to short, snappy reports-back from participants on their stances on the issues.

A short wrap up by organisers at the end will summarise back the key themes heard.

Expected Outcomes: The outcomes will be
- a documented set of shared perspectives on the policy questions being discussed
- a broader understanding among all participants about the diversity of perspectives in answering the policy questions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The entire structure of the round table is interactive. By introducing topic material, and then having a short spontaneous breakout followed by report back, the audience will be encouraged to speak with people they do not know, share ideas in a low stress way, and share those perspectives back to the whole of the session.

Online Participation:

We will seek comments from those using the official tool and can read some into the record during the dialogue.

At least one speaker will be a remote participant and will contribute their views to the Round Table from the Pacific.

Proposed Additional Tools: We may make use of hashtags (to be agreed) on Twitter and other platforms in the lead up and during the round table, to elicit further input.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #147 Defining a European Third Way for AI

Theme:
      Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
      Digital sovereignty
      Human Rights
      Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Cathleen Berger, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Leonie Beining, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Peter Bihr, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

This workshop touches on a range of policy questions, including but not limited to
Users rights and responsibilities: What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity?
-- Ethical, legal and regulatory dimensions for new technologies: What is the relationship between ethical considerations and legal and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies? And which is the better approach for approaching and resolving issues related to the use of data in emerging technologies? What societal and economic benefits are enabled by the trustworthy use of data to develop new technologies, e.g. through machine learning and the development of AI? How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights? To what extent can the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?
-- Algorithms and accountability: To what extent, and how, should accountability, fairness, explainability, suitability and representativity apply to the use of data and and algorithms, and how can governance frameworks address these issues in a way that enhances increases inclusion?

Relevance to Theme: We've seen a hugely promising boom in the capability of so-called artificial intelligence (AI) technologies (esp. machine learning and neural networks), but at the same time we're seeing new issues emerge at the intersection of AI/machine decision making and the complex systems that make up society. These issues include biased training data sets, black box algorithms, limited understanding of machine decision making and unanticipated consequences, lack of accountability and transparency, and overall a lack of democratic oversight in the deployment and use of AI systems across all levels of society, but especially where vulnerable communities are involved.
The two undisputed "leaders" in AI research globally are currently Silicon Valley and China. More recently, the European discourse about AI has started to coalesce around a European approach — let's call it a European Third Way — for AI that is based on oversight, accountability and "European values". However, what this means concretely has so far been ill-defined.

We propose to gather at IGF and take a stab at trying to make sense of this narrative, and see if such a European Third Way a) exists, b) is useful and possible to define, and c) would be meaningful and helpful beyond Europe as an alternative approach to the Silicon Valley and China narratives.

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."

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: We propose to provide the key findings of a research project we will have largely concluded by then that can provide a basis for discussion, followed by a panel discussion of the session topic, namely if and under what circumstances we can define a European "Third Way" for AI as an alternative to the Silicon Valley and the Chinese approaches to AI. We will furthermore aim to agree on a rough outline of a definition.

Expected Outcomes: We aim to provide a better informed starting point for a larger debate, and to arrive at a 1-paragraph outline of a definition of what would make a European Third Way for AI that can serve as a starting point towards an ongoing dialog to inform policy makers and further governance proceedings around AI.

Discussion Facilitation:

We're seasoned event and discussion facilitators, invited knowledgeable panelists with interesting global perspectives, and will incorporate input and questions from other attendants and participants.

Online Participation:

We're aware the tools are offered, but not familiar with the tools. We'll use them as advised.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter.

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
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #148 International Cooperation on Cyber Threat Governance

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Manuel Ifland, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Adli Wahid, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Zhengxin WEI, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What is the role of international cooperation in cyber threat governance? 2. What are the barriers to the international cooperation in cyber threat governance? 3. How should we cooperate with each other to tackle cyber threats? 4. What are the opportunities and challenges in dealing with cross-border cyber threats? 5. Are there any policies and strategies in place to provide guidance for such cooperation? 6. Are there any best practices in tacking cyber threats by cooperating with international partners?

Relevance to Theme: Nowadays, with the increasing emergence of cross-border cyber threats, cooperation across the whole world is keenly called for. One cannot stand alone and be immune in such an interconnected era. Such kind of international cooperation could help each concerned player well tackle cyber threats, improve resilience, raise security awareness and then facilitate the creation of a secure, safe, stable and resilient cyber environment.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As a non-government non-profit organization and representing the civil society, CNCERT/CC proposes this workshop with a view to enabling every stakeholder concerned to take this opportunity to share each other's experience and best practices to come up with some shared principles and programmes in tackling cyber threats through international cooperation, which will help achieve the secure and resilient development and use of the Internet, especially ICTs.

Format:
        Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: This workshop mainly aims to facilitate information sharing and discussion among participants from governments, CERTs, renowned corporations, research institutions and academia worldwide to have an all-round engagement for each other to learn about and discuss experience and best practices related to international, public-private and private-private cooperation in tackling cyber threats and jointly push such international cooperation onto a higher and deeper level. This workshop will take place in a roundtable format, with the moderator introducing the invited speakers first, then each speaker delivering a short speech, and finally a fair amount of Q&A time from the floor. The questions that will be discussed during this workshop include but not limited to the role of international cooperation in cyber threat governance, barriers to such cooperation, the way to cooperate, the opportunities and challenges, related policies and strategies, and best practices.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop is expected to provide a face-to-face platform for concerned stakeholders to share and discuss each other's ideas and views, so as to find solutions and answer some major questions that are pertinent and raised in this area, help fulfill the requirements worldwide in addressing cyber threats of cross-border nature, and contribute to the creation of a secure, safe, stable and resilient cyber environment. We will also produce a summary report of this workshop and submit it to the IGF Secretariat within the required time limit.

Discussion Facilitation:

To effectively facilitate the discussion, we will first make sure that we have collected some demands from related parties through some informal discussions with our provisionally invited speakers, partners, and other concerned parties that are available in our resource pool. Second, based on the above research, we will well design some pre-set questions for the workshop to help everyone easily get engaged. Third, both the onsite and online moderators are experts in this area, who are familiar with the aim and mission of IGF, have a lot of experience in motivating the speakers and the audience, and possess the resourcefulness in

handling all kinds of situations. Fourth, we will limit the speech time for each invited speaker for no more than 4 minutes and leave a fair amount of time for Q&A. Finally, we will fully and effectively use the online tool provided by IGF and Gotomeeting software (please refer to the "other tool" option for detailed information) to get more offsite audience engaged and enrich our discussion.

Online Participation:

Although this is the first time we apply for an IGF workshop, many colleagues in our organization have attended IGF meetings previously. We are aware of this platform and we will do full research on the use of this tool from an organizer's perspective, get in touch with IGF for more information and get the right personnel from our side to make sure that we are both technically and procedurally prepared.

Proposed Additional Tools: APCERT, as the regional community for CERTs and CSIRTs located in the Asia Pacific region, provides online training for its members regularly through an online meeting tool called Gotomeeting. As an APCERT member, CNCERT/CC plans to use Gotomeeting to have APCERT members online to participate in this workshop and especially to actively engage in the Q&A session.

SDGs:

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 #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 and face in entering the digital space and being present in a meaningingful 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 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 rapproteur 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 #150 Hacking Hate Speech Online: A multi-stakeholder approach

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
Hate Speech
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Hanna Gleiß, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: David NG, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Sofia Rasgado, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Ricardo Campos, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Sabine Frank , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- How can cooperation and collaboration on national, regional and global levels help to counteract hate speech online?

- How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence, exploitation and abuse in the online environment?

- How can their resilience be increased by means of capacity building, media literacy, support and guidance in the digital environment?

- What role should internet platforms play in defining the standards for acceptable content in light of freedom of speech?

Relevance to Theme: Online hate speech is a growing problem. People often experience the internet to be a hostile space. Hateful messages are increasingly common on social media. To complement existing initiatives to regulate, monitor or report online hate speech, a more pro-active approach is needed to counteract hate speech online, building towards a secure, safe, stable and resilient internet environment.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Online hate speech can be identified as one of the growing threats to the global internet and its users. Hence, the urge to take an evidence-based approach to prevent and remediate online hate speech inevitable. Moreover, the importance of establishing a multi-stakeholder dialogue

between governmental, civil society organisations and industry is key to strengthen shared principles, norms, rules and decision-making processes to fight hate speech online.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: Hate speech is not a new phenomenon, it is as old as the formation of human societies and the organisation of people into groups. Defining the problem is the first challenge facing the speakers and participants of this session. In line with this, the session will table an academic literary review, highlighting conclusions from a range of countries and researchers on online hate to stimulate and inform the discussion.
Speakers will represent media regulators, civil society, policy makers, industry and of course youth will discuss and debate the issues and draw conclusions for the future of the internet governance agenda.

Intended agenda:
Opening by the moderator - What is at stake: Defining online hate speech (plenary - 15 min).
A multi-stakeholder approach - identifying strategies to counter hate speech (working groups lead by representatives from 1) government, 2) civil society, 3) industry and 4) youth - 30 min).
Sharing best practices to hack hate in the global internet - reporting back from 4 working groups (plenary 10 min).
Closing remarks and the way forward (plenary 5 min).

Expected Outcomes: During this session, participants will:

- Establish a common understanding on the definition of online hate speech.
- Identify strategies to counter online hate speech.
- Share examples of best practice (e.g. resources, local/global initiatives) in responding to online hate speech.

Discussion Facilitation:

In terms of format, the session will be organised as a facilitated dialogue. Led by the moderator, a diverse range of experts from different stakeholder groups - academia, government, industry, civil society and youth participation – will discuss key questions and issues. Possible questions may draw-upon:
What is online hate speech?
Which role can I/my organisation play in addressing online hate speech and changing society for the better?

In addition, each expert will facilitate a 30 minutes working group discussion in order to pro actively involve the whole audience. Each working group will identify strategies to counteract hate speech online which will be shared afterwards in plenary.

Furthermore, 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.

Complementary to this, a social media campaign on Twitter will help to give further visibility to the 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.

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.

Proposed Additional Tools: Complementary to the online remote participation, a social media campaign on Twitter will help to give further visibility to the 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 3: Good Health and Well-Being
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

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #151 Law enforcement online: Challenges for content regulators

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
FoE online
Hate Speech

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Kevin Bakhurst, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Tobias Schmid, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Marie-Teresa Weber, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How should regulatory authorities with duties to regulate content in order to secure public policy objectives and safeguard compliance with core European values, approach the particular challenges presented by the increasing production and consumption of content via the internet?
How can the rights to freedom of expression be balanced by regulators against the potential harms from some types of content?
How can models of co-regulation and participatory regulation be employed, to harness the agility and expertise of internet actors, while giving sufficient confidence to regulators/policymakers and to the public?

Relevance to Theme: The regulatory and policy issues to be discussed form an important part of the broader set of issues around security and safety for internet users, in particular the safety of consumers and protection of minors using internet services.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Governments across the world, and in particular the national Governments of this session's participants, are currently developing principles and rules aimed at online content regulation. This session will aim to inform that process, from the particular expert perspective of the experienced content regulator.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: Both Germany and the UK have seen recent developments and policy discussions around online content regulation. As the established broadcast regulators with responsibilities already extending to some areas of online content, the DLM and Ofcom have a unique expert perspective on these debates. National Regulatory Authorities across the EU and beyond have long been engaged in discussion around online regulation challenges, and the DLM and Ofcom have been active in those discussions, with Tobias Schmid, as Vice Chair of the European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERGA), currently leading work within that network.

This IGF presents a timely opportunity to continue those discussions with the benefit of broader participation from the multi-stakeholder community at the global level. The inclusion of the stakeholder's perspective, with a speaker joining us from Facebook, will enrich the discussion and provide a valuable technical and practical perspective.

The session will have a flexible agenda, since policy developments are in flux and it will be most useful to be able to respond to recent developments. But the intention is to discuss the challenges of online content regulation broadly, including the application of existing public policy goals and imperatives to new online paradigms of content creation and consumption. We anticipate drawing on thinking already done by the DLM and Ofcom, see background papers attached.

Expected Outcomes: To an extent the session is an end in itself: an opportunity to expose a wider set of stakeholders to some of the discussions between regulators that have been held privately or in more local fora over the past couple of years, and for the speakers to garner input from this community, and take it back to their respective organisations. But we anticipate also that expected outcomes could include follow-up initiatives between regulators, stakeholders and other participants, aimed at increasing mutual understanding, and furthering the achievement of public policy goals while respecting fundamental rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussants will actively invite participation from other attendees.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan to use Twitter to broadcast some key excerpts from the discussion and to invite comment.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #152 Building Societal Resilience against Misinformation

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Fake News

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Fabro Steibel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Juliane von Reppert-Bismarck, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Lee Jennifer 8., Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Worldwide there have been regulatory efforts to counter misinformation such as the 2017 Network Enforcement Act in Germany, the 2018 law against the manipulation of information in France, or the 2018 European Action Plan against disinformation. However, regulation faces at least three difficulties: 1. the danger of harming free speech and the free exchange of information online 2. the speed of technological development which makes it hard for regulation to keep up with and 3. the growing amount of misinformation distributed via encrypted messengers like WhatsApp and Telegram or fringe platforms such as Discord and Gab.ai, which are harder to regulate. Given these difficulties, it is increasingly important to complement regulation with broader efforts to empower citizens to use online information sources in a competent way and to foster societal resilience. The workshop will address the following policy questions:

Credibility indicators: How can we develop and implement more effective signaling mechanisms regarding the credibility of information online? What technological solutions do we need? What role is there for governments, technology companies, science, civil society and media?

Transparency: Which data do empowered users need from platforms to navigate modern information ecosystems? What kind of additional data sources should be available to ease the work of fact-checkers and to enable individuals to verify claims?

Digital and information literacy: What are the specific competencies citizens need to be able to identify false or misleading information online? How can these competencies be developed at scale on an individual (citizen) and organizational (civic society) level? What is the role for governments, technology companies, science, civil society and media?

Relevance to Theme: The increasing spread of misinformation has undermined trust in the internet as a foundation for the democratic, societal and economic participation of all citizens in a substantial way on a global scale. This workshop contributes to the topics of safety and resilience of internet users. Its goal is to identify key strategies to build up the capacity of citizens to distinguish between credible information and misinformation online. The workshop also takes into account the importance of a multidisciplinary perspective and stakeholder collaboration for responding to the growing threats to the global internet and its users. We see building societal resilience towards misinformation as a broad and long-term effort, which needs to engage governments, technology companies, academia and civil society, all of which are expected to present their views and contribute to the results of the workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The question of how to build up societal resilience addresses the balance between freedom of expression on the internet and regulation to shield democratic systems from the negative effects of misinformation. A specific aim of the workshop is to identify rules, norms and mechanisms with the purpose of supporting citizens in their capacity to assess the credibility of online information. Thereby complementing public policy actions such as the action plan on disinformation by the European Union or the German Network Enforcement Act). Furthermore, the different roles and responsibilities of government, civil society and the private sector for building societal resilience to misinformation will be a focus of the workshop.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: The organizers believe that strengthening societal resilience and empowering the individual to assess the credibility of information online is necessary to guide regulatory responses to misinformation. The workshop at the IGF will be following a multidisciplinary roundtable hosted by the Oxford Internet Institute and the Vodafone Germany Foundation in Berlin in March 2019. The roundtable generated several preliminary ideas for building resilience towards misinformation with a focus on the European Union. With the workshop at the IGF we would like to continue the discussion with a wider range of stakeholders and with a more international perspective.

Preliminary Workshop Agenda:

Setting the Scene: why focus on societal resilience with regard to misinformation?
Input by Lisa-Maria Neudert, Oxford Internet Institute (20 min.)

Breakout Sessions (40 min)
1. Credibility indicators
- Input by Jennifer 8. Lee, Credibility Coalition (10 min): What are current examples and technological possibilities?
- Discussion: What is needed in addition?
- Discussion: What can Governments, Civil Society, Academia and the private sector do to develop more/better credibility indicators?

2. Transparency
Input by Fabro Steibel, ITS Rio (10 min): Recent developments in platform transparency
- Discussion: What kind of context information should be available on platforms and in what way/format to be accessible for the individual user?
- Discussion: What kind of additional data sources are needed to support the work of fact checkers and to enable individuals to verify claims?

3. Digital and information literacy
Input by Juliane von Reppert-Bismarck, lie-detectors (10 min): What are basic competencies to assess the credibility of online-information?
- Discussion: How can these competencies be developed in the citizenry at scale?
- Discussion: What role is there for governments, civil society, education and the media?

Presenting the results of the breakout sessions (30 min)
Each group will have 5 minutes to present their results and 5 minutes to answer questions.

Each breakout group will be moderated by a member of the organizing team or one of the speakers. The results of the discussion should be visualized (whiteboard, sticky notes etc.). The members of the breakout sessions should choose a rapporteur amongst themselves to present the results of the discussion in the plenary.

Expected Outcomes: The purpose of the workshop is to generate ideas on societal resilience towards misinformation from great variety of stakeholders and geographical representations. These ideas can address the three policy questions addressed by the workshop but are not limited to them. We expect concrete outcomes of the workshop on two levels:
- Building blocks for a strategy to build up societal resilience towards misinformation
- Identifying and connecting Individuals and organizations who are willing to further develop recommendations and policy proposals.

We will summarize the outcomes of the workshop in a working paper and distribute a draft of the paper to the participants for comments before publishing it. Furthermore, the organizers plan to continue the dialogue on societal resilience towards misinformation with civil society organizations and other stakeholders with the aim of publishing concrete recommendations and policy proposals.

We aim to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary and to drive collaboration in this space beyond the IGF.

Discussion Facilitation:

A principal aim of the workshop is to generate an open discussion and to assemble as much input from diverse perspectives on societal resilience towards misinformation as possible. The format of the breakout sessions was chosen to facilitate parallel discussions and to enable individuals to present their views and ideas in a smaller group setting.

Online Participation:

The moderator for the workshop as well as the moderators for the three breakout sessions will feed points made or questions asked within the online participation tool into the discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 been 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 a correspond 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 7.7billion in the world, there are nearly half people do not have access to Internet. The attendant problems are sever, 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 #154 How Children's Rights help us to a safe and global Internet

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
Human Rights
Internet ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Gehad Madi, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Speaker 2: AMANDA THIRD, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Sonia Livingstone, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Nomshado Lubisi, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Why are children's rights essential in the digital environment?
What is necessary for the implementation of children's rights in the digital world?
What does a General Comment on Children's Rights in relation to the digital environment mean to State parties and Governments?
What responsibility do society, politics and business have for a good and safe growing up with media?
What importance do children themselves attach to a human rights-based, secure and global Internet?

Relevance to Theme: Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become an integral part of children's lives. The Internet offers children a wide range of opportunities, but also exposes them to a number of risks. Both, online opportunities and online risks have to be taken into account when considering

the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children's rights also need to be respected, protected and fulfilled in the digital environment, which is a key challenge to society, politics and economics in the 21st century. The child rights perspective opens the view on both the possibilities and the necessities of how children can be kept safe online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The important discourse on digital children's rights is currently still taking place in a niche and taking into account the children's rights perspective when it comes to Internet Governance is still an underrepresented approach worldwide. At the same time, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has been adopted since 30 years and must finally be applied to all areas of life - offline and online - and be reflected in government measures as well as in the actions of the private sector and civil society. Thus it is possible to develop a human rights based, safe and global internet. The importance of this step is underlined by the work of the UN Children's Rights Committee on the General Comment on Children's Rights in relation to the digital environment.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The panel wants to inform about the vision and the very new process of developing the General Comment on Children's Rights in relation to the digital environment. Stakeholders of this process are invited to report in keynotes about their institution (i.e. the UN-Committee on the Rights of the Child), their expectations and challenges. Inputs from the speakers bring light into the valuable work of children's rights in digital contexts.
This leads to the title question, how children's rights can help us to a human rights based, safe and global Internet. The panel plans to discuss, which children's rights are mainly affected, what are controversy issues to stakeholders and state parties and how are children's views, interests and experiences implemented in the development of the General Comment.

Expected Outcomes: - Understanding of the importance and chances of children's rights in the digital environment and the relevance to state parties and other stakeholders
- Learning about the collaborating process of developing a General Comment including the views of different experts from diverse geographical, cultural, political and business regions
- Learning views of children and youth including in the draft of the General Comment

Discussion Facilitation:

We will inform people from our diverse network about the date and topic and policy questions of our workshop, that they are able to participate personally or online to bring in their perspective and questions. Our network includes persons from all different stakeholder groups in different countries, governmental, technical community, private sector, civil society, youth experts.

Online Participation:

We will inform people from our diverse network about the date and topic and policy questions of our workshop, that they are able to participate online and to bring in their perspective and questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #155 Anywhere: Security of IoT Devices

Theme:

Subtheme(s):
  Capacity Building
  Cyber Attacks
  Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Denis Legezo, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Noelle Francesca de Guzman, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Abel Torres, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What is the current status of the security of IoT devices in your constituency? 2. Have you experienced any real cases? 3. What solutions are available in your entity? 4. What are the opportunities and challenges regarding the security of IoT devices? 5. Are there any policies and strategies in place to provide guidance for this area? 6. What are the roles of concerned parties and how can they cooperate with each other?

Relevance to Theme: As the emerging technologies advance, our physical world is becoming more Internet-enabled where various kinds of devices, vehicles, buildings and other items are connected to collect and exchange data. While bringing tremendous benefits to people's lives, such Internet of Things (IoT) has also led to the increasing emergence of new cyber threats and incidents, exerting huge socio-economic impact on every economy and affecting the security, safety and stability of the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: CNCERT/CC, as a non-government non-profit organization and representing the civil society, hopes that through this workshop, every stakeholder concerned can take this opportunity to share each other's experience and best practices to lay down some shared principles and find some possible solutions regarding the security of IoT devices, which will help shape the development and use of the Internet.

Format:
  Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: This workshop touches upon a hot topic in the current interconnected era with not only people connected, but also things. It mainly aims to facilitate experience sharing, solution finding and discussion among participants from international organizations, governments, CERTs, renowned equipment manufacturers, and software providers worldwide to shed some lights on the current security situation of IoT devices, government strategies, technical solutions and best industrial practices, so as to raise everyone's awareness and improve protection skills. This workshop is expected to be carried out in a Birds of a Feather format, with short speeches by each invited speaker and discussion for the rest of the session. We will set the tone of this workshop by providing some commonly concerned topics, such as the status quo, policies or guidelines, technical approaches, industrial countermeasures, challenges and ways forward, to get everyone easily engaged and also leave out a lot of free discussion time for everyone to share their experience and comments. The questions that will be discussed during this workshop include but not limited to the current status of the security of IoT device, case studies, available solutions, opportunities and challenges, policies or strategies, roles of concerned parties, and way to cooperate.

Expected Outcomes: We expect to find some possible solutions and some interesting perspectives concerning the security issue of IoT devices through this workshop by looking at this issue in a full-dimensional manner. On the one hand, this workshop will enlighten each participant with up-to-date

statistics, policy suggestions, innovative technical approaches and guidelines that may not be easily and intensively acquired through other means; on the other hand, it will also inspire the participants with perspectives and experiences which could be well adapted and incorporated into their own conditions, so as to jointly build a secure, safe, stable and resilient environment. After the workshop, a summary report will also be produced and submitted to the IGT Secretariat within the required time limit.

Discussion Facilitation:

To effectively facilitate the discussion, we will first provide some pre-set questions which are designed based on both our own experience and concerns collected from related parties. Then, we will provide a fair amount of time for discussion, both on pre-set topics and in a free manner, to ensure that the whole audience will actively engage in and provide some fresh ideas and comments apart from our invited speakers. Third, we will make sure that the whole session will be efficiently and smartly moderated by our experienced moderator/expert to get the whole event lively and focused. Fourth, we will limit the speech time for each invited speaker for no more than 4 minutes and leave a fair amount of time for discussion. Finally, we will fully and effectively use the online tool provided by IGF and Gotomeeting software (please refer to the "other tool" option for detailed information) to get more offsite audience engaged and enrich our discussion.

Online Participation:

Although this is the first time we apply for an IGF workshop, many colleagues in our organization have attended IGF meetings previously. We are aware of this platform and we will do full research on the use of this tool from an organizer's perspective, get in touch with IGF for more information and get the right personnel from our side to make sure that we are both technically and procedurally prepared.

Proposed Additional Tools: APCERT, as the regional community for CERTs and CSIRTs located in the Asia Pacific region, provides online training for its members every two months through a online meeting tool called Gotomeeting. As an APCERT member, CNCERT/CC plans to use Gotomeeting to have APCERT members online to participate in this workshop and especially to actively engage in the Q&A session.

SDGs:

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 #157 New Methods for Social Media Monitoring during Election

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Fake News
Hate Speech
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Ramali Khadeja, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Rafael Schmuziger Goldzweig, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Giovanna Maiola, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the existing methodologies to usefully monitor political campaigns ahead of elections?
How much has social media monitoring been able to assess the integrity of electoral processes?
What aspects of social media do we need to consider before designing a strategy to monitor disinformation?
What can be done to turn social media into more democratic spaces and free of manipulation from extreme groups and foreign actors?
Beyond election campaigns and hate speech monitoring, what are the other possible uses of social media monitoring to ensure the integrity of public discourse?

Relevance to Theme: Social media have transformed public discourse and political debate. Some NGOs have started monitoring social media in elections: in 2018, there has been a flurry of new social media monitoring initiatives around various elections. 'Supporting Democracy', a technical assistance project of the European Commission (DG International Development and Cooperation) has set up a working group on social media monitoring with two of its member organizations: Democracy Reporting International (Germany) and the National Democratic Institute (US) and various CSOs worldwide such as ISFED (Georgia), DRF (Pakistan), etc.
Monitoring the threats and improving the political discourse online is key in order to increase resilience of democratic institutions and safeguard voters' prerogative to exercise their political rights without being manipulated. This session will present and discuss the working group's findings. In particular, it will compare the pros and cons of various methodologies that civic groups have tested in various countries and how a joint methodology can help future attempts to identify hate speech, information operations, and others. The roundtable aims to sketch out possible plans for larger cooperation among civil society groups that wish to monitor social media in elections, and within the broader agenda of monitoring the integrity of public discourse.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Dealing with the threats associated with social media use around elections is far too complex to be done by just one stakeholder. When it comes to tackling information operations on social media platforms that aim to discredit a candidate, spread conspiracy theories and false information, and to polarise people's opinions, one should consider not only state regulation, but also through a change in the design of social media platforms. Civil society groups can play a central role in this fledgling debate, as they have been gathering evidence through diverse methodological approaches over the past few years and can claim to be the best positioned to usefully contribute to this debate. Our roundtable will discuss which directions stakeholders in social media monitoring may explore in order to turn social media into a healthier, more credible democratic space for political confrontation and debate.

Format:
      Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: With the rise of social media, electoral campaigns have been increasingly subjected to political manipulation through false information, hate speech, and coordinated campaigns against minorities. Together, Democracy Reporting International (DRI) and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) have been working on a methodology to monitor social media during electoral cycles and beyond. In so doing, they also intend to make a useful contribution to updating the capacity of international Election Observation Missions that ensure that democratic processes are credible, and that rules are respected both online and offline.
Under the Supporting Democracy initiative, they have been testing and improving their new methodologies for social media monitoring in direct cooperation with local civil society organisations such diverse countries as Georgia, Lebanon, Pakistan and Thailand.
In 2018, based on its pioneering work of monitoring social media ahead of the 2017 German general elections, DRI published a paper that charted an approach towards a social media monitoring methodology.

They also published a report on disinformation, international law, and election observation. Supporting Democracy successfully organised the EU's first global campaign on civic technologies for democracy, 'CivicTech4Democracy' in the same year, and launched a global study on 'Innovative Approaches to Citizen Participation in Restrictive Environments' which examines how civil society can bypass authoritarian restrictions to election observation through remote social media-based elections analysis. This session will mobilise IGF participants on these topics and will discuss options for international cooperation, based on 'open source' sharing of successful solutions and tools.

This session intends to spark interest and draw attention to the various ways in which social media monitoring can be designed and implemented. It aims to pave the way for broad cooperation mechanisms among civic groups across the world on shared design principles.

Based on this expertise, we propose the following outline:

a. Intro with key aspects of the methodology

b. Findings from different countries (we will define which cases are more important from the analysis we performed/will perform in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Libya, Tunisia, Nigeria, Germany, Brazil).

c. Address the existing challenges in social media monitoring during elections. How can this exercise be improved? what are the role of companies in that effort? how can Observation Missions be more attentive to the online environment?

Expected Outcomes: • Increase awareness among Civil Society Organisations and point out to best practices that will support them in their monitoring efforts.

• Spark a debate about what companies can do to improve the design of their products, changing the incentives of malicious actors to engage in information operations and hate speech in the context of elections

• Define routes that policy makers can explore when it comes to regulation: what are areas where regulation is desirable, and which fields regulation may be ineffective?

Discussion Facilitation:

Since it's a methodology, we aim at giving short inputs and results to make the discussion more concrete. We will have short sessions of discussions divided in three topic areas around election observation (monitoring paid ads, monitoring hate speech and monitoring disinformation) welcoming inputs from the participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: Show some aspects of the methodology on slides, potential findings and points for discussion. (projector, presentations)

SDGs:

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

Background Paper

Reference Document

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

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s): Commons
Design for Inclusion
local governance

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 #159 Towards a Human Rights-Centered Cybersecurity Training

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Cyber Security Best Practice
Human Rights

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: caroline sinders, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Farhan Janjua, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Adli Wahid, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Chris Kubecka, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity capacity building approaches? How can resilience and security of cyberspace be increased by means of capacity building, media literacy, support and guidance in the digital environment? How can consumer rights and consumers' capacity to protect themselves and their data be reinforced?

(please see agenda for more specific policy questions to be discussed in the session)

Relevance to Theme: In this workshop we want to put the focus on security and safety via cyber security of the people. Cybersecurity training should increase the capacity of citizens to become more secure online and therefore demand and defend their human rights safely if the state should infringe upon them. This workshop will take this aim. Furthermore, capacity building and collaboration with diverse stakeholders can ensure that users achieve certain levels of digital and legal literacy, so that if state practices infringe upon their rights and threaten individual security, there is recourse. A human rights centred approach to cybersecurity training is necessary so that vulnerable groups and minorities can benefit from access to technology and the infrastructure with which their state provides them.

We are therefore asking in this workshop:
How can we create cybersecurity trainings that aim to save these communities when principles of human-rights based cybersecurity fail? How can we properly ensure that programs that build cybersecurity capacity are actually human-rights based? Furthermore, how can these rights be operationalized in capacity-building programs for vulnerable groups through cybersecurity trainings?

We will evaluate different roles of stakeholders and cybersecurity training set-up to gather best practices on achieving a human rights-centred approach to cybersecurity training that is sustainable at all levels of society - from the state to the individual. Here we specifically also want to include stakeholders that are usually involved in building capacity for cybersecurity and resilience of a state actor, such as Computer Emergency Response Teams asking what could their role be in achieving the same for citizens? Moreover, we want to connect stakeholders that are involved in capacity building programs and those who work on human rights and/or are affected by state actions against human rights and need cybersecurity training to protect themselves.

Relevance to Internet Governance: While recommendations on how to have a human rights-based cybersecurity policy, were spelled out IGF in 2018 ("The development of cybersecurity-related laws, policies, and practices should from their inception be human rights-respecting by design."), this does not mean that states necessarily take this into consideration when crafting their cybersecurity practices. The issue of cybersecurity has been prioritized at the state level to protect national security. The focus on the state and "its" security crowds out consideration for the security of the individual citizen, not least because in some areas of the world, it has become the case that more security means infringing upon individual freedoms and liberties, by means of government hacking for example. The type of security that is currently prioritized is often not security (directly) relevant to the people --- examples that this is the case: Repressive laws, increased surveillance, and regulatory controls from governments such as China, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and France have also increased. Additionally, calls to ban security and anonymizing tools such as Tor have come from Russia, Pakistan, Belarus, and was recently also called for at the European police congress. These varied policies and practices are changing the nature of the Internet and creating challenges regarding its technical and legal fragmentation

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: "World Cafe" Format: Three tables for (rotating) group discussion, flip board at each

table, online participation provided by online document and video conferencing, moderators will wrap-up group discussions while participants can enter contributions and thoughts into the online document.

Description: "World Cafe" format: Different tables with different themes - this will encourage diverse conversations, exchange of diverse perspectives, and allows for flexible and inclusive discussion.

Brief input from journalist,"Why I needed cybersecurity training"

Intro to World Cafe on "Gathering best practices to human rights centered cybersecurity trainings"

Rotating - Three rounds for gathering best practices on human rights centred cybersecurity training at different tables. Each round is 20 minutes, before the start of the rounds, moderators will summarize the discussions and work of the previous round. Participants are free to rotate to different tables or stay at one table the whole time. The themes of the three tables are as following:

Table 1: Focus on roles of stakeholders (at this table, the goal is to understand how different stakeholders can take a human rights-centered approach to cybersecurity training. For specific input as well as policy questions to be discussed, see "Agenda and Methodology" attached as PDF)

Table 2: Focus on human rights-centered IT-security solutions that are needed in cybersecurity training (at this table, we will discuss which IT-security solutions are needed in cybersecurity trainings and can be promoted as human rights-centered, and ultimately raise capacity of vulnerable groups. For specific input as well as policy questions to be discussed, see "Agenda and Methodology" attached as PDF)

Table 3: Focus on overcoming challenges to human rights-centered cybersecurity training (at this table, a journalist from Pakistan will share anecdotal evidence for why cybersecurity trainings need to consider human rights at their core and how challenges to such cybersecurity trainings can be met. For specific input as well as policy questions to be discussed, see "Agenda and Methodology" attached as PDF)

Wrap-up discussion by moderators and summary of table discussion.

For more detailed agenda and methodolgy, please see "Agenda and Methodology" attached as PDF in Additional Documents.

Expected Outcomes: - Some best practices of achieving sustainable human rights centered cybersecurity training for vulnerable groups
- A better understanding of what human rights centered capacity building means for different stakeholders and their responsibility for implementation
- Putting the focus on security and safety via cybersecurity of the people by shifting away from solely looking at "national" security of the states, which sometimes violates security and safety of the citizens

Discussion Facilitation:

We will be present at the different tables and encourage discussion and inclusion, so that the speakers have the forum to discuss what they, as practitioners, think is crucial. We will also moderate the online discussion and make sure the online document is kept up-to-date during discussion for transparency and increased inclusion.

Online Participation:

To gather input and contributions from online participants throughout the session. Both a document to gather thoughts and be transparent about ongoing discussion, as well as video conference tools to allow for remote participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: Flipcharts, post-its, and online document to engage participants in different means so that it is not just round-table discussions.

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
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #160 Rule of Law as a key concept in the digital ecosystem

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Data privacy & protection
> Human Rights
> Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Darian Pavli, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Edward Asante, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Speaker 3: Adlin Abdul Majid, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: André Gustavo Corrêa de Andrade, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Alves Facebook, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Raquel Gatto, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Either in Data Governance policies and practices or in security/safety policies and practices is inevitable that tensions, disagreements and disputes will emerge, particularly when regulatory measures are being applied. It is in the best interest of the digital ecosystem, mainly from a human rights based approach, that these disputes be solved under an independent Rule of Law system, following therefore a due process of law, with the qualified participation of judicial operators (judges, prosecutors, lawyers, among others).

Under this context, the policy questions related to the guarantee of human rights principles, the application of security/safety measures, including sanctions, to protect, among other rights, privacy, the best interest of children, to fight hate speech, to define and attribute responsibilities, must be discussed including a key perspective (Rule of Law) and a key player (Judicial Operators).

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance main issues as well as safety and security main issues inevitably encompasses potential conflict of rights (freedom of expression and privacy, for instance) and the due process of law to identify if a conduct was or wasn't protected by international freedom of expression standards (Was a given speech a Hate Speech, for instance? How fake news should be addressed by judicial electoral authorities?).

Therefore this workshop underlines that it is essential for the digital ecosystem to debate the role of judicial operators, as players, and the Rule of Law, as a concept, as key elements of an enabling environment for data governance and safety policies that are in line with international human rights standards.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance is, by definition, a multistakeholder endeavor. However, within the different aggregated groups normally joining the discussion (government, for instance) we also have a multiplicity of other players that are relevant to the debate, but quite often aren't part of it. In the case of the big "government category", while the executive branch is quite always present, legislators and judges aren't. Since Internet Governance involves a great deal of debates about the amount of statutory regulation needed for the internet ecosystem, legislators and judicial operators can't be kept outside of the discussion, on the contrary, they should be in the very heart of it. This session, focusing in the role of judicial operators to data governance and safety policies, seeks to bring their perspective to the Internet Governance arena.

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The proposed debate will involve key judicial operators from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and other stakeholders involved with the internet governance and Rule of Law discussion to address why and how "Rule of Law" must be a key concept when critical policies related to data governance and safety/security issues are being designed and applied.

Key points to be addressed are:
1. Good and bad jurisprudence dealing with the key issues of this session;
2. How the judicial systems are being involved and/or neglected in the Internet Governance discussions;
3. How international human rights principles are being already used or should be used by judicial systems worldwide to address questions such as hate speech, fake news, child protection, data privacy.

Agenda outline:

Introductory Remarks: UNESCO Judges Initiative as best practice to involve judicial operators in the internet governance debate – Mr. Moez Chackchouk, UNESCO Assistant Director General for Communicaction and Information (10 minutes)

World Roundtrip, multi-regional perspectives: (40 minutes)

Judicial operators from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America will present the achievements and challenges in their respective judicial systems.

Judge Darian Pavli, European Court of Human Rights

Justice Edward Asante, president ECOWAS, Community Court of Justice

High Court Judge André Gustavo Corrêa de Andrade, Rio de Janeiro Appeals Court

Dr. Adlin Abdul Majid, Malaysian Lawyer, expert in internet issues

Critical approaches (10 minutes)

Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector will offer their views on the key elements presented by the invited Judicial Operators

Flavia Alves, Head of International Institutions & Relations, Facebook
Raquel Gatto, senior policy adviser, ISOC

Open Debate with the Audience (30 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: 1. Enhancing the participation of judicial operators in internet governance debates;
2. Fostering south-south and north-south cooperation among existing networks of judicial operators on internet governance issues.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is conceived as a talk-show, with a strong role being played by the moderators in involving the invited speakers and audience in contributing to the achievement of the key expected outcomes of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #165 Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity

Theme:
   Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
   Cyber Attacks
   International Norms
   Cyber Crime

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: PAVAN DUGGAL, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Alfredo RONCHI, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: CHRISTOPH STUECKELBERGER, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The policy questions for the Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity are as follows:-

1. What should be the approaches that the global stakeholders need to adopt in the context of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity?

2. What are the current challenges which require urgent attention of national governments and regulators in cyberspace?

3. How can the issue of cyber security breaches be appropriately addressed by various state and non-state actors ,given the challenges of attribution and jurisdiction in cyberspace

4. How can the international cooperation be enhanced in the context of cyberspace and in the context of cyber security and Cyberlaw?

Relevance to Theme: The Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity is a unique concept that is devised, hosted and implemented by Pavan Duggal Associates, Advocates led by Dr. Pavan Duggal, Advocate, Supreme Court of India, an internationally renowned expert and authority on Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity and one of the top four cyber lawyers in the world.

The Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity is based on an interactive format wherein the cutting-edge developments concerning Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity as also emerging technologies on Cyberspace are appropriately discussed and debated with the regional and national governments, officials, corporates, academia and other respective stakeholders.

The said Round Table could examine the cutting-edge issues concerning Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity and give details about the cutting-edge challenges that the cyber ecosystem is facing and thereafter further discuss as to how these challenges are being addressed by different countries with varioua respective national stakeholders and thought leaders and heads of appropriate governmental departments. It may take into consideration the particular requirements and consideration of the IGF and also how national strategies could be appropriately informed by intelligent decision making, taking into account the relevant parameters concerning Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity being discussed at the Round Table.

The deliberations of Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity could further be fed into the consultations and deliberations of International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity which is an annual event on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The relevance of Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity to Internet Governance is very topical. For Internet to be governed, it is imperative that Internet must be robust, secure, resilient and reliable. For that, various issues pertaining to cyber security need to be appropriately addressed. This Round Table will seek to address important issues concerning cyber security that need to be addressed in order to make Internet Governance more pertinent and relevant.

Further from the perspective of norms of behavior in cyberspace, it is imperative that appropriate Cyberlaw frameworks and jurisprudence must be effectively evolved. In that regard, it must be essential that Internet Governance would be likely benefited by the emerging discussion on Cyberlaw jurisprudence which could have a direct effect upon Internet Governance.

Since cybercrime is growing at a very rapid pace, it is very essential and imperative that there must be now more cogent and better ways of tackling cybercrimes given the advent of Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things and Blockchains and also the darknet. This Round Table will seek to identify some key strategies that need to be adopted by state and non-state actors in this regard as they go forward.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity is based on unique interactive format wherein the cutting-edge developments concerning Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity as also emerging technologies on Cyberspace are appropriately discussed and debated with the regional and national governments, officials, corporates, academia and other respective stakeholders.

The said Round Table could examine the cutting-edge issues concerning Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity. The Round Table would inform the discussions at the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity, 2019 to give details about the Outcome Document and further give details about the cutting-edge challenges that countries across the world are facing.

Expected Outcomes: The deliberations of Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity could further be fed into the consultations and deliberations of International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity, 2020 which will take place in New Delhi in November, 2020.

Discussion Facilitation:

It will be an interactive Round Table discussion format where there will be no presentations. However, the Moderator will call upon individual stakeholders to contribute in an interactive manner.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

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

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 #167 Artificial Intelligence, Law, Ethics & Emerging Challenges

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Human Rights
Internet ethics

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: PAVAN DUGGAL, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: CHRISTOPH STUECKELBERGER, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: SALMA ABASSI, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Artificial Intelligence is growing at a very rapid pace. However, how does it need to be regulated at international level?

2. Is there a need for providing legal recognition to Artificial Intelligence?

3. Can the ethical dimensions of the acts done by Artificial Intelligence be appropriately addressed by ethical and legal frameworks?

4. How can cybercrime connected through Artificial Intelligence thus be regulated?

5. How can the issue of misuse and breach of cyber security by Artificial Intelligence be appropriately addressed?

These and other important policy questions are likely to be raised by the present Workshop. The Workshop will also look at how the advent of Artificial Intelligence law and legal frameworks are having an impact upon the way how Artificial Intelligence jurisprudence is evolving.

Relevance to Theme: Artificial Intelligence has gained lot of centre-stage attention. Lot of cutting-edge developments are taking place in Artificial Intelligence. These developments have compelled the need for giving appropriate attention to the legal and policy challenges raised by Artificial Intelligence. Further, the ethical ramifications of Artificial Intelligence is increasingly getting more and more significant. It is imperative to ensure ethical behaviour standards for Artificial Intelligence.

This Workshop will examine the legal emerging challenges that Artificial Intelligence has thrown up and would also examine how different approaches at global level are trying to address the other legal challenges. Further, the ethical ramifications of Artificial Intelligence need to be appropriately addressed given the documented instances where Artificial Intelligence algorithms have demonstrated bias based on the big data sets that are fed therein. This workshop will also examine the ethical ramifications of Artificial Intelligence and how the same need to be addressed. It will further examine how the frameworks in this regard are evolving at global level which further would necessitate far more action.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The present Workshop on Artificial Intelligence has a direct relevance to Internet Governance. Today, for Internet to be properly governed, it must be taken into account the newly emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence. Artificial Intelligence can also provide more effective, practical and conducive ways for governing Internet in a right direction. The Workshop will try to explore some of the key areas or connection between Artificial Intelligence and Internet Governance and how Artificial Intelligence could be potentially harnessed for the purposes of better Internet Governance.

Format:
            Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Artificial Intelligence has gained lot of centre-stage attention. Lot of cutting-edge developments are taking place in Artificial Intelligence. These developments have compelled the need for giving appropriate attention to the legal and policy challenges raised by Artificial Intelligence. Further, the ethical ramifications of Artificial Intelligence is increasingly getting more and more significant. It is imperative to ensure ethical behaviour standards for Artificial Intelligence.

This Workshop will examine the legal emerging challenges that Artificial Intelligence has thrown up and would also examine how different approaches at global level are trying to address the other legal challenges. Further, the ethical ramifications of Artificial Intelligence need to be appropriately addressed given the documented instances where Artificial Intelligence algorithms have demonstrated bias based on the big data sets that are fed therein. This workshop will also examine the ethical ramifications of Artificial Intelligence and how the same need to be addressed. It will further examine how the frameworks in this regard are evolving at global level which further would necessitate far more action.

The Workshop would be organized by Artificial Intelligence Law Hub which is world's unique Hub looking at cutting-edge legal principles governing Artificial Intelligence.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will aim to suggest practical approaches on how to deal with the emerging legal and ethical issues concerning artificial intelligence today.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be in an interactive format. The workshop will encourage more participation from participants and also various stakeholders from different sectors and corners.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #168 Cyber Sovereignty & Cyber Security Law

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: PAVAN DUGGAL, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: CHRISTOPH STUECKELBERGER, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: SALMA ABASSI, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What is the concept of cyber sovereignty? What are its limits?

2. How are countries trying to expand the scope of cyber sovereignty using cyber security regulation?

3. What is the actual implementation capability of such provisions concerning cyber sovereignty?

4. Does Internet jurisdiction not pose a challenge to cyber sovereignty?

5. What can be the limits for cyber sovereignty?

6. Could the cyber sovereignty of one country potentially be violating or contravening the cyber sovereignty of another country/

7. How can the cyber sovereignty of different countries be appropriately balanced by putting in adequate limits?

8. What is the legal framework in the event if there is a breach of cyber sovereignty of one country by other countries?

9. What is the international mechanism in the event there is a dispute between different countries to the extent of applicability and expanse of cyber sovereignty of countries?

These and other policy questions are likely to be discussed in the proposed Workshop.

Relevance to Theme: Today different countries are coming up with different national legislation on cyber sovereignty. One of the key thrust areas of the said legislation is cyber sovereignty. Different countries are expanding their scope and applicability of cyber sovereignty. This workshop will look at how cyber sovereignty as a concept has evolved and how cyber security law has been evolving as an instrument for further enhancing the cyber sovereignty of different countries.

This workshop will look at the role of cyber sovereignty in enhancing the cyber security law jurisprudence.

The proposed workshop will be organized by International Commission on Cyber Security Law.

Relevance to Internet Governance:
Cyber sovereignty has a direct relevance to Internet Governance. Internet Governance today is going through very transient times. The norms of behavior in cyberspace have not been appropriately developed. On top of it, different national legislations are coming up with different national perspectives and visions of what is cyber sovereignty. Very expansive definition of cyber sovereignty is currently being given so as to expand the applicability and ambit of national laws to areas beyond the territorial boundaries of different countries.

In a scenario like this, the proposed Workshop will try to examine the interconnection between cyber sovereignty, cyber security law and the Internet Governance. The broader the countries are defining their concepts of cyber sovereignty, the higher the chances that it could have potential prejudicial impact upon the entire issue of Internet Governance. For the purposes of governing the entire Internet properly, more holistic and balanced approaches need to be adopted in the context of cyber sovereignty.

Further, Internet Governance mechanisms must provide for adequate and efficacious adjudication of disputes between countries pertaining to the extent of the cyber sovereignty. These and other important issues in cyber security law have a direct connection on Internet Governance. As such, the present Workshop will be extremely relevant from the perspectives of both state and non-state actors. The proposed workshop will deliberate as to how appropriate norms could be developed so as to provide to the world, a balanced approach on cyber sovereignty, in order to minimize potential disputes between nations and in order to provide more harmonious coexistence so that Internet Governance can be effectively implemented in a far more efficacious harmonious and constructive manner

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Today different countries are coming up with different national legislation on cyber sovereignty. One of the key thrust areas of the said legislation is cyber sovereignty. Different countries are expanding their scope and applicability of cyber sovereignty. This workshop will look at how cyber sovereignty as a concept has evolved and how cyber security law has been evolving as an instrument for further enhancing the cyber sovereignty.

This workshop will look at the role of cyber sovereignty in enhancing the cyber security law jurisprudence.

The proposed workshop will be organized by International Commission on Cyber Security Law.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will aim to come up with potential solutions and approaches that could be adopted in order to minimize potential confrontation between different nations , in the event of conflicts arising concerning cyber sovereignty of nations.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be in an interactive format. The workshop will encourage more participation from participants and also various stakeholders from different sectors and corners.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #169 Interactive Pathfinder Tool for Sustainable Data Governance

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Economic Development
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Yuya Shibuya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Christopher Raetzsch, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Luana Lund, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Data Governance exists worldwide in different variants, from top-down to bottom-up approaches. Conflicts of interest can arise in a global context that can only be resolved if there is a common framework with formulated guard rails on which all parties can agree without too much compromise. The tricky part is how to find these guard rails that serve in both directions: On the one hand, they must ensure individual sovereignty; on the other hand, they must ensure sustainability and possibly restrict individual decisions. By identifying guard rails for policy recommendations, we will address the fundamental questions of bias and sustainability of these recommendations like: How can policy development in Data Governance be supported by technical tools? How can we identify and define differences and similarities in Data Governance across regions? In what ways can improved Data Governance influence the use and development of the Internet? With an interactive augmented reality knowledge tool developed by the Weizenbaum Institute for the Networked Society, we want to help to formulate policy recommendations for sustainable Data Governance for a specific scenario but with an universal validity in mind.

Relevance to Theme: In a data driven entrepreneurial model, there are complex ethical, legal, economic, and technical dimensions to regard in order to formulate a policy or regulatory recommendation. Our workshops will help to identify and discuss dependencies between these dimensions and find criteria for exclusion or inclusion of specific technologies for a given scenario.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To tackle a problem such as Data Governance, you first have to grasp an abstract topic in a multi-facetted debate. Our interactive pathfinder tool for sustainable Data Governance is an augmented reality »knowledge tool« (Ullrich & Messerschmidt 2019) that helps identifying guard rails and constraints in various scenarios. These scenarios will be discussed by a diverse, multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary group of workshop participants. By using our interactive knowledge tool, the participants will shape policy recommendations transparent to remote participants who then can use smart polling

systems to rate these recommendations. With that kind of feedback, the workshop participants can not only identify discourse hot spots but also address their hidden assumptions that were shaped by culture.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The Weizenbaum Institute developed a knowledge tool that allows us to explain abstract concepts like sustainable Data Governance in an interactive hands-on-workshop with the participants of the IGF both during the session and afterwards at our booth at the IGF village.
We are planning a 90 minutes session. The possible workshop schedule:
30 minutes: Introduction of the topic, the knowledge tool and the different data governance scenarios
30 minutes: Interactive modelling of future Data Governance scenarios with the participants
30 minutes: Reflective wrap-up phase with critical approach to feasibility and possible confluence of multicultural stakeholder views

Expected Outcomes: The interactive pathfinder for sustainable Data Governance will produce commonly shared guard rails for policy recommendations that in turn help to formulate concrete call for actions or policy recommendations in a specific case. The interactive augmented reality tool also visualises »trails of thought« (MEMEX, V. Bush 1946) that can be commented by remote participants and fellow colleagues. At the end of the workshop session, all recorded discourse interactions will be transferred to a website that can be explored by the interested public later on.
The workshop will also be a kickoff for cooperations between various international scientific, political and civil society organisations regarding sustainable Data Governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

Our augmented reality installation invites all participants to adjust possible constraints on Data Governance regarding sustainability in a low-threshold and inclusive way.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: See above for furhter explanation. We will bring our interactive pathfinder knowledge 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 #170 Children's Privacy and data protection in digital contexts

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Child Online Safety
Human Rights
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Steffen Eisentraut, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Sonia Livingstone, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Phakamile Phakamile, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the views and positions of different stakeholders on children's rights to privacy and data protection?
Who is responsible for the protection of data of children and how to fill the gaps of implementation?
How to responsibly balance between protection and participation rights of children?

Relevance to Theme: Personal rights such as the right to privacy and honour are not new. However, they become particularly relevant in the context of digital media use and digitisation. In view of the rapid and diverse distribution channels, personal data such as images or personal data in various forms like location or interests can quickly get out of control of one's own sphere of action and cause lasting damage. Especially when it comes to children and young people being online and becoming consumers of products and services, a particularly high responsibility to protect their privacy at various institutional levels is justified. These stakeholders must develop appropriate strategies that correspond and work together. Individuals, families, educational institutions and the state, and especially providers and developers of technologies, algorithms, games and online services, have to put personal rights before particular interests. These stakeholders are well aware of the many risks of media use and their responsibility towards children. However, their practice and actions often contradict this. There is a need for understanding and action here.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Child safety online is an essential issue worldwide. States have a special role of responsibility when it comes to the personal rights of their citizens, especially their children. They regulate how effectively data protection and privacy are respected and realised in their countries, how valuable and dignified the personality of each individual is respected on a legal level, social level as well as on the individual level. As contracting states to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, their actions and designs must correspond to the right of children to privacy and honour in accordance with Art. 16 of the Convention, also in the digital sphere.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: The session will start with a brief moderated discussion of five different experts that will introduce their specific point of view. The participants are then invited to form five teams and each team is joined by one of the experts. The break out group discussion will be divided into five rounds of 10 minutes each. After every 10 minutes the experts leave their team and join a different team. That way each participant has the chance to intensely discuss with all the experts.
For the discussion rounds we will provide questions and hypotheses to start and guide the discussion. Furthermore we will provide templates to structurally document the main aspects and outcomes of each discussion round. After each round the templates will be collected, clustered and displayed on a wall by the organizers. After the 5 break-out sessions the participants are invited to review the outcomes of each round at presentation wall. The session will close with a guided discussion about the learnings and outcomes.
Agenda Outline
1. Experts Input (15 min)
2. Break-Out Session (50 min)
3. Presentation Wall (15 min)
4. Reflection and Discussion (10 min)
Expert topics
1. Governmental regulation: Possibilities and instruments of monitoring violations of children's privacy online

2. Digital Parenting. Privacy online and data protection in the context of the family
3. Education and media literacy: How to empower children and young people to become self-determined media users who respect human rights and privacy online
4. Technical Community – How engineers of Apps, games, platforms and devices can contribute responsibly to protect children's data and privacy
5. Civil Society/NGO – A child rights perspective on privacy online and data protection for children and young people

Expected Outcomes: - Understanding of controversy perspectives on children's privacy online
- Raising awareness on risks of violation of children's privacy online
- Learning a child rights perspective on children's privacy
- Learning chances of participating children to discover their own understanding of privacy and hounor

Discussion Facilitation:

For the entire break-out group discussion there will be a host. The host will introduce the topic and agenda as well as guide through the whole session. Each break-out team will be joined by one expert as well as one team organizer. To encourage a lively but still structured discussion, each round will start with a question or hypotheses priorly prepared by us. A template will help the discussion-groups to document their main aspects and outcomes. The organizers will collected the outcome-templates and display them for the presentation. For the closing discussion we will provide a structure and one of the speakers will moderate this part.

Online Participation:

We will inform people from our diverse network about the date and topic and policy questions of our workshop, that they are able to participate personally or online to bring in their perspective and questions. Our network includes persons from all different stakeholder groups in different countries, governmental, technical community, private sector, civil society, youth experts.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter/ Instagram: One of the organizers will moderate theses channels during the session.
Realtime Board: Remote participants are invited to join our realtime board. There they can find the questions or hypotheses for each discussion round as well as the outcome template. They are invited to fill out the outcome template and display it on our real time board. During the presentation the particpants can not only review their outcomes but as well see the outcomes of the remote participants at our realtime board.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #171 Data flows and global trade: Issues of inclusive development

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data Fairness
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 6: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 7: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 8: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sven Hilbig, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Deborah James, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Renata Avila, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Dieter Janecek, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Legborsi Nwiabu, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What kind of global trade regimes around data flows and management best serve the requirements of inclusive development?
2. What are the economic value and development imperatives involved in this regard, apart from those of privacy and data protection?
3. Is the choice only between absolute free flow of data or full localization, or does there exist an in-between solution that is best for developing countries?
4. Do different categories of data require different data flow and localization regimes?

Relevance to Theme: The Internet and the digital economy built over it is in many ways born global. It is therefore essential to examine data governance from a global perspective, of free data flows and national data management in a global economy. Trade agreements have become the first key arena where these questions have become center-stage.
The workshop also relates to the theme of digital inclusion, because inclusion at the international or geo-economic/political level is crucial for people in the global digital society.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data is a central element of what constitutes, and is expressed by people as, the Internet today, and the set of social, economic, political and cultural relationships built around it. Data governance in its global form, with specific relevance to inclusion of all people and nations, therefore is a key subject matter of Internet Governance today.

Format:
        Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: "Data flows and global trade regimes: Issues of inclusive development"
At the centre of global digital trade regimes is the issue of cross-border data flows, as again asserted recently by the protagonists of the WTO pluri-lateral on e-commerce.

One one hand it is claimed that free data flows globally are a must for development of global digital services, including AI, which will bring a fundamental positive transformation in all sectors of the economy and the society. Such a digital revolution, the claim goes, will raise all boats and therefore all must cooperate towards free and easy global flows of data.

On the other hand, those who resist unregulated free global flow of data make the point that it is only resulting in near absolute concentration of data and digital power with a few digital corporations, in the US, and now some from China. They consider such free data flows as an unfair and uncompensated extraction of the important local and national resource of data by these few global corporations. It could mean poor or no digital or data industry in other parts of the world, making the world even more uneven in terms of economic development. Free global flows of data may also mean that data escapes due regulation, which is

anchored at national levels. This is very problematic from the public interest point of view as data is increasingly underpinning almost all key economic and social activities.

This workshop will discuss what free data flows, or alternatively, data flow regulation regimes, are meant to achieve, and how these work. The discussion will be placed in the context of the very hot and vibrant global digital trade policy discussions. Do different kinds of data require different cross-border flow regimes? How can the legal and regulatory remit of any country be ensured to apply to data of its citizens, artefacts and natural resources, when it flows across the border? Such legal and regulatory issues may concern not just privacy and security but also important issues of economic rights and development. The various current debates on these issues will be presented, and critically analysed from the viewpoint of inclusive and equitable development, across social groups and across nations and regions.

The key question would be, what kind of global data flow and/or localisation regimes suit best an inclusive development agenda, taking from traditional economic and social development values, concepts and practices.

The format will be that of a Roundtable, with the listed speakers as subject matter experts. The moderator will direct the speakers to introduce the topic through their expertise, after which she will open the discussion up for everyone at the table. Subject matter experts will pitch in when necessary.

Experts will speak for 5 minutes each on:
1) Data as an economic resource and values/imperatives apart from privacy and data protection
2) The relationship between global trade in data and inclusive development
3) Global trade models that would be beneficial for developing countries
4) The specific data flow/localization regimes and their appropriateness for different kinds of data

The inclusion of experts along with the openness of the discussion will allow this polarized debate to find commonality grounded in developing country experience.

Expected Outcomes: We expect the workshop to have the following outcomes.
1. The participants are exposed to the state of the art vis a vis global level data governance issues as they are being taken up in global trade rules discussions and negotiations.
2. We are able to move to more viable and practical positions, especially from a developing country view point, from the currently highly polarized debate on global data flows.
3. The IGF community is able to contribute to sophisticated, cutting edge debate on global digital trade.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to have very short comments from the speaker and then open it to all participants to comment and ask questions. The moderator will ensure that the dialogue in open and participative in order to move towards the proposed outcomes. Walk-in participants will be encouraged to contribute.

Online Participation:

We will give options for remote participation to those interested, and advertise it.

SDGs:

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

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

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 rational 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. Panellist's 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 #175 Beyond Ethics Councils: How to really do AI governance

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Bernard Shen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Levesque Maroussia, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can AI systems best be governed?
What are the promises and perils of ethical councils and frameworks for AI governance?
What possible frameworks could guide AI governance, like those based on Fairness, Accountability and

Transparency (FAT) or human rights approaches?
What role should ethics, technical audits, impact assessments or regulatory-based approaches play?

Relevance to Theme: Questions of data governance are tied to the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), in particular, Machine Learning (ML), systems. These systems are set up to look for patterns in large datasets and optimize towards certain goals. Recent research has indicated that such pattern-recognition and optimization efforts can have detrimental effects on human rights. For example, these systems when applied in social media content moderation filters have been found to take-down legitimate content, when used by banks are unjustly denying loans to communities of colour, when used in criminal justice unnecessarily prolong jail sentences for historically disadvantaged groups, and when used by HR recruiters these systems tend to deny women job opportunities. This dynamic is further complicated by the fact that many large datasets are obtained through state surveillance and the biggest technology companies, the latter having a tenuous relationship with user consent for third-party use of data. Any discussion of data governance must include consideration of how to regulate the systems by which such data is analysed and applied, which is what this panel aims to do by focusing on AI governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: AI systems play an increasingly important role in Internet governance. Not only in terms of how data governance within web-applications takes shape, but also by the use of AI by social media companies to moderate content, by search engines to steer information queries, and dating apps to make a perfect match. AI is also increasingly used for the management of the Internet's infrastructure. Internet routing - the forwarding of Internet packets across different networks - is but one example where AI systems are used. Another is network management by network operators. Hence the use of AI systems has a direct impact on both the topology and the governance of the Internet, making the development of strong normative frameworks for its application important for Internet users and designers across the stack.

Format:
        Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: "They ignore long-term risks, gloss over difficult problems ("explainability") with rhetoric, violate elementary principles of rationality and pretend to know things that nobody really knows." Professor Metzinger, European Commission's the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence

This was the scathing critique Professor Metzinger gave about the report of European Commission's the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (HLEG) which he helped draft in April 2019.

The debate on AI governance and ethics is disproportionately influenced by industry initiatives and corporate aims [1]. Even though a variety of actors are developing ethical frameworks, concerns from civil society and academia struggle to get industry support, and even in multi-stakeholder settings, are easily diluted [2]. For instance, during deliberations at the (EU-HLEG) [3], while some non-negotiable ethical principles were originally articulated in the document, these were omitted from the final document, because of industry pressure [4].

Civil society is not always invited to partake in deliberation around ethical AI, and when it is, the division of seats at the table is not equitable. In India for instance, an AI task force to create a policy and legal framework for the deployment of AI technologies was constituted without any civil society participation[5]. In the EU-HLEG, industry was heavily represented, but civil society did not enjoy the same luxury [6]. In the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister's office for AI has three expert advisors - one academic and two industry representatives [7]. A recently disbanded AI ethics Council set up by Google included zero civil society representatives.

Such ethics frameworks and councils are often presented as an alternative or preamble to regulation. However, in practice, they regularly serve to avoid regulation under the guise of encouraging innovation. Many ethical frameworks are fuzzy, lack shared understanding, and are easy to co-opt. By publishing ethical principles and constituting ethics boards, companies and governments are able to create the illusion of taking the societal impact of AI systems seriously, even if that isn't the case. This kind of rubber stamping is

enabled particularly because of the lack of precision around ethical standards. When such initiatives have lack accountability mechanisms or binding outcomes they are little more than "ethics washing" [8]. Yet, when done right such self-regulatory initiatives can play an important role as one facet of robust AI governance.

In this roundtable we will do three things: first, we will discuss the recent surge in ethical frameworks and self-regulatory councils for AI governance. Second, we will discuss their promises and pitfalls. Third, we discuss other strategies and frameworks - including those based on human rights law - as viable alternatives for, and additions to, ethical frameworks for AI governance.

The agenda is as follows:

00"00 - 00"05: short scene setting by moderator
00"05 -00"45: four panellists provide their take on the issue, representing industry, government, civil society and academic perspectives
00"45 - 01"00: panellists engage in discussion with each other, guided by the moderator
01"00 - 01"25: panellists engage with the audience, guided by the moderator
01"25 - 01"30: moderator summarizes best-practices from panellists and audience, rounds off the conversation by suggesting next steps for AI governance.

References:
[1] https://tech.newstatesman.com/guest-opinion/regulating-artificial-intell...
[2] https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rsta.2018.0080
[3] European Commission 2018. High-Level Group on Artificial Intelligence. https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/high-level-group-artificia...
[4] http://www.europarl.europa.eu/streaming/?event=20190319-1500-SPECIAL-SEM...
[5] https://www.aitf.org.in/members
[6] http://www.europarl.europa.eu/streaming/?event=20190319-1500-SPECIAL-SEM...
[7] https://tech.newstatesman.com/business/demis-hassabis-office-ai-adviser
[8] https://www.privacylab.at/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Ben_Wagner_Ethics-a...

Expected Outcomes: Cross-industry and stakeholder dialogue on how to govern AI systems
Rough consensus on the modes and methods for effective AI governance
Concrete suggestions for alternative frameworks to govern AI governance
Identification of best and worst practices surrounding ethical frameworks and councils for AI governance
Creation of a network of likeminded knowledge experts on AI governance

Discussion Facilitation:

We intend to make this an inclusive conversation, both among the panellists and between the panellists and the audience online and offline. This will be done by creating ample time for interaction and using the hashtag #IGFAIEthics during the panel, to ensure that the audience can relate to the ongoing promises and perils regarding ethics and AI governance. We will also specifically ask the audience to share their experiences with AI governance to bring a wider diversity of views into the conversation. Regarding online participation will be facilitated as mentioned we intend to utilize the IGF's WebX system, Twitter and Mastodon to include remote participants in the discussion. The remote participants will be afforded equal and proportional representation in the discussion. The remote moderator will facilitate the Q&A with the moderator. We would like a screen in the room to display the video questions, remote comments, and tweets.

Online Participation:

We intend to include the participants in the official online participation tool as outlined under section 16a.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter and Mastodon, using a dedicated hashtag please see 16a.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

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

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Design for Inclusion
Economic Development
Inclusive Governance

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 build 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 #177 Tackling illegal content online: safeguarding digital rights

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
FoE online
Hate Speech
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Wolfgang Schulz, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Louisa Klingvall, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Rio Victoire, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Saloua Ghazouani Oueslati, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Tristan Harris, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What sustainable solutions to address illegal content online are proportionate, comprehensive and bring accountability to all the responsible parties? How can respect for the human rights that are at stake be incorporated in such solutions? How can regulatory solutions, such as removing illegal online content, and extra-legal measures be balanced and better complement each other? How can the wide range of stakeholders better work together to address this? Who is responsible for determining what content should be removed? How do we balance the need to remove illegal content with protecting freedom of expression? How can regulation to protect human rights be effective in the global online environment? How should we define the role of automated means in tackling societal phenomena online, such as hate speech?

Relevance to Theme: Combating illegal online content, including illegal online hate speech, and minimising its criminal potential and negative impact is a task fraught with difficulties. In addition to raising profound human rights concerns, it also raises questions of how to establish effective instruments in a global online environment that crosses jurisdictions and how, practically, to deal with huge quantity and low quality of content constantly uploaded to the internet. Recognising that we are duty bound to take up the task of identifying and addressing harmful content requires collaboration between a wide range of multidisciplinary stakeholders.

This session addresses both elements, by highlighting the human rights issues at stake and bringing together different actors to discuss how they can work together and develop new tools to respond to the threats posed by harmful content online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The challenge of addressing illegal online content, including illegal online hate speech, showcases the multi-stakeholder nature of internet governance. Determining what constitutes illegal online content is the responsibility of governments, in line with their human rights obligations, and subject to scrutiny and enforcement by the justice system. However, the global nature of the internet and content platforms, combined with the volume of potentially illegal material on the internet, means that internet companies are essential actors. Transforming established human rights norms and principles into actionable rules to protect rights online is emerging as a core challenge for internet governance.

Format:
           Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Harmful content pervades the internet. From terrorist content to racist, antisemitic, Islamophobic, homophobic or sexist hate speech, it is a phenomenon that knows no boundaries. Whether driving radicalisation or prompting long-term psychological harm among victims of online hate, its consequences can be devastating, striking at the core of human dignity. Indeed, illegal online content impacts a wide range of human rights, from privacy, data protection and freedom of expression, to effective remedy, non-discrimination and victims' rights.

Combatting illegal online content demands a concerted and comprehensive rights-based approach. Through an interactive, multi-stakeholder discussion focused on illegal hate speech, this session aims to identify some of the key elements of a framework to effectively and efficiently identify and remove illegal content and ensure that human rights are protected online. It will offer an opportunity to reflect on the role of different actors, approaches to regulatory solutions, and the place of on- and offline actions to tackle illegal content online.

The roundtable will consist of brief opening interventions by the subject matter experts (approx. 30 mins) to highlight the instruments they have developed and are working with to ensure take down of illegal online content, followed by a discussion with and between other participants:

Moderator: introduces the subject matter experts, explains the discussion topic and highlights the key human rights issues at stake.

Wolfgang Shultz, Council of Europe: setting out the key components of a clear, rule of law based framework for detecting illegal content, including the role of internet intermediaries and obligations of states in this regard. A special focus will be given to the CoE Recommendation on the roles and responsibilities of internet intermediaries.

Louisa Klingvall, European Commission: highlighting the role of voluntary codes of conduct and how different stakeholders (regional organisations, business, civil society) can work together.

Tristan Harris, Center for Humane Technology: The role of IT companies in identifying and removing illegal content and the practical implementation of content moderation tools applied by them.

Saloua Ghazouani Oueslati, Article 19 Tunisia and the MENA Region: Defining main pitfalls of current regulatory approaches to online content, especially in the context of online hate speech.

Victoire Rio, Myanmar Innovation Lab: Discussing the specific situation in Myanmar and Facebook's responses to violence-inciting messages spreading across the platform in this particular national context.

To support practical outcomes and substantive policy discussions, subject matter experts will be provided with a set of guiding questions prepared by the organisers. These will ensure that each of the key policy questions are addressed. Discussion during the session will be facilitated by keeping the opening interventions short, leaving the bulk of the session for exchanges of questions and ideas with and between

the walk-in participants and speakers. Speakers will be encouraged to respond to each other's interventions, and those of the audience.

Expected Outcomes: Discussions are underway at the national, regional and international level – as well as among business – about how best to tackle the phenomenon of illegal online content. This session will contribute to ensuring human rights considerations are hardwired into policy debates by identifying some of the key elements that any regulatory regime needs to take into account. Participants will gain insight into existing instruments to address illegal online content, such illegal hate speech, and learn about the roles that different actors in the process can play.

Discussion Facilitation:

At the outset of the session, the moderator will introduce some key questions to the audience, encouraging them to reflect on them during the opening interventions by the subject matter experts and to contribute their ideas and suggestions on these issues during the discussions. Throughout the session, the moderator will proactively reach out to walk-in participants, encouraging them to not only ask questions, but to share their own ideas and experiences. Speakers will be clearly briefed on the format, and encouraged to ask their own questions to each other and other participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: The co-organisers will actively promote the session on social media, encouraging remote participation and exchanges on the issues raised during the discussion. Remote participants will be able to pose questions to subject matter experts and other participants during the session. A special hashtag will be created, digital promotional materials will be published on official online platforms of both co-organisers and finally, both co-organisers will be running social media campaigns with a specific focus on Twitter and Facebook platforms.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #178 Human-centric Digital Identities

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Digital identity
Human Rights

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

Speaker 1: Mitchell Baker, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: C V Madhukar, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: MANJU GEORGE, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- What policies and governance frameworks can help manage the ethical and legal challenges raised by identity verification technologies such as facial recognition and use of AI?
- How can we manage trade-offs in identity verification: between criminal justice goals of the state and personal freedoms or between a user's convenient digital access and their privacy and security rights?
- What rights and permissions should various stakeholders have around citizen or consumer data?
- How do we approach complex questions such as informed consent,guardianship for minors, privacy of children?
- How do we drive the consistent adoption of core principles that advance Good Digital Identity?
- How can we harmonise standards across industries and countries, facilitate seamless experiences for users in a global digital economy?

Relevance to Theme: As more businesses and governments go digital, identity and related personal data sits at the heart of their interactions with customers and citizens, as well as their service delivery and inclusion strategies. Policies and governance frameworks of states and businesses on how identity verification is done, and how and how much data is collected, shared, used and processed has implications for all stakeholders, including customers and citizens. While it enables institutions to offer personalised experiences and services to individuals, poorly designed digital identity systems can pose threats to personal freedoms such as privacy. Indiscriminate data collection and use, along with inadequate safeguards can also facilitate undesirable social outcomes such as exclusion, discrimination and human rights abuses. This is illustrated in growing calls across regions for increased privacy and data protection guidelines, for regulations on internet platforms, and governance of new identity verification technologies such as facial recognition. It is hence important that there is shared understanding across all actors in society on good identity principles, along with harmonized and equitable policies and practices on how data is governed. These principles and their harmonised adoption has to be driven at multiple levels including enterprise, industry, local, national, regional and global levels.

Digital Identity is key to enabling greater connectivity across individuals, institutions and geographies. It is key to priorities such as e-commerce and digital trade, globally integrated healthcare and financial inclusion models as well as mobility of people and goods across borders. Bringing clarity on rights and permissions for different stakeholders on data sharing is important to unlock the promise of identity across this and similar priorities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital identity and related data governance is a core internet governance issue, as it determines who accesses the internet, how, and receives what services and opportunities. It determines how individuals and institutions are represented on the internet. It determines the level of trust between individuals and institutions on their interactions online. It requires the development and adoption of shared principles, guidance and regulations across governments, private sector and civil society.

Format:
    Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Session Description:
(40 mins) Moderator introduces the session and panellists, and facilitates some insight sharing on the following dimensions:
• High potential opportunities and use cases of digital identity, with real life examples
• Key risks, trade-offs that digital identity poses, alongside real life examples
• Existing sector and industry siloes, and the need for multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation to design for human-centricity
• Design considerations for policy makers and system designers

(25 mins) Moderator invites participants/audience in the room, and online, to make additional contributions on:
• Examples of good policies, regulatory frameworks and multi-stakeholder implementations
• Design considerations for policy makers and system designers

(25 mins) Moderator encourages panellists to build on audience inputs, and discuss:
• Promising and agile approaches to governance design on emerging digital identity technologies such as facial recognition and AI, and related identity data
• Roles for governments, businesses, civil society and innovators in advancing shared, global principles and governance frameworks

Through this session, we would like to strike a balance between amplifying key messages on multi-stakeholder cooperation through the panel and crowdsourcing promising ideas and examples from broader participants in the room and online. In addition to the initial list of speakers identified, we'd also like to explore additional policy voices that could offer compelling call to actions. We would also like to explore additional platforms and channels to facilitate representation of broader voices: e.g. a #GoodID twitter dialogue to source policy concerns and promising practices from across regions, potentially in collaboration with existing partners such as the Omidyar Network and the #GoodID website.

Through this participation at IGF, we would also like to draw on insights and collaborators from the Platform for Good Digital Identity. (At the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting 2018 in Davos, a diverse group of public and private stakeholders committed to shared cooperation on advancing good, user-centric digital identities. Since then, 80+ stakeholders has joined this conversation: experts, policy-makers, business executives, practitioners, rights advocates, humanitarian organizations and civil society, helped set up the Platform for Good Digital Identity and defined 5 key elements that constitute user-centric digital identities). This session will build on platform activities in 2019 including events in London, San Francisco, Capetown, New York, Geneva, India preceding the IGF in Berlin. If approved, we would like to co-curate this session with inputs from the ever-expanding community of collaborators on the Platform.

We would also like to explore how the World Economic Forum's public engagement channel – the Agenda Blog, with 6 million unique visitors a month – can further amplify the #GoodID message in the lead up to, and during the Internet Governance Forum.

Expected Outcomes: - Broaden understanding of the need for shared principles on digital identity and data across governments, business, civil society efforts
- Explore emerging trends and policy questions around new identity technologies, and use of citizen and customer data
- Learn of promising policy frameworks, technology design and practices from across regions, industries and communities
- Identify policy considerations that need priority, multi-stakeholder dialogue and action
- Identify new experts and collaborators to engage in activities of the Platform for Good Digital Identity, beyond IGF 2019

Discussion Facilitation:

- The session will balance inputs from the panel on multi-stakeholder cooperation and crowdsourcing promising ideas and examples from broader participants in the room and online.
- Crowdsourced inputs from over 80 public and private organisations who've participated in the activities of the Platform for Good Digital Identity
- We would like to explore the World Economic Forum's public engagement platform – the Agenda Blog, with 6 million unique visitors a month – to further amplify the #GoodID message in the lead up to, and during the Internet Governance Forum
- Ability to encourage a large room discussion will be a key criteria in choosing the moderator
- We'd like to explore the use of the IGF online participation tool, as well as explore collaboration with partners such as the Omidyar Network and the #GoodID website for additional online interaction.

Online Participation:

We are aware that IGF facilitates interactions online, although not having organised a session before, are unaware of the scope and functionalities of this tool. We would like to engage an audience beyond those in the room to crowd in good policy examples and practices, and would like to explore if IGF's tool can facilitate

this. We would also like to explore complementary tools from the Forum, and from its existing collaborators on the Platform for Good Digital Identity.

Proposed Additional Tools: Additional platforms we'd like to explore are:
- the World Economic Forum's Agenda Blog with 6 Million unique visitors a month - to further amplify key messages in the lead up to and during the Internet Governance Forum
- platforms managed by collaborators such as the #GoodID website by the Omidyar Network and Caribou Digital.

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
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #179 Human-centered Design and Open Data: how to improve AI

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Cross border data
Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, 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)
Organizer 6: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 7: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Jaimie Boyd, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Karine Perset, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Diogo Cortiz da Silva, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Luciana Terceiro, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Juan Ortiz Freuler, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Most popular machine learning techniques are based on supervised learning and unsupervised learning approaches. In both cases, data is crucial for training the algorithms. Thus, machine Learning is leading a real data revolution. It is a sub-area of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that relies on data to identify pattern, classify, aggregate, in others words, to learn and generate values to societies.

In order to stimulate a scenario where different societies can lead the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) the first action should be to provide access to data and ensure its quality. But this action by itself is not enough. Systems also rely on complex interactions between human and machines, and we need to embrace different methods to involve people in the process of developing an AI system to ensure a humanistic

approach, since inclusion in the design process can lead to AI that is better prepared to satisfy the needs of local people. Considering this scenario, open data may also add value to this process, lowering barriers of entry to ensure the global south can participate in this new economy.

In this workshop, we propose some questions that could stimulate a interdisciplinary debate about the importance of different design approaches, such as Human-Centered Design and Interaction Design, and open data principles to address two key challenges in data governance and AI: data concentration and humanistic approach in AI.

a)What are the developmental and ethical effects of data concentration? How can technical approaches address this challenge?
b)To ensure the global south can participate in this new economy, to what extent and how can the open data agenda can contribute to ensuring equitable access to data? Is offering data under open data principles an effective strategy to achieve data quality?
c)How can we ensure AI systems don't violate people's basic rights, and how can Open Data and different design approaches, such as Human-centered and Interaction Design help to prevent this?
d)To what extent and how can different design approaches help evaluate and decide what values and priorities are programmed into the machines?
e)How the inclusion in the design process can lead to AI that is better prepared to satisfy the needs of local people?
f)Thus, how different design approaches may help to develop tools to give users the control over their own data, such as Web decentralization platforms?

Relevance to Theme: One purpose of this workshop is to discuss how different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design could be used to bring a humanistic approach to Artificial Intelligence and Data Governance.

A second purpose is to discuss the risks of data concentration and how open data initiatives and Web technologies can help to democratize access to key data, increasing quality and respecting privacy, one of the crucial factors for systems of machine learning.

The workshop will also discuss initiatives, technologies and design approaches for Web decentralization that are expected to give to the users the control of their personal data, and the impacts that this change may bring to governance and policies. Furthermore, the connection between Data Governance of AI, open data and control of personal data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data is key to promote monitoring and accountability for the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as to enhance its Sustainable Development Goals. Discussions around data are not only important for promoting a better world, calling for action by all countries in a global partnership, but also for every human being who has access to the Internet and is a Web user.

Although the Web began as a platform to share documents, since the early 2000's we are in the era of data on the Web. And therefore the development of the Internet and the Web technologies facilitated the so called data revolution.

The data revolution brings discussions such as ethical approaches for using data on the Web; privacy and personal data e.g. GDPR; equitable access to data; among others. Regarding all these issues, the role of different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design, re-decentralization of the Web and data localization is in the core of the debate. So, how do we contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting human rights?

Format:
        Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: Machine Learning is leading a real data revolution. It is a sub-area of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that relies on data to identify pattern, classify, aggregate, in others words, to learn and generate values to societies. Data is the fuel for Machine Learning and the algorithms are becoming more powerful over the days. However, it is important to highlight the data is not equally available and distributed for everybody. Data may be a barrier of entry to ensure the global south can participate in this new economy. We argue that that data is being extracted from the global south and access is being monopolized by big players from the north, which is entrenching global south into a position of consumer, not producer of technology.

In this workshop, we discuss how open data principles and web technologies could help to overcome some of the consequences of this data concentration and increase its quality. We also discuss how important is to bring a humanistic approach in Artificial Intelligence. We definitely need to involve people in the process of developing new cognitive technologies in order to find real requirements, decide what values should be incorporated in the system, evaluate its results and minimize its risks. In this case, we argue that different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design, is a powerful approach to be incorporate in machine learning projects once it helps to focus at the technological development based on people's needs. Last but not least, we also discuss the problematic of personal data and some technical and design initiatives that could help to re-decentralize the Web and give users control over their own data. Regarding all these issues, the importance of different design approaches, the use of open data principles and Web technologies are in the core of the debate.

So, how do we contribute to inclusive economic development while attending people's need and protecting humans right? This emerging question will guide our workshop and it is the inspiration for all the policy questions detailed in the previous section. It will also give us theoretical and practical background to rethink aspects of data governance, data quality and AI development in order to be prepare us for immediate future.

Workshop agenda
1) Opening remarks on policies and practices regarding data governance and artificial intelligence by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)
2) Five interventions with use cases to generate the debate among the speakers and the audience about the importance of open data and different design approaches for data governance and Artificial Intelligence (20 minutes)
3) Experts and the audience will debate focusing on the development of a roadmap to address possible strategies for the data concentration and humanistic approach in AI (20min).
4) Closure by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)

Expected Outcomes: During the session, regarding the Policy Questions, the experts will briefly explore the concepts of different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design, and Open Data principles to answer the question of how they could improve Artificial Intelligence.

Use cases will be discussed among the participants and they will also discuss the challenges to improve AI through a roadmap development for the next years and how it will bring a significant change to the Web as we know it.

Hence, the workshop may provide a roadmap agreed among workshop participants to open a global debate on the core challenges to enhance AI and inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people. The purpose of the workshop is to reach out to different stakeholders in order to disseminate this roadmap.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will encourage the debate among experts and the audience.

Workshop agenda
1) Opening remarks on policies and practices regarding data governance and artificial intelligence by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)
2) Five interventions with use cases to generate the debate among the speakers and the audience about the importance of open data and different design approaches for data governance and Artificial Intelligence (20

minutes)
3) Experts and the audience will debate focusing on the development of a roadmap to address possible strategies for the data concentration and humanistic approach in AI (20min).
4) Closure by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)

Online Participation:

The online moderator will manage the interaction between online participants and onsite attendees

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 #180 Splinternet: What Happens if "Network Sovereignty" Prevails

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Digital sovereignty
Human Rights
Internet Ethics

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: Nathalie Marechal, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Ephraim Percy Kenyanito, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Walid Al-Saqaf, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Mishi Choudhary, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Where around the globe is "network sovereignty" growing in popularity and overtaking the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance? And why?

What will be the consequences to a global, unified internet if the ideology of "network sovereignty" increases in popularity among nation-states? How will this change the nature of what citizens are able to access online and how they are able to communicate with each other? What will the impact be on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly?

How might "network sovereignty" policies impact long-term social and economic development worldwide? What are the implications for circulation of news and information? Is "network sovereignty" beneficial or detrimental in terms of private sector innovation?

If "network sovereignty" is not compatible with a multistakeholder model of interest governance, what is the role of civil society, technical communities, and multilateral organizations to make sure that our current form of internet governance is maintained?

Relevance to Theme: The policies and laws associated with a so-called "network sovereignty" are most pronounced in regard to data governance, which is why data localization is one of the hallmarks of network sovereignty. By mandating the localization of user data, governments are able to ensure that they have easier access to such content. This enables monitoring and surveillance that otherwise would be much more difficult to enact. A truly open and interoperable internet will inherently govern data in a slightly different way. Thus, the central tension between "network sovereignty" and a multi-stakeholder governed internet revolves around data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Whether the internet continues to be one, global, inter-operable network is a fundamental issue of relevance to internet governance. This issue is of particular concern right now as cyber-security concerns and other national sovereignty concerns revolving around controlling the online information space have increased popularity of "network sovereignty" governance models in some countries.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Recently a number of countries have endorsed an internet governance model based on the concept of "network sovereignty." This model holds that governments should have total control of the internet within their borders. This includes being able to monitor the flow of information, control the type of content that is accessible, and having access to data of users within their jurisdictions. Network sovereignty's biggest backers, often non-democratic regimes, contend that these capabilities are necessary for law enforcement and social cohesion. However, the network sovereignty model of governance stands in stark contrast to the UN IGF's vision of a multistakeholder-governed internet that includes joint decision-making by civil society, government, the private sector, and the technical community. Human rights advocates believe that it endangers the rights of citizens by enabling government censorship and surveillance, and ultimately impinges human rights and a pluralistic governance of the internet.

The tension between network sovereignty and multistakeholder model of internet governance is playing out most strongly in many countries. This round table will take stock of where and why network sovereignty rationales are growing. It will also examine the concrete impacts that network sovereignty laws and policies will have on civil society, journalists, and the private sector. The speakers include individuals from Africa, South Asia, North America, and the Middle East representing different stakeholder groups including, civil society and the technical community. This session will also encourage participants to strategize how digital rights advocates can work together to preserve the open, democratic and multistakeholder model of the internet.

Expected Outcomes: The goal of this workshop is to take stock of where around the globe "network sovereignty" is growing in popularity and overtaking the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance, and why. Examples and accounts will come from speakers and participants - both onsite and online. A secondary goal of this workshop is to strategize how digital rights advocates can push back against efforts to weaken mutlstakeholder internet governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session is meant to be highly interactive and take advantage of the overwhelming expertise of IGF participants - both onsite and online. The onsite moderator will begin the round table by allowing each of the invited speakers to introduce themselves and talk about their perspective of the issue for no more than 3-5 minutes. The moderator will then ask one follow-up question for the entire panel. After this initial discussion, the floor will be opened to questions from audience members - both onsite and online. The goal is to generate a lively discussion in which a variety of perspectives are aired.

Online Participation:

This session will have a dedicated online moderator who will make sure that all comments and questions submitted online are shared with the audience onsite. This online participation tool is particularly important

for this session as one of our goals it to have a set of perspectives that are geographically diverse. Many of the individuals and groups concerned with news media sustainability in the digital age will not necessarily be able to travel to Berlin for the IGF, so we will prioritize their participation via the online platform.

Proposed Additional Tools: Workshop organizers will highly promote this session on social media (Twitter and Facebook). We will encourage people to use the official online participation tool as this makes it easier to track comments and questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #182 Data Governance for Smarter City Mobility

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Nigel Zhuwaki, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Aisha Bin Bishr, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Dörte Schramm, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How should data in Smart Cities be governed to foster the creation and delivery of effective, innovative and sustainable mobility and transportation services for citizens, while respecting their privacy and other fundamental rights?

Relevance to Theme: The UN Sustainable Development Goal 11 calls for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Adequate transport infrastructure and affordable transport services are still widely lacking in many developing countries, hampering economic growth and poverty reduction efforts. The UN United Smart Cities initiative advocates for public policy to encourage the use of ICTs to facilitate and ease the transition to smart sustainable cities worldwide and is currently supported by sixteen other UN bodies. The United Nations World Cities Report (2016) demonstrates that current urbanization models are unsustainable and calls for new forms of collaboration and cooperation and governance for smart and sustainable cities.
Two simultaneous global trends stress the importance of appropriate Data Governance in this context:
First, the globally increasing urbanization and consequent challenges for urban mobility, such as the need to control traffic congestion for accessibility of the community to essential services and for the economy of cities to thrive. Reducing car emissions is both a part of climate action and a prerequisite for public health. In 2016, 91 per cent of the urban population worldwide were breathing air that did not meet the World Health Organization air quality guidelines value.
A second global trend is the integration of Internet-of-Things technology into urban infrastructures, which inevitably collect data also on citizens, as well as that of increasingly connected cars, and general digitalization and datafication of the automotive industry and the entire mobility sector.

We hence observe a situation where an increasing number of heterogeneous actors generate data that is of relevance for offering connected mobility services in Smart Cities. We find it crucial to understand

how this data can be (re-)used in a manner that enables the delivery of various public and private smart mobility services, innovation and fair competition in the sector, which features established players such as OEMs and their suppliers, recently expanded platforms such as Uber, and SMEs who offer mobility services.

how the data can be governed adequately from the perspective of citizens and their individual rights, in particular, their rights to privacy, identity, and data protection. For example, it is of importance that the principles of its collection and processing are transparent to citizens and comply with the GDPR, or other local laws protecting rights to data protection and privacy.

How can the data be governed in a manner that is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals? In particular, relevant goals are the promotion of development and innovation, the reduction of inequality - including those in access to mobility and public spaces - as well as environmental sustainability, via a reduction of emissions and the use of renewable energy. Sustainability in this context may also require the municipality to remain independent from specific private infrastructure providers, or to promote public transport, even if such policies may be at odds with the interests of particular private actors.

In the best case-scenario, data-driven public and private mobility services would harness the novel technologies in a sustainable manner. The fulfillment of this objective is conditional on the employment of appropriate Data Governance models. We understand governance as reflexive coordination, and we define Data Governance as the legal and social norms and design decisions about the technical and organisational layers that determine the conditions for the interorganizational sharing of data. Data governance models represent specific legal, political-economic and technical solutions for governing data. A background paper that describes our conceptual work in more detail is attached to this application.

Data governance models for connected mobility in Smart Cities should foster the effective and innovation inducing reuse of data, while respecting the human rights of data subjects and citizens. Ideally, the Data Governance models should be transferable and modifiable across different cities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Cities willing to engage in or foster the provision of smarter connected mobility services are likely to face typical challenges regarding Data Governance. In our view, Data Governance consists of two dimensions: Public and private rulemaking on the interorganizational transfer of data as well as a qualification of the technical layers that enable the sharing of data.

The workshop is organized in collaboration among research groups at the Humboldt Institute of Internet and Society and the Einstein Center Digital Futures. Throughout 2019, our interdisciplinary research group will investigate what would be the appropriate Data Governance models that support mobility in Smart Cities and who should set them. In our workshop at the IGF in November, we will to introduce our findings on Data Governance in Smart Cities and refine them further with the participants. Our objectives are:

Mapping the existing approaches to Data Governance for connected mobility in Smart Cities
Identifying a set of general Data Governance models for connected mobility in Smart Cities, which helps municipalities to plan their smart city strategy, as well as other actors involved in internet governance to choose adequate policies on all levels.
Organize an IGF workshop, to reflect in a dialogue with diverse stakeholders, what kind of Data Governance models for urban connected mobility could be applicable across global cities, both in the developed and developing countries, and what kind of actors should take responsibility in adapting them?

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

Format:
    Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will begin with a brief introduction of our working group and the Data Governance models for connected mobility in Smart Cities that we have identified in our research. It will be followed by three to four impulse presentations on the core challenges of Data Governance in Smart Cities from the perspective of municipal policy makers both from the EU and the Middle East, of a large player in the mobility industry, of the developers of an urban mobility application in South Africa, of a citizen initiative related to Data Governance in Smart Cities. (The exact configuration of the impulse presentations will be determined once all invited speakers have confirmed their participation conclusively.)

In the next phase, there will be 5 simultaneous round table break-out discussions which refine the identified models from the following perspectives:

1. Accountability - who should take initiative?
Who should set up the rules on Data Governance and monitor them?
Which actors should collaborate?
Can we recommend different type of Data Governance models for different types of cities or societies?

2. Data protection and privacy:
How can citizens benefit from the provision of connected mobility services in a smart city, while maintaining trust that their fundamental rights are respected both by the private and state actors?
What kind of measures are necessary for protecting the data and privacy of citizens?
Are there more vulnerable groups of people whose interests require special attention?
Can the relevant solutions be applied in a smart city beyond connected mobility?

3. Data governance supporting human rights and other policy goals:
How can normative goals such as environmental protection or equality be reinforced by the Data Governance models?
How can the Data Governance models support the fulfillment of local policy goals, for example with respect to the use of specific modes of transportation?
How can the Data Governance models serve particularly vulnerable communities and persons with disabilities?
What is the interrelationship of Data Governance and general city planning?

4. Innovation, competition and incentives:
How can the Data Governance models foster innovation?
How can the Data Governance models enable the provision of diverse mobility services and modes of transport?
How can the procurement of Data Governance related services preclude lock-ins to specific providers?

5. Technical infrastructure and interoperability:
What kind of technical infrastructure is a prerequisite for each Data Governance model?
What kind of models could fit in low-resource settings?
In which areas interoperability is critical and how can it be governed - and by whom?
How can interoperability be taken into account in public procurement?

The round table discussions will follow the Purpose to Practice - workshop format, where the stakeholders initially shape together all the elements that will determine the success of of their initiative and hence a shared purpose. All additional elements—principles, participants, structure, and practices—are designed to help achieve the purpose.

Finally, each of the round table groups presents the refinements to the Data Governance models and the principles and best practices of Data Governance identified by the working group.

Expected Outcomes: 1. An identification of relevant principles for Data Governance, based on the organizers' research on Data Governance, as well as the evidence from practice and the experiences and interests of the diverse stakeholders identified in the workshop itself.
2. The development of concrete recommendations and best practices for urban planners, municipal administrations, civic initiatives, technology providers and other relevant actors.

3. A look at policy implications for broader Internet Governance and related areas of law and policymaking that may turn out to be relevant.

The overarching objective is the presentation of a human rights sensitive model of Data Governance for connected mobility in Smart Cities: "The Berlin Best Practices of Data Governance"

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the five groups, moderators with experience in discussion facilitation will be identified in advance by the organizers. The participants are invited to assemble freely around the moderators and the sub-topics they represent. Should highly unequal group sizes emerge, some participants may be asked to voluntarily switch to another group. The primary responsibility of the moderators is to ensure a productive and fair discussion, with a focus on ensuring freedom from barriers, and promoting equal participation of all discussants. In addition, the groups should each elect one rapporteur is responsible for the presentation the results of the group discussion in conclusion of the session. The groups may also choose to have more than one rapporteur or moderator.

Online Participation:

In order to make the onsite discussions available to participants who are unable to physically attend, we are planning to use the video conferencing tool provided by IGF to broadcast the impulse presentation as well as enable participation in the breakout discussions. . Our online moderator will be responsible to coordinate the online and onsite interactions, and facilitate online participation in the discussions.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #183 Leaving Hotel California: open source vs the Internet giants

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Economic Development
Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Private Sector, 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: Amelia Andersdotter, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Francesca Bria, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Rafael Laguna de la Vera, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Stefano Quintarelli, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Is really the current dominance by a few Internet giants, and the concentration of power, wealth and data in their hands, a major factor in preventing proper data governance and fair access to data, and a more

geographically balanced development of the Internet industry?

2. Would alternatives to the current Internet platforms designed and provided by the European and global open source community actually provide the opportunity for such data governance, data access and economic development?

3. Why have such alternatives not emerged, or even failed, until now? Is this connected to lack of demand by users, or which other factors come into play? Is this also connected to the public policies that have been adopted?

4. Should public policies support attempts to build such alternatives, and how? (regulation, coordination, funding...)

5. Should the multi-stakeholder community support these attempts, and how? Would a Dynamic Coalition be useful?

Relevance to Theme: A great part of the Internet today, especially in terms of services for the average user, is a digital Hotel California; no matter how hard you try, it is almost impossible to live without using any product by any of the dominant Silicon Valley/West Coast giants, and this creates an immense concentration of wealth and power in a very small geographic area and in very few hands, eroding the original concept of an open, federated, decentralized Internet.

This also generates an immense concentration of personal information and of artificial intelligence datasets, promoting surveillance capitalism as the economic model for the future development of the information society, and hampering privacy, rights and opportunities for the rest of us, including economic development through innovation and data-based products and services. Thus, any attempt to build proper data governance frameworks and to bring fairness and globalize opportunities in the data-driven economy cannot avoid the issue of the increasing centralization of the Internet.

Free/libre/open source software and open standards are the cornerstones over which most consumer Internet products, and even the Internet itself, are built; but they are often being used by the big platforms to create products that lack interoperability, preventing easy, real-time access to data by other similar products, and making competition impossible by exploiting critical mass effects and closing users into silos. Thus, until now, attempts to provide open alternatives and to "free" the users and their data have had very limited success.

The session will validate or deny this analysis, and discuss which policies could be adopted to address the problem of the centralization of the Internet by fostering the growth of globally distributed alternatives to the current dominant platforms.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session discusses issues connected to the current status of the Internet and will focus on examining possible actions and policies by all stakeholders to address the problem described.

Format:
 Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: See point 6 for a description of the premises and topics of the session, and point 5 for the questions that will be addressed by the panelists. We would like to start the session with a report from the day 0 event that we are also proposing, and submit that report to the comments of the panelists as well; the report should also include a set of policy/action proposals. After a round of interventions by the panelists, we would like to encourage comments and questions from the audience (offline and online) and only resort to the panelists again if there is not enough participation. We will have a specialized journalist moderating the panel and other people moderating the audience. We hope to get rough consensus among participants on at least some of the proposed actions/policies, so that they can then be incorporated by the rapporteur in the result of the session.

Expected Outcomes: A summary of the discussion and a set of actions/policies on whose usefulness there is rough consensus, for further distribution to all relevant stakeholders. We hope that the session, and the

companion side event, will help in building relationships and alliances, and could possibly give way to a new Dynamic Coalition.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to advertise the session heavily through our contacts in the European civil society and digital rights groups and in the open source industry and community; among the organizers, OpenForum Europe is a very well known and connected open source think tank in Brussels, working in strict partnership with the Free Software Foundation Europe and networks such as EDRi, while Open-Xchange is one of the main open source companies in Europe and can involve the private sector and the media; we are also going to exploit our panelists to include, for example, parliamentarians from several countries (the side event will be instrumental in this, as it will allow us to invite more people to speak). We also plan to receive coverage in the main technical news media in Europe, such as the Heise (where our moderator writes regularly).

Online Participation:

We know it exists, but we would like to have access to it to understand better its features and make good use of them to involve participants. If the platform has all the necessary features, we would rather concentrate our online interactions there and not use other platforms.

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 #184 Crossborder data: connecting SMEs in the global supply chain

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data privacy & protection
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: James Howe, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Moctar Yedaly, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Speaker 3: Cornelia Kutterer, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Chris Wilson, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Katitza Rodriguez, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to transfer digital information across borders has become an essential component whether to enabling economic growth, facilitate access to education, healthcare or other social services or just simply empower people across the world to access information and connect

with each-other. This can be easily observed in the spread of e-commerce, the increasingly global nature supply chains and via business and consumer use of the cloud and other emerging technologies.

Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have the most to gain from the cross-border data flows that support global trade, but at the same time, are the most vulnerable to the challenges they pose.

How can we better understand data flows? How do they contribute to our common development goals? Where do the threats and challenges lie and how can we overcome them? These are the questions this workshop aims to explore, in an effort to find answers to the overarching policy issue: how can cross-border flows of data be facilitated to connect SMEs in the global supply chain, while also preserving privacy and other fundamental rights, protecting individual and public safety, and respecting national sovereignty?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop directly addresses one of the main themes of IGF 2019: data governance. It aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying policy best practices around enabling global flows of data for inclusive economic growth and consider what policy elements are needed to ensure these flows are secure, respect human rights and are in the service of equality and inclusion.

The workshop will uncover how cross-border data flows impact SMEs. What data-enabled technologies do SMEs use in their day-to-day activities? How do cross-border data flows enable SMEs to join global trade flows? What are the data protection and privacy considerations that must be kept in mind?

Relevance to Internet Governance: When talking about the Internet, either in the context of its benefits, challenges or overall governance, a conversation about data cannot be avoided. Data sits in the front and centre of economic opportunities, technological innovation, social progress and sustainable developments. It is, at the same time the main component of the more contentious issues like security, privacy, or localization.

Getting the policy right around the governance on cross-border data flows is essential to safeguard the open, free and unfragmented Internet, and uphold its safe, secure, sound and resilient architecture. Considerations around data governance should be built starting from commonly shared global values and principles, developed in collaboration with all stakeholders.

This workshop will look at what policy elements are necessary to maintain and expand cross-border data flows, as a trusted channel for inclusive economic growth. It will also aim to identify and provide options for policy response to the main challenges posed.

Format:
> Other - 90 Min
> **Format description:** Fishbowl session – a roundtable or semi-circle set-up would be preferred.

Description: *The issue*

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to transfer digital information across borders has become an essential component whether to enabling economic growth, facilitate access to education, healthcare or other social services or just simply empower people across the world to access information and connect with each-other. This can be easily observed in the spread of e-commerce, the increasingly global nature supply chains and via business and consumer use of the cloud and other emerging technologies.

The workshop aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying policy best practices around enabling global flows of data for inclusive economic growth and enabling the participation of SMEs in global trade. It will also consider what policy elements are needed to ensure these flows are secure, respect human rights and are in the service of equality and inclusion.
The workshop will uncover how cross-border data flows impact SMEs, what data-enabled technologies do SMEs use their day-to-day activities, how cross-border data flows help enable SMEs to join global trade flows as well as discuss fundamental data protection and privacy considerations.

Participants will be prompted to consider, what kind of data SMEs use and provide, how data is being gathered and processed along the supply chain and who are the actors involved. The workshop will raise and aim to answer questions around data collection, transfer and processing and explore economic, technical and human rights considerations.

The format

The session will be organized in a fishbowl format, which is a technique especially beneficial for ventilating "hot topics", such as data governance or sharing ideas or information from a variety of perspectives, as this workshop aims to do.
Invited speakers will sit in a group in the middle of or facing the audience (depending on the room possibilities) and in their midst will have an empty chair – this is the fishbowl. Audience members, sitting outside and observing the fishbowl will be invited to join in by occupying the empty chair at any given point in the conversation where they wish to add a comment, ask a question or challenge the current speaker.

The moderator will guide the conversation through the various stages and facilitate interaction.

The conversation

Each invited speaker will be asked to address one of the three main elements planned for the workshop: 1) data-enabled digital transformation of SMEs, 2) data flows connecting SMEs in a global supply chain, 3) privacy, data protection and human rights considerations.

They will also be asked highlight the main policy considerations, possible obstacles and desired responses specific to their topic.

Following each speaker's presentation the floor will be open for audience members to take the empty seat in the fishbowl and provide further perspectives, to complement or challenge the speaker's point of view.

Online participation will be aided by a remote moderator, who will be occupying the empty seat to signal the wish of a remote participant to join the conversation.

Agenda

Although discussion and participants contributions will ultimately drive the agenda, the following will be used to guide conversation:

• The session will start with the introduction of invited speakers and a short ice-breaker presentation by the moderator, to set the scene and map out the journey the conversation will take (10 minutes)
• Speakers will then take the floor in turn to present the above-mentioned topics, each followed by input from the audience (60 minutes).
• At the end of the session the moderator, with the help of the rapporteur will summarize the discussion and ask the speakers and audience to comment on the session's key takeaways (20 mins).

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will provide participants with an improved understanding of both the technical and policy elements necessary to support cross-border data flows to enable the participation of SMEs in global trade.

The summary of the workshop will feature a list of case studies mentioned by speakers and participants and will provide a menu of good practices for policy approaches.

Lastly, the workshop will aim to highlight areas for future action and potential questions to be explored in future IGF sessions.

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 in a circle or semi-circle (room permitting), with seats in the middle for the speakers. An empty chair will be placed next to the speakers. Audience members will be invited to occupy the empty seat at selected times of the discussion, to provide further or new perspectives or challenge the speakers. 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 will have a prominent seating position and may walk around the room to engage participants.

Preparation
A preparation call 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.

Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will advertise the session and introduce questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on the topic taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall.

Moderator
The moderator will be an expert and well-informed on the topic and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions.

During the discussions questions will be incorporated to 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.

The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants and will encourage their interventions through video.
Reporting: Following the discussion, participants will be encouraged to share their key takeaways from the session through online tools and social media. This will help ensure diverse perspectives raised during the discussion are included in the reporting.

Online Participation:

Ahead of the session, the remote moderator will be involved throughout the workshop planning and organization process to advise on where remote participation will need to be facilitated.

During the session, the online platform will be used to animate the discussion and ensure participants in the room and online will have an equal opportunity to engage. The online moderator will occupy the empty seat on behalf of online participants at any given time they wish to join the conversation.

The moderator will frequently communicate with the online moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected.

The moderator and speakers will be encouraged to follow the online participation tool throughout the workshop themselves, so that issues brought forward by participants in the chat can be carried throughout discussion. Participants in the room will also be encouraged to use their mobile devices to connect and interact with remote participants.

Social media will also be used to generate 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 interventions in advance and to generate interest in the workshop.

Organizers will also explore the possibility of connecting with remote hubs around the globe and organize remote interventions from participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Organizers will explore the use of audio-visual material (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #185 Reporting on ICT companies' human rights harms: A toolkit

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
FoE online
Human Rights
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: ,

Speaker 1: Afef Abrougui, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Lena Nitsche, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alimardani Mahsa, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Private sector responsibilities and accountability: what are the responsibilities of the private sector in ensuring respect and protection of users' human rights online? How can media and civil society groups use documentation to help hold to account technology and telecommunications companies for their responsibilities and human rights commitments?

Relevance to Theme: When technology and telecommunications companies fail to put in place human rights-respecting commitments and policies, their practices may directly or indirectly result in the violation of users' freedom of expression and privacy rights. Documenting these violations and highlighting the impact of company policies and practices is crucial in holding companies to account and making the case for why they must institute policies that foster and reinforce respect for internet users' rights.
To contribute to ongoing efforts and projects aimed at documenting harms involving internet and telecommunications companies, Global Voices Advox and Ranking Digital Rights partnered together to produce a toolkit to help digital rights groups and advocates effectively report on harms involving internet and telecommunications companies in a way that helps all stakeholders better understand the scale and impact of such abuses.

Global Voices Advox is a project dedicated to protecting freedom of expression and free to access to information online. Ranking Digital Rights works to promote freedom of expression and privacy on the internet by creating global standards and incentives for companies to respect and protect users' rights.

During the session, we will introduce the toolkit and train participants in basic skills of gathering evidence and reporting on ICT companies' human rights harms.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Through this toolkit, we are aiming to help different stakeholder groups better understand the scale and impact of human rights harms involving the private sector. Documentation is not only useful for civil society groups to hold the private sector accountable, but it can also help companies and policymakers better understand where company policies and practices are falling short in order to put in place more effective policies and mechanisms for a secure, open and free internet, where user rights are respected and protected.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: We would like to organise a tutorial session of 60 minutes (classroom) since we want to give participants the opportunity to work in groups and use the toolkit. We can still present the toolkit in a Tutorial session of 30 minutes but the session would be less interactive.

Description: We will start by briefly introducing the toolkit. We will then divide participants into different groups, and each group will be assigned a case scenario of a human rights harm involving an ICT company. Using the toolkit, each group will have to develop a plan, outlining the different steps they would follow to report on the case that has been assigned to them. During this exercise, the moderator and the speakers will supervise the groups to address any questions. Each group will then get to briefly present their plan. This will be followed by a Q&A, where the moderator and the speakers get to share tips or answer any other questions on how to effectively report on ICT companies' human rights harms.

Expected Outcomes: - Participants will improve their knowledge on how to effectively document and report on ICT companies' human rights harms.
- Organizers will use participants' questions and feedback to assess the digital rights community's needs and concerns in relation to documentation, in order to build on this toolkit in the future.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will use up to 10 minutes to present the toolkit. Participants will then get to work together in groups. The speakers will oversee group work to make sure that participants understand what is expected from them, and answer any questions they may have. They will then get to present their reporting plans. Twenty minutes will be dedicated for a Q&A so that participants get to ask questions about the toolkit and documentation in general.

Online Participation:

We propose to stream the part where we present the toolkit and the Q&A. Before the session takes place, we will promote the it online and share a link to the toolkit. We will encourage those interested to post their questions about the toolkit and how to effectively report on ICT companies' human rights harms, and make sure that speakers answer some of them during the Q&A.

Proposed Additional Tools: we will use the official IGF conference hashtag to promote the session and encourage people to ask their questions. After the session, we will also publish a blog post on rankingdigitalrights.org, summarising what we did during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #187 Knowing me, knowing you: is our data still personal?

Theme: Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Lucena Claudio, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: samara khalid, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Silveira Beatriz, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

How much is personal data actually worth, and how high are the stakes of each respective stakeholder in controlling such data?
How various stakeholders monetize personal data?
Do ethical considerations matter when it comes to processing of personal data?
How possession of data by technology companies reshaped the sustainability of law enforcement?
How do technology companies decide when to assist and when to resist law enforcement requests on access to data?
Who is the one to have the final word - the state carrying investigation, or the company entrusted with protection of data?
How efficient are territorially designed laws to regulate transborder data flows?
Do technology companies perceive national/regional data regulations as an obstacle for their transborder operations?
What mitigation measures do such companies undertake to protect data of their customers, gain their business profits, and comply with the state legislative requirements?
How do international banking and financial services institutions manage personal data responsibility?
What should be done to achieve international interoperability in privacy and data protection?

Relevance to Theme: The objective behind the workshop is to promote dialogue among a number of different stakeholders dealing with data governance, and to encourage them through an open discussion to come to a shared understanding that to provide proper protection to data they need to cooperate and balance their respective interests and powers We do not exclude, though, that the speakers might come to different conclusions. We aim at bringing together representatives from different sectors that reportedly make different uses of the data, which they have available, including security and law enforcement authorities, Internet service providers, government and enterprise network operators, registry and Internet exchange point operators, registrars, resellers and domain name infrastructure operators, banks and private financial services, academic institutions, and get them to showcase personally an instance of how they use data to perform their daily duties and activities. By identifying potential risks and best practices in actual uses of the data, the workshop will be contributing to an interdisciplinary approach and to a perspective of actual interaction and exchange among stakeholders in the search for an adequate level of protection for personal data, considering the environment in which they are processed by promoting trust, transparency, accountability and legitimacy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Shift to global information society has blurred territorial boundaries between the states, thus challenging the grounds for application of territorially constructed regulations. Nowadays, the data is being collected, stored, transferred, and processed in the amounts that have been never seen before. The governments faced the regulatory and power crisis, which pushed them for adopting even stricter regulations towards technology companies requiring data localization and closer cooperation with the law enforcement authorities. In its turn, private sector while occasionally abusing users' data, often

finds such requirements burdensome, cost inefficient and sometimes contradictory with its own policies for data collection, storage and processing. At the same time, the civil society organisations are launching campaigns empowering individuals to assert their rights and holding data controllers accountable for their actions. They are responsible for both the law and rights awareness among a broader public. Therefore, we strongly believe that only through collective effort and joint cooperation of all stakeholders in their respective roles it is possible to provide proper global and universal protection to personal data. When stakeholders agree to talk and work together, it would become possible to build a proper system of checks and balances, as well as eliminate rudiment regulatory practices of applying territorial laws to transborder phenomena.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: Open Fish Bowl - the key requirement would be to have primary speakers seating in semicircle in front of the audience with no physical barrier between them (no stage, or tables, or tribunes). One chair near the speakers should be left unoccupied for anyone from the audience to join at any point during the discussion.

Description: There is virtually no institution, company or organisation that can - or will – perform its ordinary tasks and develop its regular activities without processing personal data in some way. This trend is followed by a global wave of reframing / redesigning / strengthening or simply building data protection legal frameworks in jurisdictions that seek to uphold this interest as a fundamental right. This wave attempts, if not to regain control, because the idea of regaining absolute control over one's data seems unfeasible, but at least to place the citizen back to some extent into the chain of control that comprises the use and processing of his/her personal data. It is not that this data belongs to the individual; this data is the individual insofar as it is data that comprises concrete and observable aspects of his/her personality. Moreover, the digital format in which data is currently provided, collected and processed allows the availability of this aspect of the personality to grow in scale and availability in digital format. Individuals are subjected to the highest degree of exposure, while data brokers, controllers and operators that leverage the data as input for businesses and institutions do not show the desirable level of accountability. Trying to reposition the individual at least to some extent in the chain of control of the data that represents relevant, evergrowing and readily available aspects of his personality is by no means an easy task, among many other reasons, because of the lack of transparency in the way this data is collected or obtained, processed, analyzed, parsed and how the results of these operations are interpreted and impact in the sphere of rights and obligations of this individual.

Data scientists, whether scholars or working for civil society players have often been contributing with relevant studies, which help to enlighten the community by trying to understand and explain the mechanisms that cause these effects and impacts. The techniques, which are available at the cost and with the resources that are possible in this kind of work often provide a fair estimation of how the processing is taking place. Validation of the facts is never a simple issue. Only in very rare times this understanding develops the way it should: in a face-to-face dialogue, with stakeholders with confronting interests discussing limits and boundaries, legitimacy and abuse, working together to tap into this asset in a way that brings better balance to competing interests at stake. This proposal aims to fill this gap.

Speakers representing private sector, law enforcement authorities, banking and educational institutions will present on the ways and policies they apply for use and protection of respective data. Once uses in different domains have been shortly exposed, the audience will start exploring the issues together with the speakers, exchanging views, attempting to tackle weaknesses and trying to highlight the best practices. The interactive format of fish bowl will perfectly serve for open and inclusive exchange of ideas between the audience and the key speakers. Remote participation will be strongly encouraged in the discussion phase, which will take the major part of the workshop.

The speakers will present their perspectives on the policy questions raised above based on both their professional expertise, and experience as regular Internet users. Coming from different stakeholder groups

the speakers will present pros and cons of stronger and inclusive cooperation in data governance field giving food for thought to onsite and online participants. The moderators will keep an eye on timely welcoming the interventions from the audience (both onsite and remote).

Expected Outcomes: We believe that the idea behind this workshop - to have various stakeholders disclose some of the data uses in an open dialogue with private sector, law enforcement authorities, banking and educational institutions, and civil society aimed at deepening the debate on the basis of facts that can be disclosed and taken and such, rather than estimations - is an innovative, promising approach to this issue. We understand that the dialogue is not easy, and that not all procedures can be disclosed due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to a legal protection of secrecy and confidentiality, but we also believe that a reasonable amount of goodwill to share, listen and interact can definitely contribute to an exchange that will enrich the discussion in a loyal and frank way, and that is worth the effort. A frank exchange could not only increase transparency within a sector, it could also help disseminate best practices across different sectors and stakeholders, identify common vulnerabilities, find points of contact from which a better level of understanding can rise, and create an environment of cooperation which is key to tackle data protection issues in a healthy, effective and legitimate way.

Discussion Facilitation:

The issue we discuss has relevance to each and every of us, and, therefore, the most interesting ideas might come from the least expected places. We will make sure that onsite and online moderators are working in tandem, notifying each other about the interventions from the audience. By opting for an open fish bowl format we will make discussion as inclusive as possible, giving participants the possibility to jump into discussion at any point, without dividing the workshop into classic presentations and Q&A parts. After a short intro speech by primary speakers any participant from the audience will have a chance to take an empty chair near the speakers and present his/her perspective. Throughout the whole workshop one of the chairs has to be kept free for new people to join and speak. Thus, once new person joins the semicircle of speakers, one of the presenters who has already spoken should free his/her chair. The moderator will facilitate the process and explain the rules in the beginning of the workshop.

Online Participation:

We make a strong focus and expect extensive online participation. For that purpose, we will share in advance the information about the session and possibility to join remotely with our professional networks. The online moderator will notify the onsite moderator whenever there is an intervention from a remote participant, and we will read it out and provide comments if any from the onsite participants. We truly want the most diverse voices to be heard.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter and other social media pages administered by the workshop organizers. We will also ask the participants and speakers to make tweets and share the most interesting ideas via social media directly during the session.

SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #189 Responsible AI in practice

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Vallor Shannon, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Jen Gennai, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- What kinds of guidelines for those developing and using AI are the most practical and helpful? (NB: This would allow discussion of sector/context specific vs generalised; outcome vs process oriented; rights vs ethics framing, etc)
- What are shared learnings in implementing such guidelines in terms of monitoring for compliance, addressing issues that arise, and encouraging good practice among those building AI products?

Relevance to Theme: Sharing practical learnings in approaches to self-regulation of AI development and application

Relevance to Internet Governance: There is a lot of discussion about how best to provide oversight for AI. Regardless of the regulatory framework in place, those developing and using AI will always be at the frontline in identifying and addressing problems. This session will shine a spotlight on self regulation by researchers and companies on AI issues, highlighting what is working, as well as pinpointing areas where additional guidance from governments and civil society would be helpful.

Format:
> Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Practical discussion of the challenges associated with moving from a topline corporate commitment to abide by AI principles, to living up to them day-to-day. Potential to include deeper dives into specific case studies from a variety of different organisations, including Google.

Outline agenda (subject to change):
1/ Intro by moderator: Anna Naether (5 mins)
2/ Prof. Shannon Vallor (Applied Ethics expert, Professor at Santa Clara University) setting the context and highlighting the most prominent challenges and tradeoffs that companies face in AI-related issues (15 mins)
3/ Panel discussion, moderated by Shannon: (45 mins total)
- Jen Gennai - Head of Responsible AI at Google
- Tan Kiat How - Chief Executive Officer, Infocomm and Media Development Authority of Singapore (TBC, in discussion)
- A speaker from another research or industry group - eg: Bosch (TBC, in discussion)
4/ Audience Q&A (25 mins)

Expected Outcomes: Greater insight into the practicalities of responsible AI implementation

Discussion Facilitation:

Discussion facilitation: moderator will ask people to raise their hands if they have a question and step up to a mic. There will also potentially be a chance for online participants to post live questions

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

IGF 2019 WS #191 Public Interest Data: Where Are We? To Do What?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Data driven economy
Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Paula Forteza, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Carolyn Nguyen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Chérif Diallo, Government, African Group
Speaker 4: Sebastien Soriano, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Luca Belli, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 6: Lucien M. CASTEX, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What is the definition of public interest data?
What are the legislative frameworks on the sharing of public interest data?
How to encourage actors to share their data in the goal of general interest?

Relevance to Theme: Public interest data are at the center of the problems of the data economy and the data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The share of public interest data will impact the Internet Governance, especially the relations beetwen Governments and the private sector.

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Public interest data also named as data of general interest can be defined as private data whose opening is justified by a goal of public interest - for example health or ecology.

Public sector bodies like private companies are adopting data-driven decision making and build up data analytics capacities. Statistical offices are reflecting to what extent the traditional, cost-intensive data gathering methods can be replaced by Big Data analytics. In a number of scenarios, public sector bodies could significantly improve their decision making using commercially-held information, notably for reasons of public health policy, spatial and urban planning, natural and technological risk management, managing energy supply grids or protecting the environment.

In 2016, the French Act for a Digital Republic introduced a legislation on public interest data. Indeed, France has put in place the possibility for the government to request commercial players to give access to data they hold for the purpose of establishing public statistics. This is subject to a number of procedural safeguards, namely a structured discussion with the private operator, a study on the feasibility and opportunity of such request and a consultation of the National Statistics Council. The decision to grant the right to access commercial data is taken by the minister in charge. Along those lines, more authorities could be identified that could be granted such a right to access commercially-held data, while at the same time procedural safeguards would need to be put in place so that existing rights on data are being respected and

compensation mechanism being devised. Similarly, enhanced access to commercially-held data for scientific researchers funded from public resources could be contemplated. Recently, new insights have emerged in France on public data interest in the context of the French general assembly for the new digital regulations. Moreover, the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) gives new momentum to this issue, as the training of algorithms requires a huge amount of data.

If France is a pioneer, many countries and the European Union are starting to think about legislation on data of general interest. It is therefore time to think about a coherent legal framework for public interest data and ways to facilitate data sharing between economic actors. For example, the principle of circulation of data is written on the INSPIRE directive and the regulation on the free flow of non-personal data. It is also a priority of the new mandature of the European Union.

This panel will propose a contribution to the framing of a common data space, which should make room for the opening of private data.

It will explore the different regulatory frameworks applied to the data of public interest, to open the discussion on how to define class of data to which access could be given, to public and private sectors bodies, associations and publicly funded researchers. Indeed, this panel will have drawn a complete picture of the different regulatory methods applied today to public interest data. Then, this panel will also publish the legal fondement that permit the transformation to data to public interest data. The moderator will then open the floor for interaction with the public to engage in a discussion about the future of legislation on public interest data.

Agenda:
Introduction (10 min) by Annie Blandin (French Digital Council)
State / traditional regulation (15 min) by Paula Forteza and Chérif Diallo (Senegalese Government)
Data-driven regulation and data of public interest (10 min) by Sébastien Soriano (ARCEP)
Self-regulation (10 min) by Carolyn Nguyen (Microsoft)
Democratic and collaborative regulation by Luca Belli and Lucien Castex (15 min)
Conclusion (10 min) by Laurent Cytermann (Conseil d'Etat France)
Q&A and debate moderated by Laurent Cytermann (Conseil d'Etat France) (30 min)

Interventions:
Annie Blandin, member of the French Digital Council (independent advisory commission created to address all the questions set up by the development of the digital in society and economy) will discuss about the recent French reflexion of public interest data.
Paula Forteza, french member of the Parliament will bring her expertise on legislative regulation as rapporteur of the French implementation of the GDPR and as part of the working group on the Constitutional revision to include a digital bill of rights.
Chérif Diallo, Director of ICT at the Telecommunication Ministry in Senegal, will bring his expertise on a State centered, traditional regulation and will be able to share with the public the recent framework put in place in Senegal.
Sebastien Soriano, president of the french regulator ARCEP, will bring his expertise and field knowledge on the use of public interest data in the context of data-driven regulation approach, put in place by the ARCEP.
Carolyn Nguyen, Technology Policy Director at Microsoft and ICC Digital Economy Commission Vice-Chair, will share the private sector vision on self-regulation and she will be able to contribute to the general debate as per her experience on the Internet Governance process.
Luca Belli, a brazilian academic will share the point of view of a civil society active member on how to build up a more democratic, more collaborative regulatory model based on the empowerment of civil society at the age of data economy.
Lucien Castex, researcher at Université Sorbonne Nouvelle and Secretary General of Internet Society France, has in depth knowledge of a variety of policy issues concerning internet Governance and Internet regulation. He will be an asset to moderate the debate and enhance public participation.
Laurent Cytermann, member of Conseil d'Etat France will conclude and moderate this session. He an expert of public interest data in France.

Marylou Le Roy and Clément Le Ludec, policy officers of the French Digital Council will moderate the online and onsite participation.

Expected Outcomes: This panel will propose a contribution to the framing of a common data space, which should make room for the opening of private data.

It will explore the different regulatory frameworks applied to the data of public interest, to open the discussion on how to define class of data to which access could be given, to public and private sectors bodies, associations and publicly funded researchers. Indeed, this panel will have drawn a complete picture of the different regulatory methods applied today to public interest data. Then, this panel will also publish the legal fondement that permit the transformation to data to public interest data. The moderator will then open the floor for interaction with the public to engage in a discussion about the future of legislation on public interest data.

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 (i.e. interactive presentation, charts) to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. Experts who have short video material to share will be encouraged to help animate discussion and debate on these examples. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants.

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 public interest data will be organised on this theme during the French Internet Governance Forum foreseen to be help on July 4th.

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 suring 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. We can include the intervention from youth participants from Latin America and Africa to increase diversity and bring fresh opinions and questions to the debate. 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.

Proposed Additional Tools: The position of the French administration on public interest data are published on the French Digital Council website under the Creative commons licences. Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on digital skills taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

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 #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 catalyst 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 rountable 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 catalyst 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 relflections).

Online Participation:

collecting questions for the pannelists 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 inetractions 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 #194 Business and human rights:the role of regulatory environment

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: ,

Speaker 1: Owono Julie, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Allie Funk, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Veszna Wessenauer, ,

Policy Question(s):

How could the regulatory environment enforce corporate transparency and accountability around users rights? What are the effects of the GDPR on corporate transparency and accountability around users rights? What are the global platform governance & regulation developments and patterns?

Relevance to Theme: Ranking Digital Rights (RDR) produces a Corporate Accountability Index that evaluates 24 internet, mobile, and telecommunications companies on their commitments and policies affecting freedom of expression and privacy. In addition to ranking companies on their disclosed commitments and policies affecting freedom of expression and privacy, RDR's team analyzed the legal and regulatory environment of all 15 countries where the evaluated companies are headquartered. The analysis outlines of how each company's home country policies, laws, and regulations either helped or hindered companies' ability to be transparent and accountable to their users about their respect for human rights online, therefore impacting their Index results.
By presenting the main findings of the jurisdictional analysis we hope to help participants better understand how regulatory environment might affect the ability of internet, mobile and telecommunications companies - - evaluated by Ranking Digital Rights's Index -- to respect users' rights, and to offer policy recommendations. The RDR research team commissioned jurisdictional surveys in 15 countries where the companies evaluated in the Index are headquartered, which includes China, France, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. 15 experts in the legal systems related to the ICT sector in these countries conducted the analyses.
Based on these surveys, RDR develops separate country reports, as well a comparative report that analyzes laws and regulations, and offers policy recommendations. The aim of these reports will be to support the work of advocacy groups working at the global, regional, and national level with a systematic and detailed analysis of the jurisdictional context for each company's performance in the RDR Index. We expect that these country reports will support engagement with governments about how law and policy can encourage ICT sector companies to respect their users' human rights.
While the number of attempts to regulate social media platforms is increasing, regulators often rush forward with legislation that miss the problem they should be addressing and do little to counter the threats on the right to freedom of expression or privacy. To contribute to ongoing efforts and projects aimed at platform governance & regulation, we wish to present the main findings of our regulatory analysis during a "Flash Talk" and discuss the further application of the resource. Beside regulatory trends, we will share our recommendations and observations, including how Ranking Digital Rights' standards regarding corporate transparency and accountability are met or absent from the regulatory frameworks.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Through the jurisdictional reports, we are aiming to help different stakeholder groups better understand the global regulatory trends, including the effects of GDPR and various content regulation attempts, and discuss how regulation and legislation can strengthen or hinder the respect of human rights in the network society.
The jurisdictional research we have conducted since the inaugural RDR Index (November 2015) demonstrates the importance of rights-protecting regulation and legislation, as delineated in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. A more systematic and detailed analysis of the jurisdictional context of each company's performance in the RDR Index will greatly aid efforts in engaging with governments on how law and policy can better enable and encourage ICT sector companies to respect their

users' human rights. We anticipate that more detailed materials we will present at the IGF will provide policymakers with a roadmap to identify practical policy and legislative to take in support of corporate respect for human rights in the ICT sector.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: We would like to do present a new policy making and advocacy tool but also discuss it with the speakers and the audience. We could also cover the material more superficially in a 30 min session, if needed.

Description: We will kick off the session by presenting the main findings of RDR's jurisdictional analysis , and we will then open the floor to participants to ask their questions on the main findings, recommendations and further steps.

Expected Outcomes: Participants will improve their knowledge of main regulatory trends and patterns around corporate accountability for human rights in the ICT sector.
Advocacy groups working at the global, regional, and national levels will be equipped with a systematic and detailed analysis of the jurisdictional context for 24 internet and telecommunication company's performance in the RDR Index.
The presented reports will improve efforts to engage with governments about how law and policy can encourage ICT sector companies to respect their users' human rights.
Participants will be introduced to the RDR Index and get an overview of how they could use it for holding companies accountable and adopt policies and mechanisms for a more secure and free Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will use up to 10 minutes to present the main findings. Twenty minutes will be dedicated for a Q&A so that participants get to ask questions about the analysis in general.

Online Participation:

With the help of the Online Moderator, we hope to get inputs and inquiries regarding the resource we will present and discuss. Participants will be encouraged to contribute to the session online too.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #195 IT security in the global supply chain

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Cyber Security Best Practice
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Eva Schulz-Kamm , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Paula Iwaniuk, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Sergio Lomban, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- How can industry, governments and other stakeholders work together to make sure that the digitalization of the global economy is trustworthy, safe and secure?
- What are the baseline requirements for cybersecurity that all business players along the global supply and value chains should fulfill to make the digital economy secure for future growth?
- What legal regulations are already in place but potentially need to be enforced and what new legal regulations should be created to address upcoming threats?
- What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity capacity building approaches?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop directly addresses one of the main themes of IGF 2019: Security, Safety, Stability, Resilience. It aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying the need of collaboration for a more secure digital world.

(A) Relevance of Charter of Trust

Charter of Trust is a joint initiative of the Munich Security Conference and 15 multinational companies (AES, Airbus, Allianz, ATOS, CISCO, Daimler, Dell, Deutsche Telekom, IBM, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, NXP, SGS, Siemens, Total, TÜV Süd) that operate across various business sectors and are committed to improving cybersecurity in the global economy.
These companies are united in the firm believe that cybersecurity is a necessary condition for the success of the digital economy. Digitalization and cybersecurity must evolve hand in hand; users need to trust that their digital technologies are safe and secure.
To achieve this objective, Charter of Trust has set out 10 principles for cybersecurity. The Munich Security Conference and member companies engage with business partners, regulators, think tanks and academia to define these principles and work on a swift implementation in daily business operations.
Therefore, we believe Charter of Trust can contribute to an aspirational yet pragmatic debate about cybersecurity at the IGF.

(B) Relevance of workshop topic

Cybersecurity is only as strong as the weakest link in a given system. Therefore, the Charter of Trust Principle 2 sets out the aspiration to ensure that global supply chains meet cybersecurity standards. Companies – and if necessary – governments must establish risk-based rules that ensure adequate protection across all IoT layers with clearly defined and mandatory requirements. Ensure confidentiality, authenticity, integrity, and availability by setting baseline standards. In the workshop we will discuss questions, such as
- Identity and access management: Connected devices must have secure identities and safeguarding measures that only allow authorized users and devices to use them.
- Encryption: Connected devices must ensure confidentiality for data storage and transmission purposes, wherever appropriate.
- Continuous protection: Companies must offer updates, upgrades, and patches throughout a reasonable lifecycle for their products, systems, and services via a secure update mechanism.

The workshop will cover the responsibility of companies and address the need of collaboration on a global scale with further industry partners, governments and as well with civil society. It will also be based on concrete examples of companies from Charter of Trust, and how they overcome security and safety crises.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The digital world is changing everything. Today, billions of devices are connected through the Internet of Things. While this creates great opportunities, it also harbours great risks – ranging from data breaches to serious risks to life and limb where the digitalisation creates complex cyber-physical systems.
To make the digital world more secure, the member organisations of Charter of Trust have joined their

forces. Taking the spirit of the Paris Peace Call, which Charter of Trust offically supports, the workshop would focus on how cyber and IT security can be enhanced globally.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: (A) The issue:
Due to the architecture of the internet infrastructure, national or regional regulatory solutions are of a limited effect, so global cooperation is needed. The Charter of Trust is the beginning of a unique initiative by leading global companies, taking their responsibility on Trust and Cybersecurity.
IT and cybersecurity are topics of intense discussion on a global scale. At the same time, dialogue often raises questions about the options for action of state actors. The complexity of the development of the Budapest Convention shows how challenging global developments are. The Paris Peace Call, in turn, shows the political intent for greater security.

(B) Discussions:
The session should deal primarily with entrepreneurial responsibility in reinforcing cybersecurity standards. The topic will also be expanded to how this cannot be done without the support of governments and public bodies to enforce minimum requirements along supply chains, for example. In the session, we aim to shed light on the complexity of global discussions and define common action corridors e.g.in the context of standardization, certification and possibly regulatory frameworks. The EU framework (Cyber act) could be used as an example.

(C) Agenda:
Although discussion and participants contributions will ultimately drive the agenda, the following will be used to guide conversation:

- The session will start with the introduction of invited speakers and a short ice-breaker presentation by the moderator, to set the scene and map out the journey the conversation will take (10 minutes)
- Speakers will then take the floor in turn to present the above-mentioned topics, each followed by input from the audience (60 minutes).
- At the end of the session the moderator, with the help of the rapporteur will summarize the discussion and ask the speakers and audience to comment on the session's key takeaways (20 mins).

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will bring together leaders from global business organisations as well as regulators and think tanks / academia. It will discuss how the various stakeholder groups could collaborate to enhance cybersecurity alongside the supply chain based on global baseline requirements. The workshop would explore how the private and public sector can work together towards a global framework (of commitments) for cybersecurity.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the way 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 in a circle or semi-circle (room permitting), with seats in the middle for the speakers. An empty chair will be placed next to the speakers. Audience members will be invited to occupy the empty seat at selected times of the discussion, to provide further or new perspectives or challenge the speakers. 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 will have a prominent seating position and may walk around the room to engage participants.
Preparation: Several preparation 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. Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will advertise the session and introduce questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on the topic taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall. Potential Q&A's will also be prepared in advance to that every speaker is prepared to respond to any comment

Moderator: The moderator will be an expert and well-informed on the topic and experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions. Charter of Trust Secretariat has a long-standing experience of organising events with moderators and panellists. It will suggest a list of potential moderators well in advance and help brief him/her before the event.

During the discussion, questions will be incorporated to 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.

The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants and will encourage their interventions through video.

Reporting: Following the discussion, participants will be encouraged to share their key takeaways from the session through online tools and social media. This will help ensure diverse perspectives raised during the discussion are included in the reporting.

Online Participation:

Ahead of the session, the remote moderator will be involved throughout the workshop planning and organization process to advise on where remote participation will need to be facilitated.

During the session, the online platform will be used to animate the discussion and ensure participants in the room and online will have an equal opportunity to engage. The online moderator will occupy the empty seat on behalf of online participants at any given time they wish to join the conversation.

The moderator will frequently communicate with the online moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected.

The moderator and speakers will be encouraged to follow the online participation tool throughout the workshop themselves, so that issues brought forward by participants in the chat can be carried throughout discussion. Participants in the room will also be encouraged to use their mobile devices to connect and interact with remote participants.

Social media will also be used to generate wider discussion and create momentum for online participation as the workshop is unfolding. Charter of Trust has wide experience in using social media during events and coordinating between member companies.

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.

Organizers will also explore the possibility of connecting with remote hubs around the globe and organize remote interventions from participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Organizers will explore the use of audio-visual material (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #196 Why Striving for Equality in Digital Fails? How to Act?

Theme: Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Danielle Bouesquet , Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Isabelle Collet , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Salwa Toko , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Ndeye Maimouna DIOP, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Why so many projects to reduce the gender gaps do not fulfill their promise?
How to explain the decline in number of women in technical fields?
How to educate young girls to digital technologies and sciences?
How this shortage of women may affect the design of algorithms?
How to foster gender equality in the tech field?
How could we design a more female-friendly work environment in the tech sector?
How to increase the transparency of recruiting policies in tech companies? Should we promote transparent recruitment and promotion processes?

Relevance to Theme: Diversity is a key factor of internet development. In this respect, Gender equality is one of the most important challenges of data governance and digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Gender equality is one of the most important challenges of the Internet Governance.

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Women and girls account for half of the world's population. The digital revolution should be a tool for empowerment and emancipation, promote equal, social, economic and professional opportunities for women and men from all nations through a bottom-up and multi-stakeholder approach. But we must face the reality : structural barriers do affect women in terms of technology and Internet. many initiatives attempt to increase the representation of women in tech. But they flounder because they are too scattered and can not solve all the problems of sexism. If these inequalities are not rapidly addressed, an increase in connectivity will only widen existing gender gaps. This session is a call to actions for gender equality. The Senegalese Digital Council and the French Digital Council and the French Council for Equality will present their guidelines to reduce the gender gaps in the Tech sectors. A academia will give her point of views.

Expected Outcomes: The but of this session is to improve the guidelines of the French and Senegalese Digital Councils to reduce the gender gaps in the Tech sectors.

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 (i.e. PowerPoint slides, images,) to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. Experts who have short video material to share will be encouraged to help animate discussion and debate on these examples. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants.

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 genders will be organised during the IGF France in July. French DIgital Council and Senegalese Digital Council will also met to discuss on this topic during ICANN forum at Marrakech.

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. We can include the intervention from youth participants from Africa to increase diversity and bring fresh opinions and questions to the debate. 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.

Proposed Additional Tools: The guidelines to reduce the gender gaps in the Tech sectors will be published online and put into online consultation. Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on digital skills taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #197 EQUALSinTech 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 led 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 is 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 we provide an enabling framework for provision of OTT services to benefit all stakeholders?
What is the way forward in addressing OTT services 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 athers

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 workshops seeks to get to the heart of one crucial aspect of digital inclusion: what the future of work looks like 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 #202 Designing an environment of security for a trust & safe ICT

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Security Best Practice
Internet Protocols
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Angela Mckay, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Víctor Rodríguez, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Bruce Schneier, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Diane Rinaldo, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Bronwyn Mercer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can certification schemes for secure ICT products manage risk of vulnerabilities in ICT technologies such as IoT and, current and future (5G) mobile networks infrastructure in order to foster the thrive of an innovative and cybersecure industry?

Relevance to Theme: The advent of Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence increases the potential social and economic impact of digital security failures. While cybersecurity is transversal and comprises many facets, the workshop will focus on strengthening security of ICT products through certification schemes.

Cybersecurity comprises at least the following aspects: economic, social, technical, law enforcement and national and international security. According to the report of the World Economic Forum (WEF) "The Global Risks Report 2019", machine learning or artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming more sophisticated and prevalent, with growing potential to amplify existing risks or create new ones, increasing the potential social and economic impact of digital security failures, particularly as the Internet of Things (IoT) connects billions of devices. For example, a number of applications for block chain technologies rely on the use of trusted IoT devices to gather data with the needed integrity. Thus, in order to obtain the benefits of these new technologies, it is necessary to reduce the risk of vulnerabilities in IoT products.

Certification schemes impact on the digital security of the end-users; providing more protection in the cyber space will reduce the negative consequences in other sectors of the society. The sharing of experiences, projects and good practices during the workshop may result in the identification of schemes with similar requirements and approaches that could facilitate the design of applicable digital policies to provide cybersecurity in the entire sector. This workshop will also touch on trade liberalization of digital services since it will help to identify technical barriers of security aspects and to promote the investment on security in the ICT products and services, making them more trustworthy.

Moreover, the workshop seeks to build capacities by exploring technical aspects of cybersecurity, specifically focusing on requirements of certification schemes for secure ICT products such as IoT and incoming 5G mobile networks infrastructure. In this context, it is also important to identify incentives for industry to continue offering digital products and services that meet these standards.

The sharing of experiences, projects or programs between the different stakeholders can contribute to the creation of an environment that promotes international cooperation on this issues, and to gather evidence on whether this approach to cybersecurity is the most appropiate.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Nowadays it is important to design policies that guarantee a safe navigation environment. The new technology advances increase the potential social and economic impact, both positive and negative. This is why cybersecurity ought to focus on user's protection, data protection, and policy makers and other stakeholders must take it into account when designing policies.

One way or another all the digital activities are interrelated; cross border data sharing increases everyone's risk of being a victim of a cyber-attack; it is everyon's responsibility to diligently implement digital policies. This issue has to be addressed from a multi stakeholder perspective because only the different points of view will effectively help to build a more security digital environment and the appropriate policies.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop have the following aims:
• To share and discuss experiences, projects and best practices for secure ICT products through certification schemes in order to identify opportunities and challenges.

• To identify approaches in technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures which may be replicated and, result in standards harmonisation.
• To hold a workshop in order to support capacity building.
• To produce recommendations for further collaboration in the strengthening of cybersecurity.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop, it is expect to identify and share best practices regarding certification schemes for cybersecure ICT products, building the capacity of stakeholders to face these challenges.
In addition, it is expected to outcome the following:
• Develop and support ICT innovation;
• Promote a secure, resilient and trusted ICT environment;
• Enhance the digital economy and the Internet Economy; and
• Strengthen cooperation.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable will consist about to share projects and best practices for secure ICT products through certification schemes in order to identify opportunities and challenges, to identify approaches in technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures which may be replicated and result in standards harmonization. At the end of each the presentation of each topic, the forum will be open for a session of questions.
In terms of format, the round table will be organized as a facilitated dialogue. Led by the moderator, a diverse range of experts from different stakeholder groups - academia, government, industry, civil society and youth participation – will discuss key questions and issues.
Following the round of questions, experts are invited to give open comments, after which the moderator will turn to those attending the session and invite the audience to engage in the conversation. The proposal agenda is the following: - Welcome and opening comments by onsite moderator (10 min) - Two round of questions (5 min max.) to speaker (25 min each round) - Moderated Q&A with the audience and online participants (20 min) - Closing remarks by onsite moderator (10 min).

Online Participation:

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SDGs:

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 #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 #206 Empowerment of users and digital literacy

Theme:
  Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
  Data privacy & protection
  Digital literacy
  Users rights

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: EMMANUEL ACHA, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Cheryl Langdon-Orr, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Felipe Alfonso Hernández, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Carolina Aguerre, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: MEHMET ALPER TEKIN, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 6: Caecilia Nyamutswa, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What policies and tools can be implemented to promote the empowerment of users of telecommunications / ICT services, as well as to foster digital literacy?

Relevance to Theme: Users are the most important part in the efficient provision of a service of general interest. Therefore, it is very important to design mechanisms, strategies, tools and policies that empower users and that encourage digital literacy, for a better use of telecommunications / ICT services; as well as developing models to understand the needs of users and their consumption habits, especially in cases of consumer vulnerability (rural areas, elderly people, people with disabilities, the unemployed and people with limited resources).
For this reason, those in charge of the elaboration of public policies must empower the users through the timely, objective and systematic provision of the information that allows them to make the best decision; as well as through the continuous evaluation of levels of satisfaction and the diffusion of preferences and trends.

Also, the training of users is relevant for informed decision-making and for the proper use of their telecommunications/ICT services and equipment in order of to have access to Internet to best prices. Digital literacy enables users to learn to use various devices and applications, take advantage of Internet, as well as bring them closer to the advantages of using ICT and telecommunications in their daily lives, reducing asymmetries in knowledge and the adoption of new technologies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The users are part of the actors of the Internet governance, since they participate in the establishment of the economic and sociocultural aspects of this. Users can demand that all governance arrangements, current and future, be taken into account in the public interest and not just the expression of commercial or regional interests.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: The workshop has as objectives:
• Discuss and share experiences, projects, tools, policies and best practices in relation to the empowerment of telecommunications / ICT users and digital literacy.
• Identify the different approaches (by governments, regulators, users, civil society, industry, and academia) that allow greater inputs for the development of mechanisms, tools and policies in favor of the user.
• Produce recommendations, with the collaboration of various stakeholders that contribute to the respect of the rights of telecommunications / ICT users, as well as the creation of digital capabilities that help them to take advantage of said services.
This session will focus in the interaction about all participants with the aim of the workshop achieve better results to user benefits.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop, it is expected to identify and share experiences and best practices regarding measures for digital literacy and the protection of user rights and useful information so that they are empowered and take the best decisions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will consist in the following:
• Welcome and opening comments by onsite moderator – 5 min.
• One round of questions to speaker: 4 min max. to speaker - 20 min in total.
• Lightening talks from existing Initiatives in each/all of the four "C's" – 4 Minutes each speaker/strictly enforced by Session Moderator
• Break out working sessions, with 1-2 experts for each group – this is the "participation segment" for the workshop and is intent to engage all participants in the room - 30 minutes.
• Each breakout will have one or more "experts" drawn from the lightening speakers and other experts, plus one rapporteur.
• Remote moderators will be assigned for each breakout, who will use chat to keep remote participants aware of the discussion in the small group and report on any comments and questions during the workout session.
• The breakout/working session segment is focus on developing concrete draft recommendations.
• A final segment of the workshop will present the initial recommendations - 4 minutes per breakout group: total time - 20 minutes.
• Moderated Q&A with the audience and online participants - 10 minutes.
• Summarizing comments and closing remarks by session moderator – 5 minutes.

Online Participation:

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SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #208 Co-regulation against online hate? The EU Code of Conduct

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
FoE online
Hate Speech

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Louisa Klingvall, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Michela Palladino, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Clara Sommier, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Philippe Schmidt, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Steffen Eisentraut, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

For being a multistakeholder panel, some policy questions will logically be more relevant for actors from a given sector than from another one.

Agenda-setting: To what extent does a voluntary commitment such as the Code of Conduct allow to raise the weight and relevance of a particular item (in this case, hate speech) within a given company's list of priorities, not only at the level of their European headquarters but also more globally? Does the Code of Conduct have a significant positive impact on a CSO's ability to perform their advocacy role on the issue of hate speech?

Norms implementation: What is the added value of the monitoring exercise in terms of effectiveness for the implementation of what can be considered as a soft law?

Norms articulation: From a practical perspective, what is the impact of the recent trend, observed in several EU member states, of introducing hard laws on hate speech?

Safety from hate speech: Considering hate speech as an online harm, how can it be addressed to improve user safety on social media platforms? How can the notion of 'hate speech' be operationalized so as to: a) be satisfactory to all involved stakeholders; and b) allow for implementation across different national jurisdictions at a regional level? Could the way it was operationalized within the EU through the Code of Conduct be extended at a wider scale?

Outputs: Does the main benefit from the Code of Conduct stem from the transparency it brings through the implementation reports, or from the cooperation it fosters among stakeholders throughout the monitoring process?

Relevance to Theme: Hate speech is increasingly considered a priority by key stakeholders in Internet Governance, not least because of its suspected links to extremism and real-life violence. On social media platforms, it inhibits the development of conversations by creating a hostile online environment, thereby obstructing the very aim of those platforms as they were thought out. As such, this session contributes to the "safety" component of the IGF2019 theme "Security, Safety, Stability & Resilience" through a discussion of the case of a voluntary, multistakeholder framework against online hate speech. Indeed, the EU Code of Conduct against illegal hate speech online represents a cutting-edge example of cross-sector cooperation for the provision of a safe user experience online. Through this panel which brings together many of the actors involved in the CoC and their different perspectives, the aims, results and future prospects of this co-regulatory framework will be explored.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our proposed workshop is built around the very concept of Internet Governance. As a matter of fact, our topic is nothing but an actual dimension of Internet Governance, since it purports to expose how several stakeholders - public authorities, the industry and civil society organizations - are contributing to the design and the implementation of a specific policy against hate speech by assuming roles that are very different but also complementary to one another. Beyond its content, the format of the workshop is characterized by the very same logic: all the participants in our panel have been chosen in such a way that the voices from all the main categories of actors are heard.

Format:
　　　　　Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: MODERATOR (5 min):
- exposes the dynamic of the workshop (including a justification for the intervention order: to reflect the chronological development of the CoC) and the modalities for the participation of the public (Twitter # projected on screen at all times)
- introduces the Code of Conduct and its workings, including the Monitoring Exercise attached to it.
- introduces the first speaker

EU COMMISSION (10-15 min) exposes their perspective on:
- Rationale for the CoC
- Role of the Commission in relation to it
- Role - if any - of EU member states in the process
- Main positive impact and room for improvement

ONLINE MODERATOR (1 min) presents the three selected questions, projected on the screen

EU COMMISSION (5 MINUTES) answers the three questions, under time constraints (timer)

MODERATOR (1 min) introduces next speaker

INDUSTRY 1 (10 min) exposes their perspective on:
- Reasons why their company has voluntarily gotten involved in the CoC
- Characterization of the main challenges faced when moderating hate speech
- Concrete changes introduced to the platform as a consequence of the implementation of the CoC
- Main positive impact(s) of the CoC and room for improvement

MODERATOR (1 min) introduces next speaker

INDUSTRY 2 (10 min) exposes their perspective on:
-Company's stance towards the monitoring exercise
-Specific initiatives to bring stakeholders together (e.g. Dublin meetings)
-Impact of the CoC on the company's awareness of the relevance of hate speech issue and/or the most adequate means to tackle this challenge
-Main positive impact(s) of the CoC and room for improvement

ONLINE MODERATOR (1 min) presents the three selected questions (one for industry 1, another one for industry 2 and a third one for both), to be projected on the screen

INDUSTRY 1 & 2 (2x3 min): each industry representative answers their two questions, under time constraints (timer projected on the screen)

MODERATOR (1 min): Introduces next speaker

CIVIL SOCIETY 1 (10 min) exposes their perspective on:
-The typical role played by the CSO during the monitoring exercise
-Relation to national legislation(s), either existing or under development (e.g.: NetzDG in Germany; legislative proposal against online cyber hatred in France)
-Some initiatives that bring stakeholders together (e.g. Dublin meetings)
-Main positive impact(s) of the CoC and room for improvement

MODERATOR (1 min): Introduces next speaker

CIVIL SOCIETY 2 (10 min) exposes their perspective on:
- The impact the CoC has had on the CSO's relations with other stakeholders
- Their input in the way the monitoring exercise is taking place
- Relation to national legislation(s), either existing or under development (e.g.: NetzDG in Germany; legislative proposal against online cyber hatred in France)
- Main positive impact(s) of the CoC and room for improvement

CIVIL SOCIETY 1 & 2 (2x3 min): each civil society representative answers their 2 questions, under time constraints (timer projected on the screen)

Total time: 83 minutes. No doubt the "extra" 7 minutes would be spent in the process.

Expected Outcomes: From the organizers' standpoint, there is a gap between the seriousness of the hate speech issue and the innovative means put in place by the Code of Conduct to tackle it on the one hand and, on the other hand, the fact this mechanism is still very little known beyond the circle of experts in the area. The presentation of the results of the implementation reports by the European Commissioner Vera Jourova in a formal event allows to raise awareness about it, but it still gets attention mainly from people already interested in the topic. We believe that a workshop on this subject could stand for a (still modest) contribution to communicate about the Code of Conduct.

Therefore, we expect this workshop to gather stakeholders that are used to working together, but this time in a different, outward-looking context, so a new range of actors (such as government officials from departments unrelated to hate speech issues, or civil society organizations with other concerns) become aware of this initiative and get the opportunity to take it as a reference in designing and putting in place their own multistakeholder policy-making process in their own areas related to Internet Governance. Likewise, exposing this innovative (and still recent) mechanism to actors that are not usually involved in it will allow to receive fresh inputs from them.

Discussion Facilitation:

The onsite moderator's introduction will contextualize the EU Code of Conduct against illegal hate speech online, so as to ensure that participants with no prior knowledge of this (co) regulatory instrument are still able to participate.

This panel is designed to be interactive, with the public having the opportunity to engage with each type of actor after they have intervened. Participation will be facilitated by the use of a Twitter hashtag which will allow for the public -both onsite and online- to ask questions about speakers' interventions; and/or to engage with questions from other users posted to the social network (through 'likes'). The online moderator will monitor the hashtag during the session and select questions based on their popularity. Such a device will also allow for the conversation to continue beyond the session should the participants desire so.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: As exposed above, our intention was to use Twitter but we are ready to rather use the built-in Official Online Participation Platform.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #209 Internet Safety:Data Sovereignty to Cyberspace Sovereignty

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Internet ethics
Internet Resources

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: Mikhail Anisimov, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Xiaodong ZUO, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Yi Shen, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What roles does government plan in Internet safety?
How cyberspace sovereignty can helps to maintain the Internet security?
What is the relationship between data sovereignty and cyberspace sovereignty?

Relevance to Theme: While talking about Internet safety, it is mentioned more from the aspects of technics, physical and hardware. However, with the deepening understand of Internet, some conceptions at ideological level emerge, such as data sovereignty and cyberspace sovereignty, which were put forward on the basis of Internet safety. Once a conceptual consensus is reached in the future, many network attacks may be prevented or solved under the governments' efforts. Since the conceptions are new and extensive, there exists space for further discussion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Although Internet governance is conducted in different ways in different countries, some basic principles are still needed to solve international dispute, especially when it comes to Internet safety. This workshop is designed to discuss the "sovereignty" in cyberspace, aiming at exploring how to maintain the network security in different countries with different conditions. It is wished to make contribution to the formation of international rules.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: 1.【5 mins】Welcome and introduction
2.【10 mins】Presentation about the latest practice of Network safety and data sovereignty.

3.【25 mins】Panel discussion:
Key questions:
☐What roles does government plan in Internet safety?
☐How cyberspace sovereignty can helps to maintain the Internet security?
☐What is the relationship between data sovereignty and cyberspace sovereignty?
4.【10 mins】Onsite and online Q&A
5.【10 mins】Summary and Closing.

Expected Outcomes: 1.An consensus on what government should do
2.To show different opinions towards data/cyberspace sovereignty

Discussion Facilitation:

1.The conception of data sovereignty and cyberspace sovereignty are new and extensive, with no consensus being reached yet, which leaves space for further discussion on their definitions and appropriateness.
2.Some experts will be invited to share their opinions, experienced moderator will drive up the atmosphere.
3.Onsite and online participation are both welcomed.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will have a key role as facilitator to the online participants. During the group activity, remote participants will also be given a question to answer related to the overarching IG question under discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #211 Value and Regulation of Personal Data in the BRICS

Theme:
      Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
      Cross border data
      Data privacy & protection
      Digital sovereignty

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)

Speaker 1: Anja Kovacs, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Dirk Delmartino, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Sagwadi Mabunda, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Andrey Shcherbovich, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Achilles Zaular, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 6: Min Jiang, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 7: Sophie Kwasny, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 8: Luca Belli, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Over the past decade BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) alone have added more than one billion users to the world's Internet population and, over the next decade, a further one billion of BRICS

nationals will be connected to the Internet. This incredible number of individuals are personal data producers, innovators and consumers and enjoy an ample range of rights, shaped by the various regulatory instruments that BRICS countries have recently adopted and are adopting with regard to data protection. Importantly, as the majority of the world's Internet population is going to be increasingly BRICS centered, the policies adopted by these countries are likely to have global impact. In such perspective, this workshop will address the following policy questions:

1. What national laws (or other type of normative acts) regulate the collection and use of personal data in the BRICS country?
2. Do the laws recently adopted by BRICS countries apply to foreign entities that do not have physical presence in such countries?
3. Are data protection laws adopted by BRICS countries based on fundamental rights defined in Constitutional law or International binding documents?
4. Are the newly adopted frameworks converging or diverging from other existing frameworks such as the European one? And are BRICS national frameworks they converging amongst themselves?

Relevance to Theme: This proposal refers to the attitudes of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries for the regulation and governance of the Internet from the perspective of data protection. These areas are extremely essential to analyze the full scope of the data governance and regulation in the BRICS and in the impact of BRICS policies and regulations on global data governance.

The goal of this workshop is to explore the most recent evolutions in terms of data protection in the BRICS and the impact such policy and institutional changes are going to deploy on data governance and data flows affecting the 3.2 billion individuals living in the BRICS as well as on the rest of the world's population Although little attention has been given by the international community, BRICS countries have undergone extraordinary policy and institutional changes with regard to data governance in the past couple of years. Landmark events analysed by the panellists will include:

The approval of a new "General Data Protection Law" and the upcoming establishment of a new Data Protection Authority, in Brazil;

The enactment of data protection and data localisation provisions, with particular regard to the new Internet Sovereignty law, in Russia;

The recognition of privacy as a fundamental right by the Indian Supreme Court and the current elaboration of a new Indian Data Protection Law;

The adoption of a Data Protection Standard and consultation process on the new "Internet Personal Information Security Protection Guidelines", in China;

The upcoming enactment of the "Protection of Personal Information Act", in South Africa

The convergence and divergence of BRICS data governance architectures with other frameworks such as the European one.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The majority of the "next billion users" is projected to come from the BRICS countries and, therefore, the policy and regulations adopted by this group of countries is going to shape not only the rights and obligations of their citizens but also the global data flows and business.

The topic proposed by this workshop directly falls within the sub-theme of the IGF 2019 on Data Governance. It will cover specific issues on data protection in all the BRICS countries, analysing the most recent development in terms of policy and regulation and how such developments will impact national and international stakeholders.

Over the past decade, BRICS countries have demonstrated to be very active in the field of Internet Governance, although with very different approaches. Recent examples of countries to regulation are Wuzhen Declaration (China), and NetMundial Initiative (Brazil). Also, Brazil is the only country which organized the IGF twice – in Rio de Janeiro in 2007 and in João Pessoa in 2015 - and a recognised leader in multi - stakeholder participation in Internet governance.

The elaboration and adoption of data protections frameworks in the BRICS tellingly exemplify the different approaches that these countries utilise to elaborate, enact and implement norms, involving a wide spectrum of stakeholder but in very different ways. This session aims not only to analyse the content of the data protection norms adopted by the BRICS but also the governance processes these countries adopt to elaborate and implement such norms, thus directly exploring Internet governance in the BRICS and its impact on global governance.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Data are the most valuable asset in the world and the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) are home to more than 40% of the world's population and almost 40% of existing Internet users, who are data producers, innovators and consumers. In terms of data value generation, the BRICS represent an incredibly thriving emerging market and this is one of the main reasons why BRICS are developing or enacting data protection frameworks that will soon affect the 3.2 billion individuals living in the BRICS as well as on the rest of the world's population.

This proposal refers to the attitudes of BRICS countries for the regulation and governance of the Internet from the perspective of data protection. The goal of this workshop is to explore the most recent evolutions in terms of data protection in the BRICS and the impact such policy and institutional (r)evolutions are going to deploy on a global scale. Although little attention has been given by the international community, BRICS countries have undergone extraordinary policy and institutional changes with regard to data governance in the past couple of years.

This session will analyse the advancements and challenges regarding how BRICS consider value generation and taxation with regard to personal data as well as the data protection frameworks that all BRICS countries have recently adopted or are elaborating.

Particularly, panellists will discuss the relevant changes brought by:

The approval of a new "General Data Protection Law" and the upcoming establishment of a new Data Protection Authority, in Brazil;

The enactment of data protection and data localisation provisions, with particular regard to the new Internet Sovereignty law, in Russia;

The recognition of privacy as a fundamental right by the Indian Supreme Court and the current elaboration of a new Indian Data Protection Law;

The adoption of a Data Protection Standard and consultation process on the new "Internet Personal Information Security Protection Guidelines", in China;

The upcoming enactment of the "Protection of Personal Information Act", in South Africa

This session will discuss recently enacted and upcoming regulatory provisions and institutional frameworks, as well as their elaboration process and the impact such national legislation is likely to deploy on a global level. Furthermore, panellists will scrutinise elements of convergence and divergence with other established data protection frameworks such as the European one and will focus on how existing frameworks consider the value of personal data.

The workshop will have the following agenda

1. Theme introduction and session opening (Luca Belli, FGV)
2. Data Protection debate in Brazil (Achilles Zaluar, Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
3. Data Protection debate in Russia (Andrey Shcherbovich, Higher School of Economics, Moscow)
4. Data Protection debate in India (Anja Kovacs, Internet Democracy project)
5. First round of questions and remarks from participants
7. Data Protection debate in China (Min Jiang, UNC Charlotte)
8. Data Protection debate in South Africa (Dirk del Martino, Naspers Group)
9. Comparison with the European framework (Sophie Kwasny, Council of Europe)
10. Questions and Answers Session.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop aims at putting forward concrete proposals aimed at enhancing compatibility of BRICS country national frameworks with regard to data protection. Such proposals will be enshrined into concrete policy messages to be included in the workshop reports.

To support the policy messages discussed by stakeholders, before the workshop the results of the CyberBRICS project with regard to the protection of the personal data in the BRICS countries will be shared with the workshop panellists. The CyberBRICS project aims at mapping existing regulations, identifying best practices and developing policy suggestions regarding personal data protection and cybersecurity governance in the BRICS. The findings of the project - which is currently ongoing - will be used to support the workshop debates.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be 6 short presentations (5 minutes each) where the speakers will participate at the discussion sharing their expertise from different stakeholder perspectives. Between the first group of 3 presentations and the second group there will be a short question and comment break, to allow participants in the room to share their ideas and participate in an interactive fashion.

The session will be concluded by a Q&A session including the remote participants followed by discussions with all participants in the room on important points raised by the panellists. workshop (some topics will be collected before the workshop from the pre-registered remote participants). Therefore, the entire workshop will be fully interactive between the speakers, remote participants and the audience in the room.

Online Participation:

Yes. We suppose that official online participation platform will be useful tool to increase level of online participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: As we made previously we will connect remote hubs to the session. These hubs based in Moscow, Higher School of Economics and in FGV, Rio de Janeiro. Practice shows that these online platforms are interesting for other hubs in academic institutions worldwide. In addition, we reserve an option for speakers to participate online in remote mode in case some of them would be unable to be present onsite.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #212 Roadmapping the appropriate use of Digital Identities

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Digital identity
Innovation

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

Speaker 1: CLAUDIO CAVALCANTI, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Elonnai Hickok, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Isaac Rutemberg, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Considering digital identity as an infrastructure, what is it role on strengthening Internet Governance?
How balance digital identity and data protection?
How Internet Governance at the international level can contribute to design good digital identities strategies?

Relevance to Theme: Data governance is centered on the idea of personally identifiable information. Therefore, it is intrinsically linked to the question of how and when service providers identify individuals. Identification is the foundation over which different kinds of data generation take place. This is especially true in the over two-thirds of countries that have implemented Digital Identification Systems. A lot of the data held by both public and private sector entities in these countries is tied to the Digital ID.

In this sense, it is reasonable to state that the digital identity debate is becoming increasingly complex and fragmented. There are different types of Digital ID and different implementation strategies. Moreover, digital IDs can vary considerably vary in its conceptualization, legal and infrastructure aspects. They can be, for example, centralized or distributed. They can be based in interoperability standards and guarantee data sovereignty and user-friendliness by design. They can also be implemented through diverse approaches, such as individual incentives, top-down rational comprehensive and grassroots-based ones.

The design of Digital IDs also strike at the very root of the citizen-state relationship -i.e. the challenge of how to identify the individual while assuring her rights, duties and control over data. In the past 10 years alone, over 110 countries have initiated new Digital ID systems. At the national level, most countries are launching Digital Identification Strategies,, usually for the following purposes: sovereignty, economic development or social inclusion. Nonetheless, it comes with several trade offs. Therefore, data governance is fundamental during the whole identification cycle from the data collection, issuance, authentication, access to services and individual's autonomy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital identity is essential digital infrastructure for a modern digital state. It is used by both the public and private sector. Therefore, all internet-based platforms (including social media, banks, etc) will be using digital ID platforms in one way or the other. Therefore, digital ID is central to internet governance. Correspondingly, Internet Governance is important to ensure that people have better control over their personal data.

As an example of this mutual benefits is the question about how many data points the state can collect and still not be intrusive to the citizens. Individuals data from different sources can be used to identify someone through computational intelligence algorithms as well as to enforce self-assertion. It is directly associated with our "digital footprints" and are the basis of self-sovereign identities. The latter is another very embryonic topic that deserves attention and qualified debate.

Our purpose is to identify how identification stakeholders can work and collaborate in order to develop a sustainable digital transformation that is user-driven, fosters inclusion and guarantees user's privacy by default. Internet governance experts play a fundamental role in leading and shaping this debate as well as taking advantage of this phenomenon. If considered as an infrastructure, the coordination among regulatory bodies and public services provision, identity and telecommunication companies, civil society organizations and think tanks are crucial. This mainly with regards to ensure a citizen-driven and with privacy by design digital identity framework.

Format:
Tutorial - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: Objectively, first we will present the findings of our yearly joint research focusing on in which cases a digital identity should and must be used, and what are the key components to bare in mind when making a decision during the design, development and implementation process. We will then simulate a decision-making process followed by a reflective open discussion on the potential outcomes.
With support of the philanthropic firm Omidyar Network, a joint research is being conducted between the Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade (ITS) in Brazil, the Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (CIPIT) in Kenya, and the Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) in India, involving experts from across the globe. These institutions are drawing the experiences in their respective regions, while creating a set of tools and knowledge that will be applicable in countries across the globe. In this sense, the first third of the workshop it will be oriented to present to the public the key findings through a quick presentation from each of the speakers and with practical focus. Other documents such as reports, policy briefings and podcasts will also be presented in advance through an online meeting by the beginning of

November for the peers enrolled in the workshop.

In addition, we will make clear the role of each actor in elaborating, implementing and sustaining appropriate digital identities. To make it clear, we will divide into subtopics regarding the different sectoral uses of digital identity and how it is sustained by internet governance benchmarks. In parallel, we will present how digital identities have been used and perceived by the governments, the private sector and the third sector in diverse geographies. This with particular attention to the role of civil society organisations in ensuring the appropriate use of digital identity.

In the second section, we will encourage participants to simulate a decision-making process. Through the use of mobile or computer-based poll applications, we will make key questions when designing and implementing digital identities and ask the local and online participants to answer. This stage will last also 10 minutes.

In the last third, we will conclude the discussion by demonstrating potential scenarios of digital identities according to the decision made and foment an open discussion with the participants. The objective is to emphasize the need of a collaborative, resilient and flexible approach to digital identity strategies.

Expected Outcomes: Please provide the session's expected outcomes.

By the end of the workshop it is expected that the attendees will: critically understand the complexity and diversity of digital identification systems; understand the technological choices that are part of ID systems; Have the ability to identify the policy components for a digital identity strategy; understand key principles of identification and how it is applied in reality; acquire a comprehensive perspective on the appropriate use of digital identity; put light on the role of digital identification systems in broader internet governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be conducted ensuring that every participant will be interacting and engaging with the topic.

In addition, we will make clear the role of each actor in elaborating, implementing and sustaining appropriate digital identities. To make it clear, we will divide into subtopics regarding the different sectoral uses of digital identity and how it is sustained by internet governance benchmarks. In parallel, we will present how digital identities have been used and perceived by the governments, the private sector and the third sector in diverse geographies. This with particular attention to the role of civil society organisations in ensuring the appropriate use of digital identity.

Online Participation:

Outcomes of our joint research such as reports, policy briefings and podcasts will be presented in advance through an online meeting by the beginning of November for the peers enrolled in the workshop. During the event we will provide the link for the decision-making simulation.

Proposed Additional Tools: Poll applications to collect answers from decisions made by participants and than displayed the answers accordingly and also open a forum for Q&A.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #214 Global Collaboration for Internet of Things Security

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s): International Norms
Cyber Security Best Practice
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Frederic Donck, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Taylor Bentley, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Maarten Botterman, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What opportunities and threats do Internet of Things devices pose to the Internet and its users?

How can government representatives work with all stakeholder groups to increase Internet of Things security and network resiliency?

How can government representatives and global organizations work across borders to create a sustainable, secure IoT market?

How can device manufacturers instill security by design principles in their work? How can they collaborate with other stakeholder groups to enhance IoT security?

Do we need one global standard or set of norms for IoT security? If yes, how should it be developed?

What needs to be done in the next year, five years, and ten years to truly secure the IoT?

Relevance to Theme: The Internet of Things (IoT) security addresses all aspects of the theme, "Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience". Internet connected devices pose serious security challenges to the rest of the Internet, especially considering the scale, vulnerability, and longevity of devices. Compromised IoT devices can be used to form "botnets"; networks of Internet-connected, externally controlled devices.

Botnets can be mobilized to perform large-scale attacks. In 2016, a botnet, known as the "MIRAI Botnet", made up principally of poorly secured Internet connected security cameras performed a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack on the Dyn, a major Domain Name Service provider for the Internet. The attack not only broke records as one of the largest DDoS attacks, but also made major websites, including Twitter, Amazon, and Netflix, temporarily inaccessible for Internet users in some parts of the world. As more poorly secured devices connect to the Internet, the impact of the next attack could be even larger, destabilizing increasing large and impactful services and sites online.

These security threats are particularly daunting as the number of IoT devices for health-related purposes enter the market each year. Life-saving health devices, such as pace makers and glucose monitors, that are connected to the Internet can pose massive security risks to the individuals that use them – both through the control of the device and the sensitive data it collects.

This creates a pressing need for greater security and safety mechanisms to be built into the devices, and resilience to be built into the networks, servers, and software that transmit and store data from IoT devices in order to reduce the risk of weaponization – for both users and the Internet's benefit.

Relevance to Internet Governance: All across the world, governments, civil society, academics, technologists, and private sector representatives are working together to enhance IoT security. They are forming and carrying out successful multistakeholder processes at a national level, and collaborating on best practices and recommendations on a regional and global level. There are several examples of this collaboration and norm-setting, which will be discussed in detail during the session:
Canadian Multistakeholder Process: Enhancing IoT Security (http://iotsecurity2018.ca)
Le Groupe de Travail pour un Internet des Objets de Confiance (France, https://www.isoc.fr/services/groupe-

[iot/](iot/))
Senegal Multistakeholder Process on Enhancing IoT Security (https://www.iotsecurity.sn/)
Global IoT Security Policy Platform (link forthcoming)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This session will bring together government representatives, global organizations, and technical experts to discuss the state of the Internet of Things (IoT), and the importance of collaboration to ensure devices are secured and network resiliency is enhanced. There are currently several multistakeholder processes to enhance IoT security being carried out around the world in order to create and implement best practices and recommendations.

A representative from Canada, which will be in the implementation stage of its process, will discuss why the government partnered with the Internet Society and others to lead this initiative, the best practices and recommendations the multistakeholder group created, and what is being done to implement those recommendations.

A representative from Uruguay, which will be in the beginning stages of its own multistakeholder process, will discuss why they decided to carry out this process, what key outcomes they are working towards, and how they are including global perspectives in the work.

Other panel participants will discuss their own frameworks for IoT security, how they differ or are similar to those developed through the multistakeholder process, and how they are working together to harmonize their differences, including through the Global IoT Security Policy Platform.

This Platform has brought together representatives from government agencies across the globe (including in North and South America, Europe, and Africa) to address the challenges to the Internet ecosystem both by the rising threat of IoT security breaches and network resiliency risks, but also by the multitude of frameworks being promulgated across the globe.

This session will serve as an opportunity for those involved in multistakeholder processes and global collaboration initiatives around the world to discuss their work and the things they have learned from each other. It will also provide an opportunity for participants to ask questions about the processes and learn about opportunities to engage, including by creating their own multistakeholder processes at home with support from the Global IoT Security Policy Platform.

Expected Outcomes: As a result of this session, participants will be able to participate in global, high-level discussions regarding IoT security. It will provide a platform to highlight the work done to date by a variety of stakeholders, solicit feedback on that work, identify new potential partners, and identify future opportunities for collaboration.

Discussion Facilitation:

Moderator will actively engage session participants by reserving at least a third of the designated time slot for questions and conversation. Moderator will also announce at the beginning of the session that questions, comments, and feedback are encouraged throughout. The Online Moderator will actively manage comments and questions through the livestream and on Twitter and will read aloud any relevant questions from the online community.

Additionally, by the time of the session, all panelists will have met in person at least once before and will be familiar with each other. This will allow the session to function more as a conversation, as opposed to rote question and answer.

Online Participation:

Online moderator will actively track the online participation tool for questions and comments and will voice all relevant questions in the room for response.

Proposed Additional Tools: Online moderator will actively monitor Twitter and respond to questions or comments.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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, .닷넷, 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 #217 Mitigating Cyber Harm and Organized Irresponsibility

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Cyber Attacks

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Belisario Contreras, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Eneken Tikk, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Nayia Barmpaliou, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Klara Jordan, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

- Inclusive understanding of harm subjects/ stakeholders:
Which groups could potentially be affected by the unavailability of a technology-enabled service/ digitally stored data (or its unauthorised disclosure or manipulation)? How do the experienced effects differ between groups? Are all these types of potential harms equally considered in national risk assessments? Is reporting on these harms sufficiently integrated and linked to their underlying causes to facilitate reliable triaging of risks? Which conceptual, financial, political, or other barriers currently exist that limit the wholesome consideration of harm stakeholders?

- Risk management responsibilities:
Based on which criteria and in which steps do risk management responsibilities need to be extended from individual/ group/ organizational level to relevant national authorities? How can subsidiarity be effectively integrated in the distribution of risk management responsibilities? Which risks require proactive and preventive national management to avert systemic consequences? Which safeguards are needed to avoid that the allocation of risk management responsibilities to national authorities does not abet moral hazard by absolving risk-accepting and -producing actors from accountability? How can responsibilities for preventing harm and for mitigating harm be distributed to ensure that a transfer of responsibility for the mitigation of harm does not result in increased risk acceptance, as responsibility is outsourced?

- Challenges in measuring and comparing cyber harm:
Are all types of harms, caused by cyber incidents, currently sufficiently reflected in existing metrics? To what extent does the absence of established metrics for certain types of harms lead to discounted considerations of these harms in risk assessments? Which additional metrics are needed to avoid that risk assessments reinforce any existing biases in the measurement of harms? How can metrics account for subjective differences in the impact of harm (e.g., small enterprises and large transnational corporations will experience the loss of $10,000 with varying significance)? How can measurements of different types of harm be effectively compared with each other, to facilitate prioritised responses?

Relevance to Theme: Much like economic prosperity and a healthy digital environment depend on online security and safety, safeguarding security and safety requires a network-based understanding of risks that need to be mitigated – how they interrelate and enable each other. Building resilience for the digital ecosystem does not stop at identifying and strengthening the weakest link. The very links themselves require careful exploration to uncover possibilities for harms to cascade and for their effects to latently proliferate to new targets. Risk assessments need to broaden their scope to consider these cascading consequences and additional vulnerable stakeholders – most of whom will otherwise insufficiently prepare for these knock-on effects because of incomplete understandings of risks that are accepted on their behalf and of their own technology dependency.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The pre-emptive management of whole-of-society risks relies on inclusive coordination and communication. Where these efforts are limited to narrowly defined communities or discussed in silos, risks are only partially addressed – in as much as they are relevant to the specific interest of any such group of stakeholders. This selective vision on risk can allow potentially more impactful effects

of the same hazard to spread and fester as the group-specific security definitions are unlikely to manage all risk aspects required to protect all of society and to stop harms from cascading to other vulnerable groups.

Drawing on the diversity of the Internet governance community, this panel seeks to deepen the understanding of neglected vulnerable groups that risk assessments need to involve and consider to develop a reliable picture of the risk landscape.

Format:
    Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Growing yet elusive technological dependence has given rise to an increasing displacement of the cause and effects of cyber incidents. Enabling social progress and economic prosperity, the adoption of new interconnected technology has embedded an ever-expanding part of national wellbeing in a shared, literally networked, ecosystem. Social, economic, and political functions have become inherently reliant on this technological backbone. In embracing these (inter-)dependencies, we as societies have created and accepted qualitatively new risks of systemic proportions – not always in full consciousness. Overseeing and managing this vast, riven risk landscape poses unprecedented challenges to societies. To rise to these challenges, as societies we need to rethink how we organise responsibilities for anticipating, detecting, preventing and mitigating risks. These efforts require us to deepen our understanding of how risks, if narrowly managed, can cause harms to cascade and proliferate to vulnerable groups previously neglected in risk assessments. Discussions of this panel seek to explore solutions in support of the early and active detection of technology-enabled risks and an agile response to unanticipated consequences, to protect all sides of national welfare in the digital space.

To strengthen consideration of the full spectrum of potential harms and vulnerable groups, this panel brings together perspectives from civil society on the socio-technological nexus of risks and the importance of addressing risk perceptions as well as actual risks; from government on mounting an inclusive and proactive national risk management response; from the risk management community on strategies and tools for expanding risk awareness and on how to scan for interdependencies; and from the industry on advancing public-private sector cooperation and cost-effective solutions for SMEs.

Expected Outcomes: Sharing and evaluating best practices, the workshop aims to develop insights into:
- mechanisms for the proactive identification of unanticipated or latent harms and risks of cascading consequences as well as neglected vulnerable groups;
- the allocation and transfer of risk management responsibilities to enable the prevention and early mitigation of harms; and
- elements of an inclusive national risk management framework that reduces tensions between private benefits and societal harms.

These insights will further inform the Cyber Harm Framework the Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre is currently developing, which will be openly available to the community. The Framework seeks to advance a more inclusive approach to cyber risk assessments by enhancing the consideration of neglected vulnerable groups and underappreciated types of harm, to enable the earlier detection of risk overall and the design of more cost-efficient preventive responses.

Discussion Facilitation:

Holding this panel at the IGF would provide a unique opportunity to hear from a diverse set of stakeholders. Gathering a wide range of perspectives on the same risk from different angles can offer a more complete picture and highlight the views of groups overlooked in traditional risk assessments. During the session, the moderator will explicitly ask online and onsite participants to take part in the debate and, in close coordination with the online moderator, will ensure that audience contributions and questions are integrated into the discussion as a valuable part.

Online Participation:

In advance, the opportunity for online participation will be promoted on all available channels of the participating organizations, including email, telephone, mailing lists, and social media. The three core parts of the communication will be the importance of online participation for the outcomes of the IGF, the invitation to submit questions in advance, which will be discussed and prioritised in the session, and technical information on how to weigh in via the official online participation platform.

Proposed Additional 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, Facebook Live and Twitter.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
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

IGF 2019 WS #218 Deliberating Governance Approaches to Disinformation

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Fake News
FoE online
Human Rights

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: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 7: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Jaclyn Kerr, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Jan Rydzak, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Sabine Frank , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Moses Karanja, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- Evaluation of governance approaches: What are the trade-offs of various recent European policy instruments that address disinformation, especially with regard to preserving the balance between freedom of expression and the quality of discourse necessary to sustain democratic governance?

- Multi-stakeholder contribution: What specific opportunities can focused multi-stakeholder assessment of existing policies open in the process of creating future policy instruments and regulatory models on disinformation?

- Improving collaboration and standard-setting: What role should different stakeholder groups - including private sector Internet platforms, governments, and civil society actors - play in defining the standards for acceptable content in light of the dual need for freedom of expression and protection against the harmful effects of online content? How can globally accepted standards be developed? How can policy developments on the subject in different geographic regions inform each other? What unexplored forms of collaboration would help in fighting disinformation and 'fake news'?

Relevance to Theme: The session responds to the theme's focus on defining overarching standards for acceptable content within the substrand of disinformation. It uses a collaborative, multi-stakeholder framework with a proven record in impacting policy to assess the impact, similarities, and differences among three policy instruments, all launched or proposed in the European Union, but globally relevant. This highlights the diversity of frameworks and categories of instruments (e.g., self-regulation, legislation, advisory reports, public-private partnerships) that have been applied to disinformation, leading to a more detailed and informed international conversation. The approach creates a basis for comparison and further collaborative work on the issue across various domains of expertise, including academia, civil society, the private sector, and other communities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session will drive the cross-regional search for additional stakeholders (policymakers, technologists, netizens) who should be included in the debate on disinformation, and help define their roles. We will base the discussion on a research report that analyses the challenges and options in this field. We will capture the discussion at the IGF workshop and use it to improve these briefing materials to serve the concerned stakeholders better. All participating stakeholders, including government actors, will come out of the exercise with a deeper understanding of the possible regulatory, advisory, and self-regulatory instruments that address disinformation, which will inform future regulation in this space. The session's emphasis on cross-regional insight broadens its relevance to Internet governance write large rather than a single geographic region.

Balanced Briefing Materials can contribute meaningfully to deliberations about Internet governance solutions. Balanced Briefing Materials and deliberative methods offers a way to both provide a shared understanding of the challenges and options for Internet governance issues and to measure the impact of individual discussions.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: This session will use innovations in the deliberative method to assess the strengths, shortcomings, and effects of three policy instruments that address disinformation and content moderation at scale in the European Union. It seeks to compare these approaches using a methodology that relies on objective ground truths and a series of deliberations conducted prior to IGF. Participants will identify cross-regional confluence points with regulatory and other actions that are being undertaken outside Europe, and develop best practices that cut across geographies. Ultimately, the session will help develop informed solutions that maximize the possibility for freedom of expression and democratic discourse while mitigating the harmful consequences of disinformation in online spaces.

The conversation will center on France's Law Against Manipulation of Information (2018), the UK House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media & Sport Committee's 'Online Harms' white paper and proposal (2019), and the EU Code of Practice on Disinformation (2018). These three policy instruments represent distinct regulatory and self-regulatory approaches to content moderation and the proliferation of disinformation online and offline.

In the months leading up to the session, two or three small-group deliberations will take place online, with the use of specially commissioned Balanced Briefing Materials and an automated smart moderator tool designed and tested at Stanford. These exercises will use the deliberative method. The materials, generated in the preparation phase, consider trade-offs between policy options on governing disinformation. These sessions will include IGF participants as well as other Internet governance stakeholders. Before the deliberation, we will survey our sample of stakeholders using questions related to the policy instruments.

Those who take part in the deliberation will be re-polled immediately afterwards; their changes of opinion represent the new conclusions the public might reach if they had the opportunity to deliberate through an informed and fact-based process. We expect to demonstrate that debates based on shared ground-truth briefing materials provide a basis for informed decision making in the realm of content governance and freedom of expression online as a whole.

Building on these online deliberations, the session at IGF will be structured as follows.

(1) Introduction and overview of deliberative method (10 min.): The research team will open with an overview of the briefing materials, the rules governing the deliberation, and the performance of the automated moderator tool. Members of the research team will also briefly discuss findings and lessons from the deliberation on NetzDG at IGF Deutschland in 2018, and encourage participants to review the briefing materials for that session separately.

(2) Expert discussion of deliberation results (60 min.): The organizers will present a snapshot of the results of the deliberative polls, focusing on reported changes in participants' positions on different components of each instrument and level of knowledge following the deliberation. Invited experts familiar with the three laws and their links with policies being developed in other regions will assess the deliberations' contributions to outlining best practices for addressing disinformation.

(3) Debrief and Q&A (20 min.): The organizers will summarize the session, announce next steps, provide a brief preliminary assessment of the applicability of the deliberative method to the global discussion on disinformation, and allow space for any additional questions.

The session builds on numerous successful implementations of the deliberative method, including the Deliberative Poll on the European Union (2009), a pilot deliberation on multi-stakeholder collaboration for extending Internet access to the next billion users (IGF 2015), a deliberation on encryption (IGF 2016), and the recent IGF Deutschland (2018), at which participants debated the German 'NetzDG' law using the same methodology.

Expected Outcomes: The deliberative method is geared toward producing practical outcomes. Past Deliberative Polling exercises provide strong evidence of significant and measurable knowledge gains and changes in opinion among participants. We expect that this will be the case for this workshop as well, as not all participants will be conversant in all three policies at the outset. The workshop will produce the following outputs: (1) polling results measuring changes in levels of knowledge and preferences among participants, (2) a set of Balanced Briefing Materials with multiple uses outside of the deliberative process (e.g., comparative analysis of policy instruments), and (3) a report on the findings.

The workshop will also lay a foundation for further deliberative exercises on the development of the three policies. The results of the workshop will form the basis for advisory opinions on these policy instruments, which will play a direct role in defining best practices for future legislation, particularly in cases where legislative proposals have yet to be formulated.

Finally, in the broadest sense, the workshop will showcase the utility of a novel methodology to carry out an informed discussion and analysis of laws that govern online content. The method helps counter misinformation on existing and proposed policy instruments, guard against cognitive barriers that could marginalize or exclude individuals, and lead to reasoned decision-making. All three instruments discussed were published in 2018-19; this session would be their first comparative multi-stakeholder assessment. This will help distinguish the exercise from sessions that tackle disinformation as a broad issue without explicitly addressing policy instruments as well as from those that analyze a single instrument in isolation.

We are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary and to drive collaboration in this space beyond the IGF.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction is critical to the success of the deliberative process. The IGF session will be actively moderated to ensure feedback not only from European actors, but from stakeholders from other countries who are interested in the cross-national diffusion of policy solutions on disinformation. The pre-IGF small-group deliberations will be guided by moderators well-versed in the method, who will prioritize giving every participant a chance to express themselves. This will drive the changes in levels of consensus and knowledge the project seeks to measure. The pre- and post-event polls are designed to maximize inclusion and useful feedback.

Online Participation:

A number of individuals who will participate in the online deliberation prior to IGF might be absent from the event itself. The online participation tool will enable us to receive their input and collect feedback from those who are neither able to participate in the online deliberation nor in the on-site session. The online moderator will be carefully monitoring the queue so that all participants with remarks are heard. We are also ready to devote a sub-block of the session to comments from the online platform if there are numerous comments.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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

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 to 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 regiones. 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 #222 Multistakeholder Governance for Semantic Interoperability

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Big Data
Data driven economy
Data Services

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)

Speaker 1: Vint Cerf, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Lydia Pintscher, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Dan Brickley, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Data Governance: how can we create an appropriate framework that will allow us to expediently and effectively increase Semantic Interoperability between various diverse stakeholders?

How can we build this framework so that the parts that require sustained maintenance and funding to remain relevant are, in fact, sustainably funded and supported?

Relevance to Theme: To agree on how we describe the (digital) world might be one of the greatest human endeavours. In some ways aiming for semantic interoperability can be compared to re-unite Babylon - as the aim is to create a digital lingua franca or a Rosetta Stone that would lay the foundation for digital services to interoperate on the data layer. In the perspective of internet architecture, it has been argued that semantic interoperability could be seen as the second necessary common element next to TCP/IP.

Semantic Interoperability requires that we agree apriori on the syntax and semantics of the data formats that we use. But in order to ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders, we must ensure that we have formats that have the right extension points and allow for a diverse community to use these extension points flexibly. The extension points must be in the entity catalogs and the vocabulary used on top of the common syntactic layer.

We want to deliberate about the right governance models and ecosystem design to ensure that semantic interoperability is pragmatically simple enough to use and participate in, but at the same time stable enough to be effective.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In order to ensure Semantic Interoperability, we need to agree on sufficient minimal standards for the syntax and semantics of data formats, and to agree on the governance of the extensible vocabularies authority catalogs.

One of the most valuable but also expensive tasks when integrating datasets is to ensure the semantic interoperability of the data: the reconciliation of the relevant entities and the vocabulary being used. Traditionally, a lot of interoperability work has been focused on syntactic interoperability - making sure that the formats one tool writes can be read by another tool. This is absolutely crucial, but insufficient. Semantic interoperability is given when we know that the entities referred to in one resource can be safely mapped to entities referred to in another resource.

This is in general a very difficult "technical" problem. In this workshop we are bringing together stakeholders from industry, academia, standards organisations and civil society in order to bootstrap work on a solution that is ideally decentralized in terms of institutional ownership, sustainably maintained for the long term, focused on efficiency but is also considerate of human rights and diversity.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Participants will deliberate about a shared vision and meaningful cooperation as well as the adequate governance model for this effort. Namely the following questions, that need to be solved in order to achieve Semantic Interoperability, will be addressed:
What are viable elements of a joint vision for the syntax and semantics of the basic data model? That includes the validation and easy reuse of data sets, a catalog of entities, shared vocabularies i.e. the ontology of the data set.
How do we collaborate to identify and include entities outside of the catalog?

For the workshop we will prepare a straw-man solution - using Wikidata as the common catalog of entities and schema.org for the common vocabulary governance model -, which we will distribute in advance and invite feedback and discuss various aspects and welcome alternative ideas.

Expected Outcomes: Agree on a joint vision and either (ideally) agree on the strawman proposal in order to move forward, or identify the requirements that are lacking, so that the research and development communities can be tasked with finding solutions that fulfill these identified requirements.

Bootstrap a group of stakeholders interested to cooperate to pursue the vision across the existing efforts. Namely the idea is not to create a new entity but rather to allow each group to follow its interest and

mandate while staying connected as a community not last to address topics of inclusion and open standardization.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will publish the strawman proposal before hand. We will also provide an informal tutorial on the strawman proposal in order to ensure a productive discussion.

Online Participation:

We will make an open call to the Wikimedia communities and other interested communities, inviting them to join the participation tools. Denny Vrandecic will be working on the online participation tools.

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan to host a copy of the strawman proposal in an open fashion on the Wikimedia wikis, so that anyone can participate there, and to gain further interest and input.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
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

Reference Document

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 probably 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-Pacfic, 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 #224 Social Media Content Moderation in Conflict Zones

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: caroline sinders, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Nadim Nashif, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Phyu Phyu Thi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Where is the middle ground between security and privacy? Content moderation and suppression of freedom of speech?
What role should Internet platforms play in defining the standards for acceptable content in light of freedom of speech and international law?
How can globally accepted standards for human rights law be reflected in digital policies of social media companies?
What is the impact of social media companies cooperation with governments and regimes in conflict zones and occupation contexts?

Relevance to Theme: For people living in conflict zones and under military occupations, many essential human rights are under threat or violated. Being able to access the internet securely and safely is one of the ways that people can gain some sense of stability and increase their resilience during a conflict or occupation. This panel will enable experts working in conflict zones and living under occupation to share the impact that relationships between governments, social media companies, civil society and the public are having on human rights and digital rights in conflict zones.

Relevance to Internet Governance: During conflict and under occupation, oppressive regimes are increasingly targeting ICT systems and users as strategies for political, economic or social control. Social media companies continue to purport that they are neutral tools that enable freedom of expression and to connect people in a democratic way to the public space. But despite this vision, digital rights advocates know that social media is also being weaponized; limiting freedom of expression, enabling the spread of hate speech, fake news and propaganda that result in real world conflict and enable regimes to violate human rights. The massive amounts of data that social media companies like Facebook collect (online and offline), make them some of the world's most sophisticated surveillance structures on earth. Over time, journalists, academics, policy makers and activists have proven that social media companies do not sufficiently monitor misinformation and mis-use of information; users data is insufficiently protected, policies do not protect people's rights, lack transparency, and are unfairly enforced in ways that can support regimes that violate human rights.

This panel will provide insight into the impact that current practices and policies, or lack of policies, have on the human rights of people living in conflict zones and under military occupation. It will provide recommendations from civil society members on policies and practices for social media companies and civil society organizations that can provide solutions to problems arising in these contexts that support upholding international law and protecting human rights.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The panel seeks to address the purported position of social media companies to support democracy and how their policies and practices in conflict areas -- in particular content moderation policies -- are impacting human rights and social movements. Experts from the occupied Palestinian Territories,

Myanmar, Kashmir and Ukraine will share how the policies of social media companies impact the saftey and security of people in conflict and occupation contexts and share insights on how policies of social media companies can be developed to uphold international law.

The 60 minute session will begin with the moderator opening the panel and giving a example of how content moderation policies of social media companies in conflict zones and occupations impacts the digital safety, security and human rights of people (5 minutes). The moderator will then introduce the panel members by giving a quick bio of each panelist and their qualifications (3 minutes). The moderator will then pose a set of questions specific to the panelists that will illustrate 1) how content moderation policies and practices are impacting the rights of people living in conflict zones and under military occupation 2) what strategies they are employing to increase safety and security 3) what social media company policies and practices would improve the safety and security of people living in conflict zones and under military occupations. The moderator will ensure that time constraints are taken into account and that speakers keep on topic and with equal opportunity and time to speak (30 minutes). Each panelist will have the opportunity to give closing remarks and before the question and answer section will be opened. This Q&A section will include interaction with a live audience and and online audience who will be given equal time to participate; in total 4 - 6 questions will be answered (15 minutes). The moderator will close the panel and thank the panelists for their contribution (3 minutes).

The rapporteur will take notes of the discussion and draft a summary report that outlines the main challenges for people in conflict zones and living under occupation to safely access and utilize the internet for political, social and economic engagement. The summary will include recommendations for content moderation policies from the panelists that will be submitted to the IGF Secretariat and shared via the panelists online networks.

Expected Outcomes: R1: Increased understanding of how the relationships between social media companies and regimes impact human rights in conflict zones and for people living under military occupations. R2: Raised awareness of the importance of access to safe Internet for resilience of people living in conflict zones and under military occupations. R3: Exchange of information and best practices among digital rights advocates working in conflict zones and occupation contexts shared. R4: Solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users in conflict zones and living under occupation. R5: Content moderation policy recommendations for social media companies, governments and civil society that uphold international law and ensure the safety, security and stability of people residing in conflict zones and living under occupation. R6: Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders operating in conflict contexts existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to facilitate and encourage interaction during the session, as well as multiply the impact of our workshop, we will have specific activities prior, during and after the session. In order to encourage people to participate during the session, the organizers and the panel speakers will share the session with our networks by posting it online and sharing it across social media. This will also include a sign up for people who want to be notified to join the panel online. During the panel the online moderator will open the necessary technical equipment which may include cooperation with Friends of IGF or other streaming of the panel, zoom / facebook live as well as the official online participation tool. Participants will have the chance to ask questions and to participate in an audience poll utilizing a link that we will share at the panel in both online and offline space. In order to facilitate discussion, an online moderator will pay attention to the questions from the remote participation hub and during the question and answer session ensure that their questions are being asked to the panelists. This will also enable us to gain the emails of people attending the session and share the report with them following the session. The report, the livestream and other photos or materials collected from the panel will be shared online via the networks of the organizers, speakers and their partners (including the Association for Progressive Communications). We will document the reach and engagement on the tools and would be happy to share them in a report as well.

Online Participation:

We are unclear at this time how to utilize the online participation tool and were not able to find enough documentation about this online. However, we would like to include engagement utilizing this online tool with further information about its capabilities. At the least, we will be encouraging people to register to the panel using the official online tool.

Proposed Additional Tools: We are planning to utilize a video conferencing software or Facebook live, as well as the official online participation tool to encourage people to directly participate and ask questions and share their reactions of the event. If using facebook, these interactions can be record as well and shared following the event. We would also like to enable people to participate in an online poll at the panel and virtually in order to share information about the perception of audience members and gauge their reaction to the policy recommendations being proposed, and determine some of what they have learned from the panel.

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 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #225 AI Trustworthiness & The Role of Internet Governance

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
AI Safeguards
AI Safety
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

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

Speaker 1: Imane Bello, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Ansgar Koene, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Yik Chan Chin, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the opportunities and implications associated with AI?
2. What are the Internet policy and regulatory matters associated with trustworthy AI?
3. What Internet governance approaches might be considered regarding AI to help the creation of environment in which will provide confidence and trustworthiness for all stakeholders?

Relevance to Theme: As AI innovations continue to be developed and even start to enter today's regulatory processes, the IGF community is considering whether data governance policy changes are needed to address the trustworthiness of AI, making the topic of this panel directly relevant to data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance approaches will make or break AI advancements around the globe, dictating access to infrastructure and data for AI innovators and AI innovations, and

governing what trustworthiness means in the context of AI.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Machine learning and artificial intelligence/augmented intelligence (AI), powered by streams of data and advanced algorithms, have incredible potential to improve countless consumer and enterprise use cases. Yet, applications of AI have also given rise to a variety of potential effects and challenges to consider, including notice/consent, bias, inclusion, transparency and digital due process, and law enforcement access to data, among others. As AI innovations continue to be developed and even start to enter today's regulatory processes, the IGF community is appropriately considering whether Internet governance policy changes are needed to address trustworthiness.

This workshop will provide diverse viewpoints on how Internet governance can help make AI "trustworthy" and the different steps are needed to foster trust, including: protecting privacy and personal data, enhancing cybersecurity, being transparent about problems and bias, respecting human rights, and lifecycle design for safety and diversity.

This session will feature diverse viewpoints from across the IGF community to advance the public conversation on the role of Internet governance with respect to AI trustworthiness, and will conclude with calls to action to the IGF community towards realizing trustworthy AI.

Expected Outcomes: At the conclusion of this session, participants will:
1. Understand the opportunities and implications, and Internet governance policy and regulatory matters associated, with AI trustworthiness.
2. Appreciate how OTT players and other stakeholders offering app services can (and where they are not, should) take steps to address concerns related to AI trustworthiness (e.g., security, safety, and privacy of the consumer).
3. Identify differing viewpoints regarding Internet governance approaches regarding AI to help the creation of environment in which all stakeholders are able to prosper and thrive
4. Understand Internet governance approaches (including at the local and international level) to AI and these governance approaches' relationship to realizing the benefits of AI.

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 applicants from their grants and awards programs interested in Community Networks 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 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 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #226 'Over-the-Top' Services - Challenges & Opportunities

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Economic Development
Innovation

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Nina Cummins, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Fiona Alexander, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Christian Borggreen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: René Arnold, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the opportunities and implications of, and Internet governance/data governance policy and regulatory issues associated with, OTT?
2. What Internet governance approaches might be considered regarding OTT to help the creation of environment balancing the interests of all stakeholders?
3. How can OTT regulators, players, and operators best cooperate at local and international level? Are there model partnership agreements that could be developed?

Relevance to Theme: For OTTs to continue to provide new efficiencies and services to consumers around the world, data governance policies of regulators, telecommunications service providers, and others will play a central role in the development of and availability of OTTs to consumers in both developed and developing countries.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As the role of OTTs grows, Internet governance approaches taken in both developed and developing nations by regulators will have a vital role in realizing the benefits of OTTs.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: OTT applications and services are key drivers of the digital economy and the internet of things (IoT), powering a future where more and more everyday products use the internet to share data collected

through sensors, inform decisions based on data analytics, and ensure efficiencies in processes, products, and services. The opportunities associated with OTT are projected to add $1.36 trillion to total global economic output by 2020. Yet, the rise of OTTs has presented challenges to some key stakeholders, including regulators of telecommunications service providers, telecommunications service providers, and other stakeholders. These concerns include support for, and access to, infrastructure, ensuring public safety, and data bias, among others.

While it seems to be widely recognized that the global digital economy holds great promise for OTT innovators and those using their services across consumer and enterprise use cases, regulators are today struggling with how to address the rise of OTTs. Already, some governments are currently proposing or have finalized new regulations to address OTTs in their jurisdictions and there is increased debate in key international fora such as the World Trade Organization as to how OTTs should be addressed to address both access to OTT data and OTT data trustworthiness.

A harmonized Internet governance approach that encourages the growth and prosperity of OTTs while advancing legitimate government interests is needed. This panel will examine key questions and angles related to the rise of OTTs, and will feature diverse viewpoints as to how Internet governance by regulators and other stakeholders should approach OTTs to identify cross-community consensus on how Internet governance approaches can achieve this balance.

Expected Outcomes: At the conclusion of this session, participants will:
1. Understand what OTTs are, the opportunities and challenges associated with OTT, and the policy and regulatory matters associated with OTTs.
2. Identify and understand differing viewpoints regarding Internet governance approaches (including at the local and international level) to OTT and these governance approaches' relationship to realizing the benefits of OTTs while advancing access the Internet for all.

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 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 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
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: Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

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 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?

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 Internent 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 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 worrkshop 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 ecnomies. Speakers will talk about how financial inclusion through digital inclusion and explaign 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 sharholders.
The speakers will broadly focus on adressing 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 worksop 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 there 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 #236 A universal data protection framework? How to make it work?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data privacy & protection
Data protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: ,

Speaker 1: Arthur Gwagwa, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Peter Kimpian, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Lih Shiun Goh, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How to define "open data" so as to foster the development of sustainable digital economy and data governance of a country? (SDG 8, 11) How different governments can devolve more power to individuals when it comes to data protection, meanwhile ensuring the quality and accountability of the data?
What kind of attitude the global policy community should hold towards the use of personal and open data in a cross-border context? What are the challenges and opportunities will bring when there are no standardized data protection framework that addresses the legitimate concerns of privacy ? How can businesses, governments, and transnational organizations employ and design a universal data protection framework to develop effective policy? (SDG 9, 10, 16, 17) What kind of consensus they should reach towards data protection?
What are the implications of recent institutional regulations on data protection in the global south? How these institutional change affect the internet ecosystem in general? What challenges and opportunities will the data privacy regulations bring to the developing and developed countries? Is it possible to establish a global jurisdictions that settle disputes towards data governance? (SDG 9, 10, 16, 17)

Relevance to Theme: When Open Data Institute defines "open data", it refers to the "data that anyone can access, use or share". Some developing countries start to open their data to foster the economic development of the country and improve the living quality of the citizens, yet there are different layers behind the practices of open data governance. In the field of management, a clear definition of open data will help the decision-makers to identify what data are crucial to the sustainable economy growth of the country. What data should be released for use by the community, research, business and industry and how it should accelerated to derive new insights for more well-rounded public services and policy-making. The interplay between legal and policy framework under open data governance is fundamental, as it could complement, enable or limit the scope of open data. It takes the issues into not only a national level, but a global level that there are countless cross-border data flowing in the borderless cyberspace every second. While some countries adopt a protectionist perspective towards the domestic data, some other set up regulatory framework (eg. GDPR) to protect the data rights of individuals. Nevertheless, there are no existing universal guidelines for data governance that could indeed hinder the global engagement or commerce online, and most importantly, some countries may resort to follow the existing data regulatory model which in turn risk creating a more fragmented global geometry for commerce and information exchange. It will affect the flows of cross-boundary data and leads to isolation and siloing of data usage within a specific country. The issue is imminent and involves not only the governments and the global community but individuals. This workshop aims to explore and discuss the possibility of establishing a universal data protection framework by firstly examining the considerations and limitations of GDPR, and then discuss what kind of attitudes stakeholders should hold towards the universal data protection framework. Finally, a roundtable discussion will be held to further the discussion towards the consensus and possibilities of building up a universal data protection framework.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data governance concerns an array of diverse and sensitive issues like protection of personal data, law enforcement and other security issues. Different governments have different models to steward their data, so as to foster better governance. This issues is interwoven with internet governance, since the internet is a vast network which is connected by standardized data communication protocols. On the surface, every issue seems to be simplified owing to the existence of common and unified adoption and use of protocols. Despite the fact that it makes the information and communication exchange becomes more compatible and interoperable, the issue indeed has become more complex especially when dealing with data privacy and protection.

A vulnerable data management may result in data and privacy breaches which poses risk of crime, abuse, surveillance and social conflict at a domestic or even global level. The collection and use of network data, when not being properly regulated and stewarded, could put the cybersecurity at risk, hindering the proper functioning and use of the internet. Above scenarios demonstrate the importance of data governance in the use of internet, and thus highly relevant to internet governance. The other side of our policy questions focuses on practical mechanism in governing data. We seek for better understanding on the capability of developing countries in handling issues related to data governance and the impacts of doing so. Examining the different limitations and advantages that when regulating data privacy issue can give us insight in understanding the strengths of and the possible assistance needed for an effective stewardship in different

countries. Learning about the differences and uniqueness between the global north and global south could help in constructing a universal framework that could facilitate international cooperation and meaningful participation among different countries, regardless of their developmental level, in global internet governance.

Format:
>   Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Agenda:
Introduction - (5 mins)
Our moderator will start this session with an introduction of different stakeholders in the formulation of data regulations and elaborate the agenda of the workshop.
Speaker sharing - (5 mins)
Our specific speaker, Péter Kimpián will share about the limitations and considerations of drafting GDPR, so that participants can understand how a universal public data protection framework can take references from this institutional change. Using popular case study as an example will help to focus the discussion on one particular issue. The outcomes of this discussion can be generalized later to make them applicable in similar cases in the future.
Break-out sessions - (20 minis/ depends on the number of participants)
Smaller break-out sessions with experts from different backgrounds will tackle the policy questions from different aspects. Participants will be able to focus on one specific topic.
a) Main focus: What kind of attitudes the global policy community should hold towards the use of personal data in a cross-border context?
Guiding question: What challenges and opportunities will the data privacy regulations bring to the developing and developed countries?
b) Main focus: How can businesses, governments, and transnational organisations employ and design a universal data protection framework to develop effective policy?
Guiding question: What kind of considerations they should reach towards data protection?
c) Main focus: How these institutional change affect the internet ecosystem in general?
guiding question: What are the implications of recent institutional regulations on data protection in the global south?
break-out session a: Péter Kimpián & Deborah Elms
break-out session b: Waldo Jaquith
break-out session c (for remote participants only): Arthur Gwagwa & Ms. Jaewon Son

Wrap-up for each session (10 minis)
Our speakers will summarize the discussion in the group and share their opinions on the policy questions in the breakout session. We will then open up three questions from the on-site and online participants.
Round-table discussion (40 minis).
In the round-table discussion, we will break down the geographical limit and expand our question to global level "Is it possible to establish a global jurisdictions that settle disputes towards data governance?" Each speaker will deliver 3 minutes sharing first and then our microphone will open to the participants. We also open up the remote participants to comment and ask questions. Our on-site and online moderator will facilitate this session and may ask follow-up questions to encourage participants to interact.
Conclusion (10 minis)
Moderator will summarize the key takeaways from the discussions and our on-site moderator will link ideas back to the theme of opening up data. Speakers may add final remarks if they wish.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will provide participants an overview of the data protection from domestic to a global level. With the specialisation of GDPR, it is aimed to investigate the current limitations and considerations of the transnational data protection law which hopes to shed light on the imminence of establishing a universal data protection framework. Another outcome will be to raise the awareness of the potentials and also danger the use of open data at national and global level. Through round-table discussion, it will offer chances to further discussion of the possibility of the framework and inspires the participants to reflect on the limitations and resources for a global jurisdiction in settling disputes towards

data governance, and most importantly, to general novel ideas to foster the development of global data governance mechanism.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organisers will be responsible for managing the length of each session in achieving a meaningful yet balanced discussion on issues revolving data governance. With the aim of exploring the possibility of establishing global jurisdictions that settle disputes towards data governance, the session organisers will facilitate the discussion by encouraging and bringing in novel questions and opinions from both onsite participants and online participants. Opportunities will be given to participants to share their thoughts on different dimensions of data governance with our professional speakers during the break-out sessions. During the round table discussion session, interactive online tools will be employed to engage participants. The round-table discussion is expected to enable interactions and exchange of views between participants with diverse backgrounds and speakers representing different stakeholders that could foster understanding of the present needs, existing limitations and potential resources for a global data governance mechanism.

Online Participation:

By clicking on the link in any electronic agenda which will be published on the IGF website or the social networking sites, participants can be directed to the meeting room. If the speaker is a remote presenter, they can still access the the meeting room to present their ideas.

Proposed Additional Tools: One video presentation
Social Media hashtag on Twitter
Interactive voting website with smartphones during presentations (eg. Mentimeter)

SDGs:

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 #239 Beyond Personal Data: Literacy, Sovereignty and Rights

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data Sovereignty
Digital literacy
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Ryan Patrick, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Arnold van Rhijn, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Indriyatno Banyumurti, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Semuel Pangerapan, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Kee Jac sm, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. Internet Ethics & Regulations: How can personal data protection regulation be aligned with freedom of the press and freedom of information for public use?
2. Data Sovereignty: Who should be responsible for regulating transnational data flow in the era of cloud computing, big data, and data mining for sustaining digital economy and other commercial use?
3. Digital Literacy: What needs to be done for bringing personal data protection awareness into the mainstream regarding to users' rights and responsibilities online?

Relevance to Theme: Internet ethics and regulations related to personal data protection are necessary in this digital era, so as to balance out among economic interests, law enforcement, and human rights. On the one hand, personal data protection, freedom of the press, and freedom of the information for public use should go hand in hand. On the other hand, Internet users as data owners are expected to have enough understanding and consent awareness on their digital eights and personal data management.

Therefore, this workshop is relevant to the bigger theme of data governance as we are going to discuss three main subjects: 1) synchronisation among existing regulations at the national, regional, and international levels; 2) the enforcement of human rights; and 3) the development of digital economy ecosystem.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop will be involving contributors from diverse backgrounds of the authorities, experts, civil society organisations, as well as private sectors to uphold multistakeholder approach. It is intended to extract wholesome, practical, and adaptable outputs.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: 1. Intended Agenda: We aim to gather relevant knowledge and experience from multi-stakeholders in order to develop policy recommendation and practical materials for advocating public awareness on this issue.

2. Issues to be Discussed: the synchronisation among personal data protection regulations, freedom of the press, and public information openness; the practice of data mining and transnational data flow both for commercial use or national interests; raising people's awareness of protecting personal data submitted online.

3. Methodology: Roundtable setting is used for exploring inputs from both online and onsite contributors. The session will be started with short presentation from each subject matter experts (SMEs), then the floor will be made available for walk-in or remote participants. Discussion highlights will be compiled and put together into more accessible products, such as infographics and short reports which available online, as well as policy recommendation.

4. Discussion Flow:
- Moderator elaborates the background and introduce all speakers and organisers (5 minutes)
- Each of five SMEs are given the time to present their stance and/or answers to the policy questions (40 minutes)
- Moderator offers onsite and online participants a chance to ask questions or provide statements (30 minutes)
- Each of five SMEs are expected to throw closing remarks or additional statements before closing (10 minutes)
- Moderator concludes the session and wrap things up (5 minutes)
- 90 minutes in total

Expected Outcomes: Reports will be published after the workshop, in the from of conventional text-based scripts and infographics. The outputs will be used as one of important tools of policy recommendation and

materials for public education in order to raise awareness regarding the issue.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction and participation during the workshop are encouraged by allocating 30 minutes for open QnA session from onsite and online contributors.

Online Participation:

We will create publication materials to promote the workshop and disseminate it to our networks and fellow organisers which come from three regions: Asia, North-America, and Europe.

Proposed Additional Tools: we plan to provide live streaming using mobile device and channeling to facebook and/or instagram

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 #240 Tackling Cybercrime in Tertiary Institutions

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 2: Government, African Group
Organizer 3: Government, African Group

Speaker 1: Deborah Adeyemo, Government, African Group
Speaker 2: seyi osunade, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Owen Iyoha, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How do tertiary institutions build capacity to combat cyber crime?
2. Is the Nigerian Cyber crime Act of 2015 sufficient as a legal framework?
3. How should data be shared amongst collaborating institutions?
4. Should the establishment of CSIRT/CERT be institutional or collaborative?
5. What skills are required by cyber crime personnel?

Relevance to Theme: Nigerian educational and research institutions are early adopters of digital technology. There has been huge investment in digital infrastructure by institutions, donors and the government. Cyber

attacks are being launched from within institutional networks which have embarrassed institutions and led to blocked IP addresses, virus attacks and lost data. Institutions are integrating security framework into their digital ecosystem. How effective are they and what is the best way forward?

Relevance to Internet Governance: This work relates to how the Internet is provided and managed at educational and research institutions within a region in Nigeria. The institutions are expected to have the same principles but the implementation of Internet access and investment into digital infrastructure is different. In this workshop, an acceptable framework for all issues related to cyber attacks in academic institutions will be discussed.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 30 Min

Description: The workshop will highlight the current cyber crime framework and infrastructure in Nigeria. The implementation in Nigerian educational and research institutions on a regional basis will be discussed. The resources and personnel needed to have a successful cyber security implementation will be listed.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop is expected to provide a roadmap for the implementation of cyber security units at a regional level in Nigeria i.e. Oyo State. Also to identify the skillset needed for cyber security professionals within the educational industry.

Discussion Facilitation:

A social media campaign will be launched locally in Oyo State, Nigeria to ensure remote participation. A remote participation location will be set up at University of Ibadan, Nigeria to facilitate participation for free.

Online Participation:

A remote participation location will be set up at University of Ibadan, Nigeria to facilitate participation for free.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #241 Understanding Hate Speech: research for informed policy

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
FoE online
Hate Speech

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Natalia Torres, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Susan Benesch, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Guilherme Canela Godoi , Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

How can we develop sound research to understand the variety of phenomena comprised under the term hate speech? Which are the methodological strategies that can be implemented in order to advance in the comprehension of the phenomena? Are there any implication on the studies depending on who is in charge of these research experiences (Government, academia, intermediaries)? How can we inform other actors on our advances? Is possible to think in an articulated strategy of research (multitakeholder, country-based, regionally oriented, global)?

Relevance to Theme: Hate speech has been defined as those expressions that intimidate, oppress or incite hatred or violence against a social person or group based on their race, religion, political choice, gender, among other characteristics. Per UNESCO, the concept ¨may also extend to expressions that feed an environment of prejudice and intolerance in the understanding that such an environment can encourage discrimination, hostility and violent attacks directed at certain people¨. It may generate serious consequences in terms of the social fabric and participation in public space and its impact may hinder the political life of a community. If certain groups are excluded from public debate, it undermines the plurality, openness and diversity demanded for the free exercise of freedom of expression. This phenomenum is aggravated by it happening online: content rapidly becomes viral and may be reinforced by disinformation. Studies on the matter are scarce. According to UNESCO´s report, there are rare experiences on research. UMATI research project, which began in September 2012, ahead of the Kenyan elections of March 2013, implemented a monitoring experience to analyze Kenyan online discourse to estimate both the occurrence and virulence of hate speech. This experience was only possible because of the thorough study on the term of hate speech and the differentiation of phenomena that provided The Dangerous Speech Project. Another experience that worth mention is the one developed by the Italian researchers at the University of Turin. Along with these experiences, the efforts done by intermediaries to identify these expressions circulating in their platforms and some monitoring experiences of governments, such as the one carried by the governmental Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia of Spain. CELE will launch its observatory on hate speech this year, that would be the first experience in Latin America.
As can be seen, research studies on hate speech are rare unicorns in internet related environment. Even when various international bodies have called for the implementation of policies that allow reverting the general ignorance of the magnitude of the circulation of hate speech, the conditions that cause its emergence or the effects they produce. The reports of the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (2016), the Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression of the OAS (2015), the Special Rapporteurship on Freedom of Expression of the United Nations (2012) and the Rapporteur Special for Minorities of the UN (2015) have expressed, coincidentally, the need to develop studies that allow us to advance in the design of preventive policies that collect and analyze data on these phenomena and thus strengthen the decision-making processes, design, elaboration and implementation of public policies to better protect population groups at risk.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The workshop will contribute to orient the generation of monitoring experience on hate speech and the coordination between multiple actors in a multi-stakeholders scenario.

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be developed as follow:
- A brief description of each of the experiences. The classroom will have mini posters on the experiences on their walls, in order to invite the public to walk through them.
- Leading by an onsite moderator, policy questions will organize debate, where referents of experiences will summarize learnings and obstacles.

- A online moderator will gather questions from IGF platform and social networks, organize them and present to moderator. This communication specialist will also share key aspects of discussion through social media and organize one in depth interview with specialized press to spread the reach of the discussions.

Other activities:
- Rapporteur will prepare a document resuming policy discussions.

Expected Outcomes: The objective of this session is to contribute in the generation of an epistemic community on the understanding of hate speech. In this sense, the expected outcomes are:
- to build a network of information exchanges and a rich community where researchers, agents and officials can share their questions and achievements on monitoring experiencies.
- to highlight the need of further research on the matter.

Discussion Facilitation:

The onsite moderator will present posters and presenters and organize debate through policy questions, where referents of experiences will summarize learnings and obstacles.

Online Participation:

A online moderator will gather questions from IGF platform and social networks, organize them and present to moderator.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

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 the 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 #245 Self-sovereign Identity: Data Governance implications

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data protection
Data Sovereignty
Digital identity

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Piekarska Marta, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Elizabeth M. Renieris , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Mawaki Chango, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 4: Kai Wagner, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Daniel Du Seuil , Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Empowering individuals to control their digital identities: How could the Self-sovereign Identity concept be an answer to the privacy paradox?

2. What to do with your digital identity once you control it? Exploring scenarios for Self-sovereign Identity applications governed respectively from a "data rights" or a "data ownership" perspective.

Relevance to Theme: The emerging framework of Self-sovereign Identity offers a new approach for the long standing challenge of privacy preserving and secure interaction on the internet. Designed to be provider agnostic, this Identity framework applies a user centric model for digital identity. Being structured from the perspective of one identity subject (a natural person, a legal person or an IoT device), credentials (attested attributes or documents) are issued to the identity subject directly. Issued credentials are cryptographically bound to the identity subject and clearly state the issuer of a credential to enable transparency and accountability (See W3C Verifiable Credential Data Model). The identity subject has exclusive control over this identity. With a focus on open standards to enable interoperability, this identity framework holds the potential to enable a universal identity layer for the internet.

With the Decentralized Identity Foundation, the W3C working group on Verifiable Credentials and the W3C Community Group on Decentralized Identifiers the technical outlook is promising.

As the potential of Self-sovereign Identity is materialized in first implementations and pilot projects, the Data Governance approaches that emerge with it are still unclear. Self-sovereign identity can enable cryptographically attested consent records and liability trails but it equally represents a major shift in personal responsibility with the removal of a centralized identity provider that as of today carries the major responsibility for identities being compromised or stolen.

The empowerment of individual identity subjects thus comes with a challenge to balance individual sovereignty with the privacy paradox. If one aims to serve the individual identity subject, appropriate governance approaches will need to be developed to ensure that the empowering potential of Self-sovereign Identity does not create disempowerment by leaving individuals unprotected from the potential harms caused by increased sovereignty over their data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: With the above stated potential to empower an individual to self govern its data via the Self-sovereign Identity framework, the need arises for all stakeholders to find answers to this structural transformation. Self-sovereign Identity enables a future where every individual can hold a digital identity without being bound to the ecosystem of an isolated provider. The power structures inherent in centralized and federated identity systems play out differently in the Self-sovereign Identity context. Just as with the internet, accountability and liability is not defined by the infrastructure itself, but bound to the respective parties involved. When looking at Self-sovereign Identity through the lens of Internet Governance, a prime objective is to coordinate among the actors involved and establish a common understanding of this novel identity framework and the challenges and opportunities that arise with it.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: Fishbowl session format: 7 chairs forming a round-table setting in the middle of the room (1 moderator, 5 speakers, 1 additional chair). The additional chair in this setting is reserved for audience members that want to actively participate in the discussion. Each of the speakers can also (temporarily) free their chair in order to give additional audience members the opportunity to participate.

Description: Intended Agenda:
1. Introduction
a. Introduction of invited speakers and their touchpoints with the Self-Sovereign Identity discourse and development
b. Introduction to the concept of Self-sovereign Identity
c. Connecting Self-Sovereign Identity in the context of SDGs: How can the concept help in achieving the 2030 goals?
2. Discussion: Could the Self-sovereign Identity concept be an answer to the privacy paradox?
3. Discussion: What to do with your digital identity once you control it? Exploring scenarios for Self-sovereign Identity applications governed respectively from a "data rights" or a "data ownership" perspective

a. What is the role of the individual? What is the role of the state?
b. Comparative advantages/disadvantages of different rights frameworks
4. Outlook:
a. Summary of the discussion
b. Outlook per panel participant, and outlook summary

Session Format: Fishbowl
We would like to facilitate audience participation through using a "Fishbowl" format.
This format includes our confirmed speakers in a roundtable setting in the center of the room, with an additional free chair through which any audience member can join the discussion to share their perspective, share insights, or ask questions. Any speaker can also empty their chair to give additional audience members the possibility to join the discussion. Through this format, we hope to combine a facilitated expert discussion with audience participation that goes beyond asking questions during specified times.

Expected Outcomes: - Audience has a clear picture of the opportunities and limitations of Self-sovereign identity.
- The principles of SSI have been put into context of the rights vs. ownership debate, enabling the audience to make next move in following the debate themselves.

Discussion Facilitation:

Through the suggested fishbowl format, individual audience members have the possibility to participate in the roundtable discussion.
We will further reserve time for questions and comments from the audience for each discussion point.

Online Participation:

Online participants are encouraged to raise questions throughout the session, which the moderator would raise at a fitting point in the discussion, or towards the end of the session.

SDGs:

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

Reference Document

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 tades 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 and 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

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #247 Internet de-tox: A fail-proof regimen to end online sexism

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
FoE online
Hate Speech
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Mariana Valente, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Nanjira Sambuli, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Jai Vipra, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

An effective online content governance framework that balances freedom of expression and freedom from misogynistic speech continues to be a policy challenge for gender inclusion. The attacks that women face in the online public sphere reflects social prejudice that is intersectional. For instance, in India and Brazil, caste and race are ever-present in the hate that women encounter online. This reinforces social and gender stratification, amplifying discrimination and contaminating public discourse. Building on empirical research on gender-based hate speech in India and Brazil, this workshop will address the following policy questions:
(a) What are the legal-policy constructs about sexism and misogyny in India and Brazil, respectively, and how adequate are they in tackling gender-based hate speech online?
(b) What new normative benchmarks that address gender-based hate speech are needed to enable women's free expression online without the threat of highly punishing costs of online participation?
(c) What actions should policymakers, internet intermediaries and civil society organisations undertake, for gender-transformative change, including in online cultures?
(c) What good practices on legal-policy frameworks, platform policies, and cultural interventions are instructive, in this regard?

Relevance to Theme: A central concern of the thematic area "Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience" is the creation of a healthy digital environment that enables women to freely exercise their voice, without the shadow of violence perpetually looming over them.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Content regulation has been a long-standing priority area of engagement for the Dynamic Coalition on Gender and Internet Governance and this has acquired a lot of traction in the past couple of years. Feminist activists and groups across the global South have been calling out the increasing sexism and misogyny in dominant online spaces and the inadequacy of existing responses of states and platform intermediaries. The Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (part of the Special Procedures Mechanism of the UN OHCHR) has called attention to the need for immediate cooperation of

states, platform intermediaries and all other stakeholders in this regard, in order to evolve a robust response to the issue that is rooted in the broader framework of human rights.

Sexism and misogyny have tended to be historically ignored in legal discourse. Democracies have tended to tolerate disparaging remarks about women in the public sphere. However, as women have stormed the Internet, seizing online spaces to speak up, build community and assert their rights, this normalization has become contested. Further, what existing research points to is that in the online public sphere, hate against women is based on their differential locations – tying in with their caste, racial, religious, ethnic and sexual identities.

While social media platforms acknowledge the challenge and are exploring new ways of modifying techno-design and upgrading community standards in context-appropriate ways, efforts need to be based on informed discussions rooted in feminist frameworks. Legal approaches need a new normal. Civil society organizations, especially women's rights activists working on building alternative communicative cultures for the digital society, need to present ideas and concepts that can inform norm development by the state and by social media companies. This workshop will bring initial insights from an inter-country research project exploring legal/institutional/socio-cultural responses to tackle online hate speech against women in Brazil and India, in order to trigger an informed debate and discussion in this emerging policy area.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The agenda for this session, organized as a roundtable, is as follows:

(a) Deep dive into context-specific manifestations of online sexism and misogyny and identifying the key legal-institutional and socio-cultural challenges of the issue
(b) Identification of a roadmap for strategic action through exchange of ideas on legal, policy and community action, including:
- overhaul of legal frameworks
- articulation of the roles and responsibilities of platform intermediaries
- efforts to challenge deep cultures of patriarchy that normalize sexism and misogyny in digitally-mediated social interactions

The moderator, Scott Campbell from UN OHCHR, will open the roundtable (2 minutes) by flagging the urgency of evolving a multi-stakeholder roadmap rooted in human rights frameworks for tackling online sexism, misogyny and violence. He will then invite 4 expert inputs of 6-7 minutes (28 minutes) each, to frame the conversation:

Mariana Valente, InternetLab, Brazil and Jai Vipra, IT for Change, India will present reflections about their country contexts, from their ongoing IDRC-supported research collaboration on this issue. The intent of these presentations is to raise provocative questions about the adequacy of global community standards of platform intermediaries and global North approaches to free speech regulation in addressing this issue in democracies of the global South.

The representative from Facebook, South African Development Community region, will reflect on the platform's efforts to improve and refine its community standards, taking into account cultural sensitivities, and enhance responsiveness to complaints about gender-based hate speech and cyber violence. S/he will focus on the challenges in this regard.

Nanjira Sambuli, Web Foundation, Kenya will discuss the major gaps in existing responses to the issues, reflecting on actions of states, platform companies, and civil society organizations, including the gaps in inter-stakeholder cooperation.

This segment of the session will be followed by a round table discussion (50 minutes) where 15 participants will be encouraged to make 2-3 minute long interventions, reflecting on the intersections between their contextual experiences of dealing with online sexism and misogyny and the issues raised through the expert

presentations. The intent of this collective brainstorming is to evolve a robust action plan to address the issue, including the evolution of global normative benchmarks. These participants who will be allotted speaking slots will be identified prior to the session by the organizing team -- both through a process of online sign-ons from interested individuals through widely publicizing the workshop in the lead up to the IGF and extending individual invites to experts in this area who are known to be attending the IGF. In the process of allocating the speaking slots, care will be taken to ensure that there is adequate representation of women and girls who are active in public-political life, and individuals from marginalized socio-structural locations (eg. sexual orientation, gender identity, geography, and age).

At the end, each of the 4 speakers will have 2 minutes (10 minutes) to wrap up on what they see as critical elements for a 'de-tox' regimen to end online sexism and misogyny, by building on key elements raised in the plenary discussion.

Expected Outcomes: (a) Trigger a robust, evidence-based discussion about the context-appropriate responses to online sexism and misogyny, especially in the global South
(b) Trace the contours of a multi-stakeholder road map to tackle this issue, focusing on the dimensions of legal-policy reform, roles and responsibilities of platform intermediaries, and cultural change.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of the session makes for engaged debate and dialogue -- a roundtable that is kickstarted with trigger presentations to catalyse reflective engagement. 40 minutes have been earmarked for plenary discussion to ensure that participants have adequate time for interventions.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will invite comments/reflections on the trigger presentation from remote participants which she will feed into the plenary discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

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 manels and wanels, 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 Form on Gender an Access 2018, which explored the impact of supplementary models. It also supports the Dynamic Coalision on Women and Internet Governance by considering the governance of the community networks as part of the internet governance. The session will provide the grande 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 Jakobsone, 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 equipment 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://nairobits.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 Entrepreneuship4Women 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 the it gave them tools to re-start their careers.

Nairobits' SisTech program was established in 2015, when Nairobits in partnership with the Malala Fund opened three girl centers targeting marginalized girls aged 17 to 19 from informal settlements. Nairobits 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 translation. 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 Nairobits 3-stage ICT training (https://nairobits.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, Nairobits 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 Nairobits' 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 (Nairobits) 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 Nairobits) (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 Nairobits.
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 Nairobits.
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 Nairobits 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 (#Skills4DigitalTranfsormation) 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 Nairobits well-established social media channels – Facebook @AllDigitalEU and @NairobitsTrust, Twitter @All DigitalEU and @Nairobits – 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 an non-addictive environment? What can be learned from other policy field 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 have they 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 truth 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 stakeholder 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 #255 New Visions: Water Governance 2.0

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Big Data
Cross border data
Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Asif Kabani, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mey Al Sayegh, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Elizabeth Taylor, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What policies hold public and private stakeholders accountable for better water data exchange? What policy considerations and legal frameworks should be developed for water data transfers across national borders for various purposes? How can we maintain data sovereignty while still cooperating on much-needed data exchange?

Relevance to Theme: Water data exchange and information relies on better data governance policies and cooperation. With the advent of digital information being created and sent in different parts of the world, the international discussions around water will come to center around our most important resource: water. Like data is generated across borders, there are 263 transboundary water resources that are used by 2 billion people. It's a necessity to begin speaking of water data as a special point of governance. What does transnational use of water data look like so that it is inclusive? How can our policies prioritize this common good above local politics, so better public health and sustainable practices take place?

Relevance to Internet Governance: Water data has only recently been officially standardized in March 2018 by the United Nations. Governance around local and global water has been slow-moving. However that's an issue, especially with pending water wars in areas like Pakistan and South Africa. Governments, the private sector, and the public need to accelerate water data standardization and make progress in implementing how water data exchange and information should happen across borders and organizations. By having an inclusive environment, internet governance surrounding the challenge of water management makes for more effective policies and preventative actions.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: I. Introduction to water, data exchange, and the status quo governments and private organizations possess
II. Overview of water conflict in selected areas and the data exchange challenges faced (and how they have not been changed)
III. Discussion over water data standardization and the World Meteorological Organization's challenges in creating WL.20 (water data standardization protocol).
IV. Discuss the participation of private sector, the public (Citizen Science movement), and other grassroots policy movements and how they can be integrated
V. Technical challenges facing water data exchange and information (data gaps, big data, siloed information)
VI. What technology could bring to fix these challenges (artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, mobile sensors)
VII. How internet governance could be involved in facilitating technical advancement for better water data exhange
VIII. Case studies in successful internet governance, particularly surrounding sustainability and environmental practices
IX. Climate action, internet governance, and how better water data information creates contigency plans to prevent public health and natural disasters
X. Discussion on the roadmap of what can governments, the private sector, and individuals can do immediately to foster better exchange and data collection (discuss UN's Sustainable Development Goals as a guideline)
XI. Open up the floor for questions to both floor and online participants

XII. Ask "Who do we need to talk to?" as closing remarks, in showing that we all need to collaborate and further our data governance endeavors in having water data exchange as the bridge that connects. Show (on slide) the organizations or ways participants can be involved.

Expected Outcomes: The expectation is that participants come away informed and aware of how fragmented current water data collection, analysis, and exchange is carried out. They should be educated about how so many parts of the UN SDGs are hindered because water data is not optimized for analysis. Participants can also know how they can personally get involved or who they need to advocate with for a more inclusive and efficient water data sharing.

Discussion Facilitation:

Organizers will be posing questions to both workshop speakers and audience members, to keep the conversation moving and lively. Speakers and participatns will have center stage, having a dialogue of sorts. The organizer will be facilitating the speaker-audience discussion.

For the discussion, we would like to tailor the workshop towards the participants.
When participants enter, we would like to dispense to them colored pins or lanyards.
Each color will signify an "interest" as to why they are attending the workshop.

Yellow: government
Blue: water
Green: technology
Purple: climate action

Participants are encouraged to interrupt and ask questions; due to the color of the pin, workshop speakers can tailor their message towards the interest of the participant speaking.

Our online moderator will be posing questions for those watching online. Additionally, towards the end, we will open questions to both the in-person and online participants.

Online Participation:

We will welcome our online audience. We will have our online moderator pose questions and monitor questions from the participants online.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will be using Twitter as a way to draw more dialogue. We aim to partner with institutions who will promote the session online before our session. Water-related institutions like the Oxford Water Network and data-related organizations like Open Data will be able to draw more minds into the conversation.

SDGs:

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action

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 identyfing 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 identyfing 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 the 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 #259 Navigating Freedom of Expression Online

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Crime
Fake News
FoE online

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Marchant Eleanor, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Sheetal Kumar, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Padraig Hughes, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How do we foster an Internet conducive to freedom of expression online, on which journalism in particular is not stifled by internet-specific content restrictions in national law, filtering of online content, or network disruption?

How can free speech and safety and security on the Internet (i.e. combating cyber crime, false news, and hate speech) be balanced in national legislation? How can government and civil society stakeholders improve their collaborations for developing norms and standards that protect all of these principles at a national, regional, and international level?

How can stakeholders, individually and collectively, mitigate filtering of content and Internet shutdowns so as to ensure network stability and resilience - a precursor for the protection of freedom of expression online?

Relevance to Theme: Security and safety on the Internet is an imperative but so too are the rights of individual citizens, bloggers, and media to publish public interest content free from undue restrictions in national law. In numerous jurisdictions, speech rights oftentimes conflict with provisions in laws aimed at combating cyber crime and other Internet-related security and safety concerns. i.e. Cyber crime laws that contain overly broad content provisions vulnerable to overreach and abuse.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Navigating a balance between freedom of expression and security online necessitates the input and involvement of multiple stakeholders with a role in internet governance. It requires the forging of collaboration between civil society and state stakeholders in particular - both at a

national and global level to develop and institutionalise standards that protect freedom of expression on the Internet while also guaranteeing the safety and security of its users.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: This round table will discuss instances where the right to freedom of expression online has been threatened by provisions in cyber crime legislation as well as blocked or partially restricted access to the Internet. It will address civil society strategies to address these challenges through advocacy and litigation at national and regional levels as well as developing an understanding of state responses and responsibilities.

In many jurisdictions Cyber crime laws in particular have been passed with overly broad content restrictions on false news and hate speech which can be used to impinge upon the rights of citizens, bloggers, and media to report freely in the public interest.

The proliferation of filtering of online content as well as network disruption and Internet shutdowns poses similar challenges to expression rights on the Internet, often justified by national security arguments posited by state actors.

Drawing upon a diverse range of legal, civil society, academic, and state stakeholders, the contours of balancing freedom of expression and security online will be outlined from each of these perspectives. Interaction between speakers, walk-in, and online participants will be encouraged. This with a view to developing an in-depth understanding of the challenge at hand and how to it can be addressed through litigation at a national level and regional level, as well as by collaboratively developing norms and standards by leveraging regional and international human rights instruments and mechanisms.

The workshop structure structure, subject to revision, will include:
1) Moderator's welcome, introduction to speakers and topic (10 minutes)
2) Opening remarks by each speaker (4 x 5 minutes = 20)
3) Moderated discussion between speakers, online and walk-in participants (25 minutes)
4) Closing remarks by moderator (5 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: (1) The development of an in-depth understanding of the challenge balancing expression and security online from the perspective of state and civil society stakeholders.
(2) Recommendations developed for the development, institutionalisation and use of regional and international standards that address this balance.

Discussion Facilitation:

Speakers will be asked to provide their input as concisely as possible and for it to run no longer than five minutes each, thus allowing the session to maximise time for engagement and interaction between speakers, walk-in, and online participates.

Online Participation:

Online participants will able to submit questions and comments through the online participation tool throughout the round table. This opportunity will be promoted through the Media Legal Defence Initiative's (MLDI) facebook page, twitter account, and the live stream that will be available for this workshops. Comments, questions and other forms of engagement will be solicited and then posed to the room by the online moderator at regular, prearranged intervals.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online participation plan for this workshop integrates the use of the organising organisation's social media accounts and the official participation tool. As stated above, MLDI's significant reach on twitter and facebook will be used to direct off-site participants to the online participation tool through which they will be able to pose questions or make comments.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #261 Equitable data governance that empowers the public

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Users rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sean McDonald, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Sylvie Delacroix, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Marc-Etienne Ouimette, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Nanjira Sambuli, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data?
What are the competitive, developmental, ethical, legal and technical issues raised by increasing concentration of data and how can we ensure equitable access to data?
What is the relationship between ethical considerations and legal and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies?
What societal and economic benefits are enabled by the trustworthy use of data to develop new technologies? How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights?

Relevance to Theme: Current models of data governance tend to concentrate access to data in the hands of a few large technology companies—excluding citizens from sharing in their value. Recent scandals have also illustrated the extent to which these data governance models make us vulnerable to attacks on our privacy rights, and other human rights abuses.

New approaches to data governance are necessary to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks that promote digital inclusion and empower individuals to share in the benefits of data and artificial intelligence.

This workshop will explore the conditions under which new data governance tools, such as data trusts, can provide individuals with a greater measure of control over their personal data; create transparency regarding data transactions; increase access to data and foster innovation; address asymmetries of power that exist between corporations, the government and individuals; enhance the protection of individual privacy and other human rights; and, empower the public to use their data to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data trusts have the potential to reinforce data governance by including a multiplicity of stakeholders in their governance structures, including government, the private sector and civil society organizations--particularly in the context of public sector projects (i.e. smart cities) where citizen

participation is required. The workshop will explore the structures, norms, decision-making procedures necessary for data trusts to tackle power asymmetries, protect data subjects' rights and protect the public interest in data and artificial intelligence.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Data trusts are flexible governance tools with the potential to tackle existing power asymmetries between "data controllers" and "data subjects". Our workshop invites a broad stakeholder discussion on the potential and shortcomings of data trusts. In particular, the workshop will focus on the rights and responsibilities of users in determining the use of their personal data. Additional attention will be paid to the potential for data trusts to enhance the protection of individual privacy and other human rights and to empower the public to share in the value of data and artificial intelligence. Through a guided discussion and introduction of case studies, the moderator will tease out a potential model of data trusts in more detail: what works, when does it work and where does it work? The session will start with an introduction to data trusts, historic and regulatory precedents and outline initial models as to how a data trust could function in a number of salient areas, e.g. smart cities and online platforms, while exploring the role for national governments in launching these initiatives. The remainder will focus on an interactive discussion, honing in on the design, scope and obligations of potential data trusts. Particular attention could be given to questions such as: what are the benefits and shortcomings of a data trust mandated by the state versus one built from the bottom up? We are keen to give participants an opportunity to share their insights on the societal and economic effects of current models of data control as well as their thoughts on data trusts as a possible solution. We expect this workshop to build on our white paper, contribute to concrete proposals and generate opportunities for collaborations going forward.

Expected Outcomes: We expect two concrete outcomes: the opportunity to build on our ongoing work on data trusts (white paper attached) and to facilitate ongoing stakeholder discussions. In a conjunct effort with participants, we will narrow down on a possible set of recommendations on the design of data trusts, including the role of governments in regulating them, as well as suitable implementation methods. These will directly feed into our ongoing work and further contribute to a salient societal debate on the need for a rebalancing of economic power and the role that personal data control plays therein. Beyond that, our goal is to encourage an international dialogue as to the opportunities offered by data trusts, to be taken forward in collaboration with participants.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers will come prepared with a list of questions to ask participants, including regarding the benefits and shortcomings of a data trust mandated by the state versus one built from the bottom up; how data trusts could facilitate participation of a multiplicity of stakeholders in their governance structures; what are priority areas where data trusts could be piloted to advance sustainable development goals? The session organizers will also invite questions from the participants attending in person and online.

Online Participation:

Participants will be able to request to take the floor to ask questions via the online participation tool. They may also submit them in writing to the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will invite participants to submit feedback via the online participation tool or via a google doc in order to compile comments and suggestions we were unable to address during the workshop.

SDGs:

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

Background Paper

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 #264 AI and Human Rights: Bridging the Gaps to Real Impact in the

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

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: Preetam Maloor, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Effy Vayena, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Rasha Abdul-Rahim, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Adapting principles to reality: How do governments and public and private sector entities translate high-level principles into operational priorities and decisions? How do they address situations in which important principles are in competition with each other?

Measuring human rights compliance of AI: What lessons can be learned from other sectors (such as the extractive
industries) that have a long history of human rights violations and -- more recently -- efforts to measure and reduce those violations? How can tools like Human Rights Impact Assessments be adapted to AI? What specific metrics need to be tracked? How can AI risks be better measured and anticipated?

Legal frameworks: What is the relationship between human rights principles and law? What regulatory frameworks should be put in place to better mitigate the human rights impacts of AI? What do entities developing and deploying AI technology need to understand about these frameworks?

Relevance to Theme: The Data Governance track seeks to ensure that the benefits of emerging technologies like AI contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people. The tremendous promise of AI for both the public and private sectors comes hand-in-hand with significant challenges to the exercise of numerous human rights. This proposed session will seek to bridge the gap between existing high-level (but often not readily actionable) human rights principles for AI with existing business practices. The discussion will bring together experts from the domains of AI, human rights advocacy, law, and policy to discuss how to operationalize the exercise of human rights as AI solutions are implemented around the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: AI is an increasingly important part of Internet. Issues of e-commerce, digital citizenship, freedom of expression, harmful speech online, and so much more are increasingly entangled with AI technologies. Human rights and Internet governance has been core to the IGF for years, but now it is increasingly important to bring together several divergent conversations, as Internet companies are increasingly releasing their own AI principles, often separate from similar efforts taking place in the public sector.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The rapid development and deployment of artificial intelligence has many stakeholders concerned about both the ethical and human rights impacts of these technologies. Unfortunately the conversation to date has largely been fractured, with little overlap between the "ethics" and "human rights" frames, and limited engagement between different groups of key stakeholders. These silos have constrained the exchange of key information and insights, the ability to build necessary coalitions, and the effectiveness of proposed solutions.

The ethical frame, which is largely adopted by technology companies and public sector organizations with a technology focus, paradoxically is perceived by non-specialists to have a low barrier to entry while it is also is undergirded by decades of scholarly work. This frame has begun to generate sets of ethical practical principles for organizations implementing AI. At the same time, public sector human rights professionals have increasingly applied their own framework to the governance of AI, with an explosion of publications on the topic beginning in 2018. That frame is premised on the idea that the international human rights regime provides a strong framework for assessing the impacts of, and providing accountability for, new technologies like AI. In both frames, existing proposals have largely operated at the theoretical level and often lack a clear sense of how humans rights or ethics principles could be operationalized as real-world AI systems are developed and implemented.

The challenge is significant, but not insurmountable. In fact, outside of the AI context, there are numerous examples of ethical and human rights frameworks applied, often in concert with each other, to improve the impacts of innovation. The examples span areas as diverse as extractive industries to freedom of expression online.

This Roundtable will place experts and leaders from across the ethical and human rights frames into direct discussion, collaboratively working toward operationalizing existing high-level principles. The Roundtable will eschew panelist presentations in favor of a moderator-led group exploration of key themes such as accountability, bias, privacy, health and safety, and impacts on workers whose jobs AI may change or replace. Working theme by theme, we'll bring the panelists' broad array of perspectives — companies building and using AI, civil society, academia, government initiatives, and more — into dialogue with one another. Within each theme, the panel will explore relevant lessons from past initiatives, uncover areas of substantive overlap even where language may diverge, highlight broadly applicable insights, and articulate concrete possibilities for productive interaction. Ample time will be accorded for questions from and engagement with the audience.

Expected Outcomes: This session will reflect on the existing proliferation of ethical and human rights approaches to regulating, at a high level, AI's challenges, and develop a collaborative process for operationalizing them. The goal is not to identify one dominant set of a principles, but to identify areas of overlap and mutuality in mission where it may actually be easier to begin focusing on operational next steps rather than try to reach agreement on a perfectly worded universal document. By articulating key points of overlap and translating how similar concepts are differently expressed, we hope to lower the barriers to future collaboration and progress. To this end, the Rapporteur will collate from the discussion a list of the key themes present in both the human rights and ethics conversations about AI, as well as any operational next steps.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Roundtable will eschew panelist presentations in favor of a moderator-led group exploration of key themes such as accountability, bias, privacy, health and safety, and impacts on workers whose jobs AI may change or replace. Working theme by theme, we'll bring the panelists' broad array of perspectives — companies building and using AI, civil society, academia, government initiatives, and more — into dialogue with one another. Within each theme, the panel will explore relevant lessons from past initiatives, uncover areas of substantive overlap even where language may diverge, highlight broadly applicable insights, and articulate concrete possibilities for productive interaction. Ample time will be accorded for questions from and engagement with the audience as well as online participants.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will bring key points from the online discussion into the room. Additionally, as the group moves theme by theme, there will be time set aside within each theme to bring in online discussion points.

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 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #265 SDGs in the age of artificial intelligence and digital trade

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Cross border data
Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Burcu Kilic, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Francisco Javier Vera Hott, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Lisa Garcia, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Wanawit Ahkuputra, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are the impacts of digital trade on SDGs? On specific sectors, such as women?
- How do we increase fairness and accountability of AI technologies?
- How are provisions in new free trade agreements (FTAs)adopting language on cross-border data flows and the ability to audit algorithms and source code of digital products? Considering the language of the e-commerce chapter of most FTAs, how do we hold accountable the different stakeholders involved esp. in the use of data? How do we ensure that there is equitable access to data so that the public may benefit from them?

Relevance to Theme: Technology plays a big role in the achievement of SDGs. New trade agreements that countries enter into to help in their growth and economic development now have chapters on e-commerce that have provisions on the free flow of data, personal information, and use of algorithms and AI. Our rights as individuals flow with our data. Thus, data, including those specified in trade agreements should be scrutinized - where are the data stored, who have access to them, how are they being used, are they being used to benefit the general public without any monetary value attached to them, how do we ensure safety of our personal data?

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session is relevant to the theme and to internet governance. Further, it talks about digital trade, which is not often thoroughly discussed and explained in past IGFs. Considering the development of new free trade agreements, there is a need to discuss the roles of the different stakeholders in trade agreements and determine if there is rights, including digital rights, are promoted and protected in such agreements.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: More and more countries are entering into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to encourage cooperation to reduce trade barriers and increase the trade of goods and services. However, new FTAs now incorporate new chapters into them, including e-commerce, some provisions of which have nothing to do at all with trade but more with digital rights.

The session is a round table discussion where initially, 4-5 speakers will speak for 5-7 minutes about digital trade and e-commerce policies and how these affect how artificial intelligence (AI) is developed and deployed globally. AI is one of the drivers of digital innovation and development. However, development requires ever-increasing amounts of data and its implementation will lead to dramatic changes in relations between economic and government actors with consumers and the population at large. The session will look at how provisions in new FTAs are adopting language on cross-border data flows and the ability to audit algorithms and source code of digital products.

In the session, we will also discuss the impact of digital trade on SDGs. We will demonstrate the ways in which we must expand our understanding of the impacts between digital trade matters and the SDGs. We will address emerging policy discussions on how to increase the fairness and accountability of AI technologies and the obstacles that digital trade trends may be having on these discussions. We will also look into the gendered outcomes of new trade agreements. Are women's right to participate in the market erased or promoted?

After the presentation of the speakers, questions and reactions from other participants in the session will be entertained. We expect that there will be sharing from the participants (both onsite and remote) about how they see digital trade affecting the SDGs.

Expected Outcomes: At the end of the session, the participants are expected to have a deeper insight on how the digital economy impacts the SDGs, and how specific sectors are affected as well. From the session, it is also expected that there will be a networking among the participants of the session and encourage more discussions and possibly collaboration on issues related to digital trade and the SDGs.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the speakers, there will be an open forum to encourage interaction and participation. There will be two moderators for the session: one onsite and another online to ensure that participants are given the opportunity to raise questions, give comments or share their own knowledge and experience/s about the topic.

Online Participation:

An online moderator has been assigned to ensure that questions or comments raised by online participants are given attention to and raised in the onsite workshop

Proposed Additional Tools: Through our social media accounts, we will promote the session so that there are more participants who can benefit from, share their own experiences. We will also encourage remote participation for those who are unable to come in person to the IGF 2019

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #267 A tutorial on public policy essentials of data governance

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Cross border data
> Data driven economy
> Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Nanjira Sambuli, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Duncan McCann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jean F. Queralt, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Deepti Bharthur, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

a) What should be the guiding principles for data governance in the economy of digital intelligence that we inhabit, so that innovation and economic growth is furthered without compromising rights and inclusive development?

b) What are the different paradigms of data governance that countries have adopted? What are the upsides and downsides of each paradigm? What are/will be the implications of these paradigms for countries in the global South, whose digital economies are still nascent?

c) How do choices about data governance made by policymakers impact civic-political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development of their citizens?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop directly engages with the key mandates of the 'Data Governance theme' at this year's IGF including, the development of rights-based data frameworks at global, regional and local scales that simultaneously encourage economic innovation. In particular, it will focus on two of the key illustrative policy themes which include the issue of governing cross-border data flows, and the problem of rising data concentration in the economy. It will weave in critical learnings on these issues by drawing evidence from well-known policy contestations/debates in global, regional and national areas in the global South and also look at good practices

It hopes to serve as a valuable capacity building tool for:
1. early career policy researchers and advocates as well as development and Human Rights activists in the global south who wish to gain a quick insight into a range of data policy issues and debates that are rapidly gaining significance in national and global policy spaces,

2. newer stakeholders who have come into the IGF space, and keen to get a basic grounding in the issues around data.

In doing so, it is hoped that the data governance debates can be enriched through newer and diverse voices. It is also hoped that the workshop can set a precedent for a committed and recurring capacity building track

on these issues at the IGF going forward.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The governance of the data economy is a seminal Internet Governance issue of our times. Mainstream debates on the topic are aplenty. However, policy actors and stakeholders coming out of the global south still lack critical knowledge gaps on the matter to effectively absorb and respond to said debates, given the fairly nascent trajectories of this discourse in developing countries. Capacity building that works to close these gaps is crucial in this regard, to not only have more informed perspectives on the issue of data, but also to ensure the continued robustness and multistakeholder nature of Internet Governance processes. In this context, the proposed workshop seeks to make an important intervention through the IGF platform.

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: The workshop proposes an extended tutorial format for which a classroom type venue is sought.

Description: This session aims at introducing participants to critical public policy concerns pertaining to the design and implementation of data governance frameworks, when this issue is approached from a rights-and-development standpoint. It will focus on equipping participants build their understanding of the following topics

a) What are the salient, privacy-plus issues concerning data governance?
b) How are individual and group rights in data linked to the realization of civic-political and economic-social-cultural rights and the right to development?
c) What approaches are being explored to address data concentration and the exploitation of digital intelligence by Big Tech monopolies?
d) What policy measures are being implemented and contemplated in creating data infrastructures for social good?
e) How should we define different sets of data (personal, communal, environmental), their limits, their ownership and their associated risks?
f) What techno-design alternatives can be used to build a 'federated data commons'?
g) How do domestic policy frameworks for data governance connect to trade policy in the new economy?

There are two key standpoints from which data governance regimes are shaped. One is about the issue of privacy and general security, and the other relates to data's social, public and economic value. Of course these perspectives are linked, and they often relate to the same data. This training and capacity building workshop will familiarize workshop participants with the emerging issues in data governance such as, but not limited to:

a) privacy and data protection
c) data portability
d) individual and collective rights over data
e) data ownership
f) data sharing
g) free flows of data
h) data localization
g) data infrastructures
h) data commons

Concepts will be unpacked from a conceptual, legal as well as technical points of view. For instance, data portability is both a social/legal issue and a technical one, so is data sharing and data infrastructures. The proposed tutorial will make an attempt to tackle these nested understandings.

The four facilitators will engage with the issue from their varied backgrounds in research, policy intervention, technical work and advocacy with the workshop participants and take them through the building blocks of

data governance regimes. Indicative speaker briefs are included below:

a) Nanjira Sambuli, Web Foundation will unpack the debate on data and innovation and outline the role of policy in the same.

b) Duncan McCann, New Economics Foundation will address the issue of data concentration and possible alternative models to data-driven innovation.

c) Deepti Bharthur, IT for Change will talk about the rise of datafication in the context of governance and public sector systems in the global south and its impact on development outcomes

d) Jean F. Queralt, The IO Foundation will focus on the role of techno-design in shaping data structures and in turn data governance.

The extended tutorial will follow an interactive format. The aim will be to engage participants on their current levels of knowledge followed by short lectures that focus on regional and sectoral perspectives.

While the workshop is open to all and will be based on sign-ups, it will be particularly useful to early career policy professionals, entrepreneurs, students, members of technical community and researchers who will have the opportunity to learn about policy contestations, policy spaces and good practices including from the global South.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop hopes to generate the following outcomes:

a) Informed engagement of early career policy professionals, students, members of technical community, and individuals from the private sector in issues around data governance.

b) Creation of a simple resource tool kit on data governance that can be shared and used as a resource for future training and capacity building.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be highly interactive and use quizzes, think-pair and share exercises and small group work through the session time.

Online Participation:

Online participants will be able to tune in to the workshop remotely. Our online moderator will facilitate any questions or comments from remote participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #268 Coping in an era of misinformation:Who is Responsible?

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Fake News
FoE online
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Anju Mangal, Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Babu Ram Aryal, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Mamadou LO, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 4: Angélica C, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Walid Al-Saqaf, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Is the current challenge of misinformation, its manifestation and affects, including reaction to misinformation similar in different nations, regions?

2. Are the initiatives (policy, technical, capacity building, others) taken so far by different stakeholders, especially the intermediaries and governments to curb spread of misinformation globally, regionally and within nations adequate?

3. Is it possible to moderate content through policies, while ensuring freedom of expression and privacy of users? Are there any best practices and approaches which may be adopted to counter misinformation being spread through messaging platforms and social media?

4. Is there any role of the multistakeholder process, other than Governments and intermediaries in the arena of content regulation?

Relevance to Theme: Various research done by organisations including the Internet Society, point that most internet users are losing their trust on the Internet. Misinformation, fake news, hate speech, issues of data privacy of users, the role of intermediaries are some of the greatest contributors to this dwindling trust deficit.
The BOF is aimed at discussing the issue of misinformation and its impact on nations and individuals, discussing the steps being taken as countermeasures so far; looking past the problems of misinformation in this digital age to coming up with ideas and solutions to counter the issue. The session also seeks to give participants an opportunity to share and explore their current concerns, discuss adequacy of the regulations being introduced by governments, steps taken by intermediaries and to think of new models and solutions that will help us create new ways of sharing information that is authentic and does not cause widespread harm to people in the future and helps building back the trust and accountability.

Key issues to be discussed:

1. The current challenge of misinformation, its manifestation and affects in different nations. The areas of convergence and divergence between nations in terms of the type of misinformation being circulated, the reaction to such misinformation and its effects.

2. Adequacy of the initiatives taken so far by different stakeholders especially the intermediaries, regulations introduced by governments to curb spread of misinformation globally and within nations. What more needs to be done.

3. Deliberate on Best practices and approaches which may be adopted to counter misinformation being spread through messaging platforms and social media; possible areas of regional cooperation.

4. Deliberate on the role of the multistakeholder process other than Governments and intermediaries in the arena of content regulation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet has ushered in new modes of communication and instant sharing of news. The compulsion of people to be up to date with news each minute has accelerated a surge in the spread of misinformation or 'fake news'.The elections of the US and Brazil have highlighted challenges in the flow of information. Creators of 'misinformation' are using the internet to operate, disseminate and

influence communities, leading to even loss of lives. In India there have been incidents of mob lynching and killing of people based on false news.

Misinformation, fake news or disinformation has become a much discussed internet governance topic across the world, leading to discussions on intermediary liability, content regulation, role of governments etc.

Presently to mitigate the effects of misinformation, social media and messaging platforms have initiated several steps. Various governments across the globe such as EU, India, Nepal, Indonesia, New Zealand to name a few are drafting or contemplating new regulations for intermediaries to curb misinformation, that have raised concerns on the openness of the internet and freedom of speech.

Through the proposed BOF session we seek to understand whether the initiatives taken so far are adequate, while highlighting successful initiatives or what more needs to be done. Stakeholders from Asia: India, Nepal, Pacific Island, Europe, Latin America and Africa, would be invited to share the ongoing initiatives being taken by their governments, business and stakeholders to combat with the issue of misinformation; identify the best practices and then discuss if they can be replicated elsewhere to rebuild the trust over internet. The participants would also be discussing the role of the multistakeholder process other than Governments and intermediaries in the arena of content regulation.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Technology, especially the Internet has dramatically revolutionized many facets of our lives, both social and economic. It has not only driven innovation by ushering in new products and service, but also improved productivity in almost all economic sectors. For an average citizen, the internet has facilitated easier communication, enabled better engagement opportunities and helped in empowering them, it has democratised access to information, streamlined government service delivery and opened new markets for Indian businesses.

Social media and messaging platforms, which are widely used by people across the globe as a new mode of communication, owing to their ability to enable rapid and extensive exchange of information is a double edged sword. While social media and messaging platforms have helped civil society to mobilize people for a cause, there are also concerns alleging the disproportionate role of such platforms in influencing elections, including spreading false news, hate speech, religious, political and social misinformation. In fact, there have been reports of mob lynching and killing of people based on false news and such incidents have not only raised the alarm bells for law enforcement agencies, Government, but also civil societies and other stakeholder communities, thereby leading to a trust deficit online.

The proposed BOF will be an interactive session. During the discussion we aim to outline the major trends, initiatives taken so far by the online platforms, governments and other grass root communities and discuss on the best practices that can be adopted by different stakeholders to combat the challenge of misinformation. Participants will be encouraged to share their concerns on the adequacy of the initiatives taken by different stakeholders and propose new models and solutions that will help enable sharing of information responsibly and rebuild trust of people on the internet.

Draft Agenda

1. Introduction to the subject by the moderator: 5 mins
2. Speakers share their country perspective: 20 mins
-Current challenges
-Adequacy of initiatives adopted
-Best practices observed and lessons learnt
-What more needs to be done
3. Open community discussion: 20 min
4. Summarizing the session and way ahead 5 mins

Expected Outcomes: At the end of the session we expect participants to get an insight on the,
• Existing challenges of misinformation and its manifestation in different regions
o Identify the common challenges across Global nations
o Emphasize the unique regional or national challenges if any.
• Best practices adopted by certain Intermediaries, nations or regions to overcome the challenges
• Areas which need reforms along with suggestions;
o Policy related to, improving content regulation and intermediary liabilities
o Engagement of other stakeholders
o Capacity Building initiatives
o Others

The participants of the session would subsequently be shared a summary report detailing the issues, best practices identified and recommendations based on the discussion for curbing misinformation and building trust back on the internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

To ensure the discussions are not tilted towards a particular economy, region or stakeholder, we will attempt to ensure the participation of all speakers are equally encouraged. We would also attempt to invite youth IGF representatives, local IGF participants into the discussion, besides community members from nations to attend and shared their perspectives.
The Moderator will be inviting comments and raising additional challenges for participants to respond and share their experience. We will strongly focus into including online participants equally in the discussion.
At the end of the session, we are looking into providing session's messages and conclusions for greater participation and understanding of the various aspects of the topic discussed.

Online Participation:

Interested community members from across the globe, who cannot be in Berlin in person would be encouraged to participate in the discussion remotely. Prior to the IGF we would be holding a series of discussions on the topic to gather more perspective of people and also in turn to encourage them especially the youth to participate remotely.
They would be informed through the various mailing groups, WhatsApp groups, social media groups about the event and the IGF remote participation links and process to connect.

Proposed Additional Tools: This workshop will rely on IGF support for remote participation and will also experiment with a variety of tools to bring in multiple views for the debate previously, during and after the presentation. Interactive document-building, intensive use of conversation in instantaneous social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Whatsapp or Weibo can be completed by warm-up sessions to the workshop with short video messages and notes.

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 #271 Making global data governance work for developing countries

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data
Data driven economy
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Mariana Valente, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Ndiaye Aïda, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Benno Ndulu, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are the most important data governance policy issues facing developing countries? Are current global conversations around technology policy aligned with developing countries' priorities? If not, what needs to change?
- In what ways could international coordination help developing countries achieve their data governance policy goals? What particular actions would be useful?
- What are the tools and instruments that the international community could deploy to help developing countries best engage with the global data economy? Who are the individuals or organisations that are best placed to coordinate international technology policy decision-making?

Relevance to Theme: The growth of the data-driven digital economy poses significant opportunities and challenges for developing countries. More than 65 percent of the roughly four billion people in the world without internet access live in developing countries. Policymakers worldwide will face new challenges as these people come online, and harnessing the potential of new technologies for inclusive growth may require internationally or regionally coordinated responses.
However, to date, much of the debate about data governance in international fora has been based on the priorities of richer nations. The workshop will be an opportunity to shift the debate to better reflect the point of view of developing countries. It will draw from results of a broad consultation with a diverse group of stakeholders working in low- and middle-income nations.
The survey is being conducted by the Pathways for Prosperity Commission, which is chaired by Melinda Gates, Indonesian Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati, and African telecoms businessman Strive Masiyiwa. The Commission is hosted at the Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford, and has been catalysing new conversations to make frontier technologies work for the world's poorest and most marginalised people.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop will discuss in which ways the debate around data governance has fallen short of the goals and priorities of developing countries in pursuit of technology-enabled growth.
On the one hand, governments and private sector actors in developed countries have been developing rules and standards which apply beyond the borders of a single jurisdiction. For example, the United States and the European Union have recently adopted rules with extraterritorial provisions (US CLOUD Act and the EU GDPR) which restrict the set of regulatory options available to other jurisdictions. In addition, technical solutions developed by big tech companies (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Google) are implemented globally.
On the other hand, such propositions are often not tailored to the particularities of poorer nations who often do not have a sit of the table. Developing countries struggle to navigate the challenges of digitalisation and often lack enforcement mechanisms, technical capacities, and human resources required to fully engage in the global data economy. The result of this mismatch is likely to be missed opportunities for inclusive growth.
This workshop will contribute to the internet governance debate in two ways. First, it will develop a more nuanced understanding of the key challenges and opportunities of data governance policy-making from the perspective of developing countries. Second, it will identify how international coordination can contribute towards ensuring that developing countries benefit from new technologies. Speakers will be invited to

provide answers to the following questions: (1) What are data governance policy priorities from the perspective of developing countries? (2) What are the tools and instruments that the international community could deploy to help developing countries best engage with the global data economy?

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: This session will be a roundtable discussion on the technology policy priorities of developing countries and how international cooperation can contribute to inclusive growth. The discussion will be based on the results of a broad consultation process conducted by the Pathways for Prosperity Commission with a diverse group of stakeholders based in 25 different countries and working with regulation of technology to find out what are the most important technology policy issues facing developing countries. Speakers will be representatives from the four main stakeholder groups surveyed by the Commission (government, academia, private sector, and civil society organisation) and everyone 'at the table' will given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene. Mariana Valente is an expert in digital divides who has conducted research in a broad range of topics in the intersection of law and technology in Brazil, who will be able to provide the perspective of the civil society but also evidence from the rigorous quantitative and qualitative research conducted by InternetLab on the topic. Aïda Ndiaye is a Public Policy Lead, Francophone Africa, at Facebook and will provide the perspective of the private sector. Benno Ndulu is the one of the academic directors of the Pathways for Prosperity Commission and published widely on growth, policy reform, governance and trade. Having served as the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, he will be able to provide both the perspective of the government and of the academia.
The moderator will kick-off the workshop providing a summary of the findings of the consultation in 9 minutes. Each speaker will then have 7 minutes to present their perspective on how international coordination by be needed to address the policy priorities highlighted by the consultation. The moderator will then open the floor to receive contributions from the audience for 15 minutes. Walk-in participants and remote participants will be invited to comment on the results of the consultation and on strategies for implementation of the recommendations. Each speaker will then have 5 minutes for a second round of contributions and final remarks.
There will be a timekeeper helping the table to know when to move the discussion forward. The moderator will encourage participants to follow the time limits strictly and will make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive. Both onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop we want to discuss the findings of the consultation and implementation of the recommendations of the final report. The goal is to shed light on a more nuanced understanding of the key challenges and opportunities as perceived by people working in and with developing countries. We expected the discussion to facilitate conversation and debate about international governance for inclusive growth and to crystallise an agenda for global action.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive, and will provide equal opportunities for onsite and remote participants to intervene and engage with speakers in a respectful but insightful manner. Both onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Online Participation:

The official online platform will be used to allow remote participants to watch/listen to the discussions and also to give them the opportunity to ask for the floor remotely, sending questions and contributions which will be brought to the discussion by the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: There will be an official #hashtag associated to the workshop and all participants will be encouraged to use it on social media (Twitter/Facebook/Wechat). The online moderator will keep an eye on remote participants on the IGF online participation platform and also on social media

platforms, sharing comments posted with the official hashtag and giving remote participants the opportunity to ask questions during the session.

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

Background Paper

Reference Document

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 adresseses womens 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 orchastrated 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 fact 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-orientied workshop that
a) provides insights in the global phenomen of social entrepreurship and the very practical problems of social entreprises 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 internation organisations, private sector and civic society to advance social tech entrepreneurship ww
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 ww (the worshop 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 #275 Framing encryption for a broader public

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Encryption

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Chris Riley, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Peter Koch, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Jenny Toomey, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can we promote public understanding of the use of encryption for security and safety in the context of government proposals for lawful access solutions?

Relevance to Theme: Encryption is a central component of securing our online communications and services that we use in our everyday lives, yet law enforcement agencies around the world are pushing for greater access to encrypted data and devices through backdoors and "lawful access solutions". To inform democratic debate around this issue, we need to invest in improving global public understanding.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This is one of the most difficult internet governance topics faced around the world today, and although with legitimate aims such as protecting national security or public safety, often policy decisions are made in the wake of a crisis (a context known to result in bad policy) that might result in leaving the network less secure and more vulnerable. We need to be more proactive and engage and educate the public more to realize the vision of multistakeholder, democratic internet governance in this issue area.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: - When people hear "encryption", they often hear "you have something to hide". Yet encryption is also an essential tool to secure our email, social networking, online banking, and increasingly all of our internet and Web activity from interception by criminals and bad actors. Encryption helps to secure government communications, enable secure transactions and private communications between users.
- We want to figure out how best to help people understand the positive role of encryption in their online lives, so they can be fully informed as citizens when their governments propose controversial laws meant to increase access to encrypted data and devices, which could compromise the security and privacy of their communications and data and weaken the overall security of systems that they use everyday.
- We propose setting up the issue and its challenges through an opening panel, and then facilitating breakout discussions to experiment with ideas and framing to help translate a very technical concept to a very broad public audience.
- We envision sending surveys around to attendees, possibly in advance or possibly after the session, to gather more input particularly from the youth, non-techie friends and family (i.e. not just the IGF attendee type of person) on what kinds of ways of talking about encryption have the most impact.
- This workshop is organised by Mozilla, Internet Society and Ford Foundation.

Expected Outcomes: - Greater awareness of, and investment in, effective public education around encryption and its role in the internet ecosystem.
- Coalitions and partnerships to pool resources and drive bigger campaigns with more impact for bigger audiences.
- Follow up: Potentially, surveys and experiments run by attendees of the session to build a better global awareness of the state of play today and what sorts of educational campaigns have the most effect.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to have facilitated breakout discussions for interaction and active participation during the session.

Online Participation:

We are planning to include remote participants into the discussion during the session with the help of remote moderators.

SDGs:

IGF 2019 WS #277 Enhancing Partnership on Big data for SDGs

Theme:
      Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
      Big Data
      Cross border data
      Data Services

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Steven Ramage, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Daisy Selematsela, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Chuang Liu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Ricardo Israel Robles Pelayo, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

1.Consequences of Data Concentration
This session will address developmental, legal and technical issues raised by increasing concentration of data, analyze the incentives of all stakeholders involved, and feasible approach to ensure equitable access to dataset, especially a case study on portal of earth observation data, i.e. GEO DAB (Discovery and Access Broker) .

2.Trans border data flows: What policy considerations, legal and technology frameworks should be developed for data transfers for various purposes at national, regional and global level, especially the advantages of cloud services and imported strategies in developing countries.

3.Accountability - responsibility, political and technical accountability apply to the publication and reuse of dataset and algorithms, and how to achieve fairness by introducing governance frameworks. How the proposed regulatory framework hold accountable the different stakeholders (e.g. governments, users, private sector both large and small businesses) in the transnational use of data; An example of Global Change Data Publishing and Repository using DOI will be analyzed and discussed.

Relevance to Theme: In 2015, countries agreed on adoption of a new sustainable development agenda, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. It will require the participation of all countries, stakeholders and people with support of science and technology. It is a common view for most countries that advanced technologies like the Big data, Internet and communication infrastructure can be used to promote economic growth and the well-being of the citizens.

Nowadays, most developing countries are still struggling to bridge the "Digital Divide" with limited investments in ICT, education and innovation. In the coming decades, Big Data undoubtedly will be driving force for transforming the World and cross border data services will develop the knowledge for responding effectively to the risks and opportunities of society and economy development. The developing countries would benefit from data governance having readily available accepted principles and guidelines to explore and make accessible a wide range of data and efficient services. The data-driven technology and best practices on preservation and Open Access to data across countries and international communities will play important roles in enhancing joint efforts and achieving SDGs.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Globalization and sustainable development are the main trend at present, and there is lack of adequate balance, coordination or sustainability in the course of development. Population, resources and the environment still are great challenges for economic and social development of developing world.

There are more and more big data programs and actions over the world in either global scale, such as Open Data in a Big Data Era (International Council for Sciences-ICSU), long term program, such as the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange" (IODE-UNESCO), regional scales, such as Global Change Research Data Publishing & Repository (Chinese Academy of Sciences – CAS), and many local scale data programs.

The new challenges from the big data cover the data in not only local scale, but regional and global; not only issues on data sharing, but data quality, security, timely, intellectual protection, networking, inter-operational technology etc. New laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will frame a new big data environment, all these issues requires the deep understanding and discussion in the context of internet governance.

In order to recognize the big data challenges more focusable address the issues more efficiently and find out solutions more reliable, a common understanding of big data governance should come out soon.

Format:
          Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: With adoption of the UN 2030 sustainable development agenda, the implementation of SDGs require the participation of all countries, stakeholders and people with support of science and technology. With advancement of sciences and technologies, data with exponential increase in the volume and types are esteemed as revolutionary power on promoting the circular economy, improving quality of life and strengthening the society. However, there is a still huge and growing gap for developing countries in access to data, and the ability to use information and knowledge derived from multi-source data. ICSU released the Science International Accord on Open Data in a Big Data World and A Guide to SDGs Interactions: from Science to Implementation. They provide outline and actions to help developing and developed countries, international organizations implement and achieve the SDGs with joint efforts.

For developing countries, the sharing and implementation of best practices are of same importance as data policies and institutional guidelines. The theme of session is institutional guidelines, merging methodology, best practice of data governance for implementing data sharing and services. Illustration on methodology on best practice research and the specific practices performed by different disciplines and stakeholders to solve pressing societal and scientific challenges are very necessary for those countries, including policy framework development, improvement on data infrastructure and re-use of world-wide data resource, building the knowledge sharing platform enabling practices for international cooperation, and improving capacity building on data skills and usage.

Proposed session will be a panel discussion of the proposed activities as an interdisciplinary forum for policy and institutional guidelines on data governance and best practice research and implementation through capacity building in developing countries.

The moderator will open the session by welcoming all the participants, introducing the topic about to be discussed and the speakers present and online participants. (5 minutes)
All Speakers make their presentation respectively. After each presentation, the moderator make comments and engage the audiences and online participants in a quick Q&A session. (40 minutes)
Right after the presentations, the moderator will engage the panelists in a lively conversation to get their perspectives on the session and questions raised during the presentations. (15 minutes)
The moderator will elicit what panelists find most insightful from the discussion and build on them by asking questions to create active flow of conversation with both panelists and experts in the audience. (20 minutes）

The last ten minutes, the moderator will wrap up the discussion by summarzing the consensus of the facilitated dialogue and pointing out the challenges we are confronting. (10 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: 1. Reach common understanding on Incentives and challenges, and explore cooperation mechanism of multi-stakeholders on big data and governance.
2. Present key issues on data governance for developing countries beyond the borders of countries and regions in achieving SDGs.
3. Define a follow-up action plan on data Accountability and come out a big data governance principles and guidelines in developing countries in implementing SDGs.

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. All experts and audience will make comments and raise questions in regards to the speeches presented, guided by the moderator.

Online Participation:

Online participation will be led by a facilitated dialogue. There will be a live broadcast on the meeting and online attendees will get involved in the workshop during the whole session. Besides, online attendees will have a separate queue and microphone which rotate equally with the mics in the room and is entitled to raise questions after each presentation of the speaker and engage during the panel discussion. Trained online moderator with previous experience will direct the online participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will invite the experts register a WECHAT/SKY/WHATSAPP account, and start an online meeting on it.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #278 Artificial Intelligence and refugee's Rights and Protection

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
AI Safeguards
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Minda Moreira, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: MOHAMED FARAHAT, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Marianne Franklin, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What is the AI positive impact and promises on refugee and asylum seeker rights? What is the negative impact and threats on refugees and asylum seekers protection?
What is the legal framework that ensure refugees enjoy their right to access to internet and digital rights ?
To what extent the current legal framework still relevant to ensure their (Safely) access to Internet and their online rights with maintance their right to privacy ?
How AI can Improve Refugee Well-Bein? How AI could ensure refugees access to education?
What is impact of Artificial Intelligent on refugee international protection? And what are the ways that AI could be abused to violate internationally recognized refugee rights?
Finally how to safeguard refugees and asylum seeker's rights in the era of AI?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop is addressing a most debatable topics on context of public policy , academia and internet governance and bring globally attention of international and national actors and different stakeholders (international , national organization , civil society , academia and governments . it is refugee's crisis ,right and protection and, one of hot point in digital era, the artificial intelligence.
During IGF 2018 there were couples of workshops addressing the digital rights of refugees one of them organized by me and one by IRPC. This proposed workshop is consider a follow up on discussion started last year in context of digital rights of refugees through both workshops.
Refugee issue has become globalized, Today, more than 65 million people – the largest number in decades - are living as refugees or are internally displaced, uprooted from their homes in search of safety, and often struggling to access the basic means of survival. But displaced people are also living without the connectivity they need to obtain vital information, communicate with loved ones, access basic services and to link to the local, national and global communities around them. In same time refugees lives in Era of Artificial Intelligence technology. It's already profoundly affecting fields as diverse as health care, education, law enforcement, sales, and many others.
AI technologies that can perform portions of human activities have been advancing quickly especially big data and machine learning. AI has the power to do profound good by saving lives and reducing the cost of essential services. In other hand AI generates challenges for human rights in general and for refuges in particular , it has the potential to negatively affect many aspects of our lives, and that does include refugee's rights.
AI technologies have a deleterious impact on the right to privacy. In Africa and MENA region the countries use the legislations to control and prevent access to information and knowledge , in some cases refugees has been deported after he/she got access to information through the internet. Definitely AI application has a role on access to the data of the refugee and asylum seekers which in some times lead to abuse the refugees international protection but in other hand AI has an opportunities and positive impact on their life. The topic of Artificial Intelligence and Refugee's rights and protection is fit under the IGF2019 theme Data Governance

Relevance to Internet Governance: AI in consider one of hot point of era of internet and consider one of important development of internet. the impact of AI on human rights in general and on refugees in particular.

Format:
        Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: All digital rights (access to information , freedom of expression , freedom of association etc.,), are basically human rights in the internet era that founded and protected under international human rights instrument particularly the human rights declaration ,(ICCPR) international Convention for civil and political rights , (ICESCR) International Convention for Economic , Social and Culture Rights. as well as the regional human rights conventions such as African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, under the African Union.

In spot of increasing conduct our lives online with governmental surveillance and massive deployment of surveillance technologies with using or AI software, against activities, journalists etc.., the right to privacy and freedom of expression are becoming subject to violation. Taking on consideration that the majority of refugees these days hosted in many authoritarian countries specially in Africa and MENA region .

the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies and at the same time enhances the capacity of governments, companies and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is therefore an issue of increasing concern, the violations and abuses of the right to privacy in the digital age may affect all individuals, including with particular effects on women, as well as children and those who are vulnerable or marginalized, in particular refugees and asylum seekers.

The digital rights and right to privacy effected by AI technology and application, But the situation become more sensitive in case of refugees and asylum seeker, especially if the impact of AI might lead to the detention or/ and deportation of refugees and asylum seekers back to their country of origin which might put their life at risk of torture and /or murder.

Legal, Ethical and Social implications surrounding AI technologies are attracting attention internationally to discuss opportunities and concerns regarding AI technologies.

To understand the impact of AI on Refugee rights and protection it should examining the difference, both positive and negative impacts.

The workshop will highlight the risks that AI, algorithms, machine learning, and related technologies may pose to Refugee rights, also recognizing the opportunities these technologies present to enhance the enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR") and 1951 convention.

In light of what is mentioned above the workshop is designed to answer two main important questions:

What is the AI positive impact and promises on refugee and asylum seeker rights? What is the negative impact and threats on refugees and asylum seekers protection?

To answer the main question the speakers will tackle the answer of the following sub questions

What is the legal framework that ensure refugees enjoy their right to access to internet and digital rights ?To what extent the current legal framework still relevant to ensure their (Safely) access to Internet and their online rights with maintance their right to privacy ?

How AI can Improve Refugee Well-Bein? How AI could ensure refugees access to education?

Technological advances – in particular mass internet access – have made it increasingly easy in recent years for small political organizations and diaspora groups to publicize their own political agendas, even when such agendas are niche rather than representative. Yet the proliferation of diaspora websites is simply the contemporary form of a much more continuous connection between politics and exile. (Katy Long, Voting with their feet , A review of refugee participation and the role of UNHCR in country of origin elections and other political processes(Geneva: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR), September 2010)

the political situation makes the issues related to internet is sensitive issues which increased the Censorship on the means of social media and breach the Freedom of Expression and right to privacy through ban the electronic sites , and prosecuted the online human rights activists and online rights and freedoms has been compromised by state censorship.

Neither key international refugee conventions, the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees nor its 1967 Protocol contain any reference to the connect, information rights of refugees.

While AI has great potential to uphold and promote refugee's rights, conversely it can also suppress it. Facial recognition technology can be coupled with AI to find and target refugees who are challenging repressive asylum regime in host countries or challenging regime on his country of origin and predictive capabilities might fage the refugees and subjected them to arbitrary detention and deportation

So, other question is "What is impact of Artificial Intelligent on refugee international protection? And what are the ways that AI could be abused to violate internationally recognized refugee rights?

Lastly How AI ethics and policies could protect and accommodate refugee's right and mitigate the risks they might face?
The speakers and penal discussion will address the all rise question and discuss the answers with other participants.

Session agenda (subject to minimal changes) is designed to ensure the interactions between the panel and audience so the agenda will be as follow 1. Open remarkets by moderator with introduction to speakers.
2. Short Opening statement by speakers
3. Presentation and intervention by half of speakers
4. First round of questions, comments and discussion
5. Presentation and intervention by remain speakers
6. Second round of questions, comments and discussion
7. Open floor discussion
8. Short Closing statement and conclusion by moderator and short closing statement by speakers.

Interventions
All the speakers invited are range from civil society, international organization (UNESCO, UNHCR), academia, government and academia .
Some of the speakers invited to workshop have extent mixed experience in refugee rights , human rights and in internet governance .

Additionally, some of other speakers have a long experience in related refugees issue. According to the area of experience of each speakers , the speakers will address one of the agenda topics.
Diversity
The session will gear towards a multi-stakeholder representative panel that will bring new voices and dynamic young individuals to the fore. Key stakeholder groups pertaining to the issue of digital rights will be represented, such as civil society (which represents the user views), academia, international organization. In addition to this, we have found it important that the panel give an opportunity to refugees to make their voice heard and to strategically think of solutions for the internet issue that we are currently facing. Gender, national and age diversity is incorporated, by having young leading females on the panel and representatives from different countries.
Current speakers (confirmed & unconfirmed) of the session include:
4 females
2 males
4stakeholder groups

Discussion facilitation
Format: Panel
The purpose of the session is to be very interactive yet informative. The duration of the session will be 90mins roundtable discussions broken down in the following:

5mins opening remarks/introduction for speakers
5 Min opening statements by speakers
20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing
10 min first round of comments, questions and discussion from audience
20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing
10 min Second round of comments, questions from audience
5 Min closing statements by speakers
15 min open floor discussion for audience with periodic intervals for remote participants
There will be a dedicated answer and question period, where during this time, participants and panel speakers are free to talk about the content of the session in length. More time will be given to open floor.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcomes receiving answers, ideas on the main questions of the workshop.
upon the outcomes , the speakers will work on develop a policy paper and academic articles.
the proposed workshop is consider a following up on the 2 workshop done last year. the idea of current proposed workshop came from outcome of the two workshops As what happened last year , the speakers and organizers will develop ideas for IGF 2020 related to refugees as well.

Discussion Facilitation:

Format: Round Table U shape
The purpose of the session is to be very interactive yet informative. The duration of the session will be 90mins roundtable discussions broken down in the following:

5mins opening remarks/introduction for speakers
5 Min opening statements by speakers
20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing
10 min first round of comments, questions and discussion from audience
20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing
10 min Second round of comments, questions from audience
5 Min closing statements by speakers
15 min open floor discussion for audience with periodic intervals for remote participants
There will be a dedicated answer and question period, where during this time, participants and panel speakers are free to talk about the content of the session in length. More time will be given to open floor.

Online Participation:

It is very important that the panel give an opportunity to refugees to make their voice heard and to strategically think of solutions for the internet issue.
online participation tool will be use to give the opportunity to participate

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 processed 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 equipment 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-stake holder 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 #282 Data Governance by AI: Putting Human Rights at Risk?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Markus Beeko, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Renata Avila, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Katherine Getao, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

(1) What are the challenges that the deployment of AI as a fundamental actor in data governance bring for human rights advocates? ,
(2 What sorts of responses under human rights law are available when AI goes wrong? Where and how can citizens find legal redress if the accused is an algorithm?
3) Which existing human rights instruments can support designers, and regulators when seeking to deploy AI for regulatory purposes such as responding to harmful content, debates around the right to privacy/anonymity versus real-name policies for online communications, terms of access and use by authorities and third parties handling personal data, in storage and processing?
4) What are the overall future options for human rights law and norms in the face of increased dependence on artificial, rather than human intelligence?
5) Are existing international human rights standards adequate to respond to the new challenges that AI brings for the future of internet design, access, use, and data management?

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance is increasingly defined as a domain in which AI must play a formative role. The human rights implications for this commitment at the design, deployment, and regulatory level are based on principle rather than operationalizable detail. The session will consider these practical issues in order to link data governance as an AI domain with human rights law and norms in more detail.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Human rights have been confirmed as a fundamental principle to internet governance. AI and related algorithms are remapping the future of this interconnection thus calling for the need to move from principles to operationalization, committment to action. Co-organizers of the session (IRPC and Amnesty) have played formative roles in bringing this to the IG agenda in order to achieve this milestone.

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: This session is based on a roundtable but as it is incorporating an audience component the room seating needs to include a front table but also seating for the audience that allows some flexibility for audience members to present their questions to the panelists. A roundtable/classroom combination if possible.

Description: This high-level roundtable considers a range of possible questions underlying the resurgent debate about how online services, now increasingly designed on the basis of artificial intelligence capabilities that can forgo the need for human intervention, can be more clearly aligned with international human rights law. The principle that human rights exist online as they do offline (IRPC Charter 2011, UNHRC 2014, Council of Europe 2014) has gained a wide consensus across stakeholder groups. R&D and recent legislation around the world have flagged the rise in interest by regulators, public institutions, and service providers to develop and deploy AI systems across a range of services, public and business. These policies are becoming prioirties in internet and data governance policy agends at the local governmental, national and international level.

The session, invited speakers and those invited to present questions to the panelists, will consider the future relationship between AI and Human Rights law and norms in light of the question: how can current, and future AI designs better comply with international human rights standards? In other words, what are the regulatory, technical, and ethical considerations for "Human Rights AI By Design"?

Other Questions considered may include:

- Are AI tools the best way to respond to urgent requests to take down violent video content, and hate speech on social media platforms, e.g. debates around best responses after live streaming of the Christchurch terrorist attack?
- Who should monitor these automated tools and systems and to who are they accountable, governments, internet service providers, an independent oversight body, national legislatures?
- How can the use of AI to enforce copyright law be achieved in compliance with human rights standards e.g. what are the chilling effects of mandatory upload filters for copyrighted works given their implications for freedom of expression, education, principles of fair use?
- How can governments and the technical community work together to ensure that the use of AI for elections, e.g. data-management, and personalized targeting that can comply with national, regional, and international human rights standards, e.g. in the case of data-driven campaigns, digitalized health-records, educational and local government data-gathering and storage?
- AI tools and applications can enhance the life and opportunities of persons with disabilities, for multilingual meetings, aid in the monitoring of serious health conditions and other areas of personal well-being. How can these opportunities be safeguarded against error, or misuse e.g. in the case of mental health needs, privacy around medical care and other sorts of care such as during pregnancy?
- How can existing human rights instruments be more fully incorporated into national (cyber)security policies based on bulk online surveillance or targeted monitoring? What compliance mechanisms need to be in place at the local, national, and international level of regulation around intelligence-gathering and law enforcement?

Expected Outcomes: The session will end with a 3-5 point, agreed-upon action plan as to how to bring AI R&D for future applications closer in touch with the legal and ethical requirements of international human rights instruments and their equivalents at the national and regional level of governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session, based as a 90 minute Roundtable/audience debate will be incorporating an innovative element by organizing the session along the lines of the "Question Time" format of a BBC TV show in which invited politicians and public figures are asked to respond to (preorganized) questions from members of the audience; these first questions will be requested from invited participants, focusing on the full range of geographical and stakeholder interests in this topic. The RP moderator will coordinate with the on-site moderator during the session and the latter will ensure that full participation from the floor is included in the discussion for each question. Invited speakers at the roundtable will keep their initial and closing comments brief.

Online Participation:

Please see 16a above. The RP moderator and the on-site moderator are also co-organizers therefore will be preparing and conferring with invited audience members, who will contribute online beforehand

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 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #283 Transdisciplinarity for Internet Governance and Resilience

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Internet governance at local level
Resilience
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Seema Sharma, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Arnab Bose, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Rohit Sen, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What framework, methods and processes we need for better cooperation and collaborations among stakeholders (both offline and online) for effective internet governance and resilience at the local level
2. How can trust and accountability be restored?
3. How can cooperation and collaboration on national, regional and global levels help to increase cybersecurity?
4. What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity capacity building approaches?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session would be able to answer four very important policy questions under the theme. The session also includes discussion on a live case study (design for sustainability project- has a unique online and offline component, University of Delhi) to give real-time experience and understanding of the subject and to make the session a learning experience for everyone.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session will be on how to achieve better cooperation and collaborations among stakeholders, needed framework, methods and processes to get effective internet governance and resilience at the local level.

Format:

Tutorial - Auditorium - 30 Min

Description: The proposed tutorial session will have three speakers and one moderator.
30 minutes session will be divided into three parts:-

1. Introduction and moderation for 2 minutes

2. presentation by the first speaker (5 minutes) on four policy questions raised (question no. 5).

3. Presentation on the live case study by the second and third speakers (4 minutes each, total of 8 minutes)

4. open discussion/question-answer session with all the participants (15 minutes) to collect the inputs/suggestions.

Expected Outcomes: The session will have four clear cut outcomes
1. Plausible framework, methods and processes for effective internet governance and resilience at the local level.
2. Methods to restore trust and accountability among local stakeholders/communities.
3. Methods and processes to attain better cybersecurity at the local level.
4. Role of different stakeholders in cybersecurity capacity building approaches.

Discussion Facilitation:

Before the start of the session, participants will be given the brochure to understand the context, subject, relevance and objective of the session. During the session, 15 minutes specifically will be allocated to the participants to interact/ask questions 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 will join our session online.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will live stream our session through our facebook accounts using our mobiles to cover a large number of undergraduate students of University of Delhi and O P Jindal Global University.

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

Reference Document

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 trainigns.
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:
　　　　Digital Inclusion

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 faciliate 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 conribute to improved policy making to end digital exlcusion, 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 Cafè 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:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #287 Building a multistakeholder approach to secure crypto assets

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Takanashi Yuta, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Shin'ichiro Matsuo, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Satish Babu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Louise Marie Hurel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Q1. Can we apply a multi-stakeholder approach to discuss governance and security of blockchain-based finance?
Q2. What kind of stakeholder is needed to discuss issues around crypto assets and blockchain-based finance?
Q3. How can we engage those stakeholders to the table?
Q4. How to provide a secure platform for customers(civil society)?
Q5. How does the government deal with crypto assets regarding financial regulation?
Q6. What can we learn from the existing forum or meeting such as IGF and ICANN?
Q7. Where do we make a mutual understanding of technologies and regulations?
Q8. How to make a regulation without hindering evolution of emerging technology?
Q9. What kind of issues do we have to prioritize?
Q10. What kind of working groups are formed based on the priority?
Q11. How can governments and regulators support?

Relevance to Theme: A secure financial platform is a crucial part of the world's economic activities. Crypto assets and blockchain technology could be a game-changing technology to achieve this.
Though many crypto assets custodians (e.g., virtual assets exchange) face security issues such as asset leakage, no common security consideration or operational practices are agreed among the entire ecosystem.
Therefore, security and safety to crypto assets and blockchain technology is awaited.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet governance(I-G) community has evolved based on "a multi-stakeholder model" to tackle various issues of Internet resources. It is one of the success cases for people around the world to cooperate for solving problems. We propose to apply the same model for the governance of emerging technologies and society.

Crypto assets are well known as one of the use cases of "blockchain," emerging technology. Its market has emerged in these several years. Many custodians have been launched in Asia Pacific Area, in China, Russia, Singapore, Japan, Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, and Korea for example. Each county has started to discuss its regulation for the trading of crypto assets. Of course, we need the voice of users, civil society.

There are many concerns about the management of risks on crypto assets, such as Know Your Customer(KYC), Anti-Money Laundering(AML), Counter Financing of Terrorism(CFT) and leakage. Some of the custodians have been attacked by hackers, then they leaked customers' assets due to lack of security on their system. Though several industrial associations or technical alliances have been formed, there is neither global nor national/regional platform to discuss those problems by a balanced stakeholder yet.

Even though regulators and authorities are working on making a regulation for VASPs(Virtual Asset Service Provider), the rules and technologies of crypto assets and blockchain are rapidly changing by the discussion among the developers. As a result, the ecosystem couldn't assure that investor/consumer are protected from those incidents. We must have a multi-stakeholder process to address both technical and policy issues.

Therefore, we propose to apply the multi-stakeholder model to discussing crypto assets in this Internet Governance Forum where every stakeholder sit at the table together.

Format:
    Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: 【Intoroduction: 5min】
The moderator briefly introduces backgrounds of issues. We also plan to organize a similar workshop in APrIGF2019. Topics which discussed there will be shared in this part.
【Sharing each region or stakeholder's opinion: 48min】
Firstly, each expert introduces governance structure of crypto assets in their local region or stakeholder. Each expert will share their perspective of their interesting issues on the governance of crypto assets. Each pitch takes within 5 minutes. We do not use any slides here to encourage interactive discussion between participants. Every after expert' speaking, we have 5minutes for Q&A from audiences.
They expect present following topics below ;
- Common framework of security management of blockchain-based finance (crypto assets)
- Relationship between stakeholders
- Global collaboration (preventing regulatory arbitration)
- AML/CTF
【Making a recommendation: 30min】
The second half of the session will focus on making a recommendation for the global community to propose a multi-stakeholder forum to discuss issues around the regulation and security of crypto assets. A moderator will share a document sheet on a screen so that everyone can understand points which are discussed
The link will be shared with remote participants, too. At the end of this part, we will have a consensus by hamming to publish a document.
【Wrap up: 5 mins】
The moderator briefly describes discussion and our work in the session, then suggest some future work.

Expected Outcomes: Each participant including speakers and audiences brings their view. Then discussing and make a consensus on the requirements of the multi-stakeholder forum for crypto assets.

The outcome of this session will be a recommendation to launch a multi-stakeholder forum to discuss security, regulation and technical issues on crypto assets and blockchain-based finance. We will publish a recommendation for a global society. We also plan to share the URL of the document on the IGF Webpage(workshop page). We will also encourage participants of this session to share the document with local communities.

Discussion Facilitation:

Regarding online moderation, we prepare one moderator to help them.
Online participants can join us via WebEx. We accept both text message and call to take the floor.
- Text message: Participants can share their opinion without worrying about the network connection. An online moderator will speak instead of them.
- Call: They can join the session with the WebEx system, however, we may recommend using a text message if your/our Internet connection is not good enough.
To facilitate an interactive discussion, we will prepare the Open mic in the center of the room. We expect every participant freely shares an opinion or asks a question to experts.

Online Participation:

Our online moderator will use WebEx chat to ask for questions or opinions during the workshop.

Proposed Additional Tools: Use Twitter, Facebook to catch up the ideas and opinions from remote participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #288 Solutions for law enforcement to access data across borders

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Cross border data
> Data privacy & protection
> Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Alexander Seger, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Bertrand de La Chapelle, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jennifer DASKAL, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Jurisdiction, law enforcement and transborder data flows – More and more countries are unilaterally adopting new criminal procedural laws granting law enforcement powers to obtain users' data to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes, regardless of the location of data or the users' place of residence. What are the policy and legal implications of such unilateral assertions of state jurisdiction for users, companies and state actors? How do we reconcile the obligations of criminal justice authorities and users' rights? How can we prevent or minimise the conflicts of law for companies?
Responses to these questions are currently being developed by different organisations and in different fora. The workshop is to feed into these processes and offers an opportunity for multiple stakeholders to share their views.

Relevance to Theme: Law enforcement access to data cross border raises a wide range of issues, including on the jurisdiction to enforce. The location of data is becoming increasingly irrelevant in determining whether and how law enforcement can obtain data, and stronger focus is placed on the person in possession or control, including service providers. But as data travel across multiple jurisdictions, the execution of warrants may encroach upon multiple foreign laws, including foreign laws designed to protect personal data, including their disclosure to third countries, and laws related to judicial redress. Solutions are being discussed at bilateral, regional and global levels to resolve those tensions and to ensure a sustainable data governance framework to respond to the legitimate needs of the law enforcement community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: It is vital for governments, companies, and citizens' representatives to develop common norms which reconcile the needs of the law enforcement community, with the need to respect third countries' laws protecting users' rights and imposes different obligations on companies.

Format:
> Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Agenda

1. Highlight country-level trends (20 min): More and more countries are adopting or have already passed legislation allowing law enforcement to access data at rest (on company's servers) and in transit (interception) to help solve criminal investigations, regardless of the location of data. We will hear the views from representatives from Brazil, Europe, and the United States.

2. Implications of unilateral domestic rules on Internet governance (20 min): As much as these new laws and bills create opportunities for the law enforcement community, they raise challenges for individuals to exert their rights (e.g. judicial redress, personal data protection), for third countries to enforce their laws, and for companies to comply with conflicting statutory and fiduciary obligations. We will hear the views from academia, NGOs and companies.

3. Looking ahead, what are the solutions (20 min): The discussion will cover the necessary considerations and building blocks to advance common norms which can meet the needs of the law enforcement community without undermining third countries' laws, users' rights, or companies' legal position vis-à-vis third country legislation. Panellists will then discuss the state of play of on-going projects aimed at resolving emerging tensions (e.g. Council of Europe's 2nd protocol to Budapest Convention, negotiations between European Union and the United States, negotiation of EU e-evidence Regulation).

4. Q&A session with the audience in the room and online (30 min)

Expected Outcomes: (a) Recognise that rules need to be modernised to meet the needs of law enforcement and the judiciary during criminal investigations and prosecutions.

(b) Contribute to on-going and future multilateral and bilateral dialogues to establish common norms and resolve legal and sovereignty tensions.

Discussion Facilitation:

Panel discussion: Starting with 3-5 minutes introductory remarks from the speakers. The rest of the session will take the form of a discussion between panellists on all 3 agenda items (see above).

Q&A: One third of this workshop will be dedicated to interaction with room and online audience (30 min).

Over 70% of the workshop will consist in interaction between panellist and with audiance. On spot and online participants will be encouraged to present their views and possible solutions.

Online Participation:

Onsite moderator will encourage online participants to ask questions throughout the panel.

Online moderator will pick up a few questions during the Q&A session.

Proposed Additional Tools: Onsite moderator will encourage all attendants to comment, ask questions via Twitter.

Someone from the co-organiser's organisations will be live-tweeting key comments / answers from the panel.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #289 Development of Technical Internet Policies and Social Values

Theme: Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
> Internet ethics
> Internet Protocols
> Internet Resources

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: ,
Organizer 4: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Constanze Buerger, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: jin yan, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Tahar Schaa, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Which cultural values are defining your internet usage? What role do Internet protocols play in the fight against cyber attacks? What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity capacity building approaches? Trust and Accountability: How can trust and accountability be restored? How can globally accepted standards be developed?

Relevance to Theme: Only ensured participation of all stakeholders of the society makes a sustainable internet development possible. This prevents the divide of the internet into several parts and several other negative issues.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Strengthen the policy development in the internetorganizations like the NROs and the IETF is a direct positive effort for a biased and included Internet Governance. The role of governments itself and the importance of civil society and private sector is important to this.

Format:
> Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Internet defines todays life in every level. Therefore the way policies for Internet Resources and technical standards are developing while participation is ensured is essential.
Countries are legitimate internet users and stakeholders themselves. Although In the policy development process, we have a standard stakeholder role .
This multi stakeholder approach is new task for the countries to take care about, to ensure the participation and sense full engagement of everyone in the internet.

Expected Outcomes: Creating awarenes for the democratic policy development processes. Strengthen the participation in policy development processes. Give an example to engage for other countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

After an impulse presentation feedback and opinoins are ask directly to certain persons of the audience and used to start an interactive discussion.

Online Participation:

Online comments will be read for all in the audience and included in the discussion.

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

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #290 The future of the liability regime of online platforms

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
FoE online
Hate Speech
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Rotert Michael, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Jan Penfrat, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Aleksandra Kuczerawy, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Arzu Geybulla, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Wafa Ben-Hassine, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Recent proposals and rules around the world are undermining the limited liability protections which have under-pinned the Internet in recent decades. Europe, for instance, has adopted a Copyright Directive with mandatory content filtering mechanisms. The EU is expected to reopen the e-Commerce Directive. In the USA, SESTA/FOSTA entered into law in April 2018. In India, the government's draft intermediary guidelines introduces short timeframes to remove content. Australia explicitly refrained in 2018 from expanding liability protections outside of a narrow category of intermediaries. Are existing rules fit for purpose? What are the broader societal impact of new rules, e.g. on fundamental rights and democratic principles such as the rule of law?

Relevance to Theme: The limited liability regime applied to online intermediaries is the legal foundation of freedom of expression online, access to information and of the economic development of the digital sector. However, recent laws and policy proposals tend to change this regime as a way to fight against hate speech, terrorist content online and more generally against violence and sexual abuse in the online environment. Discussions on the liability regime of online intermediaries should take place at regional and global levels to ensure consistency and stability, to address the legitimate concerns caused by illegal content online and to protect access to information and freedom of expression online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Legislations and policy proposals aiming to increase the liability of online intermediaries would profoundly impact the evolution and use of the Internet. It is vital for governments, companies and citizens' representatives to ensure a balance between the fight against illegal content online, citizens' fundamental rights and companies' obligations.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Agenda

1. Highlight current trends on online intermediaries' liability reforms (20 min): More and more countries are discussing and/or adopting legislation undermining the limited liability regime of online intermediaries, as understood for the past 20 years. We will hear the views from representatives from Europe and Brazil on such discussions/legislations, raising also examples from recent discussions in India.

2. Looking ahead on where such discussions should go (20 min): Building on the state of play described in the first part of the panel, the panellists will then discuss the different approaches taken and which direction, in their opinion, such discussions and legislations should take.

3. Q&A session with the audience (20 min).

Expected Outcomes: (a) Recognise that the limited liability regime of online intermediaries is increasingly challenged across the world.
(b) Contribute to on-going and future multilateral and bilateral dialogues to ensure a balance between the fight against illegal content online, citizens' fundamental rights and companies' obligations.

Discussion Facilitation:

Short two to three minutes presentations made by the speakers will open the discussions. The remaining time of the workshop will be allocated to open discussions, with on spot and online participants encouraged to present their views and possible solutions during the last 20 minutes of the panel.

Online Participation:

Online and onsite participants will be able to ask questions and participate to the debate during the last third of the panel.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #292 The Philosophical Underpinning of Cloud Native Governments

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Democratic Values
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Philipp Mueller, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mueller Parycek, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Arturo Franco, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Miksch Jennifer, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How does the idea of "cloud native" impact constitutional, cultural, and procedural dimensions of democratic governance? What are the possibility spaces, what are risks? What are the experiences of different states that have gone cloud native?

Relevance to Theme: The cloud native concept as it is being implemented in governments worldwide is having an impact on global resilience.

Relevance to Internet Governance: in a world of cloud, artificial intelligence, and the internet of things, we need to broaden the questions on internet governance and openly raise geopolitical questions on how to think in decades and centuries.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The internet and its corollary technologies such as cloud, artificial intelligence, and the internet of things have had the biggest impact on fundamental questions of the governance of government, since the writing of Thomas Hobbes on the contractual foundation of the sovereign. In the workshop we will reflect the opportunities and challenges governments are facing in a world that has gone cloud native. Participants will be government officials from the global south and north, academics, and technologists.

Expected Outcomes: A comparative government perspective (in written form)
guidance for governments planning to implement cloud
an exchange of ideas

Discussion Facilitation:

the moderator will frame the session, we will do short provocative interventions, then engage in the group and with the audience.

Online Participation:

moderated questions.

Proposed Additional Tools: twitter and social media in prep, during, and after the session

SDGs:

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 #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 keys 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 #294 Accountability Mechanisms and Next Generation Technologies

Theme:
        Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
                Accountability
                Human Rights
                Internet Ethics

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

Speaker 1: Kamberi Arvin, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Hanane Boujemi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Renata Aquino Ribeiro, ,

Policy Question(s):

1) What are the pillars of an accountability framework companies should abide by?
2) How to build a system of values to ensure emerging tech complement policy processes and users' rights and is it sufficient??
3) Define the main challenge to deploying a standard accountability mechanism of data driven tech companies?

Relevance to Theme: The concept of accountability is central to deploying emerging technologies. The current trend suggests that there is a disconnect between these technologies, their use and the policies that should frame them. On the other hand, identifying their impact is inherent to reinforcing accountability mechanisms to define the obligations of the companies who own or control them.This is the only route to ensure users' rights protection is integral to technological innovation linked to economic development. This framing relates to the theme of data governance specifically the policy challenges of how emerging technologies revolutionise data to contribute to an inclusive economic development but still lag in protecting the rights of people. The session will contribute to identifying best approaches to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks at national, regional and international levels.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is aligned with the definition of Internet Governance since it tackles the policies applicable to emerging technologies and how they potentially affect users' rights. This combination requires interaction among the three stakeholders: the private sector as the incubator of emerging tech, the government as the body responsible for developing policy and civil society as a safeguarding party of public interest.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: This session builds on a lightening session tackling 'emerging technologies and rights future' organised at IGF Paris 2018. the main outcome placed the accountability discussion at the heart of the issue of how data driven tech companies and their products affect users' rights. The session will start by framing the discussion to focus on the importance of setting up an accountability mechanism that tech companies ought to comply with before handing the floor to the speakers to elaborate alternatively on the three specified policy questions on: the pillars of an accountability framework, how to build a system of values and defining the main challenge to deploying a standard accountability mechanism. The interaction with audience on the same questions will form the outcome by providing concrete suggestions on the feasibility of implementing policies that can influence a robust accountability mechanism. This latter can be adopted by tech companies while developing their technology. An accountability mechanism could also inform tech companies on how to set up a system of values taking into account the challenges than can stand against making it a reality.

The session will wrap up by consolidating feedback on any other pending aspects that we could develop in future sessions.

Expected Outcomes: 1)Common understanding and defining the pillars of accountability in the digital age 2)The main criteria of a system of values, policy considerations, and how users can be involved in technological development and policy processes to influence decisions in both fora
3)Crystalise standardising accountability concept and explore options to the main challenges to deploy it

Discussion Facilitation:

2 min Moderator introduction & setting the scene

5 min contributor 1
5 min contributor 2

5 min Interaction with the audience
8 min Q&A Session and wrap up

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

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #295 Public diplomacy v. disinformation: Are there red lines?

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Fake News
FoE online
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Iskra Kirova, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Marilia Maciel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: John FRANK, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Felix Kartte, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Norm on preventing interference in electoral processes: How do we define foreign interference? Where are the red lines between public diplomacy and election interference? Are there situations in which foreign election interference and corresponding use of cyber-enabled tactics such as disinformation be deemed acceptable? How can disinformation be used for nefarious and legitimate purposes? What international legal frameworks govern election interference and disinformation? Finally, what can we do to mitigate these threats in order to prevent interference in electoral processes?

Relevance to Theme: Security and safety are prerequisites to economic growth and a healthy digital environment beneficial to all. To achieve security and safety requires having a set of commonly understood and followed rules of behavior in the digital space which guide actions and punish deviations from those rules. The Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, which has been signed by over 500 entities (governments, civil society and industry organizations) worldwide, calls on the world to work together to "prevent interference in electoral processes." However, to make progress on norms for security and safety,

including noninterference in elections, we must first look to defining the scope and terminology of election interference.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Norms of behavior in cyberspace are a critical component to governing our actions online. The increased trend of interference in elections over the past decade, aided by new technologies, has led governments, industry and civil society actors to call for new norms against the interference in elections. This panel seeks to deep dive into one specific aspect of election interference, regarding the legitimate and illegitimate use and manipulation of information to influence an election.

Format:
    Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Cyber-enabled threats to democratic processes continue to be a concern around the world. In 2018, half of all advanced democracies holding national elections had their democratic processes targeted by cyber threat activity, which represents a three-fold increase since 2015 and a trend that we expect to continue in the coming year.

Recognizing this threat and increasing trend, many governments, civil society groups and industry have sought to take action through underscoring the need for action in diplomatic dialogue and intergovernmental fora, such as through the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace and the 2018 G7 Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats. But to make progress on defending democracy and protecting election integrity requires better understanding the core definitions around these issues.

Foreign intervention in democratic elections, whether to promote democratic values or to achieve opposite goals, can be seen as part of those foreign policy tools – ranging from diplomacy through negotiations, provision of foreign aid or imposition of economic sanctions, etc. – that countries' have at their disposal. Beyond great powers, regional and international organizations have a well-documented history of influencing third countries' governments in order to promote democratic values – namely, greater peace, prosperity, and pluralism.

On the other hand, malicious actors seeking to interfere in the political climate or election of another country for nefarious purposes is also increasing in scale and impact given the development of technological tools. For both malicious actors and legitimate actors seeking to promote democracy or a particular political agenda, many of the tactics used can look similar: from disseminating rumors (false or true) to damaging rival candidates credibility, public threats or promises, public statements in support of candidates, provision of campaign funds, or increasing foreign aid or other types of assistance.

This panel (full title) "Realpolitik foreign policy or manipulation of sovereign democratic processes: where's the red line?" is intended to facilitate a discussion around foreign interference and the use of disinformation. The Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, which has been signed by over 500 entities (governments, civil society and industry organizations) worldwide, calls on the world to work together to "prevent interference in electoral processes." While foreign election interference is not a new phenomenon, traditional tactics can now be achieved at a much greater scale with the help of new technologies. This is why it is critical to make progress in understanding the norms and rules of the road in this space.

Throughout the course of the roundtable, experts and roundtable participants will answer the following questions: How do we define foreign interference? Where are the red lines between public diplomacy and election interference? Are there situations in which foreign election interference and corresponding use of cyber-enabled tactics such as disinformation be deemed acceptable? How can disinformation be used for nefarious and legitimate purposes? What international legal frameworks govern election interference and disinformation? Finally, what can we do to mitigate these threats in order to prevent interference in electoral processes?

Format
- Overview of election interference trends and threats (5 minutes)
- Context setting on public diplomacy tools in the information space (5 minutes)
- Case study deep dive (i.e. Ukraine, South America) (10 minutes)
- Moderated discussion of roundtable questions (25 minutes)

- Open mic session (10 minutes)
- Conclusion and next steps (5 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: Very few, if any discussions around disinformation and election interference have focused on the idea of defining norms of behavior around what is acceptable activity in this space. In order to make progress on the commitments of multistakeholder agreements such as the G7 Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats or the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, we must be able to accurately define the issue and then agree as an international multistakeholder community on what is permissible behavior. This panel is intended to be a starting point to make progress on this pillar and the findings of the discussion will be used in follow-up roundtables across the future gatherings of the "Friends of the Paris Call" or other initiatives designed to make progress on cybersecurity norms against the interference of elections and democratic processes.

Discussion Facilitation:

An open mic session follows the main session to enable the audience and remote participants to join the conversation and present their experiences, opinions, suggestions, etc., on how to move the debate forward. Audience discussants will either queue at their stakeholder-assigned mics, or the panel rapporteurs will bring the mics to discussants, and rotate, with online participants having their own equal queue.

Online Participation:

We will have two online moderators to assist with the online conversation. To broaden participation, social media (Twitter and Facebook) will also be employed by the on-line moderators who will be in charge of browsing social media using a dedicated hashtag.

Proposed Additional Tools: In order to broaden the conversation before, during and after this roundtable we would like to set up a dedicated Microsoft Teams channel in which interested participants can contribute to the discussion by adding questions, sending news articles and following up with experts. During the session Teams can be leveraged for its accessibility features (such as Translator, screen viewer, dictation) to enable those with disabilities to contribute to the conversation.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #296 Data Governance for IoT and Industry 4.0

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Digital identity
Users rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, 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: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Lukas Gabriel Wiese, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Lukas Klingholz, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Dörte Schramm, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Wolfgang Percy Ott, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Teki Akuetteh Falconer , Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

The following policy questions in the field of users rights and responsibilities will be addressed during the workshop:

- What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals, private companies, and government in determining the use of the personal data generated by connected devices whether personal, public or in private facilities?
- What right do individuals have - in this context - to determine their own digital identity?

Relevance to Theme: In our session we want to link the interests of consumers of how to use their personal data to the frameworks and considerations of organisations when defining and developing a data governance structure. Through a clear definition of the interests of different actors (consumers, civil society, industry and politics) and an overall framework, we will address in detail the question of where the responsibilities of the different actors lie in order to ensure a secure and privacy guaranteeing use of data in the context of IoT and Industry 4.0. With the workshop we would like to provide for discussions on the fundamental challenge of ensuring the benefits of the data revolution to contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data Governance deals with the rules and structure of data access and data management in organisations. This includes for example access rights to data within organisations as well as compliance with legal data protection requirements. Therefore there is a huge connection between internet and data governance. Both principles are intended to ensure secure framework communication between different actors on the one hand and secure use of IoT-based devices on the other, guaranteeing individual privacy.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: The agenda of the session includes three steps:

1. Identification of status quo of data governance standards
2. Data governance in practice today - pros and cons
3. Identifying regulatory change needs and future challenges for society and civil society in the context of data governance

At first we are presenting the data governance standards which are practiced in the application at Siemens or Bosch in the field of IoT and Industry 4.0. In the second step we want to discuss with the audience what the pros and cons of these data governance frameworks are in practice. As a consequence in step three we want to discuss what conclusions should be drawn from this as basis for both regulatory changes and changes in data governance practices in organisations in the context of IoT and Industry 4.0. Overall, we want to closely link these considerations with the interests of consumers and civil society, and therefore consistently take their perspectives into account throughout all steps.

Expected Outcomes: The aim of the workshop is to identify the benefits of data governance for different actors (politics, industry, consumers and civil society) in the context of IoT and industry 4.0. In addition, regulatory recommendations for action will be developed on this basis.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers have Chosen the format of a break-out group discussion as it is one of the proposed formats that allow for the most active interaction and participation during the session. Organizers, speakers, and participants will be encouraged to actively take part in the discussion. The organizers will use their extensive network to raise awareness for the workshop prior to the IGF and invite selected stakeholders to join the discussion as participants, too.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #297 Developing a "GDPR" for Asia: Challenges and Solutions

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Smitha Krishna Prasad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Ananda Raj Khanal, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Yik Chan Chin, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How have countries in Asia followed human rights principles in their existing legal and regulatory frameworks for data protection and privacy? How can Asian countries link ethical considerations to their legal mechanisms on data protection and privacy? What are the key challenges to development of an ethical and robust region-wide data protection regulation in Asia? How can the RegTech sector be leveraged to help develop an intergovernmental consensus on data protection and privacy in Asia and how will RegTech affect human rights online? How can digital rights be ensured through a region-wide regulation in a landscape where many countries have autocratic or authoritarian governments? How can regulatory integration be protected against the interests of data/surveillance capitalism in the region? What lessons does GDPR compliance by companies in the ASEAN region provide in terms of the potential economic benefits from having an Asian version of the GDPR? How can existing compliance with EU GDPR in Asia be leveraged to develop case studies for advocacy on data protection and privacy in Asia? How to engage China in a discussion of region-wide Internet governance in Asia?

Relevance to Theme: The development of a region-wide regulation on data protection and privacy can help move forward the data governance agenda in Asia. Without ethical, robust, and human rights-driven laws on

data protection and privacy, any attempt to use large-scale data collection, storage, processing, and transfer to boost economic development in Asia may result in violations of human rights. The proposed session hopes to bring different stakeholder groups together to discuss and develop strategies for both government action and civil society advocacy on an overarching data protection regulation for Asia, which may allow for more regional collaboration and also push countries that are not thinking about data protection and privacy laws to pay attention. The proposed session therefore directly contributes to the debate and discussions envisioned for the Data Governance theme for IGF 2019.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The process of development of a general data protection regulation for the Asian region will require collaboration and consultation between governments, the private sector, and civil society groups at an unprecedented scale. This will hopefully lead to shared human-centric rules for online data protection and privacy eventually. The session's discussion regarding solutions to the challenges of developing such shared rules, therefore, directly relates to Internet Governance.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation, enforced in May 2018, is perhaps the most revolutionary regulation related to data protection and privacy of the 21st century so far. It has brought data privacy across the European Union (EU) in sync, allowed companies operating in EU to be governed by one set of laws, provided legal requirement for "privacy-by-design", and protected the data privacy of all EU citizens alike. It has also provided an important benchmark and precedent for other countries and regions that want to work on data management in a way that citizens have more control over the data and human rights principles are upheld in user data management processes.

The GDPR has already affected Asian companies due to its extraterritorial applicability. At the same time, civil society groups in Asia are keen to see how benefits of the GDPR (better protections for citizens, transparency in industry practices, data portability) can be applied in their home countries. The process of developing a regional data protection regulation in Asia is arguably more difficult than in Europe because of the diverse nature of Asian states, the level of development of democratic structures and processes in members states, the absence of a regional multilateral intergovernmental organisation that covers all of Asia, and the lack of existing safeguards for data protection and privacy in national cyber laws in many Asian countries. In order to facilitate the process and determine its practicality, the proposed workshop session will help bring together discussions in various Asian countries about adopting laws similar to the EU GDPR and help develop a clear statement of needs, key challenges, and possible solutions for developing and implementing a similar regional regulation in Asia.

The workshop session format will be breakout group discussions with round table arrangement to allow for maximum interaction among the session participants. Through a series of group exercises, the proposed workshop session will help participants familiarize themselves with aspects of the EU GDPR, discuss ways in which similar measures might help in the Asian context, figure out the challenges that would impede advocacy and action on these measures in the Asian region, determine the worst responses to these challenges and then use these responses to brainstorm practical solutions, and finally to figure out how the practical solutions can be implemented on a regional scale to push for an integrated regulatory framework.

The workshop session agenda is as follows:

Introduction to the session (Moderator, 5 minutes) – The session moderator will share the rationale behind the session and its intended objectives with the participants.

Getting familiar with the EU GDPR (Group exercise, 10 minutes) – Each group will be provided one key change implemented in the data protection regime by the EU GDPR (for example, the GDPR forces companies to get user consent for data processing in a clear and intelligible way using plain language). The participants will be asked to discuss what is the best thing about this change. The groups will be encouraged to keep in mind digital rights and think about how the EU GDPR section assigned to them helped uphold the digital rights.

Group presentations (10 minutes) – The moderator will call upon one representative from each group to share a brief comment (1-2 lines) on the result of their group discussion about the EU GDPR section assigned to them.

Introducing the local context (Group exercise, 10 minutes) – Now each group will discuss how the same EU measure they discussed in the first exercise might be relevant in the context of Asian countries. Participants will be encouraged to bring to discussion the salient features or concerns related to the data regulations that have been passed in their countries. They may also rely on the advocacy for data protection and privacy in their countries, in the case of absence of local laws on data protection. This will help participants learn about the experience from other countries in the region. Based on the discussion, each group will determine if they want to continue with the measure or rephrase their concern differently for the subsequent exercises in the session. For example, the group discussing user consent might agree to rephrase the concern to say that user consent must be taken in a local language in Asian countries in addition to English to ensure accessibility and comprehension.

Identifying challenges (Group exercise, 10 minutes) - Once the participants have finalized their concern, they will now discuss the challenges to include this measure in data protection regulations. At this point, participants will be encouraged to not worry about an integrated regulatory framework. Rather they will be encouraged to bring as many challenges informed from diverse local and national contexts to the table. Each group will then create a list of the top five challenges they have identified. They will be asked to list these five points on a chart paper or poster provided by the organizing team.

Reviewing the challenges (Moderator, 5 points) – The moderator will read out the challenges identified by each group regarding effective data protection regulations so the other groups can also get informed about the work done by their colleagues.

What's the worst that can be done (Group exercise, 5 minutes) – The groups will now think about their response to the challenges they identified. Each group will be asked to create a list of five of the worst ways they can think of responding to the challenges identified in the previous exercise. This will help participants understand the need for action and reflect on their own responses at an individual or organisational level at present.

Thinking about solutions (Group exercise, 10 minutes) – The moderator will ask each group to reflect on whether the worst responses were localized or have regional similarities. Each group will then use this reflection to prepare a list of five solutions that are the opposite of their worst-case responses and can be applied region-wide in terms of developing or implementing a data protection regulation.

Breaking out further (10 minutes) – Each participant will now be asked to break out from their own group and find one member from another group. In these pairs of two, the participants will now inform their partner about their favorite solution they came up for the challenge they identified in their group. After three minutes, two pairs will be asked to form a group of four and share their discussion on solutions with each other. After another three minutes, each group of four will be asked to merge with another group of four to form a group of eight participants and repeat the exercise. In this way, the group of eight will be asked to reach a consensus of their favorite policy solution for the development of an Asian version of the GDPR.

Solution presentation (5 minutes) – One representative from each group of eight will be asked to briefly share their group's solution (1-2 lines) with all the other participants.

Reflection and final comments (Moderator, 5 minutes) – The moderator will share final comments and request the participants to jot down one bold idea about advocacy or development of an Asian GDPR based on their work during the session. The participants will be asked to take this bold idea forward after the IGF and incorporate it in their work.

In order to arrive at practical policy solutions, the session will rely on group exercises that are linked, so the work done in one group exercise feeds into the next allowing the participants to learn from their actions and continue their thought processes in a meaningful, solution-oriented manner. The group exercises will allow

for policy discussions, and the moderator interventions and group re-formation at the end of the session will allow for the discussions to proliferate beyond separate groups.

Even though break-out group discussions do not require a set of speakers. However, based on the IGF submission system's requirement, four speakers have been contacted for the proposed workshop session. The speakers will be assigned one group each and will serve as facilitators for the group assigned to them. They will help the session moderator in communicating with the groups and ensure that group discussions do not diverge from the intended objectives of the session. The organizing team will also visit the round tables to see how the discussions are proceeding and help with concerns the participants might be facing. The use of visual aids and stationery items will be made to help participants record their ideas and share them with other groups during presentations. The online moderator will help bring online participants into the discussion and share their input with the onsite participants through the onsite moderator during the presentation and review sections of the workshop.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop's expected outcomes are given below:

1. Identification of challenges to Asian GDPR, with a focus on similarity or differences in the nature of the challenges and how broadly they apply to the entire region rather than individual contexts for countries in the region.

2. Help participants reflect on the worst ways to respond to the need and challenges for the development of an integrated regulatory framework for data protection in Asia and determine how their own individual or organisational action weighs against the worst responses.

3. A list of practical solutions to the challenges that may affect development of an Asian GDPR.

4. A set of recommendations for policymakers, tech companies, and civil society organizations in the Asian region for developing an integrated regulatory framework on data protection and privacy, based on the discussion on needs assessment, challenges, and solutions during the workshop session.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactivity is already built in to the format of the workshop session as it is a break-out group discussion with round tables. Moderator and organizing team members will also visit the groups to encourage participants to actively take part in the discussions. The moderator will also facilitate presentations from group representatives so members of other groups in the session are also informed of the discussion. The groups will be further broken out at the end of the session and reformed to allow participants more exposure to discussions that took place at neighboring tables and to form a consensus around the policy suggestions. The online moderator will help bring online participants into the discussion and share their input with the onsite participants through the onsite moderator during the presentation and review sections of the workshop. The speakers will sit with the groups during the session and facilitate their discussions in keeping with the agenda and objectives of the session.

Online Participation:

The group exercises are designed in a way that remote participants can also engage with them. Since the moderator will be reading out the questions and instructions for each group exercise, remote participants will be able to easily follow along. Remote participants can respond to the questions of the group exercises in individual capacity by taking notes on their computers and sharing their responses with the online moderator, who will relay them to the onsite moderator so comments and suggestions from the online participants become a part of the session discussions.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online moderator will use Twitter to share the needs assessment, challenges, and solutions being discussed in the session to build online engagement around the session and ensure that the discussions from the session reach a larger audience during the course of the IGF.

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 #298 Building a Data Culture

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data Fairness
Data privacy & protection
Innovation

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Katelyn Rogers, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Lisa Peterson, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Dirk Slater, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

How can organizations support a data culture? What are some of the best practices across sectors and institutions?

Relevance to Theme: Data is everywhere. Often organizations focus on data science as the output of 'data ready' or a 'data-driven organization.' We are leaving people behind by not being equitable in the application of data skills, technology and the potential opportunities this brings. More and more organizations are making a data culture shift to upskill staff, processes, culture, and infrastructure to be more data savvy.

Many humanitarian organisations are currently focusing on improving data literacy. The Consortium provides a mechanism for humanitarian, development, business, and governmental organisations to share resources and expertise. The foundation for the Consortium is the Data Playbook developed by IFRC which is a collection of social learning resources to drive data literacy. The Data Playbook content has been developed internally in IFRC but is published on an open/creative common license that makes it available for external entities to reuse and modify. The consortium acts as a formal entity to help support the reuse and modification of the Playbook and also collect and integrate other relevant data literacy exercises by other humanitarian organisations. The IFRC Data Literacy Program targets the data curious to the data ready using social learning and human-centered design approaches. In consultation with other actors, including Fabriders and the Center for Humanitarian Data, IFRC found that other organizations seek to share and coordinate data literacy activities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data Governance and data protection/responsible data will only happen when we are equitable in the ownership of data skills. This requires collaboration of humanitarian, development, civil society, business, governmental, academic and other institutions to share best practices and support all the diverse data journeys. Without this, there will continue to be a power imbalance.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Data is everywhere. Often organizations focus on data science as the output of 'data ready' or a 'data-driven organization.' We are leaving people behind by not being equitable in the application of technology and the potential opportunities this brings. More and more organizations are making a data culture shift to upskill staff, processes, and infrastructure to be more data savvy.

Many humanitarian organisations are currently focusing on improving data literacy. The Consortium would provide a mechanism for humanitarian organisations to share resources and expertise. The foundation for the Consortium is the Data Playbook developed by IFRC which is a collection of social learning resources to drive data literacy. The Data Playbook content has been developed internally in IFRC but is published on an open/creative common license that makes it available for external entities to reuse and modify. The consortium would act as a formal entity to help support the reuse and modification of the Playbook and also collect and integrate other relevant data literacy exercises by other humanitarian organisations. The IFRC Data Literacy Program targets the data curious to the data ready using social learning and human-centered design approaches. In consultation with other humanitarian actors, including the Center for Humanitarian Data, IFRC found that other organizations seek to share and coordinate data literacy activities.

Some examples of our work can be found here:
https://www.fabriders.net/
media.ifrc.org/ifrc/theme/data/
https://centre.humdata.org/

Expected Outcomes: The following outcomes of the workshop include:
-connect more stakeholders to the Data Literacy Consortium work
-build a compact for improving data skills related to internet governance
-plan activities for 2020

Discussion Facilitation:

We are already coordinating an online data literacy user group. Each of the leaders has substantial experience stitching together online and in person networks with diverse tools, such as webinars, zoom and social media. We aim to co-create in all that we deliver.

Online Participation:

We have a network of 70 global participants for the Data Literacy Consortium. We will engage them in this conversation. My previous experience with IGF has shown that this is one of the better forums to be more inclusive by using internet tools and community engagement.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use social media, webinar (eg. zoom) and community management techniques to connect in person and online participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #300 Promoting a secure trustworthy and inclusive digital economy

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data
Data privacy & protection
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Catherine Tai, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Suhaidi Hassan, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Kuo Wu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Nir Kshetri, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Paolo Azzola, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

The panel will aim to answer such key questions as: what policy barriers do local private sector actors in Asia face in joining and participating in the digital economy in terms of data governance? How should these benefits of digital economy be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights? To what extent can the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation? What policy considerations and legal frameworks should be developed for data transfers across national borders for various purposes, including but not limited to the legitimate need to access digital evidence, use cloud services and other technologies, and to carry out digital commerce, always ensuring the protection of fundamental rights? How are different stakeholders working (or not working) together to address such challenges? How can companies, governments, and civil society organizations from Asia support and engage national governments to address the concerns and challenges when deploying new technologies? How can we work towards creating an enabling environment for digital commerce while ensuring trust, privacy, and data protection is being considered?

Relevance to Theme: Many have viewed the digital revolution as a great liberalizer for faster dissimination of information. Digital tools and infrastructure have also optimized commerce by moving goods, services, and investments freely across borders and by allowing anyone with an Internet connection to participate in the global market. The digital economy in Asia has a lot of potential to grow and has been welcomed by governments and the business community alike. However, the risks associated with new technologies and the regulatory responses to these developments are too often absent from the policy debates in Asia. For instance, a committed push for smart cities in Asia has led to ubiquitous sensors, cameras, and other digital technologies that collect and process vast amounts of data on the populace, but without the privacy concerns that typically accompany these developments in Europe and the United States. Whoever controls the information collected with this digital infrastructure will have a major advantage in society, presenting governments with an opportunity to solidify power for ruling elites and encourage the authoritarian tendencies of many government leaders. To push back against these trends, the panel will present policy options to promote the digital economy while proactively tackling challenges related to transparency, privacy, accountability, and cybersecurity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The rapid evolution of the digital economy has far outpaced the readiness of the regulatory environments. Awareness of the challenges and risks associated with the digital economy is generally low, and policy debates on how to respond to these issues are mostly absent in Asia. Most discussions are still centered on how to facilitate digital commerce by making it more inclusive and accessible. These are important topics to discuss, but there is also a strong need to discuss the critical issues of trust, cybersecurity within and among the private sector, the tech community, civil society, and national governments. To ensure future growth and continued development of the digital economy, the regulatory environments in Asia must be sound, alert, and well positioned to tackle these challenges.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Governments in Asia are preparing for digital transformations as part of their 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As countries are ready to invest in new infrastructure and technology, they must also create an enabling policy environment that espouses trust, enhances inclusiveness, and ensures the protection of individual's rights.

The intent of this panel is to host a compelling discussion with international perspectives on how to create a democratic and inclusive digital economy, while elevating policy debates at the regional and country level on the challenges and risks associated with the development of digital commerce. Each speaker will share their experiences working with various stakeholders to improve the enabling environment in emerging markets, the challenges they faced, their personal perspectives on how the future of the digital economy should be shaped, and how the national governments of Asia should respond by having responsive policies and regulations in place. In particular, the panel will highlight how the rights of local citizens can be safeguarded and taken into consideration as digital commerce continues to expand around the world, in particular in Asia.

Furthermore, it is becoming clear that there is a heightened need for regional consensus around the rules in key areas, including internet and ICT penetration, digital transactions, data privacy, and consumer protection. The panel will start by providing an overview of the legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks around the digital economy in Asia. Building from this, the private sector representative will share how local businesses can better participate in the world economy. Civil society actors and tech community representatives will follow to share their observations on data privacy concerns for everyday citizens.

Expected Outcomes: • The panel will raise public awareness on data privacy concerns in Asia, including by highlighting the differences between Asian and western firms in how they gather, store, use, and govern personal data

• The panel will shed light on the needs for tech companies in Asia to be more transparent and accountable in their use of personal data

• The panel will advance discussions on the regulatory readiness of Asian governments, particularly vis-à-vis emerging e-commerce giants and social media platforms, to ensure that there are responsive regulations put in place to protect citizens' data and privacy

Discussion Facilitation:

The panelists and moderators will all help facilitate the discussion between the speakers and the audience. The speakers will begin the session by providing key perspectives, background, and insights into the discussion topics, the core of the discussion will center on answering the key policy questions. Sufficient time will also be allotted for the audience and online participants to ask questions and join the discussion. Interaction between the audience and speakers will be encouraged by the moderators.

Online Participation:

The panel organizers will have the ability to live stream this event to a variety of global networks focusing on internet governance and digital economy. The online moderator, Morgan Frost, will filter questions from all online participants up to the panel in real time in order to develop a robust multi-stakeholder and global discussion. Online participants will also have the ability to engage in virtual small group discussions through the online moderator and a polling platform that will be displayed during the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: The panel will use a variety of online tools, including Poll Everywhere software, social media platforms such as Twitter, and webcast discussion features to ensure the widest participation. The moderators will chime in as appropriate to spur discussions and answer questions. This will include circulating guided discussion questions and prompts.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

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 processed 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 warp 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 #305 Why We Need to Move Beyond Ethics for Governance of AI

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
AI Safeguards
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Noopur Atul Raval, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Radhika Radhakrishnan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Shweta Mohandas, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What can governance mechanism for data and AI learn from participatory development/design/governance about engaging multiple, diverse, and adversarial stakeholders? How, should accountability, fairness, explainability, scrutability and representativity apply to the use of data and and algorithms, and how can governance frameworks especially in the Global South address these issues in a way that enhances and increases inclusion?What kind of curriculum and public awareness needs to be built to help the larger public understand and question their own datafication?

Relevance to Theme: The conversation around Artificial Intelligence in the past years has shifted from how AI will solve the problems of the world to the 'ethics crisis' of AI - the lack of ethical considerations in building AI systems and the harms they can cause to individuals and communities. In response to sustained criticism of harmful AI systems, almost all big technology corporations and academic institutions have started initiatives to foster 'ethical AI'. However, while 'ethics' has become a buzzword, the ethical implications of any technology are not obvious, nor are they uniform across those engaged in, implicated by, or left out of technological development and use. Just calling for 'ethics in AI' is not enough, it is important for the ethics in AI discourse to engage with critical social science approaches that have for long studied and attempted to intervene in complex socio-cultural, economic and legal problems. It is also noteworthy that there is no consensus as such on what it might mean to build ethical AI systems, perhaps pushing us to think what values and whose values and interests are being prioritized when a general ethical framework is developed.

The joining of two broad and dynamic terms 'AI' and 'ethics' creates both ambiguity and uncertainty - and worse, suspicion that these terms are being used to duck regulation, accountability, and responsibility.The AI and ethics narrative severely waters down hard regulations on AI, painting a vision of positivity, and looking at problems that AI can cause as "concerns". In the global south, the mainstream narrative around AI is that

of a problem solver. To the extent that the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence in India envisions India as a data marketplace and an AI test bed. As regulation tightens in the north, global south countries will become a destination to test new technologies, based on limited ethical frameworks and self regulation. Driven by corporate funding especially from the Global North, this process is aided by the diversity of a large population of the Global South and significantly reduced costs of performing trials here, giving a new sheen to the expropriation of and experimentation of the Global South through AI-enabled technologies. The use and development of AI needs to be analysed through the lense of Responsible Consumption and Production, which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 12).There is a need to balance the SDG of Innovation (SDG 9) with that of climate action (SDG 13), well being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5) and decent work practices (SDG 8).

In countries of the Global South without laws governing data and the use of the same for AI frameworks, optional or ineffective ethical frameworks might result in these being substituted for meaningful legislation and justiciable rights. This session will aim to look at how data governance frameworks could address the questions on how to bring about accountability, fairness, explainability, scrutability, and representativity into the use of data and the algorithm.The session will also discuss how inclusion, stakeholder participation, and sensitization of data-driven decision making can be developed to democratize accountability-seeking processes.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The introduction of new technologies at various points in history has been largely hailed as watershed moments. Moreover, technology's advent in various socio-cultural settings can have different consequences for different groups of people, the environment and the labour force. The advent of technology as pervasive as AI can have the effect of shifting power and increasing vulnerabilities under the garb of 'development' and 'empowerment', especially among underserved communities. This push towards ethical AI without looking at human rights, feminist, environmental, and labour concerns that go into the design and deployment of AI technologies needs to be critically addressed. The stakeholders signaling ethical principles often fail to assess human and environmental costs associated with these technologies. The issues that will be discussed in this session go beyond fairness, transparency and accountability and look at other conditions such as scrutability, explainability, auditability and historical responsibility. The session will also seek to explore beyond mitigation of harms and look at participatory processes which includes user empowerment and autonomy. Though the conversation will be based on the global trends in AI policies, the specific questions and observations will be drawn from a Global South perspective. The session will seek to explore the role of the global south as a 'marketplace' of resources, data, and labour for the creation of technologies, with ethical frameworks as the only regulatory lever.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This panel aims to provide a critique of the existing narrative of AI and ethics and look at other possible frameworks for AI regulation.The panel also aims to look at the human, social and environmental costs to the AI race across multiple stakeholders including governments and private sectors.The panel consists of four interdisciplinary researchers who will be looking at the topic of AI and ethics first through the lense of their respective areas of research (labour, climate change, human rights, and feminist critiques) and then discuss how these themes can be brought together to analyze frameworks for the regulation of AI. The panel will also be engaging with the audience to discuss new perspectives to the topic. The panel will aim to address the topic through the following perspectives: Questions concerning the Future of Work in Global South contexts and the threats that AI purportedly poses to skilling and employment; Questions about how the effects of the fourth industrial age could learn from the existing climate change law and policy; Questions about the importance of a human rights based approach to AI, and how ethics and FAT conversations can be strengthened using them; and feminist critiques and implications of AI-enabled technologies designed in the context of the construction of 'Third World' experimental subjects through state-corporate assemblages in the Global South by looking at the importance of setting AI conversations, recommendations, and policy in the context in which they are set.The panelists will look at these interventions that have evolved by mapping the use and discourse around AI, through academic research and drawing from field work in multiple jurisdictions.

Expected Outcomes: Understanding the AI and ethics discussion from an interdisciplinary perspective. Discussion on a framework that substitutes the existing ethics framework.Recommendations on a possible framework and AI policy for the Global South. Steps in understanding what the "ethical AI" discourse can learn from participatory development/design/governance about engaging multi-stakeholder and adversarial stakeholders.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each of the five speaker will give a brief (10-minute) presentation based on their intervention, followed by a discussion of all participants in the room, with the goal of identifying common agendas and new perspectives.The speakers will be called on regularly to give further interventions. Audiences and online participants will be invited to contribute during Q&A following each opening statement from the panel, and again during the discussion segment, which will comprise more than half of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

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 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 #307 Transparency and Control for the Internet of Things

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Chris Kubecka, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Estelle Massé , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sunil Abraham, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Thomas Schildhauer , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Maarten Botterman, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Review of the current landscape: What are the best existing frameworks that can help drive security standardization for the consumer Internet of Things?

How do we empower users to make choices about the world of devices around them?
- How should / can users understand their threat models?
- How can users make decisions about security capabilities? Can they assume certain risk? Must there be certain minimum requirements?
- How do users make decisions about product functionality? What options for "dumb" devices? What can users know / control about sensors and device capabilities?
- For devices that are not apparent to users (or under their control), how can users understand them and interact with them?

What are the most promising mechanisms to drive international standardization across stakeholders and supply chains?
Can we agree on alignment around certain aspects of devices where standardization makes sense?
- Device type? (e.g., security camera, television, home appliances)
- Sensor type? (e.g., microphone, camera, accelerometer, thermometer)
- Type of data collected? (e.g., personally identifiable data, environmental data, medical data) And do you go by device or sensor capabilities or intended use?

Relevance to Theme: The number of Internet-connected devices now exceeds the world's population. And by 2021, Gartner estimates that the number of Internet-connected devices will triple to 25 billion. It is perhaps unsurprising that the volume and sophistication of IoT threat has consequently grown to identify and exploit vulnerabilities. And while there are embryonic efforts to foster a marketplace for safe and secure IoT products, those efforts require international consensus, standardization, and commitment across a broad universe of government and industry stakeholders.

A recent report found that internet of things attacks doubled between 2017 and 2018. Many of the attacks rely on weak/default credentials, and unpatched vulnerabilities.

We would aim to build off of the work from last year's convening:
https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-dc-internet-of...

Relevance to Internet Governance: Securing the IoT marketplace will require the participation and collaboration of stakeholders across the globe. Although many of these devices are purpose-built to operate in a local environment, their connectedness means that they can often be accessed and/or controlled remotely. If not secured, some devices may be used to improperly collect and share data, or may be used as bots by an attacker.

To address these issues, we must consider global supply chains in global market and how the diverse stakeholders in the ecosystem can organize, monitor and govern their security/quality standards. Standards and protocols that provide baseline security for IoT consumers should apply regardless of where devices are made or where they are used. Further, the interconnected nature of global commerce means that the adverse effects of security vulnerabilities in Internet-connected devices will not be confined to particular countries and regions. Thus requiring a transnational multistakeholder framework of incentives and governance practices.

Work on national-level solutions might help to pioneer the state of the art for Internet governance, but experiences have to be "internationalized" to ensure the development of a long-term, safe and secure IoT marketplace.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Intro to challenge and opportunity (per policy questions above)
- Overview of current state of the art (e.g., The Digital Standard, other frameworks)
- 2 minute overviews by speakers to "pitch" particular frameworks.

What form of scheme?
- Some breakout to discuss: Labeling? NRTL model?
- Some breakout to discuss:: What attributes of devices need to be regulated (see 5 above)

Lead group to consider which of the existing frameworks makes the most sense to pursue.
- Discussion / Agreement of next steps

Expected Outcomes: Organizers would seek self-nominations from participants to integrate with existing IoT security framework efforts and assist them with coordinating input and bootstrap a multistakeholder community of practice (potentially connected to the IGF IoT Dynamic Coalition).

Discussion Facilitation:

As noted above, we will feature breakouts as well as an opportunity at the end for groups to weigh in on a recommended set of next steps.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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 ling ago in 2005, it took long for establishing a national IGF in the region. In 2011, the first national IGF in Latin American & Carrabin 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 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 an unique initiatives that span from Pacific Islands, Australia and Russia. It also span 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 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 mare expression of interest. It dos 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 TTMAG 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 #309 State of African Internet Expression

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations
News Media

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 6: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Gabriel Karsan, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Nancy Njoki Wachira, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Daniel Bill Opio, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the important policy frameworks to be set in support of accountable data publication in digital platforms?
Should single central authority have the power to conduct an internet shut down and control the flow of data?
Why should we implement data governance among stakeholders to protect rights of expressions and journalists online?
How responsible should users be when sharing and engaging with data online?
Digital rights and transparency of data, how to implement proper policies and regulations that are amicable in both parties without harming freedoms, breaching human rights among stakeholder groups?

Relevance to Theme: Opio
Chibuzor

The embattled digital era of expression faces core shift in adversarial relationships that exist between the important stakeholders groups, most relevantly is the decade long indictment of Jullian Assange with what wikileaks does.
WikiLeaks helped change the democratic shift of Kenya in 2007 with its document that completely changed

the value of Kenya and East Africa journalism, a testimonial of new digital journalism and the power it wields! Since then we have seen a crackdown in digital rights among Africas nations, starting with a story of Azory Gwanda a journalist who was pursuing allegedly government related killings he has been kidnapped for more than 500 days! And there are numerous people facing charges and atrocities from the government due to an expression that the government proposed a media act bill in Tanzania part of the justification of current ongoings, that saw massive censorship and absurd regulations in terms of bloggers and online content dissemination in the digital sphere.

Uganda sees this with the internet shutdowns, introduction of the OTT tax as a means of controlling the flow of information, this has led drastic economic impacts and paradigm shift of expression online, similar trends of faults in internet has been practiced in Sudan and Zimbabwe, The internet is being radicalized as a threat to proper running of the government and young people we are the ones impacted most, our existence is online a cultures , a common philosophy we share.

The value of data and digital journalism, expression and association is constantly being persecuted, authentic and quality based facts and ethics of expression are legal only to the extent it doesn't concern the government or powerful institutions, the Internet is an accountability platform that has given checks and balances by speaking truth to power! We see the Arab spring brought live by young people on social media. Sudan Revolution with young people sharing online for support and joining to demand their rights.

Our workshop is a narration of the truths we face, an authentic dialogue of truth of what we face by these conditions in our regions and we seek to create relationships, generate meaningful ways and connections to equip ourselves with possible ways to lead the more inclusion of open and credible data governance strategies and policies to protect human rights and fundamental liberties of expression online.

The Digital platform is not a safe haven for voices but it's an amplifies station broadcasting with impact with more reach faster and effective than ever before, this is a powerful for development and growth, we aim to share how its impact has generated opportunities for us and how the current trend of internet shutdowns, crackdown of digital rights has negative effects to the progressive nature of our nations and the pursuit of opportunities and livelihood online for young people

Relevance to Internet Governance: Without having the multi-stakeholder approach implemented in Data governance the conflicts of interest due to misunderstanding and misrepresentation arise. That's why Journalism in the Digital sphere faces a lot of prejudice from government in my country because there's hasn't been an accessible relevant ecosystem to bring these two parties on board and innovate in a mutual manner, that what internet governance tries to offer the state of the African expression is controlled mostly by Government as the sole power and authority over data, data dissemination and accessibility. They set rules of what should and can be done even though it's directly against the constitution and human rights. Decentralization, openness and end to end delivery are features of the internet and has made it successful as a data hub of this modern age, exponentially growing and opening up opportunities for economies to turn into technocracies with free and abundant innovation for anyone to pursue due to the invariants of the internet and it's nature. Yet today we face the downgrade due to shutdowns, infringement of digital rights, cracks and censorship on data delivery and expression something that internet governance is involved in Fixing and creating equitable systems that protect users and consolidate the nature of the Internet in being an egalitarian space of expression and innovation. True freedom of thought, speech, association and expression in a digital platform for all to utilize safely and freely.

Format:
        Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:
From distinct young people with a passion, this session offers in-depth analysis of the state of expression in Africa and the way out from our panelists and your views, dive into statements, historical contexts and meaningful debates on the potency of data governance in the protection of digital platforms for expression. We aim to craft an interactive dialogue based narrative of tackling the infringement of digital rights, internet shut down and lack of data sovereignty among nations and stakeholder groups.

A draft recommendation report will be made to be shared, and a movement to act as liaisons of advice among stakeholder groups to create better policy and regulatory frameworks by using Data governance principles to achieve sustainability and protect human rights and freedoms of expression

Expected Outcomes: Recommendation paper on how to implement data governance to protect digital rights and human rights of expression
Increased awareness of the state of digital rights infringement in African Counties
Proposed Data for good campaign to run as a model to create correlations among stakeholder groups when it comes to data ownership, sharing and accessibility

Discussion Facilitation:

We intend to run a narrative based workshop, from personal experience that will include open dialogue, discussions and group recommendations to gain insights after sharing our topic

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #310 DOH! DNS over HTTPS explained

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Domain Name System
Encryption
Internet Protocols

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Byron Holland, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Geoff Huston, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Patrik Fältström, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Suzanne Woolf, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Mariko Kobayashi, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How does concealing DNS queries within an encrypted channel affect enterprise network management?

What is the impact on law enforcement?

Are there benefits of DOH for the internet ecosystem (e.g. infrastructure, robustness, trust) that extend beyond privacy?

What challenges does DOH pose to the present namespace?

What challenges does browser-based DNS resolution pose to personal privacy?

Relevance to Theme: DOH is a DNS resolution protocol designed to increase user privacy and security by eliminating the ability to intercept and manipulate DNS data. DOH does not need to query public DNS

infrastructure to resolve a domain name, instead forging an encrypted end-to-end connection between the end user's device and a web server.

The confidentiality of DNS requests afforded by DOH prevents DNS hijacking and spoofing. This also makes it more difficult to share DNS data with third parties (such as governments of corporations.)

However, DOH can be enabled within a browser without the user's explicit knowledge or permission. This raises an entirely new set of privacy issues relating to user data being directed to third parties in a manner that is invisible to the user.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The increased privacy from public DNS infrastructure that is afforded by DOH is not without criticism.

Some security and privacy experts object to DOH on the basis of operational risks to network operators, its compatibility with privacy legislation, and the increased power of browser developers and their preferred DNS resolvers over internet users.

DOH represents a fundamental shift in internet architecture and challenges the status quo hierarchical namespace. The protocol is a topic of hot debate between stakeholders who currently operate different pieces of the DNS, as well as network administrators who would lose the ability to manipulate traffic, and law enforcement agencies' ability to investigate based on DNS traffic.

Format:
>   Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: DNS over HTTPS (DOH) is a DNS resolution protocol designed to increase user privacy and security by eliminating the ability to intercept and manipulate DNS data. DOH does not need to query public DNS infrastructure to resolve a domain name, instead forging an encrypted end-to-end connection between the end user's device and a web server.

This BoF aims to explore the emergence of the DOH protocol and the associated policy issues in a manner that is accessible for all stakeholders of technical and non-technical backgrounds.

With the guidance of technical and policy professionals from various stakeholder groups, BoF participants will discuss the state of the latest implementations, policy questions, and challenges related to running DNS over HTTPS.

Expected Outcomes: BoF participants will learn how DNS over HTTPS functions and how it departs from the current DNS architecture
BoF participants will discuss different perspectives of DNS over HTTPS and the policy issues associated with its implementation

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be organized as a BOF. Led by the moderator, a short presentation on the latest developments on DOH will presented and key questions presented for discussion and dialogue.

The moderator and remote participation lead will seek to promote and encourage a facilitated dialogue among the subject matter experts, invited experts in the audience, and those participating virtually.

Knowing there is considerable interest in the topic, efforts will be taken to record comments and/or video interventions from experts whose schedules do not make it possible for them to be present the date/time of the session.

In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, commissioned blogs, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop.

Online Participation:

Knowing there is considerable interest in the topic, efforts will be taken to engage experts virtually whose schedules do not make it possible for them to be present the date/time of the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: Knowing there is considerable interest in the topic, efforts will be taken to record comments and/or video interventions from experts whose schedules do not make it possible for them to be present the date/time of the session.

In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, commissioned blogs, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Reference Document

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 fo vulnerable groups in the society?
5. What current best praxis 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 th 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 addresses 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, wewill 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 #312 The Young Person's Guide to Data Governance and Rights

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Digital divides
Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Elliott Mann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Ananya Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity?

How can we best engage the youth demographic in Data Governance?

How can local communities best proliferate knowledge about exercising data rights?

How can youth best inform the creation of robust and transparent data governance regimes in the developing world?

How can the Internet Governance community best support those countries which are recently developing data governance laws?

How can the Internet Governance framework be used to proliferate knowledge about Data Governance across diverse demographics?

What are the skills and knowledge needed to best engage with local Data Governance requirements?

What are the cross-border skills and knowledge which are always applicable when referring to Data Governance.

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance is quickly becoming one of the largest Internet Governance issues in recent times. With the establishment of the GDPR in Europe and other similar regimes around the world, citizens are being granted data rights which were not available to them before. As a result, there is a need for citizens to be educated as to their data rights under various data regimes so that they can have control over their digital identity.

This session will focus in on how to achieve this within the youth demographic, with speakers explaining how to breakdown data rights in their respective countries and the best ways of communicating this to youth in their regions. This session will advance the theme of Data Governance by equipping participants to return to their regions and educate others about data protection and their data rights.

With a focus on the Asia-Pacific region, this session will help establish a baseline understanding of Data Governance in the fastest growing and developing regions in the world. With nations such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Singapore and the Japan implementing more complex and stringent data protection and Governance laws, it is important that there is knowledge of how to deal with this on a youth level. After all, the youth are the ones who will direct the policy direction of the Internet in the future, and as a result it is important that they are aware and knowledgeable about Data Governance in particular as it plays an ever increasing role to play in our lives.

So often, the focus when discussing data protection is on the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation and similar laws in developed countries such as Canada or Australia. This belies the fact that much of the world's population, and Internet users, do not live in these countries and are not expressly covered by these laws. This is not to say that people in the global south, in developing and newly developed countries, are not covered however. In cases such as Indonesia, the Philippines and South Africa, there are data protection laws being implemented which get much less attention on the international stage than the GDPR. Yet these laws have the possibility of impacting many more Internet users than the GDPR. As a result, this session will aim to firstly highlight some of the data protection regimes in countries which are less commonly discussed, as well as equip participants to return to their own countries and similarly analyse their own Data Governance regimes.

While all the speakers and organizers are from the Asia Pacific region, they represent a broad spectrum of stakeholder groups, from civil society, academia and private sector experience. This ensures that the information shared is relevant to all stakeholder groups, irregardless of geographic or stakeholder origin.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The issue of data protection and rights is not a new issue in Internet Governance, and has been highlighted very often in various Internet Governance fora. Data protection is a necessary legal mechanism that ensures privacy, and hence instills the trust of Internet users. The Internet exists because we trust it. The moment this changes, the Internet will cease to be useful as part of the democratic population. As technology and the Internet evolves, so does people's expectation on privacy and their data. In the past, issues on privacy used to only focus on governmental activities. However, today we are seeing that this issue is also affecting a number of other stakeholders, including businesses, the private

sector as well as the civil society. Modern practices of privacy focuses on communication privacy; such as no surveillance of communication, and information privacy; for instance the handling of individual information.

This session will endeavour to help highlight the trust-driven nature of the internet by equipping participants with the skills and knowledge to navigate the increasingly complex world of data rights and governance.

The creation of data protection laws in states and organisations around the world has had a significant impact on Internet Governance. While this is not the first time that the actions of individual governments have touched on the overall Internet (consider the long standing issue of Internet piracy), it is certainly one which has increased visibility due to its impact on every Internet user. For example, with the European Union's GDPR; while the regulation specifically creates data rights for European residents and citizens, the wide-ranging ambit of the law means that many of its effects can be felt by Internet users beyond just the EU as many Internet applications offer increased ability for users to govern their own data. Consequently, within Internet Governance there should be a push to inform users about these rights, and how to access them. This derives from Internet Governance role in promoting proper and secure use of the Internet - in this case ensuring that users have the ability to exercise proper control over their data.

Format:
Tutorial - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: This session will focus on the speakers outlining how they learnt about, and exercised data rights in their respective countries. As a tutorial-style workshop, the workshop will progress in an instructional style as each speaker presents on steps they've taken to exercise their data rights. Following this time, the floor will be open for other participants to share their experiences with learning to exercise and educate about data rights as well as leverage the knowledge of the speakers to ask questions and proliferate knowledge.

The proposed time breakdown is as follows:

2 mins: Introduction to workshop and speakers
4 x 5 mins: Speakers present on data rights and knowledge sharing in their regions
8 mins: Open floor discussion & questions

This will provide ample opportunity for both the speakers to express their knowledge as well as provide scope for policy discussions and general questions. By having a dedicated question time at the conclusion of the session facilitated by both onsite and online moderators, the organisers will ensure that all voices are heard. This is particularly important in the case of online participants, as the organisers recognise that many of our peers from developing countries may not be able to attend the IGF in person and as such it is paramount to us that we enable them to participate.

This is intended to be a intensely practical session, where participants are guided through where to look to identify data protection rights and how to exercise them. There is intended to be use of visual aids such as presentation slides as well as physical material to share and hand out. As a result, the practical outcome of this session is intended to be a lasting impact in proliferating information about Data Governance beyond the usual topic of GDPR and developed countries.

Expected Outcomes: It is expected that participants who attend this session will gain an insight into data rights around the Asia-Pacific region as well as be equipped with the skills necessary to find such information in their own countries and share that knowledge upon their return from the IGF. This will involve an understanding of where to find information about Data Governance on an international level as well as local levels.

Participants will also have the opportunity to interact and network with other interested parties in the Data Governance space, particularly those interested in working with engaging youth and broadening knowledge about data rights and governance in local communities.

The ultimate hope of the organisers is that this session enables participants to return to their home countries equipped with the skills to teach and communicate skills and techniques to deal with Data Governance in local communities and increase overall awareness of the topic on a global level.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organisers have planned for dedicated discussion time at the end of the session for policy discussions and general questions of the speakers. This will be evenly split between online and offline participation, recognising the important role online participants have to play in the IGF. The moderators and speakers are experienced in leading discussions, particularly in an educational setting, and as a result will be mindful of ensuring a balanced and fair discussion which is conductive to the aims of the session. This will involve ensuring an even distribution of questions. Further, the speakers are willing to network and chat following the conclusion of the session, further engaging participants who would like to discuss the important topic of the session further.

In conjunction with the focus on discussion, the organisers will market the session on social and professional media in the lead up to the session; and further promote the session while in progress via a live hashtag. This will ensure that the session is adequately promoted ahead of time as well as provide for those peers who cannot join the online participation session but are able to follow the session on social media.

Online Participation:

The proposer is familiar with the use of the online participation tool through use in an enterprise setting and is conscious of the need to interact and engage with online participants throughout the entire session. This will involve constant monitoring of the tool as well as fielding discussion from online participants during the dedicated discussion time.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter: hashtag and posts in the lead up to the session as well as live tweets during the session.
LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram: posts in the lead up to the session as well as follow-up discussion posts.
Presentation slides: used during the session as visual aids for each speaker

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 #314 Where now? Navigating cybernorms at the UN First Committee

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
International Norms
Cyber Attacks
Resilience

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Wolfram von Heynitz, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Olaf Kolkman, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Deborah Brown, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the links between cybersecurity, international peace and security and roles and obligations of states when it comes to human rights?
What can the First Committee processes achieve? How can they work together? How do they relate to other cybernorms discussions?

Relevance to Theme: The year 2019 sees the launch of two high-level, parallel processes within UNGA's First Committee that relate to cybersecurity: An Open-Ended Working Group and a Government Group of Experts (GGE). Both processes will consider how to promote cybersecurity by considering what defines responsible behaviour of states in cyberspace. These discussions therefore closely relate to the security, safety, stability and resilience of the internet.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Cybersecurity remains one of the most pressing issues in internet governance. Many of the policy discussions at the global level relate to the appropriate role of different stakeholders in ensuring cybersecurity, which is a key question in internet governance. Although there is widespread acknowledgement of the importance of an inclusive and multistakeholder approach to ensuring the security, stability and resilience of cyberspace, these discussions remain largely closed and securitised. There continues to be a lack of agreement on many key issues, including on what the duties and obligations of state actors are and how to enforce them, and how to interpret existing principles of international law, such as sovereignty, as well as the place of international human rights law in these discussions. These discussions therefore directly relate to a range of internet governance issues, including about the "norms, principles, and rules" that should govern the internet.

So far, the discussions within the First Committee, including most importantly the Group of Government Experts (GGE) have been important and have influenced other global cybersecurity policy processes. In the meantime, since the last GGE report (2015), many other bilateral, multilateral and multistakeholder efforts have contributed to the cybernorms discussion. At this new stage in the First Committee discussions, new approaches to the global governance regime for cybersecurity may be considered - particularly if the OEWG develops recommendations for a global treaty. Therefore, this is a critical juncture to assess and input into discussions at a forum which could fundamentally impact the governance of the internet.

Format:
        Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: This workshop offers an opportunity to share information on the First Committee processes, discuss their progress so far and have an interactive discussion which it is hoped will feed directly into the processes. The end aim will be to facilitate a discussion among the international multistakeholder community on the OEWG and the GGE processes hear from the IGF community what they should address, and will therefore offer an opportunity to make these processes more open, inclusive and transparent. The IGF workshop will be held after the first OEWG substantive session (in September 2019) and just prior to the the GGE session in New York (December), as well as the first multistakeholder intersessional in December. It would therefore come at an important juncture in the discussions.

The workshop would also act as a follow-up to a session at the 2019 edition of RightsCon in Tunis, where stakeholders will also gather to discuss the processes and opportunities relevant to the First Committee processes.

The session will begin with information-sharing from the panelists on the processes and the discussions so far.

The panel would respond to three main questions:
1. What are the OEWG and the GGE and what are their aims?
2. Considering the agendas of the two processes, what should the outcomes be?

3. What are the challenges and opportunities for non-governmental engagement, and civil society engagement in particular?

The moderator will then facilitate an open and interactive discussion with participants so as to gather reflections on key issue areas and concrete proposals to feed into the processes. Finally, further opportunities for non-government engagement following the session will also be discussed and shared.

The process for constructing cybernorms shapes their content and it is therefore expected that the discussions in this workshop will be able to feed into the discussions of the GGE and OEWG, and will act as a reference for views from a multistakeholder grouping of the issues on the agendas of both processes. The IGF offers a unique space as a multistakeholder forum, connected to the UN to have these discussions. In this sense, the open, interactive nature of the IGF will promote more inclusivity into the First Committee processes.

Expected Outcomes: 1. Broader understanding of the global cybersecurity discussions
2. Concrete recommendations and suggestions to feed into two existing, high-level UN processes related to cybersecurity by a range of stakeholders

Discussion Facilitation:

One of the primary aims of the session is to gather perspectives on discussions related to cybersecurity in the UN's First Committee which directly impact internet users and the IGF community but which are unfortunately largely closed to non-governmental stakeholders. Therefore, following brief introductory remarks from the panelists, the audience will be offered ample time to input and will be asked to offer their perspectives on the First Committee processes.

Online Participation:

The onsite moderator will turn frequently to take questions from the remote participants and the online moderator will pose questions from remote participants to the panel during the interactive discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 #316 Emerging perspectives on the Internet Exchange Points

Theme:
　　Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
　　　　Internet kill switch
　　　　Internet Protocols
　　　　Internet traffic

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Patricia Vargas, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Olga Cavalli, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Enrico Calandro, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What is the role of the IXPs in facilitating Internet connectivity?
2. What are the essential aspects local legislations include when they regulate IXPs?
3. How is the perspective of the private sector about IXPs?
4. What are the policies of hybrid and democratic regimes regarding IXPs when considering a form of extreme government control, like an Internet kill switch?

Relevance to Theme: This panel intends to cover at least two relevant sub-themes of the IGF, related to the areas of stability and resilience of the Internet infrastructure, and at some extent, digital inclusion.
Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are part of the physical layer of the TCP/IP protocol, and their function is to allow Internet networks to interconnect directly or exchange traffic. In this way, IXPs are infrastructures that facilitate and transfer information among Internet service providers (ISPs) and interconnect national and international networks. The more IXPs a nation-state has, they improve the quality of the Internet activity (in and out of the territory of that nation-state) and reduce the costs of the service.
In recent years, different stakeholders of the Internet highlighted the importance of the IXPs to guarantee the stability of their infrastructure and to keep the Internet packets within the national borders of the territory of individual nation-states. This characteristic allows preserving the confidentiality of the information the different national stakeholders handle through the Internet and keep the stability of the Internet ecosystem.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The OECD has established that an essential characteristic of the IXPs is that their design is based on voluntary contractual agreements. In fact, most IXPs at a worldwide level are privately owned and built by private organizations, but provide stability in the Internet connection for all Internet stakeholders (governments, citizens-Internet users, corporations, international organizations, etc). The exchange of traffic through an IXP is possible because of the routing configurations by the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).
In this context, IXPs become a critical element for the resilience and stability of the Internet, but also an aspect of facilitating and enabling Internet connectivity. Being this the case, they are also an element to analyze when considering an Internet kill switch, the most extreme form of government control over the Internet.

Format:
　　　Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The moderator will begin the session by presenting and introducing the discussion (2 minutes). Then she will give the floor to the speakers who will offer their perspective and personal experience according to the sector they represent (academia, civil society, the private sector, government). Each speaker will have 15 minutes for their presentation. The Q/A session will take around 25 minutes and finally the conclusion (3 minutes).

The speakers will:

1. Provide an overview of IXPs functionality and their importance to facilitate the traffic of the Internet packets

2. Explain local legislations attempts to control the IXPs networks activity and their effect over the private sector

- At least two speakers will provide an overview of IXPs functionality from the private sector perspective. This is a crucial point because, as mentioned before, IXPs all over the world are mostly privately owned.

3. Explain how nation-states attempted to recognize legally a form of government control, known as "Internet kill switch," (shutdown of the entire Internet within the borders of a nation-state) and why IXPs are relevant in this context.

4. Explain how the stability IXPs provide within the Internet ecosystem can prevent Internet kill switches

Expected Outcomes: It is the purpose of this panel to explore the ways IXPs facilitate connectivity among multiple international networks and, with this goal in mind, to analyze local legislations attempts that try to control IXPs and their impact over the private sector.

The listed policy questions address two problems, connectivity and of government control policies over the Internet infrastructure.

Up to this point, most of the academic and non-academic work is based on the importance and role of the ISPs, while IXPs have been analyzed mostly from a technical perspective, but not from a policy one.

This project attempts to bring back into the debate the role and multiple advantages of the IXPs as one of the main elements that facilitates the end-to-end principle and keeps the integrity of the Internet data packets and the Internet ecosystem.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to have a round table of at least four speakers, of which at least they will present five topics for debate.

The order will be opening of the moderator (presentation of the workshop) - each speaker makes a presentation- the moderator calls for the Q/A session. Finally, the moderator will call for the last comment and will provide the final remarks.

Our onsite moderator is an experienced member of academia that has been and participated in multiple panels at past IGFs. Our online moderator, a member of the private sector, has been the organizer of a workshop in previous IGF as well.

Online participation will enrich the debate, and we intend to have diverse involvement from all over the world.

To increase the exposure and impact of this workshop, we will use both platforms, twitter, and Facebook, to facilitate coordination and communication. Additionally, we will use the official participation channels. Our moderator will distribute remote and local participation of the speakers and the audience.

During the Q/A session, questions will follow queuing, and the moderator will try to group similar items so that more issues can be addressed and no single topic or speaker or group of speakers monopolize the debate.

Online Participation:

We expect to spread the news about our workshop to have active participation in line, and our online moderator is qualified to moderate the interventions.

Proposed Additional Tools: If possible, we expect to transmit the workshop by Facebook Live/Live Video Streaming and Instagram. The use of these platforms would help to increase participation even in countries where connectivity is low, or people only have access to the mentioned platforms.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
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 #318 Legislation for Fake News
Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Olumuyiwa Caleb Ogundele, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Nadia Tjahja, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1) Can fake news regulations be successful in curbing misinformation without threatening the rights and safety of journalists?
2) Should a country's legislation for fake news apply to international organisations and media houses with regional headquarters in the country?
3) How can checks and balances be built into legislation to protect the freedom of expression?
4) What are the kinds of legal regulations already in place, and to what extent are they successful in curbing the issue of fake news without infringing on the right to free speech?
5) How can legislation be leveraged to create an effective but fair co-regulation model?

Relevance to Theme: Any legislation surrounding the regulation of media has the potential to be misused. Fake news is still a relatively new issue and many nations, particularly in the global south, are still struggling to define the parameters of their conversations. Thus, rushed and vague policy decisions can undermine the safety and rights of dissenters - where laws can be manipulated to adversely affect the freedom of expression.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session looks at laws relating to the regulation of new media in light of the increasingly prevalent issue of fake news and misinformation. Many countries have already passed legislation which has resulted self-censorship, and has been used for the unjust imprisonment for journalists. This session will explore the intricacies of these policies, and the different regulation approaches available to best serve the interests of the people.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: The topic of legislation around fake news will be introduced with a short presentation giving background and context to the participants. This will cover how countries across the globe are responding to the threat of misinformation. It will also include a few case studies where legislation is currently being debated.

In order to use time and the skills of the participants efficiently, this session will use the "Break-out Group Discussion" format to pose the policy questions to each group. These discussions will be summarised at the end of the session which will help identify common threads and policy suggestions.

Expected Outcomes: This session seeks to understand the strengths and weaknesses in fake news legislation. Through the workshop format, the session will use the experiences, knowledge and collaboration of the participants to yield some insights into what constitutes sound legislation that cannot be manipulated to undercut democracy and democratic activities.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session relies on interaction and participation of members within the small group discussions. Each discussion will be a collaborative effort to yield solutions and insights that can be shared with the rest of participants at the end of the session.

IGF 2019 WS #319 Freedom or Regulation?: Data on Online Commercial Platform

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Economic Development
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Adetola Abdulfattah SOGBESAN, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Nat Sakimura, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Diego Canabarro, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Donggi Lee, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

【Understanding data on online commercial platform】
What kind of risks on sharing economy from the perspective of a safe and secure platform?
Is there a regional regulation? Does the current peer-to-peer reputation system works enough?
What is the expected regulation on C2C platforms?
How do governments consider to cooperate with other stakeholders?
When private company prepare for new service, how do they review the usage of the data?
Is there any governmental departments to take care of data privacy and its usage?
Does government have specific guideline for service operators for both local and global company?Is there any laws or protection for users when they want to claim the right of data?

【To maintain a good balance between freedom and regulation in digital economy】
Is there any good practice the good collaboration beyond different stakeholders?
What is the role of your stakeholder? What kind of forum or event is desirable?
How can emerging technologies such as machine learning and blockchain contribute to makes a more convenient, safe and secure platform?
Is there any moderator to claim inappropriate regulations from private sector or inappropriate freedom from governments?
How can we define useful application of data?
What is a middle point between freedom and regulation?

Relevance to Theme: With the growing number of data on Internet services, platformers' business becomes complicated for both users and service operators. For instance, it becomes more difficult to distinguish good or bad content or users' behavior in their services. It means drawing a line between correct and treacherous information is on blurred line.Thus, someone has started to consider the necessity of more sophisticated regulation or cooperation with governments to provide their customers with a safe and secure

space. However, simultaneously, we must not forget "The free flow of data," which is inevitable for the evolution of the digital economy. Therefore, we need a well-balanced approach between regulation and business. This works not only the current business but also potential platform business which includes any type of data and information. The multi-stakeholder models' approach works properly to discuss the topic with different point of views.

Nowadays, sharing economy becomes popular all over the world and consumer to consumer(C2C) service also have been attracted people as an e-commerce on global marketplaces. At the same time, they are facing the influence of regulation in different regions due to local restrictions. We choose this platform business such as B2B for the main topic because it is more related to various stakeholders such as civil society and young users compared to other markets like B2B. With rapid development of information and communication technologies, platform business make a big change of citizen's daily life. For example, in the past, people visit grocery stores in person to buy what they need. However, we can buy anywhere and anytime through online markets and automated orders and intelligent advisory/recommendation services are also available now. As platform services collect lots of various types of data to make better services, end-users might be curious about proper flow of information. Therefore, a multistakeholder-model discussion will find more practical ideas and solutions to make information useful and stable and figure out clues to not only governments or business sector, international organization, but also users to get their proper rights about personal information.

As time goes by, people know that the quality of services get better for innovative services, but people don't know how their data could be used and shared with different multistakeholders. That is why this workshop can bring us precise rights of personal information and methods for usage of data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet is one of the best platforms for people all over the world to challenge the new and creative business. Generally, people believe gross domestic product(GDP) as an index to gauge each nation's economic activity. With the evolution of the Internet, sharing economy, especially consumer to consumer (C2C) services which do not appear on the existing framework of GDP contributes to creating a new user-centric market. C2C platform contributes to the quality of life by sharing of space, things, transportation, and skills. It enables people to get a commodity or use services cheaper than exiting monopolized services. It is also effective to accomplish a sustainable society from the perspective of SDGs. It provides an opportunity for ordinal Internet users to start their business by using the Internet, too.

Internet Governance Forum is where various experts from all stakeholders and regions with both technical and governance backgrounds, so it is the best forum to discuss "how to create a secure and convenient platform." Moreover, to expand such businesses for developing countries, we need a stable Internet infrastructure. The IGF provides a forum where both session of "digital economy" and "accessibility /inclusion." Therefore, we invite not only people from business sectors who know well about sharing economy, but also other experts who have been working on the Internet governance issues to exchange local and global internet governance issues. We believe this session will be a cross point between the digital economy and other internet governance topics.

Format:
    Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: 【Intro (10 mins)】
A moderator briefly explains backgrounds of issues and the format of this session which is described in this proposal. We also share the goal and the expected outcome of this workshop.

【Group Discussion 1: Sharing Regional Situation and Issues(25mins)】
In this part, all participants are divided into a group based on their region. One expert or organizer is assigned to them to facilitate the group. The Former 15 minutes is for group discussion. The latter 10 minutes for a representative from each group share briefly what they discussed. We plan to discuss topics below;
What kind of sharing economy service is popular in your region?

Is there any existing or expected regulation on those platformers?
Does it bring bad or good future for a digital economy?

【Sharing experts' opinions: (20 mins)】
A young expert from the APAC region will present how emerging technology such as machine learning and blockchain are used on the C2C platform and how they improve the system and manage to take a balance with regulation. An expert from the technical community in GULAC mentions additional case studies from his region. An expert from the African business sector will mention the relevance between Internet accessibility and sharing economy, expected regulation in the region. An expert from OECD/ITAC is expected to talk about trust on C2C reputation system.

【Group Discussion 2: Well-balanced solution from each stakeholder(35 mins)】
The format is the same as group discussion 1. In the beginning, an expert of the government from Europe explains regulations in their region and the underlying ethics to consider the relationship with platformers(10 minutes). After that, we plan to divide participants into the stakeholder-based group. Each expert and organizer will join them to facilitate each group. After 15 minutes of presentation, one representative from each stakeholder presents the result of the discussion.
Expected topics in each group are;
How can we encourage a multi-stakeholder approach to discussing regulation on platforms? What is the role of your stakeholder?
What kind of forum or event is desirable?

【Wrap-up (5 mins)】
Moderator summarizes the outcome of this workshop, then gives a closing remark. Organizer encourages participants to share our report with their local community.

Expected Outcomes: There are two expected outcomes; summary of regional situations of sharing economy and desirable solutions from IGF community which are discussed in the very diverse and multi-stakeholder form. We will submit a summary of various regional issues and perspective about platforms, especially sharing economy as a report on IGF. The IGF MAG can include our discussion for a recommendation for the future data governance.

Regarding the format of a session, we try to discuss issues by regional first, then discuss a solution for them. Regulation has been determined and made a consensus between some popular platformers and governments. In order to enhance a multi-stakeholder approach to make those process of discussing regulation more inclusive, we use "sharing economy" which is a familiar market with civil society. If this format works well to concludes complicated issues on the digital economy, the IGF and other Internet community can apply it to other meetings.

Discussion Facilitation:

Based on previous experiences at IGF, we found that people are not so willing to speak their opinion in the panel-style session. To encourage participants' proactive and interactive conversation, our workshop mainly consists of a group discussion part with introduction with experts and another group discussion part with participants from floor. More than half of the whole session is allocated to participants' discussion.

Usually, an organizer of a workshop provides experts' presentation first, but we plan to serve a participant-centric discussion first to prevent sticking to speakers' opinions. We understand that it is difficult to discuss with people who meet for the first time there. Therefore, We invite experts from several regions and stakeholders. Each of them is assigned to guide each group discussion during this workshop. Each of experts will moderate group discussion and choose some interesting topics and example cases from participants. After the group divided discussion, panels will share opinions and experiences and have overall discussion between panels and participants. We believe participation will be naturally encouraged during the group sharings.

Online Participation:

Regarding online facilitation, we would like to provide almost the same priority for online participants. It is challenging to help online participants to join each group, so the online moderator guides them to discuss using a chat system on WebEx, then the moderator summarizes to present. All of the questions to experts or group presentation would be accepted to use call or chat system on WebEx. To make better online-offline interaction, we will try to best condition for audio equipment and environment.

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, we may use whiteboard sheets and markers for each group to summarize their discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
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 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #320 What level of global privacy protection on the internet?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Steven DelBianco, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mercy Wanjau, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Shenuko Wu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Ceren Unal, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Thiago Tavares, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What would be the appropriate level for privacy and data protection on the internet?
Which measures are to be taken to guarantee this level and the effective exercise of data subject's protection at global and local levels?
Are the measures that are taken by countries, regional organisations so far addressing those issues adequately?
Would a global legal instrument be needed or the convergence of privacy law and soft law would suffice?
To what extent national, regional differences are to be considered when determining the level of protection?
What are the international standards in this field? Good and bad practices?

Relevance to Theme: The rights to privacy and data protection are universal human rights. The protection of these rights however varies considerably from country to country, from region to region. In the ages of data revolution, one of the biggest challenges is to determine the commonly acceptable level of protection for such rights, hence building a trust framework.

Legislative solutions having the vocation to address this issue include strict regulation imposing extraterritorial jurisdiction and heavy fines on data controllers, nationally controlled and forced data localisation regimes and free flow of data schemes with appropriate level of protection guaranteed, are already available. Would they be compatible with each other? Would they be fit to guarantee the expected level of protection for the whole internet? Would it make sense to regulate these issues nationally, regionally?

Therefore, to determine which would be the appropriate level for the protection of those rights on the internet which would also enable a sustainable and inclusive economic development, a proper assessment needs to be done. In this context, the inclusion of every stakeholder is essential just as to understand the data processing activities they undertake and the necessary improvements they need and/or intend to make to ensure the commonly expected protection. The current business practices where free services are offered in exchange of personal data just as state's practices built on the use of extensive collection and analytical capabilities to maintain and guarantee public security are to be discussed in details.

An inclusive dialogue between different stakeholders and between different regions has to start which needs to take stock of different expectations, concurring interests, national and regional differences between the interpretation of the right to privacy and personal data and notably between their various practical implementations. In this mapping exercise it is of primary importance to understand the international schemes that are already available and how they can interplay with each other and how the best they can be in the service of every internet users.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Public and private actors, the technical community as well as civil society and academia, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures have to have a consistent, if not consensual approach to ensure the right to privacy and to data protection in normative and in practical terms for every individual who is using the internet. The very nature of the internet is such that specific rules, standards and procedures need to be discussed, co-developed and implemented in a global and multi-stakeholder perspective in order to avoid a fragmented approach and to identify a set of common principles.

The rights to privacy and data protection are universal human rights. The protection of these rights however varies considerably from country to country, from region to region. In the ages of data revolution, one of the biggest challenges is to determine the commonly acceptable level of protection for such rights, hence building a trust framework.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Each speaker will have 5-8 minutes to present her/his initial thoughts on the subject, followed by a round table discussion that concentrates on the practical issues and discuss the implementable policy questions. For this the moderator will prepare 5-8 questions to be asked to speaker in order to trigger an active interaction with the audience which could lead to a 40 minutes Q&A session.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop's aim is to develop usable indications which could be considered as baseline for the protection of privacy and personal data on the internet. Which measures that are already in place are recommended to further expand and apply, which are not. It could potentially give indications on the next steps to take by different stakeholders to align their strategies, their actions towards a privacy impact assessment of the internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

Preparation: several preparation call will be organized for all speakers and participants in order to share views and exchanges ideas. Questions will also be prepared for the speakers.

In order to foster participation, the organizers will use interactive visuals in English and short documentation and video materials. We will also disseminate information though social media (Internet Society and Council or Europe Networks).

The moderators, both online and onsite are expert and well experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions in an international setup. 40 minutes will be dedicated to a Q&A discussion.

We will also use ad-hoc polling tools to engage the audience

Online Participation:

In order to foster participation, the organizers will use interactive visuals in English and short documentation and video materials. We will also disseminate information though social media (Internet Society and Council or Europe Networks).

The moderators, both online and onsite are expert and well experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions in an international setup. 40 minutes will be dedicated to a Q&A discussion.

We will also use ad-hoc polling tools to engage the audience

Proposed Additional Tools: Dissemination of information by social media (through Internet Society and Council of Europe channels)
Use of Ad-hoc polling tools (mentimeter)

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #321 The end-user's perspective on the 'internet of trust'.

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Democratic Values
Resilience
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Serge parfait Goma, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Htaike Aung Htaike, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Gabriel Ramokotjo, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

➢ From a personal experience, what do you consider as key components of an 'internet of trust'?
➢ How do the actions of stakeholders influence your experience of the internet in terms of security, safety, stability and resilience?
➢ What are your options for digital connection when working and living in an environment where the internet is not secure, safe, stable or resilient, e.g. in countries where internet shutdowns are regularly applied, and areas where there is limited coverage?
➢ What or who do you consider as the biggest threats to internet security, safety, stability and stability? How does the lack of a stable, secure, resilient safe internet affect human rights in general, and free expression in particular?
➢ What are your recommendations for building an 'internet of trust'? Are the particular groups whom you think should benefit from targeted actions to improve their experience in terms of the stability, security, resilience and safety of the internet?

Relevance to Theme: The session will explore the internet's safety, security, stability and resilience from the end-user's perspective. It will further provide insight into how to achieve an 'internet of trust' from a perspective that should be most important, that of the end-user.
The IGF provides an opportunity for diverse representation at the session, which will reflect in the discussion and engagement.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The end-user should be the most important consideration in the internet ecosystem and the development of ICT policies. The session is relevant to IG because it highlight's the end-user's experiences and perceptions of the internet in relation to safety, security, resilience and stability. It will provide important insights for policy makers, researchers, and those tasked with the safety, security, resilience and stability of the internet.

Format:
            Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The roundtable discussion is aimed assessing the end-users experience of the internet in relation to security, safety, resilience and stability. To encourage free expression, the facilitator will set an informal tone.
The facilitator will make a brief introduction to the session and discussion starters, after which any of them are free to share their view on the theme. Each speaker has a maximum of two (2) minutes speaking time. The facilitator will conclude the session with key points that emerged from the discussion.

Expected Outcomes: ➢ Diverse perspectives on the 'internet of trust' in relation to its security, safety, stability and resilience for the end-user.
➢ Increased awareness on opportunities that can be harnessed, and threats that can be mitigated in regards to the end-user and their experience with the internet.
➢ End-users provide key recommendations from on the building of an 'internet of trust' within the context of safety, security, stability and resilience.

Discussion Facilitation:

The facilitator will set an informal tone to encourage free expression. Key question will be asked to stimulate discussion, while the discussion starters will set the tone by sharing their views at the initial phase.

Online Participation:

Remote participation is a critical component of this discussion.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
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

IGF 2019 WS #324 Trade-related aspects of e-commerce: What to expect?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
E-commerce
Trade agreements

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Pablo Viollier, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Burcu Kilic, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Aufret Léa, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

-How digital trade provisions affect privacy, consumer and human rights?
-What is the role of trade agreements in digital ecosystem?

Relevance to Theme: The panel will delve on the ongoing negotiation of e-commerce chapters in trade agreements and its far-reaching implications for privacy, competition, cybersecurity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Trade agreements have become a relevant venue where key policy decisions are being made. The ratification of treaties that decide key issues such as cross border data flow, data localization and source code disclosure could have a huge impact in Internet governance and could undermine efforts to decide this issues in a more multi-stakeholder fashion.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: On the final day of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, a group of 76 World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries announced its intention to commence negotiations on the sidelines of the WTO on trade-related aspects of e-commerce. These negotiations would likely cover topics including digital trade, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and net neutrality and radically influence public interests.

Many new digital policy matters have entered recent trade negotiations under the umbrella term "e-commerce." In trade discussions, they refer to issues that go beyond those related to how consumers buy goods and services online. Some countries proposing negotiations wish these negotiations to cover a range of issues with far-reaching implications for privacy, competition, cybersecurity, and the future of jobs. If not carefully negotiated, the outcome could be detrimental to consumer and human rights in the digital environment. It may also undermine nations' sovereign abilities to develop digital innovation policies that are suited to the national contexts.

This panel will dive into the history of how trade agreements came to include e-commerce issues. It will unpack the policymaking process, the politics of the WTO, and lay out the topics that will be on the negotiation table.

Expected Outcomes: Participants should leave the panel with an improved knowledge of the negotiating status of different treaties in electronic commerce and with a better understanding of the impact that e-commerce chapters can have in terms of privacy, consumer rights and human rights

Discussion Facilitation:

At the end of the session there will be a round of questions to the panelist. Also, we will encourage online participation and questions.

Online Participation:

We will use our social media to encourage people to use IGF's remote participation tool for the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 committments.

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 Comninos, 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 Comninos 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 reportsproduced 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 #328 Multistakeholder Models for Online Content Moderation

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
FoE online
Hate Speech

Human Rights

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: David Kaye, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Arun Chinmayi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: MacKinnon Rebecca, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can a multistakeholder approach contribute to the development of both government and platform level regulations for online content?
What principles should be used to structure approaches to regulating content online?
How do we go about protecting free expression while also preventing the most serious negative impacts of online content?

Relevance to Theme: The goal of this panel is to help develop structures to ensure that approaches to improving online content take into account the perspectives of a range of stakeholders. As we think about moving towards a more secure, stable and resilient online space, developing multistakeholder approaches to these problems will be critically important.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The panel is focused on new approaches to the development of regulations at both the national government level, at the platform level, and in the development of principles at the global level. We hope that this new model will play an important role in internet governance in the future.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Social media and the internet have dramatically changed the way we exchange information. Digital spaces provide incredible opportunities, but also present brand new challenges that governments, tech companies and citizens are still struggling to effectively tackle. This roundtable will function as a workshopping exercise, to develop the practical terms of a participatory, multistakeholder approach to the moderation of online content. The need for a multistakeholder model to help address content online is grounded in the interplay between several increasingly troubling trends: first, governments are considering or passing legislation that pose very real threats to freedom of expression online; second, private sector companies exercise extraordinary control over what is and is not allowed on their platforms, which have increasingly come to represent a substantial proportion of the public square, with very little transparency or accountability in their processes; and third, the urgent need to combat harmful online content, while protecting and respecting core commitments to freedom of expression.

With input from speakers who are experts in online content and human rights, this roundtable will focus on answering practical questions about elements of a feasible multistakeholder model for a social media council. Some key questions will include: How should we properly structure such bodies to ensure effectiveness, buy-in from governments and platforms, and protection of foundational human rights principles? Who should be a member of such a body? How should members be selected? What will be the specific function of such a body: will it review individual appeals on content, or serve as an advisory body to help establish global standards? Should there be a single body, or should there be national- or regional-level bodies?

This event at IGF will build on input from previous meetings the co-sponsors have convened at Stanford University, at RightsCon in Tunis, and at World Press Freedom day in Addis Ababa. We expect that the roundtable will play an important role in the creating a new global multistakeholder body to tackled challenging governance issues related to challenging online content.

Expected Outcomes: This session will directly inform the process of consulting and designing a multistakeholder social media council for online content moderation. Participants will directly contribute to the development of these bodies through their input, and by helping to tackled outstanding practical questions. This will form the cornerstone for

Discussion Facilitation:

We hope that this will be a very participatory roundtable. We will begin the conversation by asking each of the speakers to briefly address some core questions, but very quickly will open the discussion to the audience. This discussion will be structured around core questions, developed in advance and designed to elicit participation, and to structure the conversation around getting input that will facilitate moving the idea forward practically.

Online Participation:

We hope that the online participation tool will allow us to get feedback from an even broader range of stakeholders than those in attendance at IGF. We hope that this tool will allow feedback on our core questions from those off-site and will contribute in useful ways to the conversations in the room.

SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #329 "Facing" it: Challenges for Facial Recognition in the South

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Data Fairness
Data privacy & protection

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

Speaker 1: Fabro Steibel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Anri van der Spuy, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Elonnai Hickok, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

IMPORTANT** Full Title: "Facing" it: The Unmapped Challenges for Facial Recognition in the Global South

How can we better explore and understand the different national regulatory experiences in implementing facial recognition?
What should we consider as a proportionate and responsible use of this technology?
How and to what extent can the experiences of Global South countries inform this debate?
How can a situated understanding of the application of facial recognition advance in developing guidelines and or regulatory frameworks for responsible use of technology?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop session proposal has three main aims that speak directly to the challenge of ensuring that the benefits of the data revolution are not restricted to the developed world and to wealthy elites within developing states. The first aim is ensuring that, when it comes to making sense of the data practices associated with the production and use of facial recognition technologies, the contexts of developing societies is taken into account. This includes paying attention to how governments and companies develop, quite often in hybrid partnerships, infrastructures of urban management and surveillance with different degrees of coordination and to how these local developments potentially influence the ways in which data about citizens and city life is collected, processed and stored by algorithms/AI technology developed to aid/inform public authorities' activities and/or with private purposes. Closely interrelated, the second aim involves diagnosing the challenges to data governance that are presented by facial recognition technologies in North and South contexts, such as insufficient and/or lack of comprehensive regulation shaped not only in the interest of the companies seeking to explore that market and the implications of the different purposes attributed to facial recognition technologies in the contexts of emerging economies. However, regulation on facial recognition is just emerging (take the San Francisco case) and there are varied purposes at steak (add-on to the Chinese social credit score system, for example) which also makes us question what are the contrasts and shared challenges in both these contexts (North and South). The third aim that speaks directly to the data governance track at the IGF is diagnosing the kinds of positive and negative contributions that Global South experiences could offer to the debate on facial recognition (e.g., increasing surveillance and control on the Internet or providing more nuanced perspectives on data governance) and, more specifically, discussing how situated experiences could positively contribute with global efforts to develop guidelines and regulation on facial recognition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Discussions around the implementation and regulation of emerging technologies are capturing global attention. Enthusiasm and concerns with the impacts of IoT technologies as they are applied to manage a series of urban contexts - traffic routes, disaster response, public security, etc., - follow from such discussion, particularly as this process involves the collection and processing of terabytes of city and citizen data. Because it calls upon a set of Internet-enabled technologies, such as big data analytics and artificial intelligence algorithms, and participate in the network of sensors (namely IoT), facial recognition software is a telling aspect of debates about how contemporary Internet governance works (or should work). Close to reproducing the logic signaled by the French president Emmanuel Macron's speech during the last IGF, in 2018, the challenges and risks presented by such technologies have, on the one hand, prompted a strong response by some US states, which have been considering limiting -- and even banning -- its use. On the other hand, its implementation by the chinese government, as part of the country's massive social scoring system, has fed the worst nightmares of human rights activists while also been appealing to law enforcement authorities from developed and developing countries alike, at different degrees. Encouraged by this burgeoning market, startups and big tech companies have ramped up the supply of these softwares to law enforcement, national security authorities, and private actors alike. Some have even called for a set of principles to guide the implementation of this technology as means of addressing the risks to privacy and democratic freedoms -- which includes, but is not restricted to issues concerning bias and discrimination -- and enabling growth. Very often, however, debates on the challenges, risks and opportunities are still concentrated within a context that privileges experiences in the developed world. This workshop contends that there are specific dimensions of inequality, market dynamics and configurations of insecurity in Global South that impact the design, development, and deployment of this technology within this context. However, there is something to be said about how situated experiences might help to shape international guidelines and model regulatory frameworks that could be applied in the North (and not simply the other way around). This workshop seeks to expand the horizons of facial recognition debates within Internet governance by bringing cases from the South to the forefront of the international debate about regulation. This would allow participants and speakers to explore the social and economic inequalities deriving from this implementation while also providing a more holistic view of where it is being implemented, which data practices inform this process and how such implementation might contribute to thinking of regulatory frameworks that are, at the same time, compatible with international standards and best practices, while also suitable to the specific contexts which they are employed.

Format:
    Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be organised in a way where panelists will be confronted with questions about (i) the implementation of facial recognition technologies in the Global South; (ii) the state of art of national regulatory frameworks; (iii) what we should consider as proportionate use of facial recognition technologies; (iv) how do Global South countries contribute to shaping this debate, both as positively developing/informing regulatory frameworks for responsible use and/or complicating the contexts of application of facial recognition technologies. More specifically, speakers will be asked to pay attention to how facial recognition is implemented in Global South contexts, including which actors, processes and technological assemblages participate in the process, as well as to how this relates to the popularization of the technology in the Global North. Though the workshop embraces ambitious goals, through dynamic moderation it will direct the debate through a provoking script of questions, challenging panelists to objectively address longstanding questions of contrast and similarities between global/local implementation and regulation of emerging tech such as facial recognition. The roundtable format will allow participants and attendees to engage in the debate of identifying and mapping the areas where such technologies are being currently implemented, such as public security, education, border control and so forth in the effort to situate how such applications might affect the way data policies are designed in and from the South.

Expected Outcomes: Workshop organizers' expect that speakers and participants propose ideas and policy initiatives to foster the responsible use of facial recognition technologies that take into account the nuances of situated contexts (e.g., distinct articulations between security policies and the use of these technologies), shed light onto new cases and present relevant policy questions as to the use of these technologies in developing economies. In this regard, there is a strong potential for the panel to provide a perspective of how social, political and economic realities result in different configurations of inequalities of access and implementation of facial recognition. Speakers will be also asked to pay attention to the political economy of facial recognition, that is, which economic actors are invested in the agenda, how chains of production and development are established, which relations these actors sustain with state authorities and what it means for the implementation of facial recognition technologies and its respective regulatory frameworks.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to reach the proposed goals of this workshop, speakers will be called to walk through these three building blocks (established as a progression):

Unchartered territory? >> participants will be asked to provide a diagnosis of how facial recognition technologies are being implemented rooted in nationally-situated cases. The objective of this part is to provide a narrative account of experiences beyond the general or international debates on facial recognition; "Facing" the Challenges >> when speakers will assess the main risks and challenges of facial recognition technologies in the contexts of its implementation;
No rules of the road? >> when it will be asked that speakers and participants in the public think of and propose mechanisms through which the nuances provided by the experiences of Global South countries could potentially (or effectively do already) contribute to establishing internationally recognized guidelines and regulation pertaining to facial recognition technologies.
The 90 minutes of the session will be harnessed as follows:
50 minutes in which invited speakers will be asked to make their cases while also exploring the above proposed discussions and thematic clusters;
40 minutes in which speakers and attendees will be asked to provide inputs about how can Global South countries contribute to positively shape regulatory frameworks regarding facial recognition technologies. This occasion will also allow to participants in the panel to pose specific questions pertaining to the expositions made by speakers and propose discussing potential topics/questions that workshop organizers' and speakers might have left unaddressed. Attendees may be encouraged to engage with the discussion through open questions regarding the effectiveness of facial recognition technologies in Global South countries and asked to share personal/group experiences involving the use/deployment of these technologies.

Online Participation:

To promote it in Igarapé Institute's social media platforms accounts together with the teaser of the session. We will also work with partner organizations to promote this information in a clear and concise way. In doing so, we expect to have online participants also engaging in answering the questions we pose to the speakers and the audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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 #331 Should we tackle illicit content through the DNS?

Theme: Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
         Domain Name System
         Human Rights
         Illicit content

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, 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)
Organizer 5: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 6: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Bertrand de La Chapelle, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Polina Malaja, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Manal Ismail, Government, African Group
Speaker 4: Jennifer Chung, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Susan Chalmers, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Thomas Rickert, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Two policy questions will guide discussions throughout the session. The first one deals with the different layers that, combined, enable the Internet to work. The second one delves into the issue of responsibility.

- Policy question #1: Is "blocking access to illegal online content in the level of DNS infrastructure" as effective as "removing illegal content by taking action against the owner/publisher or the hosting providers"?

- Policy question #2: Should DNS operators play any role in general efforts aimed at tackling illegal content on the Internet? If DNS operators have any role to play, should they bear the same responsibilities as hosting providers and publishers of illegal content or should they have a different legal treatment? What are the risks inherent to a one-size-fits-all approach to the matter?

In the end, both questions require a risk assessment to allow for an evaluation of the direct and indirect implications of each possible response.

Relevance to Theme: The Domain Name System (DNS) is an addressing system upon which all networks that form the Internet rely. Its correct and neutral operation is fundamental to the security, stability and resilience of the Internet (and therefore of cyberspace as a whole). The Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace has recently described the DNS as one of the key parts of the "public core of Internet" (together with the Internet's numbering system, packet routing and forwarding schemes, the underlying physical transmission media, as well as cryptographic mechanisms used for authentication and identity).

As Internet penetration and usage increase worldwide, more cases of user abusive behaviour and the publication of illicit content become visible and known to the general public (e.g.: hate speech, child sexual abuse material, terrorist content and propaganda, sales of counterfeit products, trademark and copyright violations, etc.). Increasingly, registries and registrars have been requested or forced (either through court orders or private notice & takedown requests that) to perform changes to the DNS space under their responsibility by cancelling, transferring, deleting or suspending domain names as a means to tackle illicit or abusive content available on the Internet. Sometimes, depending on the legal regime applied to intermediaries, registries and registrars run the risk of being held liable for third party content on the Internet.

While resorting to the DNS seems to be a rapid alternative to blocking access to abusive content or activities online, it does not provide an effective and sustainable way to remove content from the Internet,

because new domain names might be easily be acquired for replacing those that become eventually cancelled or suspended and the content itself remains available on running servers maintained by those who produce and publish it and/or hosting provider they use. More importantly, interventions at the level of DNS operation can endanger the availability, the correct operation and the usability of the Internet for three main reasons. First, one single domain name can refer to an array of different servers, other domains and even whole networks. A domain name is larger in scope than an individual URL that generally indicates in a narrow sense the specific illicit content. To target a domain name might generate disproportional consequences and do damage to a collection of legitimate content and activities online, rendering very significant portions of the Internet unavailable. Second, due to the transnational nature of the DNS, local interventions in the system based in locally applicable legal norms can have cross-border effects that generate legal uncertainty and unleash what some have called a "legal arms race" that further contributes to technical, economic and political instability surrounding the Internet ecosystem. Finally, the large number of actors demanding solutions for tackling illicit content online coupled with an even larger number of actors and entities involved with DNS operation have generated uncoordinated policy and regulatory responses (from voluntary codes of conduct to extrajudicial trusted notification schemes between private parties and between public authorities and private operators) that have further aggravated the problem.

Due to the decentralised nature of the Internet and the difficulties inherent to tackling illicit online content, several stakeholders have been exerting pressure (including by demanding policy and regulatory intervention) over DNS operators in order to curtail access to illicit activities and content at the level of the DNS (sometimes even with extraterritorial and jurisdictional implications). On that front, important work has already been carried out by the Internet & Jurisdiction Policy Network in the development of operational norms, criteria and mechanisms to guide the practice of all stakeholders vis-à-vis the DNS in cases that deal with technical abuse and illicit content. Building on that, the proposed workshop aims to promote an in-depth and focused analysis of the latter topic (illicit content) within the scope of the 2019 IGF, guided by a risk-based approach to raise awareness of the direct and indirect implications of indiscriminate action against the DNS (and in consequence affecting the security, stability and resilience of the Internet as a whole).

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the biggest challenges on Internet Governance is striking a balance between freedom of expression and security, sometimes incorrectly portrayed as contradictory. That challenge is amplified by the fact that some of the inherent characteristics of the Internet (e.g. global reach, openness, permissionless innovation and generativity) allow for the production of an almost infinite amount of content both in terms of quantity and in terms of quality. Furthermore, tackling illicit online content is not a simple undertaken, due to the fact that what is illicit in one jurisdiction might not be illicit in others. And, most importantly, there is little consensus on the proper methods and tools for dealing with abusive materials made available online. Uncertainty that surrenders those aspects of the discussion have a clear cut relation to goals #9, #16 and #17 of the SDGs. Industry, innovation and infrastructure development depend on flexible yet stable normative frameworks to flourish. Strong and accountable public and private institutions which operate or act upon DNS infrastructure are fundamental to the achievement of social justice and peaceful coexistence. And solid, cooperative, collaborative, inclusive and democratic partnerships (in line with the tenets of multi-stakeholderism) are essential to further and achieve the previous goals (as well as all of the other goals altogether).

The development and adoption of appropriate measures to deal with the issue of abusive online content shall be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the characteristics of the Internet, protects intermediaries from unreasonable burden and is respectful of the rights of its users, something that has been widely recognized by the WSIS, mainly in the Tunis Agenda (e.g. paragraph 43), reinforced by the NETmundial Declaration in 2014 (as it reiterates human rights protections online and the unified and unfragmented characteristic of the global Internet) and furthered ever since by other processes and fora in the last five years (for instance, the OECD Principles for Internet Policy Making, the initial documents produced by the UN Secretary General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, the UNESCO Roam Principles, the anti-abuse work being conducted within the ICANN community, which led to a solid reporting platform for abusive practices, among others).

The reduction, mitigation and combat against the proliferation of abusive content should not be dealt with unilaterally either by governments through legislation or the private sector through autoregulation and self-regulation. Because those actions can affect freedom of expression and other fundamental human rights (e.g.: freedom of association and of assembly), civil society has a concrete role to play in any discussion of the matter. Moreover, people from the technical community are essential in such debate, especially those who work on a daily basis at the forefront of incident handling and activities focused on the security, stability and resilience of the Internet as a whole.

From a procedural standpoint, the collaborative dialogue among those stakeholder groups around the topic in question can yield better results if it follows some widely recognized principles that can ensure open, consensus driven, transparent and accountable, inclusive, equitable and participatory activities. With that spirit in mind, as the IGF is the main focal point for Internet policy discussion worldwide, this workshop intends to serve as a platform for the convergence of different initiatives that have been dealing with the topic and for mapping good and bad examples of local legal frameworks applicable to the DNS as well as of policies and initiatives adopted by DNS operators to deal with illegal online content.

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: Town Hall model will be applied - auditorium or classroom

Description: Methodology & flow of session:

The session will apply an adapted version of the "Town Hall model" to enable both a controlled as well as a free style of multistakeholder dialogue and aim at providing an overarching conversation by a very plural group of participants on all of the aspects inherent to the topic under discussion. A local stakeholder has been invited to bridge global discussions to the current landscape of Germany.

It will be structured around a brief presentation of (a) the relevance of the topic, (b) its relation to Internet governance and the SDGs and (c) the policy questions selected for discussion by the onsite moderator (5min). Two brief interventions (10 minutes each) will kick start discussions: one will present a "global status" of the Internet and jurisdiction debate, with a special focus on activities that explored the DNS as an avenue to tackle illicit content and endangered the security, stability and resiliency of the Internet; the other one will present the European experience vis-à-vis the role of DNS operators in fighting illicit content online.

After that, the moderator will entertain open-ended discussions about the first and the second policy questions in sequence (30 minutes each). In each 30-minutes segment, the moderator will give the floor in a random fashion (seeking to keep a multi-stakeholder balanced) to people on site and people following the session remotely. The audience will be able to engage with comments and questions (2 minutes each) directed to the invited speakers/participants, who cover a wide array of stakeholder groups as described in the "co-organizers" and "speakers" sections below (ccTLD and gTLD operators, technical community organisations, companies, government officials). Comments and questions might also be directed to other people in the audience.

The last five minutes of the session will be used by the moderator to summarise discussions and point out further avenues for future dialogue.

Synoptic session agenda:

- Introductory remarks by the moderator - 5 minutes
- Short introduction on the "global status" of the Internet and jurisdiction debate - 10 minutes
- Short introduction on the European experience - 10 minutes
- Open-ended Q&A session among participants (two segments)
-- Policy question #1: Is "blocking access to illegal online content in the level of infrastructure" as effective as "removing illegal content by taking action against the owner/publisher or the hosting providers"?

-- Policy question #2: Should DNS operators play any role in general efforts aimed at tackling illegal content from the Internet? If they have any role to play, should DNS operators bear the same responsibilities as hosting providers and publishers of illegal content or should they have a different legal treatment? What are the risks inherent to a one-size-fits-all approach to the matter?

- Concluding remarks by the moderator - 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: - Outreach with multiple and distinct stakeholders in order to spread the word and include more people on the debate.
- Build new networks for discussion and collaboration on the topic.
- Detailed report: map of good and bad examples of local legal frameworks applicable to the DNS as well as of policies and initiatives adopted by DNS operators to deal with illegal online content.
- Potential impact on policy making through the diffusion of the workshop results.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the onsite moderator who will guide the debate in each of the proposed segments for the workshop. 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 Town Hall or the general audience) 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) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags (to be defined).

Online Participation:

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform. Those joining the session using WebEx (either invited members of the Town Hall or the general audience) will be granted the floor in the segments of the workshop. People in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain onsite and remote participation indiscriminately.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (twitter and facebook) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags (to be defined).

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #332 Community organization and engaging ICTs to counter hate spe

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations
News Media

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Sadaf Khan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Henry Koh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Anriette Esterhuysen , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Ahmed Shaheed, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

Regulation for rights and democracy: What is the impact of the use of offline regulating on hate speech and religion to online spaces and how can we regulate the internet in a way that protects users and their rights? What are the problems with including blasphemy related provisions in ICT laws?
Policy making for inclusive societies: What are the impacts of restrictive laws and practices that prevent and criminalise the mobilisation of people in online spaces towards political participation and countering hate speech?
User participation in governance: How can we ensure that users are able to understand and unpack issues relating to hate speech and the laws that given them? What is needed, besides laws and regulations, to esure the inclusion of diverse voices online towards building and preserving secular and democratic discourses online?

Relevance to Theme: ICTs are central to the exercise and advocacy of human rights. One of the key challenges that undermines a host of rights, including the right to life and safety of individuals has been the rampant spread of hate speech and call for violence on the basis of religion. States have tried to address this through regulation and civil society through mobilisation. Users however, have been the generators and receptors of hate speech and intimidation. Data governance must address protection of rights and the user. This session will look at what the key challenges in addressing hate speech are and unpack how people and civil society has been getting around the hurdles. Ultimately, this session will result in the advancing of a better understanding of challenges and possible solutions through and beyond regulation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session looks at the role of the 3 key actors, namely state, private sector and civil society. It also brings in the fourth element of users voice, which is often lacking in governance discussions. Through out the session the discussion will be around what international standards apply to hate speech online are, what is the problem with including blasphemy provisions in ICTs are, what practical challenges civil society face, what has been the role of private sector in exacerbating the problem and what they could instead do, and finally an understanding of what users have been doing to challenge hate speech across the globe. The highlights of these discussions will feed into a common understanding of what is needed and what is not working in the regulation and addressing of hate speech online towards more inclusive internet governance.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: One of the strongest and most striking features of our societies is its rich diversity in cultures, traditions and religions. However, oftentimes this very strength is turned around and is weaponised by extreme groups. Organised execution of hate campaigns against religious minorities, rationalists, atheists, women, LBGTQI persons has become a common occurrence in Asia, Africa and other regions. Artists and journalists are repeatedly targeted for their expression which may seem to challenge religious institutions and undemocratic practices. The overt and covert support from state institutions and representatives to these cyber armies has placed their safety and freedoms at grave risk.

Several movements are emerging online and people are taking to online spaces, despite the risks to express their dissent on political, social, cultural and economic issues. Women and LGBT communities find new partnerships everyday to push back and reclaim their spaces.A few states have also recognised the danger of surrendering the internet to authoritarian and divisive forces. Local communities have been developing community networks to regain control over infrastructures towards alternatives and owing transformative technologies. The UN Human Rights Council and other mechanisms have sustained attention on ensuring

that human rights offline are also enjoyed online. The upcoming report by the UN Special Rapporteur on freedoms of assembly and association addresses the digital age and the exercise of assembly and association.

This session will look at how hate speech campaigns are carried out against people and communities, what the impact of it has been and how are communities organising to push back and reclaim spaces using ICTs. The session will also address the efforts made by state and private sector through regulation and content moderation.

They key questions for discussion are:
What is the impact of hate speech online on people and communities?

How is offline and online regulation used to address hate speech and religion to online spaces?

What are the problems with including blasphemy related provisions in ICT laws?

What are the steps taken by civil society to address this and what are the hurdles they face?

How are users perceiving the execution of coordinated hate campaigns and what are they doing to challenge and counter hate speech?

What do users want and how can we help the discourse towards more inclusive and secular societies online?

Format:
The session will start will a 2 minute briefing by the moderator which captures the background and objectives as well as the rules for the session.

This will be followed by 7 minutes intervention by Sadaf Baig on the situation of media and journalist targeted online for covering issues that may touch upon religion and blasphemy regulations. This will be followed by Anriette Estherhyuesen talking about the role of private sector and the space taken up by extremist and fundamentalist groups in online spaces in Africa for 7 minutes. This will be followed by a sharing of reflection from Pax Pena on how women and LGBT groups have been using the internet and creative content to push back against fundamentalist groups for 7 minutes. Kavitha Kunhi Kannan from Facebook will discuss the challenges that private sector faces in countering violent extremism and hate speech for 7 minutes. Finally, Ahmed Shaheed, UN Special Rapporteur on the freedom of religion or belief will talk about his last report to the UNHRC and his next reports on this subject for 7 minutes.
This will be followed by a 8 minute presentation of a video documentary on the different online movements in the regions and snippets of interviews by Henry Koh.

This will then form the basis of an open engagement for 45 minutes with the audience on what their experience at the national level has been with popular movements using ICTs to advocate for more inclusive societies. Some of the guiding questions for the discussion with audience are:
What other popular online movements exist in your context?
What are the major barriers for individuals using online spaces to counter and resist hate speech?
Who are the actors targeting those involved in campaigns online?

Expected Outcomes: The outcome and discussions from the session will feed into a research that MMfD and APC are working on to document counter movements online which will also involve a documentary. The recommendations will feed into policy briefs that participants and other organisations that advocate with states and private sector.
The session will lead to a cross regional sharing, ultimately result in coalitions supporting each other in campaigns to counter hate speech.

Discussion Facilitation:

Half of the session time is dedicated to interaction with audience. The formal presentations are concluded with a 8 minute presentation of a video documentary on the different online movements in the regions and

snippets of interviews by Henry Koh.

This will then form the basis of an open engagement for 45 minutes with the audience on what their experience at the national level has been with popular movements using ICTs to advocate for more inclusive societies. Some of the guiding questions for the discussion with audience are:
What other popular online movements exist in your context?
What are the major barriers for individuals using online spaces to counter and resist hate speech?
Who are the actors targeting those involved in campaigns online?

Through out the session a facilitator will be capturing key words and issues in an artistic form that will be available for viewing by all.

Online Participation:

As is the practice in sessions organised by MMfD and APC in the past IGFs, remote speakers who want to join and participants through the IGF platform will be managed by the online moderator. The key questions coming up from the session and points will be inputted by the online moderator and the visual aid will be captured repeatedly for online participants to add to.

Proposed Additional Tools: Throughout the session #IGF2019 will be used and so will #ChallenegHate. We will set up systems for anonymous and audience questions and comments to be streamed and displayed as the meeting progresses. Throughout the session, a dedicated communications person will be available to facilitate online participation and to increase the visibility of the session and IGF among the networks of the co-organisers. This person will also be working on the visual aid for the whole session towards setting up the chart that identifies key issues raised.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #333 Datengovernance for digital mobility

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Walter Palmetshofer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Dieter Klumpp, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Saadya Windhauer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Maximillian Richter, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

In the entire arena of actors, digital mobility is currently on the verge of setting a course for the socially compatible design of digitisation that has not been possible since the beginning of the Internet ('trial-and-error'). The collective term 'digital mobility' summarises a large number of aspects of digitisation in the field of transport and mobility, which have been internationally referred and analyzed over the past 30 years as 'traffic telematics', 'e-traffic', 'intelligent road', 'multimodal transport use', 'safe vehicle communication' and 'safe vehicle communication', digital mobility in 'smart cities', 'automation of vehicles' and the Autonomous Driving'.
Further subareas for users - such as the mobile and location-based digital services - are thus above the narrow limits of the transport sector is definitely included under digital mobility.

The objectives in the actor arena of digitisation are formulated in unison:
Innovative data architectures with Big Data and AI data processing, new propulsion units, new traffic mix possibilities and cost-effective sensors such as actuators for automated driver support through to autonomous vehicles will reduce the number of accidents and pursue the goals of maintaining the mobility of people and property as well as traffic-related mitigation of climate change impacts.

According to the worldwide reaction, the business location with a European data protection concept can even play an innovative pacemaker role for infrastructures and Data architecture.

In the agendas for digitisation, too little attention has so far been paid to the fact that in the case of future digital mobility not only the expansion or improvement of already existing digital networks need and will be improved, but also the development of disruptive new conception is necessary and also possible in terms of time.

The EU Transport Commissioner has recently announced a legal act that will come into force in the summer of 2019 and is intended to provide stakeholders with planning certainty. Here, important decisions for 'Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems' with compatible infrastructures (WLAN, 5G, C-ITS boxes) and the necessary data governance are under discussion.

With this legal act, the Commission wants to "ensure that the personal data of the driver and keeper are not misused (and) any personal data, such as the geographical location (location data), are only used to increase road safety and are not provided by third parties". can be abused".

The use of data in digital mobility should "comply with the stringent restrictions of the EU-DSVGO". The project will contribute to a cross-stakeholder and societal shaping of digital mobility. Otherwise, the continuation of current conflicts, including data scandals, is inevitable.

Example of policy questions are:
- Should a basic service for vehicle location data, e.g. in a trustee organization, be developed in consideration of the existing business models in order to to ensure the necessary data protection by design?

- Should the necessary cooperation between European manufacturers, equipment suppliers and operators be based on a fully transparent EU antitrust framework?

- Should the data trade of private providers with personalised location data be strictly regulated or even prohibited?

- In view of the EU copyright reform, should OpenStreetMap be supported under transparent and clear framework conditions for applications in the location data service?

- Should a computer-autonomous generation of initial suspicions possible with Big Data and Artificial Intelligence be prevented especially in real time due to location tracking?

The workshop will develop further key questions for stakeholders on data governance in digital mobility practical recommendations for framework conditions are formulated in the Discourse Report. This contributions from the entire arena are open-ended from an analytical point of view and could play a crucial point for further reports.

Relevance to Theme: Data governance in digital mobility analyses the focal points of current research and discussion across the board as part of a comprehensive digital order that is currently emerging. The necessary EU and worldwide harmonization in the political, legal, economic and social framework conditions must be developed, e.g. in the area of data economics, data architecture or data responsibility.
(On the EU level for example the delegated regulation (EU) 2017/1926 of 31 May 2017 with regard to the provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information or the new open data directive 2018/0111(COD))

Covering the areas data protection, privacy protection, data security and data trading in mobility sector with questions like who owns the data, how can it be share it when you want to protect the privacy of the users and but also have to have comfort traffic.

The workshop will contribute to a cross-stakeholder and societal shaping of digital mobility in Europe (at least especially in Germany, Austria and Finland)

For this we think a workshop at the IGF would be perfect.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We bring a multinational and diverse group and their inputs (e.g. various NGOs, employees from the transport ministries - Austria, Germany and Finnland -, vehicle industry, network operators, mobility service providers, traffic planners) to IGF in Berlin to further dicuss the shaping of society data governance for digital mobility, especially the framework conditions for data protection, privacy protection, data security and data trading.

We are already working on a internal group from all 3 sectors to address the mobiliy sector (from micromobility to hazard transportation goods) and data question related to data protection, privacy, trading, trust, ownership and services.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: We would present our current research (couple of years) and policy frame work and as well as current findings of the research project Datdigmob and the transport, open data and mydata research groups and community in Austria, Finnland and Germany for 20 minutes and than have a roundtable for the discussion, feedback and further alliances.

Expected Outcomes: The long-term goal is a safe, sustainable and trustworthy infrastructure for the mobility of people and goods. From the expertise of the project partners and the expert interviews, a discussion report is produced which is presented at at the IGF 2019 workshop and should be discussed with further stakeholders in Berlin. From this, the points of view of the stakeholders among themselves as well as with the civil society and the scientific experts are presented and summarised in recommendations for transportation ministeries. Primarily feedback from other stakeholders of the conference and also creating long-term working group and networks for this goal.
The outcome of the workshop should also make the way to the Finnish EU presidency.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have a professional facilitator for this workshop to encourage particaption.

Online Participation:

We already have interest for this session from Finnish transport community people from Finland who will not be able to make to Berlin.

Proposed Additional Tools: Moderated Videostream, online questions and comments via
https://screen.io/en/ and and collaborative live documentation via pad.okfn.de
(Both things used for mydata conference in Helsinki and 35c3 conference)

SDGs:

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #334 Data Governance & Human Rights

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Big Data
Human Rights

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: Htaike Aung Htaike, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Lorena Jaume-Palasi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: KOMI MOKPOKPO WOATEBA ELITCHA, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

➢ Which regional and international human rights instruments should be considered when developing data legislation? Which instruments are currently the main sources for data legislation?
➢ What are key human rights considerations when developing methodologies for data collection, usage and sharing?
➢ What should a human rights-centred approach in data governance look like for government, international and humanitarian organisations, business, civil society, and the media?
➢ What are some of the weaknesses and gaps in your context's legal and policy framework in regard to data governance? What are some of the strengths and opportunities? What does it say about data protection, privacy and other fundamental rights?
➢ Policy development is time-consuming, while new technologies & devices are developed and launched at a very fast pace. How does one ensure that human rights remains a key factor in the development of ICTs by the private sector, while ensuring that governments stay abreast in terms of policy development?
➢ How important is collaboration, multistakeholderism and regional cooperation in the development of data legislation?
➢ What are the ethical and human rights considerations in the use of smart city technology, the use of big data and algorithmic decision-making, and immigration policies? How does the use of big data and ICTs by states & business pose threats to human & civil rights, as well as freedom of expression?
➢ What are some of the potential threats to data protection and privacy in the face of Artificial Intelligence?
➢ How can data analytics be used to assist people in a humanitarian or political crises while at the same time prevent abuse, and protect them from harm? What type of human rights violations can one expect in such situations? Are there certain rights people should be willing to forfeit in times of crises?
➢ What are stakeholders' responsibilities in lessening the threats related to the growing value of data and the unequal power relations that come with it?

Relevance to Theme: The session will explore how a human rights centred data governance framework can be achieved, with a focus on multistakeholderism, accountability and policy development. The panel is multistakeholder and will provide insights from all groups.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is relevant to IG because it will provide stakeholders with key human rights issues to consider when developing data legislation and policy. The multistakeholder nature of the panel provides different perspectives, and the solutions or recommendations provided can contribute to policy development.

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. He will also provide short introduction on the connection between data governance and human rights.
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 open for engagement by everyone present, and online
The moderator will conclude the session with key observations.

Expected Outcomes: ➢ Enhanced understanding of human rights in relation to data governance.
➢ Enhanced understanding of the policy and legal framework in terms of data and human rights.
➢ Key recommendations on how to develop a human rights centred, legal and policy framework for data governance.
➢ Enhanced understanding of the responsibilities of stakeholders in regard to data governance and human rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will open the discussion in order for participants to engage on the theme and with panelists. The theme requires expert views that can influence policy development.

Online Participation:

Remote participation will greatly increase engagement on the theme.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media

SDGs:

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 15: Life on Land
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 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 #336 Emerging technologies and IoT - too good to be true?

Theme:
    Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
        Emerging Tech
        Data Fairness
        Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Lia Solis, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Sandra Raub, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jeremy Rollison, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Gero Nagel, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can we ensure responsibility of IoT manufacturers in ensuring security of end-user's data?
How do we ensure gender/race- based biases are removed from algorithms that make up the IoT and AI technologies?
Which are good/innovative strategies to build a community defense to protect users from systems that collect/use data in harmful ways?
How can we as youth community join forces to raise awareness about this potential risk and create a community defense?

Relevance to Theme: The theme "Data Governance" relates directly to the proposed session, which aims to discuss the importance of proper acquisition, storage and ethical utilization of end-user's data.
In recent times, we have seen the high rate of adoption of devices that uses IOT technology to gather direct and personal data. Young people in particular, constitute a large percentage of users who are directly impacted by data-driven systems in their lives. The data gathered from IoT home devices is highly personal and cases of data breach or exploitation can have drastic effects on both individuals and society at large. Recently, we have also seen cases of algorithm biases e.g some self driving cars not being able to identify people of color as human pedestrians. There's a pertinent need for the Internet Governance community to get involved in policy discussions that addresses these issues.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is relevant to Internet Governance because IoT and AI technologies are evidence of the growth and evolution of the Internet. It is therefore important that Internet Governance stakeholders discuss necessary policies and lines of action to mitigate the risk that comes with technology companies holding a large quantity of consumer data.
IOT technologies and AI technologies are a boom in developed countries, they catched the attention of youth (millenials and younger generations) that see these technologies as the key to having a better and easy life. In developing countries those technologies are arriving little by little. It is time to gather young people from all over the world, specialists, government authorities, company executives in one room to discuss about the proposed topic.
This session will be a unique opportunity for all the stakeholders and young people to learn from each other while developing the discussion and create a better community.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: We will bring together youths, as well as other stakeholders to start a conversation around accountability of software/hardware companies in how the data resources are managed, advocacy for MANRS adoption and building a community defense to protect from systems that collect/use data in harmful ways.
This session would include a panel of diverse speakers who would share experiences on impacts of poor data protection on users and different ways we can mitigate recurring data breaches and build resilience as a youth community.
Panelists will talk about topics ranging from GDPR, MANRS, algorithm & data biases to youth awareness and advocacy.

Introduction(Here we are going to display on the screen tweets from our campaign where youths from around the world will share their experiences and concerns with IOT products): 5 min

Five presenters present in 5 minutes each : 25 minutes

Groups discussion: 30 minutes

Q&A (offline & online participants): 20 minutes

Launch IoT youth campaign: 5 minutes

Conclusion, outcomes and next steps: 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: - Participants will join conversations and policy discussions on data governance in IoT powered technologies. Youth Fellows from ISOC Program will attend this session as part of their fellowship.
- A research paper will be produced based on outputs and recommendations from this workshop, capturing major views from various stakeholder groups represented.
- We would come up with critical policy outcomes from a diverse perspective of youths and participants from diverse backgrounds and regions.
- Participants will have greater awareness around data collection, sharing, uses, and its day to day impacts on people's lives.
- Participants will learn about tools and resources that are relevant and adaptable to their context/communities to help them build defense against harmful data-driven practices in their regions.
-Participants are inspired and equipped to share what they learned and build with each other locally.

Discussion Facilitation:

We would have small break out groups where participants can contribute their views in smaller groups and outcomes would be brought to the broader group for deliberation.
Participants get to shape the direction of thought in their smaller groups and as a rule, group coordinators ensure that everyone gets a chance to air their views within the specific timeframe.

Online Participation:

We plan to have an active remote participation and encourage questions from online participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

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.

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 #340 In Your Face: surveillance in the age of facial recognition

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Emerging Tech
Data privacy & protection
Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Owono Julie, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Luisa Cruz Lobato, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Vladimir Cortes, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

The workshop seeks to promote a dialogue on the need for specific regulation of the use of facial recognition technologies in the public and private sectors alike, with a particular emphasis on the countries from the Global South. To achieve this, the workshop will address the following policy questions:

a) What are facial recognition technologies? What kinds of risks do they present for the exercise of fundamental rights?
b) In which political context do facial recognition technologies emerge? How are they being implemented in the Global South?
c) Which guarantees are in place to protect citizens from the use of facial recognition and other intrusive surveillance technologies at the global and national levels? What are the best practices in regulating their use?
d) How it is possible to assure that there are no abuses to privacy and other human rights in the use of facial recognition technologies by the public and private sectors?

Relevance to Theme: The global diffusion of surveillance apparatuses and devices walks hand in hand with the fast paced development of new technologies for personal identification. Facial recognition is one such technology. Often presented as a solution for strengthening security and combatting fraud, as well as a useful tool for personalized publicity, facial recognition is said to offer a wide range of applications. None of the justifications for their use, however, considers how these technologies actually work, nor the complications that their implementation by market actors and public authorities brings to the fore.

Applications of facial recognition technologies at the Global South already include their use in transportation, schools, airports, stores and malls, street level surveillance, among others. The common factor among all these uses is the attempt to achieve greater social control through constant monitoring. Despite taking privacy intrusions to another level, these implementations are usually not followed by any type of regulation or contract that specifies how data collection is made and how data will be used. Consent is another absent element when collection occurs at the environmental level.

In addition to being subject to deviations on their goals, illegitimate trade of personal data, security breaches and data leaks, recent studies emphasize the race and gender biases found on facial recognition algorithms and databases, which potentially lead to the discrimination and social exclusion of already marginalized groups. This is particularly acute in the contexts of Global South countries, which are marked by stark inequalities. For instance, the faces of black women are more likely to not being recognized by facial recognition algorithms, thus leading to a higher probability of generating "false positives" in fraud checks.

The workshop aims at bringing together specialists to discuss the use of facial recognition technologies trying to build a narrative on their origins, uses, impact and actors involved in their production and

distribution as well as their interests. Considering that there is a lack of literature on this subject, the workshop will focus on the Global South -- from a Global South perspective -- and on the particularities of the implementation of facial recognition in these countries and populations.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance has recently turned to the problem of massive data collection and its impacts. Mass surveillance and data breaches scandals have proliferated in the past five years, often involving public and private actors alike. This has shifted the attention to the roles of corporations and states in developing new surveillance technologies, as well as to the partnerships among them. Of particular concern is the fact that although state surveillance is not new (nor necessarily abusive), some countries have historically seen its use against marginalized populations and political opposition. Latin America, in particular, has a tradition of policies of persecution of "internal enemies", especially during the military dictatorships many countries have faced. Surveillance and repression targeted indigenous and black populations, students, academics, activists, among others. Democratic periods have also been marked by abuses in in countries like Brazil, Guatemala and Paraguay.

Public-private surveillance partnerships have grown in scope and achieved new forms, particularly as many states lack the capacity to store and process massive volumes of digital data collected on a daily basis. As new potential uses of surveillance technologies emerge, new justifications for their use are created. The strength of such discourses lays on centuries of an idea of development and neutrality of science and technology that perpasses global imaginary and -- among other factors -- allows large acceptance without questioning.

Facial recognition technologies are ultimately based on the collection of unique personal information and raise the stakes around discussions about data governance, since they depend on environmental collection of sensitive data. This brings new challenges to the debates around the idea of informed consent and other elements of the privacy self-management model. When implemented in contexts characterized by deep structural inequalities, they might pose serious risks to democracy, particularly when interacting with local state discriminatory practices. In its account of data governance and security, Internet governance debates should consider the specificities of each case, as they might significantly shape how Internet-enabled technologies are used in the Global South.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The proposed debate will assess the use of facial recognition in Global South countries as well as the possibilities for regulating such technologies based on best practices adopted around the world. It will invite researchers and activists involved with the pro-privacy agenda to also discuss issues around the four policy questions presented in this form. The session will have 90 minutes, 60 of which will be dedicated to a debate on the invited participants and 30 that will be used to address audience questions and interaction.

Expected Outcomes: Advance in understanding the contexts in which facial recognition technologies are implemented in Global South countries and how regulation could guarantee or not better protections for citizens regarding privacy and their fundamental rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be at least 30 minutes for interaction with participants onsite and online during the session. They will be able to bring new questions and to interact with the proposed policy questions presented in the session.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will follow the discussions through the platform and inform the onsite moderator or their interactions and questions during the dedicated period for audience participation. The online moderator will also stimulate participation through the tool.

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, Coalizão Direitos na Rede has a dedicated professional working in communications and online mobilization and she will follow the workshop and stimulate debates in our channels (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) using especific hashtags. The discussions around the topic and the event will start before and remain after the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #341 Roadmap for confidence building measures (CBM) in cyberspace

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Cyber Attacks
International Norms

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Kaja Ciglic, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Nikolas Ott, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Alissa Starzak, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Kerry-Ann Barrett, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: PABLO CASTRO, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What would characterize effective confidence building measures to develop trust and reduce tensions in cyberspace?
How should confidence building measures in cyberspace mirror those used in conventional domains of conflict and in what ways should they differ?
What role can other stakeholder groups play in helping states both develop and implement confidence building measures for cyberspace?

Relevance to Theme: Amidst the current atmosphere of escalating tensions between nations in cyberspace, resulting in the development of increasingly sophisticated cyberweapons, it is more important than ever that nations pursue effective confidence building measures (CMBs) to establish trust and promote greater stability online. The economic and social benefits brought by increased connectivity are at risk in the face of an arms race between competing nation states that threatens to envelop innocent users, critical infrastructure and other private entities as collateral damage.
CBMs for cyberspace may reflect similar efforts to promote stability in traditional domains of conflict – air, land, sea and space – but will also need to take into account the unique challenges of building trust in a non-physical domain where attacks and capabilities are hidden. To inform this discussion, the session's panel will draw on the experiences of those with a diversity of perspectives and multidisciplinary backgrounds in cybersecurity technology and policy, as well as those with backgrounds in other areas of

statecraft, to explore how different stakeholder groups can cooperate to help implement CBMs that support stability in the online ecosystem.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The challenge addressed in this proposed session is how to proactively and intentionally coordinate actions to create systems and structures that build trust between nations and reduce suspicions and tensions in cyberspace, leading to a meaningful reduction in the number and severity of threats online. This discussion cuts to the core of a number of internet governance challenges and inherently requires engagement by a range of stakeholders to explore how such confidence building measures should be designed and implemented – based on established norms and expectations – to protect a safe and secure internet.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This session will take an expansive look at confidence building measures (CBMs) in cyberspace. An accelerating arms race between nations in the "fifth domain of conflict" – cyberspace – is likely to continue unabated without the imposition of meaningful processes and dialogues meant to reduce tensions and promote trust among competing and even allied countries. Such activities can mirror traditional approaches to confidence building in other conflict domains, including diplomatic engagements, information sharing, and technology exchanges, but might also involve innovative new approaches unique to cyberspace – including focusing on cooperative cybersecurity capacity building.
The development of confidence building measures for cyberspace will need to leverage a diversity of perspectives, including those who have a knowledge of the technology and challenges posed by cybersecurity, as well as those who understand the nuances of statecraft that make such CBMs effective in other domains of conflict and interstate competition. To this end the panel will gather speakers to represent government perspectives and those of intergovernmental organizations, as well as speakers to share insights from civil society, academia and the technology industry.
The session format will allow speakers to present their respective points of view as it relates to the potential of CBMs in cyberspace, as well as the opportunity to challenge and respond to one another on which approaches might be most effective. Importantly, the session will help educate those attending the session on this emerging area of cyber diplomacy and leave ample time for questions directly from those in attendance to the panelists.

Agenda:
• 5 minutes – Opening remarks from moderator setting the stage for the discussion, highlighting the current state of affairs as it relates to the pursuit of confidence building measures between states in cyberspace and letting those attending the panel know that a substantial amount of time will be saved for questions in the later portion of the session.
• 25 minutes – Opening remarks from panelists sharing their perspectives on the major opportunities and challenges in establishing effective confidence building measures in cyberspace, and the ability of various stakeholder groups to support or hinder these efforts.
• 30 minutes – Moderator asks pointed questions to respective speakers about avenues for advancement in this space and highlighting where there seem to be obstacles to further progress. Speakers will respond both to direct questions as well as to one another, representing both their individual and stakeholder perspectives as it relates to the positions of others. This portion of the session will identify points of agreement and divergence for those in attendance.
• 30 minutes – Those attending the session, in the room or remotely, will be welcomed to ask direct questions of the speakers and share differing perspectives related to the development of confidence building measures in cyberspace. Once again, speakers will be encouraged to both address the questions that are asked as well as to respond to the answers provided by their colleagues.

Expected Outcomes: This session will provide important learnings and highlight significant opportunities for those in attendance from all stakeholder groups seeking to find ways to improve the cybersecurity ecosystem through meaningful actions to promote trust and increase capacity among states in cyberspace. For representatives from nations still establishing a posture on these issues, this session will highlight the

various forums and opportunities for multilateral, regional and bilateral engagements pursued by other nations to advance their interests and build relationships in this space.

For countries that have already been active in cyber diplomacy in recent years, this dialogue will provide an opportunity for them to share their insights and learn from others about what could be innovative new approaches to building trust and establishing cooperative relationships with governments and other stakeholders to reduce tensions and increase security online.

For representatives from other stakeholder groups, including industry and civil society, the panel discussion will serve to illuminate the current status of an emerging and critically important policy space, as well as highlight the ways in which other stakeholders can contribute to government efforts at cyber diplomacy.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators will work to ensure that the discussion at the outset of the session highlights the current state of play in the issue space and then prompt speakers to actively engage with and respond to one another. Moderators will also keep the timing of the discussion on track to allow for a half hour of audience questions at the end of the session, which they will make attendees aware of at the outset to promote thoughtful questions and comments in response to speakers. The onsite and online moderators will work together to make sure audience questions are taken from a diverse collection of session attendees, both on site and online.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will manage remote participation in the session via the Official Online Participation Platform, ensuring that those who are virtually attending the panel discussion are able to view/listen throughout its entirety, and that they are actively included in the question and comments portion from session attendees.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 orgnaizations 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 #344 Meaningful election participation in a time of social media

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Civic Engagement online
Fake News
FoE online

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Nighat Dad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: raymond Serrato, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Ankhi Das, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What role should social media companies have in election online campaigning?
2. How can online political conversations be made more accessible?
3. How much internet regulation should governments engage in to ensue free and fair elections?

Relevance to Theme: Political participation and elections with reference to the internet are now increasingly tied to questions of content, misinformation, online violence, safety and freedom of expression. These intersecting issues have been put to the test in the response of social media companies, governments, political parties and citizens with regards to the internet.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Political participation is integral to the exercise of human rights online--it is intimately tied to concepts of free speech, association and assembly in online spaces. The opening up of online spaces as sites of political discourse also opens up questions of regulatory and legal frameworks that speak to questions of policy that are central to the multi-stakeholder framework of the IGF. While political participation is a now accepted concept of digital spaces, the emerging issues to be tackled in this panel speak directly to the evolving nature of the political and the human rights implications that inhere.

Social media, once greeted with wide-eyed enthusiasm and uncritical embrace as tool for political participation has now come to shake the very foundations of modern democracies. The glare of the media

and regulators has been on the Brexit and Trump campaigns for the proliferation of misinformation and political manipulation. These trends have been observed all over the world, however the dynamics have varied in different contexts. This panel aims to highlight the different trends in electoral and political participation from around the world.

The role of technology in effecting and manipulating political outcomes needs to be contextualized and seen through the lens of regional trends. The way technology is employed for electioneering is not uniform—WhatsApp, for instance, emerged as one of the primary sources for misinformation and propaganda in the Brazilian elections, however it did not feature heavily in the United States elections. Political participation on social media is also stymied by political and gendered abuse and harassment. The experience of women is often seen as less as a political concern and more of a person affront—however it has real political implications for the participation of female candidates and voters. Access, or lack thereof, is an impediment to participation in online political discourse. Now that a lot of political conversations are taking place online, those without access experience a political exclusion that is to become even more acute.

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This session will seek to unpack the question of political participation and the role of technology in ensuring political access for different genders, classes and religious/racial minorities within political discourse and electoral participation. The promise of the internet has been that it has democratised political participation through greater access to information and shifting political conversations to the participatory mediums such as social media. This optimism has been tempered by the hierarchical structuring of the internet in terms of its uneven access to ICTs, political censorship, network shutdowns, misinformation as well as hate speech and harassment online.

This session will also seek to go beyond this straightforward analysis by bringing in stories and lived experiences of online political commentators from different countries, both the Global South and North, as well as speaking to gendered and racial experiences in terms of politicising personal narratives through digital platforms. We seek to deconstruct the nature of the "political" in online spaces and define it within the experience of our panel participants.

Expected Outcomes: 1. Awareness raising: presentation of research on elections and social media from around the world;
2. Drawing meaningful comparisons from across the world and potential for combined research;
3. Suggestions and recommendations for social media companies, governments and policy-makers.

Discussion Facilitation:

The initial arguments for the debate will be set out by the selected speakers, however after half an hour the debate will be opened to the audience. Speakers will be given the chance to rebut some of the comments from the audience but the focus will be on the audience during this part.
Efforts will be make to ensure that organisations in Germany and others working on political participation are represented in the audience through invitations and online promotions leading up to the event.

Online Participation:

The moderator will be collecting questions coming in from online participants and posing them to the speakers in the last 10 minutes.
Furthermore, different activists--especially from the Global South--from different countries will be asked promote the online participation tool so that a diverse set of participants tune into the event remotely. This is important since countries such as Germany are inaccessible for several countries for reasons of finance and stringent visa policies.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #345 Resilient Digital Democracy: the role of internet standards

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Human Rights
Internet Protocols
Resilience

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: ,
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Tara Whalen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Ndeye Maimouna DIOP, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Benoit Ampeau, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Raquel Gatto, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

The overarching question discussed by the panel will be: How can techno-policy standards, among others in the field of data privacy and data protection, participate in supporting the resilience of the rule of law and human rights in a democratic and inclusive digital societies?

The policy questions which will be addressed are:
- Human rights
- Data privacy & protection
- Internet protocols
- The collaboration of different stakeholders to create resilient standards

Relevance to Theme: Resilience is the capacity of a system react to an attack and recover. Achieving resilience in communication systems was the one of main drives behind the invention of distributed systems. The Internet is now a key infrastructure, driving growth and innovation worldwide. People and businesses rely on it to communicate, share ideas, and do business. However, the Internet has been fertile ground for new cyberthreats. Pervasive monitoring has been recognised as a threat by the technical community in RFC 7258. Recent research in Security Studies by Raab et al. (2015, 2018) has shown that privacy and data protection properties of social systems are key elements in achieving the societal resilience of democratic values and fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression and freedom from unfair discrimination. Other leading-edge research (see: Doty and Mulligan, 2013) has shown the role played by some Internet standards in ensuring privacy and data protection properties are embedded into Internet protocols and infrastructure. Finally, other branches of research have shown that architectural choices in the design of Internet infrastructure affect privacy and data protection properties of the system, and thus the capacity of affected societies to develop resilient democratic structures (Musiani, Cogburn, DeNardis and Levinson, 2016).

This panel would like to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and across communities in Internet governance to further our common understanding of the relation between democracy, resilience, privacy and data protection as resilience-enabling properties of digital infrastructure, and the development of techno-policy standards.

Relevance to Internet Governance: By launching a discussion between stakeholders from different communities, geographic areas and cultures, this session would like to explore how to better integrate goals of democratic and human rights resilience in the development of Internet standards affecting properties of the infrastructure, such as data privacy and protection, that are enablers of such resilience. A set of best practices is a desired outcome of this session.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Techno-policy standards play a key role in supporting a resilient democratic digital society. Privacy and Data Protection by Design approaches can be transposed into Human Rights by Design approaches, and implemented into the infrastructure through Internet standards. This panel will explore the potential of such standards.

AGENDA

=> Surveillance, Resilience and Privacy in Democratic Societies
The chair and moderator will open the discussion by giving an introduction to recent research results and policy solutions in their fields of expertise.

=> Data Protection and Democratic Resilience : How data protection and privacy protection contributes to the strengthening of democratic values and fundamental rights.

=> Web/Internet Standards, Resilience and Human Rights

=> Human Rights Considerations in Web Protocols: what methodology could be implemented? How human rights and democratic values can be turned into properties of a communication system. This talk will reflect on recent work on human rights in IRTF HRCIP and W3C PING.

=> Infrastructure, Democratic Resilience and Free Speech
In this talk, a leading expert will give a report on changes that can be observed in communication infrastructure in war-torn regions, and how Privacy Enhancing Technologies, especially once embedded into digital infrastructure, can help affected users and communities adopt resilient behaviours to protect their fundamental rights, especially their right to free speech and access to information.

=> Q&A and debate moderated by the chair and the online moderator (40 min)

Expected Outcomes: The workshop aim at producing concrete suggestion on how Internet protocols can preserve the resiliency of democracy.

As such, following an in-depth policy discussion between high-level stakeholders coming from different backgrounds, and taking into account discussions with the audience, rapporteurs will draw from these discussions to propose a number of ideas and best practices that can be implemented in internet governance fora in order to further the efficiency of mechanisms ensuring Internet protocols are developed in a way that preserves the resilient capacities of democracy and human rights in digital societies.

Discussion Facilitation:

Preparation calls: Several preparation calls will be organized in advance of the workshop to enhance interaction and share views. A session dedicated to privacy standards in the European context will also be organized during the French Internet Governance Forum foreseen on July 4th. The present session aim to broaden the discussion to implement a global approach.

Moderation and online tools: The chair and moderator are policy experts and well versed in animating multistakeholder discussions at the global level. Question will be prepared in advance to engage both the audience and speakers to think out of the box.

We also aim at engaging the audience by enabling them to contribute directly to the workshop. We plan to use complementary tools in order to allow participants to vote in real time (mobile polling app and website directly accessible in the participant browser) on questions addressed to the panelist. The online moderator will manage a Q&A tool to allow direct interaction with audience remotely.

The workshop will be promoted in advance through social media networks and various online media platforms, including the organizers' own websites.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will be involved throughout the session to enhance remote participation. Both chair and moderator will ensure views and reactions of remote participants are reflected in the discussion. The remote moderator will also attend IGF training sessions.

Remote participants will also be given the opportunity to participate, on equal footing, to online polling (mobile polling app and Q&A questions).

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan to use complementary tools in order to allow participants to vote in real time in particular the mobile polling app Mentimeter.

We also plan to use social media platforms to promote the workshop in particular remote participation and create awareness.

A number of documents will also be shared online (draft RFC, academic literature and ressources)

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #346 Taking stock of AI guidelines

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
AI Safeguards
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Internet Ethics & Regulations

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: Government, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 6: ,
Organizer 7: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Cédric Wachholz, Government, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Andreas Weiss, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Nathalie Marechal, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Taking stock of AI guidelines: What can be learned from Internet Governance in the development of an ethical and human-centred AI?

International experts agree: Humanity is on the threshold of a new era. Rapid technological advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) – as well as other evolving technologies such as robotics, big data analytics, and the Internet of Things – are changing the way we learn, work and live together. This transformation has already begun and while it affects all aspects of our lives - are we prepared?
If we are to make the most of the possibilities offered by AI to the world, we must ensure that it serves humanity, with respect for human rights and human dignity, as well as our environment and ecosystems. Today, no global governance, ethical framework, or principles for AI developments and applications exist. As the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to grow, governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations are grappling with how to govern its applications in ways that are ethical and respect human rights.
This session will take stock of the existing guidelines and frameworks that have emerged over the past few years in order to identify tensions, commonalities, and avenues for future research and policy development. Specifically, this session will look at the following questions:
How can governments, the private sector, and other actors take advantage of AI's potential while ensuring that human rights are respected? What legal or regulatory frameworks are needed? What do we mean exactly by a human centred and ethical AI? What are the immediate and potential long-term ethical challenges raised by AI? What are some of the challenges in establishing ethical frameworks and principles in this field? Does this definition change in different regions of the world? What is a possible way forward and who needs to be involved in the conversation? What can be learned from models of data and internet governance in developing platforms for the global governance of AI and its developments?

Relevance to Theme: Over the past few years, many organizations that are active in internet governance have developed ethical guidelines and policy frameworks for governing the development and application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. These guidelines and frameworks necessarily involve the governance of data, as any machine learning system is only as good as its training data. This session will evaluate and analyze existing guidelines in order to identify common themes as well as areas of tension where frameworks diverge, and consider how to apply existing guidelines to specific AI technologies such as facial recognition, voice recognition, chatbots, online content moderation, algorithmic bias, automated decision-making, and more. This session will also look at existing models of internet governance that respect principles of human rights, openness, accessibility, and multi-stakeholderism, including UNESCO's internet universality framework, and how these could be applied to the development of an ethical and human-centred AI.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The area of Artificial Intelligence has in recent years undergone strong transformation and rapid development. In particular, its dynamic machine learning systems are currently being used more and more frequently and are opening up hitherto new areas of application.
It is hard to find any platform or application on the internet, that could not be filed under the buzzword "Artificial intelligence".
Artificial Intelligence systems and digital assistants have already become everyday experiences for many people and have now also become part of the private sphere. This omnipresence on the application layer and in public debate makes little difference between the Internet and AI. It is a broader technology debate and somewhat similar to standards and protocols for internet governance we need guidelines and standards for the use of the wide range of AI applications.

Several principles, standards, and policy guidelines exist as it concerns the ethical development of AI. This workshop will bring various stakeholders working in this area together to discuss potential overlap, as well as principles of internet and data governance that could be applied to international governance of artificial intelligence.

Format:
　　　　Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: When talking about AI there are often misconceptions. There is no general AI but different technologies and applications. Therefore, we want to start the session by explaining in a brief manner this misconception and set the scene for participants. Secondly, the speakers will discuss existing guidelines for AI in order to give all participants an overview about the topic and areas to be analyzed in more depth at a later stage in the workshop. Once this groundwork has been done and everyone is on the same level of information, we will start our breakout-part, where several smaller groups will discuss more detailed aspects of the guidelines. After having had a debate in smaller groups, everyone comes back to the round table to present their results and we identify commonalities and tensions.

Expected Outcomes: The goal is to identify common themes and areas of tension where frameworks diverge, as well as consider how to apply existing guidelines and ethical ideas to specific AI technologies such as facial recognition, voice recognition, chatbots, online content moderation, automated decision-making, algorithmic bias, and more.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are dedicated to promote the workshop and its goals in the relevant circles as well as try to be as visible as possible at the IGF. Interaction will be ensured by chosing an interactive workshop format and by preparing the session with concrete questions and tools in order to be able to have the most effective discussions in small groups as well as at the round table. Additionally, we are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary and thereby as interesting as possible for IGF 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 #348 Can cyberweapons be developed and used responsibly?

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Jan Neutze, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Suzanne Spaulding Suzanne Spaulding, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Camille François, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Abdul-Hakeem Ajijola , Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Recognizing that States have a responsibility to national security and defense, is there a way for governments to responsibly pursue military capabilities in cyberspace that doesn't threaten to unnecessarily jeopardize innocent civilians and other parties?
What would characterize a responsible military presence in cyberspace as opposed to irresponsible pursuits?
What role can other stakeholders, including industry and civil society organizations, play in identifying responsible behavior as it relates to military cyber capabilities and holding states accountable to such behavior?

Relevance to Theme: This session will directly address concerns at the core of the "Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience" theme of the IGF by exploring how governments can uphold their national security responsibilities while not jeopardizing the security of individuals and the broader online ecosystem. At a time when nation states are playing an ever-larger role in the development and use of cyberweapons, which can be easily misused or repurposed for malicious ends, it is critical to explore what processes and procedures can be put in place to limit the dangers posed by these advanced capabilities in partnership with other governments and stakeholders to preserve a safe and secure online world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session addresses the core of internet governance as it seeks to further develop norms and expectations to limit the frequency and sophistication of threats online by leveraging multistakeholder perspectives to identify the characteristics of responsible state actions in the development, maintenance and implementation of military capabilities in cyberspace. This will include highlighting the rules and decision making processes which should govern activities in this space.

Format:
            Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Can cyberweapons be developed and used responsibly?
Amidst escalating numbers of sophisticated cyberattacks – many of which are conducted on behalf of governments or leverage tools developed by government actors – this session will explore whether or not there is a responsible way for states to develop, maintain and employ military cyber capabilities in the interests of national security and under a right to self-defense. Among other things, this session will touch on subjects including vulnerability disclosure, government transparency, kinetic versus cyber-attacks, and nation-state responsibility in the event of a misused or stolen cyberweapon.
Each year, increasing numbers of governments decide to invest considerable resources in establishing military capabilities in cyberspace. This decision is often made with little input from citizens or outside groups and the activities of the resulting "cyber units" are generally shrouded in secrecy. This panel will provide an important opportunity for feedback and input on these activities from a diversity of stakeholder groups to promote responsible behavior that prioritizes the security of the entire online ecosystem.
The session format will allow speakers from industry, academia and civil society groups to share their thoughts on what would characterize responsible behavior by governments as they seek to achieve national security objectives in cyberspace. In addition, the session will also give those with experience in government the opportunity to provide greater context and insight into government decision making related to the militarization of cyberspace. The discussion will hope to provide valuable learnings to those in attendance seeking to influence or guide government activities in this space and provide ample time for questions for the speakers.

Agenda:
• 5 minutes – Opening remarks from moderator setting the stage for the discussion, highlighting the current state of affairs as it relates to the militarization of cyberspace and the pursuit of offensive capabilities by governments, and letting those attending the panel know that a substantial amount of time will be saved for questions in the later portion of the session.
• 25 minutes – Opening remarks from panelists sharing their perspectives on what, if any, are examples of responsible military postures in cyberspace and what constitutes irresponsible behavior.

• 30 minutes – Moderator asks pointed questions to respective speakers about what best practices should be adopted to minimize the unintended dangers posed by military cyber operations. Speakers will respond both to direct questions as well as to one another, representing both their individual and stakeholder perspectives as it relates to the positions of others. This portion of the session will identify points of agreement and divergence for those in attendance.

• 30 minutes – Those attending the session, in the room or remotely, will be welcomed to ask direct questions of the speakers and share differing perspectives related to the development of offensive capabilities in cyberspace. Once again, speakers will be encouraged to both address the questions that are asked as well as to respond to the answers provided by their colleagues.

Expected Outcomes: This session will provide important learnings and highlight significant opportunities for those in attendance from all stakeholder groups seeking to find ways to improve the cybersecurity ecosystem by promoting responsible behavior on the part of states in pursuit of national security objectives online.

For government representatives, the session will highlight best practices and innovative new approaches to the development of military capabilities in cyberspace - including on issues like transparency and vulnerability disclosure. Meanwhile, other stakeholders from industry and civil society will have an opportunity to learn about ways to continue influencing this discussion in favor of solutions that protect the entire online ecosystem.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators will work to ensure that the discussion at the outset of the session highlights the current state of play in the issue space and then prompt speakers to actively engage with and respond to one another. Moderators will also keep the timing of the discussion on track to allow for a full half hour of audience questions and comments at the end of the session, which the moderators will make attendees aware of at the outset to promote thoughtful questions and comments in response to speakers. The onsite and online moderators will work together to make sure audience questions are taken from a diverse collection of session attendees, both on site and online.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will manage remote participation in the session via the Official Online Participation Platform, ensuring that those who are virtually attending the panel discussion are able to view/listen throughout its entirety, and that they are actively included in the question and comments portion from session attendees.

SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #350 Digital Governance Goals - An identity-centric perspective

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data Sovereignty
Digital identity
Digital sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, 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: Catalin Voss, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Joy Wathagi Ndungu, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Alfons Riek, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Vint Cerf, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

On the assumption that a viable and desirable digital governance of businesses and societies requires the introduction of digital identities for humans AND machines, we are looking to explore connected and emerging issues, therein addressing the following questions and challenges:
- Which competitive, developmental, ethical, legal and technical issues are raised through the identity-centric view?
- How will users/societies/businesses and policymakers benefit, not only from employing their own digital identity but from the machines being assigned an identity as well?
- What are threats and potential mitigations of this scenario?
- Who is responsible for the assignment and administration of both human and machine digital IDs? Which rights come hand in hand with these responsibilities?
- How can responsible digital governance be defined, measured and tied to regulatory frameworks?
- What are the implications for the creation of a first draft of responsible digital governance goals?

Relevance to Theme: Throughout our session, we want to shine light on the importance of data governance within the age of digital transformation. By changing our perspective from being product & service- as well as customer-centric to an identity-centric approach including human but also machine identities, we want to gain insights, exchange on different views and lay a foundation for the development of a framework for digital identity principles and multistakeholder governance. Naturally the identity framework represents one key anchor for all data governance solutions as it determines how data is related to human, device and organisational identities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session will help to establish implications and all prerequisites for the creation of a first draft of "responsible digital identity principles in a multistakeholder governance framework". Thereby the session aims to bootstrap a community of experts and organisations interested to cooperate and evolve identity as core element of internet governance.

Format:
            Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Moderated panel discussion:

● Setting the scene and goals of the panel session by Jutta Juliane Meier - "Identity Valley: changing perspectives" (ca. 15 mins)
● Overview of pre-work and introduction of participants (ca. 5 mins)
● Deliberation and concrete improvements part 1: digital identity principles (ca. 15 mins)
● Deliberation and concrete improvements part 2: digital identity governance framework (ca. 15 mins)
● Deliberation and concrete improvements part 3: Bringing it all together under the digital identity coalition umbrella (ca. 20 mins)
--> For each part: Hot seat - challenging panelists with questions, collected from audience and via online tool
● Next steps - how to cooperate and establish a coalition that can pursue the theme sustainably (Jutta Juliane Meier, Max Senges, David Edwards) (ca. 20 mins)

Expected Outcomes: - Prerequisites and specific requirements for the creation of a first draft of "responsible digital transformation and governance goals" based on an identity-centric perspective
- Specifically defined next steps towards "responsible digital identity principles and governance framework"

incl. involved actors & activities, timeframe and planned outcomes
- Raised awareness through audience, social media channels and pre/post documentation around identity-centric perspective on digital transformation

Discussion Facilitation:

The audience will be encouraged to ask questions and/or bring in ideas in person as well as through digital engagement tools (e.g. Q&A apps), throwable microphones or live polling.

Online Participation:

Our questions as well as the following discussions will be sparked by several inspiring hypotheses we will have prepared and also spread on the participation platform upfront our session. Depending on the functionality of the tool, it can be used to include remote participants in the Q&A and polling activities as well as to share the final content.

Proposed Additional Tools: Additionally, we will define a hashtag and make use of different social channels to include everybody in the discussion prior and during the event. Eventually, the achieved outcome will be shared to be challenged and build upon.

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 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #352 Immutable Blockchains: Saviour or Menace?

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Accountability
Data Fairness
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Roxana Bassi, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Grigolia Elene, Government, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

Immutability refers to the irreversibility and permanence of information entered into blockchains. Immutable blockchains introduce important policy questions for data governance:

How can data governance adapt to the immutability of blockchains/distributed ledgers and tokens?

What are the social justice outcomes of immutable blockchains? Who benefits? Who loses? What are the potential harms of immutable blockchains?

How are arbitrary mistakes and unjust decisions reversed on immutable blockchains without undermining the basic trust-solving propositions of blockchains/distributive ledgers to begin with?

How will the introduction of blockchain and thus immutability affect electronic voting?

How can immutability help enable the SDGs (e.g. supply chain management in food health and pharmaceuticals?)

Are immutable blockchains compatible with data protection regulations and frameworks? If so how can they be adapted?

Relevance to Theme: One of the main value propositions of blockchains is that the information entered into blocks on the chains/ledgers is irreversible and cannot be changed (information on blockchains can be "immutable").

One example comes from the Bitcoin token. When a bitcoin is stolen stolen, or the keys to access it are lost, it is gone forever. The immutability of the Bitcoin blockchain could lead to a scenario in which the life of assets, in the words of Thomas Hobbes is "nasty, brutish and short", there is no artbiter when it comes to theft, other than the immutable bitcoin blockchain.

Blockchains can be updated, but what is written into blockchains cannot be changed. Immutability as a characteristic of of blockchain technology can therefore have significant social justice outcomes.

Immutability also has much positive potential, it can increase transparency, govern contracts so they are executed as intended, it can serve as a database for supply lines, pharmaceutical production, and land registries ensuring that there is transparency and no corruption.

Blockchains are expanding in application to currencies, investments, "smart contracts", supply chain management, global health applications, land registries, transport, and a plethora of other applications.

With the potential of blockchains to immutably exclude or include people, blockchains, in combination with the contracts and algorithms that govern them, will have very important for implications for data governance. Existing data governance frameworks need to be adapted to cover blockchain technology, or perhaps new data governance frameworks are needed.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Proponents of blockchains point to their utility in areas of governance requiring trust, accountability, and often immutability. If the proliferation of blockchains and its applications continue, blockchain will be a technology (and set of users) involved in governance of many areas of society that require solving problems of trust. Blockchain may in the future be implemented and embedded in the ecosystem of different practices of internet governance. Immutability is thus a very important area of governance and regulation, as well as of internet governance.

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Panelists:
Roxana Bassi - The Association for Progressive Communications (Civil Society/Academic and Technical Community | Female | GRULAC)
Vidushi Marda - Article 19 (Civil Society | Female | Asia-Pacific)
Bitange Ndemo - Kenyan Blockchain and AI Task Force (Government | Latin America | Male)
Noémie Dié - Institute Louis Bachelier and London School of Economics (Academia and Technical Community | WEoG | Female)

Elene Grigolia - National Agency for Public Registries in Georgia (Government | Eastern Europe | Female)
Thomas Meyer - GIZ (Government | host country | Male)

The workshop will be a debate about the potential benefits and harms of blockchain-based immutability technologies. It will be a debate as there will be pro-blockchains people and blockchain-critical panelists. The debate will try to include the audience as much as possible.

- Step 1 (10 minutes): We will start off defining and unpacking immutability and its relevance by asking the panelists to do this in 1-2 minutes

- Step 2 (10 minutes) We will ask panelists to provide in 1-2 minutes examples of blockchain usage involving immutability that affects social inclusion or to project possible futures in which this may occur
- Step 3 (10 minutes) We will invite the audience to offer their own conceptualisations of blockchains or immutability or to provide their own examples of cases or their own scenarios.
- Step 4 (15 minutes) We will ask panelists to provide arguments for or against immutable blockchains

- Step 5 (10 minutes) We will invite audience responses. Specifically asking them to either: provide a short argument for or against immutable blockchains, or provide ideas as to best practices for implementing blockchains for inclusion.

- Step 6 (10 minutes) the panelists respond to the questions

- Step 7 (15 minutes) the panelists offer their best practices and final remarks

- Step 8 (10 minute) - This is left over time: here in case we end up being behind time. In this last 10 minutes we will open up the discussion and send it back to the audience

Parallel to the discussion, the audience will be invited to collaboratively edit three pads (pads.riseup.net):

- Immutability: pros and cons
- Examples of immutability
- Best practices
Regulatory and legal concerns and solutions

Expected Outcomes: We aim to:

A) Unpack and explain immutability

B) Unpack the relevance of immutability to inclusion and social justice

C) Unpack the harms possibly caused by immutable blockchains and unpack how this may contribute to or harm societal inclusion for different actors

D)Through the debate, establish positive inclusion-fostering applications and possibilities using blockchain

E) Establish potential harms caused by immutable blockchains
In light of D) and E) we aim to come up with best practices for the use and regulation of immutable blockchains for social inclusion

The outcome of the workshop will be a policy paper that, informed by the workshop (including contribution from panelists, audience participation, remote participation, and collaborative editing) outlines:
- examples of immutability,
- the concept of immutability,
- possible best practices,
- data governance concerns and possible solutions

We hope the collaborative documents will also be outcomes that reflects the audience and remote participants views on blockchain, immutability and data governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

There is a total of 30 minutes of audience participation, broken up into three rounds.

The audience also participates in the session and to the outcomes through the use of collaborative editing on online pads.

Parallel to the discussion, the audience, as well as remote participants will be invited to collaboratively edit three pads (pads.riseup.net). Twitter hashtags like #immutable blockchain will be used to encourage internet participation in the event.

Additionally, the pads will be opened two weeks before the IGF to inform the session.

Online Participation:

We aim to use the online participation tool to solicit live textual or voice questions from the audience. We intend to dedicate 15 minutes of speaking time to remote participants. The online participation tool will also be complemented by our Twitter hashtag and the online collaborative pads.

Proposed Additional Tools: Parallel to the discussion, the audience, as well as remote participants will be invited to collaboratively edit three pads (pads.riseup.net). Twitter hashtags like #immutable blockchain will be used to encourage internet participation in the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
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

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #354 Capacity building of children for improved mental health

Theme:
    Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
    Capacity Building
    Child Online Safety
    Cyber Security Best Practice

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Nighat Dad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Shmyla Khan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Smita Vanniyar, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence, exploitation and sexual abuse in the online environment?
How can their resilience be increased by means of capacity building, media literacy, support and guidance in the digital environment?
What strategies are being used in other countries to protect children from online abuse and violence that can be duplicated in Pakistan?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session aims to chalk out ways to build capacity and resilience in children and youth to protect them from violence, exploitation and sexual abuse rampant in online spaces.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session proposes to ensure that the needs of children and youth as consumers of the internet are respected and addressed in order to protect them from online abuse and violence.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Children and youth all over the world are more susceptible to online abuse, though it may range and vary in shape or form, the gist of it remains the same and along with the offline threat they are also trolled and bullied online. This brings with it a base level of resistance and isolation that only builds with the shift in the cultural landscape.
The session is aimed at discussing and highlighting the causes, reactions, and the toll on the mental and physical health of children and youth precipitated by online abuse. The session will discuss the idiosyncratic ways in which children deal with abuse and strategies that can be adopted to build their resilience. The sessions will also explore ways in which we can protect children and youth from falling prey to online bullying. Children and young adults face online bullying across the world but it's important to understand how they deal with it and how they can come together and deal with these problems and learn from each other to build resilience
It will be in the form of a round table discussion and attendees will share how they are working in their respective countries to combat this problem. Attendees will interact and learn from each other succeeded by a compilation of strategies that can be adopted to address this problem.

Expected Outcomes: List of strategies and ways to combat online abuse in a particular age group, that are already in practice in other countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session will involve a 15-minute presentation with speakers presenting the issue and emerging risks of online child abuse and violence followed by a 75-minute discussion with attendees to list down strategies and ways to build the capacity of children to combat online violence and be more resilient

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

IGF 2019 WS #355 IoT Security Awareness: Learning from the Youth

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice
Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
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: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 6: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 7: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 8: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 9: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Ethan Sweet, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Lisa nyamadzawo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Ihita Gangavarapu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Daniel Bill Opio, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Yawri Carr Quirós , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

IoT in Homes, Cars, Schools and Offices: What are the implications of IoT in modern society? How do we create better awareness about general best practices and potential security challenges regarding this technology? Is it possible to build more trust in these devices despite concerns about how interconnected they are becoming? Can collaboration between stakeholders help enact policies that help foster IoT security?

Relevance to Theme: Our intentions are to have comprehensive discussion about security issues in IoT and how we can avoid or circumvent them, but we will try to do this at the surface and not intentionally get too technical, keeping it simple. We will encroach on aspects that also proffer solutions to the security challenges in this domain. We will be reaching into areas regarding trust using IoT devices and possible short falls.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session intersects with Internet Governance because internet users (especially people that use internet enabled items) need to be in a safe environment and to feel safe most importantly; from security threats, hacks and data breaches (data theft). So we would like better policy programmes on IoT security by championing its awareness.

Privacy and human rights is the other matter because with IoT devices what confirms its true safety, regarding the data we share (data usage). The understanding needs to be open in terms of access and trust.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: Opting for a less than formal session with a bird of a feather classroom format, we do not primarily intend to work with agendas per say. Although we would all (organizers) be working with an objective for generating awareness and fostering inclusion on the topic. Session outline is likely to be as follows:

Before the workshop
5 minutes: Set up white boards and other preparations

At the workshop
5 - 7 minutes: Introductions: outline of general purpose and role of the session
Provide context to address relevancy
30 - 35 minutes: [Deep dive] Brainstorming on relevant IoT issues - like awareness, best practices, security cases, potential risks, solutions and the future of policy making etc (as we would like for an open authentic dialogue) - by forming small discussions groups, effectively breaking into mini groups (four to five or more) depending on our size, strategically positioning organizers that help facilitate discussions in each group and giving each person a chance to contribute specifically to the matter, each organizer being as dynamic and effective as possible to include everyone in the discussion.
Formulate strategic options in terms of solutions and best practices
Evaluate strategic options
What to prioritize and then idea reduction done to utmost relevancy

10 -15 minutes: Conclusion, summary and next steps
Building a movement in a coalition, grassroots education and activities to be considered.

Our open nature of the session would facilitate engagement and foster inclusion, we will as group inquire, include and consider ideas from everyone making sure we try to reach complete participation. In in-dept and inclusive dialogues about these issues we will draw more attention to them, facilitating awareness. Also since we would be looking out for best practices and solutions, this would be an avenue for educative and informative purposes.

Expected Outcomes: Achieved comprehensive and inclusive discussions about on IoT and its related issues
Fostered representation and inclusion regarding the matter
Increased awareness of present and future implications of IoT
Recommendations from the attendees on how to consolidate on IoT issues especially on security with proffered solutions

Discussion Facilitation:

Opting for a less than formal session with a bird of a feather classroom format, we do not primarily intend to work with agendas per say. Although we would all (organizers) be working with an objective for generating awareness and fostering inclusion on the topic. Session outline is likely to be as follows:

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Formulate strategic options in terms of solutions and best practices
Evaluate strategic options
What to prioritize and then idea reduction done to utmost relevancy

10 -15 minutes: Conclusion, summary and next steps
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Online Participation:

Using moderation, through cues and first-to-demonstrate the need to speak, we will be looking to foster participation online as well by switching between onsite and online participation, collaborating with the online moderator towards full inclusion.

Proposed Additional Tools: As a second option or fail safe we could opt to use the unofficial zoom platform for remote participation.

White board, cardboard papers, markers

We will wish to use the white boards for general or relevant group ideas or focus points and to pass general group information which would also serve as a reference and reminder.

Cardboard papers would be used for each individual group points and for helping preserve fresh ideas etc

Markers will be for writing on both the cardboard papers and the whiteboard

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #356 Data security of end-users in the era of AI for SDG

Theme:
            Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
            Capacity Building
            Cyber Attacks
            Trust and Accountability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Dawit Bekele, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Olga Cavalli, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Walid Al-Saqaf, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can consumer's data must be protect ?
What are the news Strategies and tools to protects end-users data on the AI World ?

Relevance to Theme: The mains of that Workshop is to learn more how and what are strategies, a new approach and powerful new tools to protect end-users data on the new world of AI to better achieve the SDG Goals more interactive with participants .

End-users's data security has become one of the top priorities for many multistakholer in the digital era. No one is immune to cyber threats. Over the years, the world has seen a dramatic increase in online attacks. Not only are these threats increasing in number, but they are also getting more sophisticated.
And we add to that the Artificial Intelligence, as you know Artificial intelligence (AI) is an area of computer science that emphasizes the creation of intelligent machines that work and react like humans.

We explore some Risks Everyone (End-Users) Should Know About for more data protection and risk of Hacking algorithms: It is now possible to track and analyze an individual's every move online as well as when they are going about their daily business. Cameras are nearly everywhere, and facial recognition algorithms know who you are.

Relevance to Internet Governance: protect users data on connected world of Artifical Intellegence

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: We explore some Risks Everyone (End-Users) Should Know About for more data protection and risk of Hacking algorithms: It is now possible to track and analyze an individual's every move online as well as when they are going about their daily business. Cameras are nearly everywhere, and facial recognition algorithms know who you are.

Expected Outcomes: -People aware about their data
- They can organize local engagament and outreach
-People undertood Artifical intelligence (AI)
- people aware how to have better Connected World to Achieve the SDG Goald
-GDPR and aother Data protectiong Undertood

Discussion Facilitation:

1. 1st session of speakers, to present their view points (30min);
2. Interaction session with participants (onsite or online) (25 min);
3. 2nd session of the speakers, to bring more clarifications and to answer
the questions (30 min) ;
4. Conclusions by the moderator (5min);

Online Participation:

Yes the remote Moderator can Take online Interaction /Question using Webex Official

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 Literary. 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 #359 Network disruptions across borders: a new cyber response

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Internet kill switch
Jurisdiction

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Lise Fuhr, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Berhan Taye Gemeda , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Anriette Esterhuysen, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Is a network disruption ever a justifiable countermeasure or response to a cyber attack or operation? If so, what are the rules, norms, or laws—existing or aspirational—that govern the extent of the disruption? Given the wide impacts of such disruptions, who should take part in the development of these norms and laws, and in which fora?

Relevance to Theme: From a broad perspective, a nation's ability to reliably and consistently access the global internet is fundamental to its creation of a digital healthy, resilient, stable, and secure digital environment. Critical infrastructure depends on internet access to track and identify threats, while individual users are growing more reliant on internet-connected applications for their daily economic, social, and cultural activity, from accessing medical services to transacting business to remaining in touch with family. For these reasons, the decision by a foreign actor to actively disrupt a nation's access to the global internet is integrally important to security and safety, online and offline.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The capability of a state actor to prevent another state or population's access to the internet has the potential to broadly impact all stakeholder groups through a swift, decisive, and unilateral act. Given that this sort of powerful act has already taken place, the timeliness of this discussion is established. We propose to study the norms around cross-border disruptions from a variety of stakeholder lenses, attempting to broaden what has so far been a limited discussion of narrow, military interests and arcane legal rules. Few other measures command such fascination as kill switches, and we expect robust discussion of possible norms, procedures, and accountability structures to reign in this function as it begins to be deployed across borders. Governance of the internet by default involves cross-border considerations, and this topic -- despite its origin in more military or cyber scenarios -- squarely falls within the remit of existing internet governance institutions whose purpose is to protect and promote the shared evolution and use of the internet.

Format:
        Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: On November 6, 2018, the United States Cyber Command conducted an operation to silence the Internet Research Agency (IRA), the Russian "troll farm" that played an instrumental role in spreading mis- and dis-information ahead of the 2016 U.S. presidential election. The operation, which was conducted in an effort to "prevent the Russians from mounting a disinformation campaign" that would "cast doubt on the results" of the 2018 U.S. midterm elections, knocked the IRA offline temporarily. In the wake of the operation becoming public, a standing U.S. senator and an Obama-era National Security Council cyber advisor raised the question of whether the response was strong enough. If the U.S. government really wants to send a message, they said, they should disconnect the entire country from the internet. The Cyber Command operation and subsequent statements from officials raise an important question: to what extent are network disruptions a justifiable response to a cyber attack?
Network disruptions, or blackouts, are events where some or all internet end users' connections to the internet are disrupted. Network disruptions can be intentional or unintentional, and their effects are manifold. When access to applications like social media, mobile money, and messaging are disrupted, users are suddenly left without crucial information and links to family, friends, and institutions within and outside their countries. The many harms from such disruptions are beginning to be catalogued by civil society, as through the #KeepItOn Coalition against internet shutdowns, in conjunction with media.
To date, network shutdowns have largely been perpetrated by governments in order to limit their polity's access to the internet. However, more recently governments have taken to leveraging cyber capabilities to limit other countries' citizens' access to the internet. This roundtable workshop will discuss important questions implicated by this new trend, including:
● To what extent do existing internet and non-internet governance regimes (norms, laws, or standards) already provide guidance for the acceptability of this type of behavior?
● To what extent should network shutdowns be an acceptable countermeasure in response to a cyber attack? What sorts of limitations should be placed on state use of offensive cyber capabilities to disrupt network access?
● What are the implications (political, architectural, economic, human rights, and others) of the use of network disruptions in response to cyber attacks or campaigns?

The workshop will feature two 10-minute opening presentations from featured speakers, including the Director-General of ETNO and the leader of a civil society coalition against internet shutdowns. An academic will then moderate a roundtable-style discussion. The goal of the discussion is to gather a wide array of stakeholder perspectives in order to inform a more substantive policy discussion that expands the current

discussion's aperture wider than the narrow, military focus currently embroiling it. Lessons and learnings would then be captured and published in a public outcomes document.

Expected Outcomes: ● Clearer understanding of:
○ The rules, norms, and laws governing the state use of offensive cyber capabilities to disrupt network access in countries other than their own.
○ The tradeoffs and implications of shutting down network access in another country, including the potential economic, social, political, architectural, and human rights implications.
○ The stakeholders in cyber policymaking and critical infrastructure management, with focus on those with authority over telecommunications networks.
● identification of the leverage points and advocacy pathways to increase inclusion and representation of viewpoints and equities beyond narrow military and legal considerations in cyber policymaking
● Published outcomes document to capture key lessons and learnings for presentation to policy- and decision-makers

Discussion Facilitation:

Speakers will come from vastly different perspectives, including the Director-General of the private sector telecom association ETNO, the leader of the #KeepItOn civil society coalition against internet shutdowns, and the public sector. The workshop will feature two 10-minute opening presentations from featured speakers, who will then moderate a roundtable-style discussion. The goal of the discussion is to gather a wide array of stakeholder perspectives in order to inform a more substantive policy discussion that expands the current discussion's aperture wider than the narrow, military focus currently embroiling it. We will present a lively cross-examination of their arguments. Lessons and learnings would then be captured and published in a public outcomes document.

Online Participation:

Before the event, we will advertise the workshop online through the robust social media channels of Access Now and the New America Foundation. We will elicit questions and comments before the event, and the online moderator will curate a presentation of these online contributions throughout the session, rather than waiting until the end as many sessions do.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #360 Innovation and inequality?: online gender disparities

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Digital Divide
Digital inclusion of women
Meaningful Internet use

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 thee 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 #363 Human Rights in the Governance of AI

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Emerging Tech
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Wolfram von Heynitz, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Fanny Hidvegi, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Xianhong Hu, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can human rights be used as a framework to tackle the new challenges posed by AI?
How can we use a human rights lens to ensure that AI is fair, and that we maximize the possibilities of technology while minimizing its risks?
What are the practical approaches that should be taken by governments and by companies in order to ensure that human rights are protected as AI technologies advance?

Relevance to Theme: This panel will be focused on practical approaches to the application of human rights frameworks in the context of AI. As technology advances, the use of these frameworks for the governance of AI technology will be critical in ensuring that we reap the benefits of new technologies, while ensuring that the human person is central and that human rights are respected. This is an important emerging topic in technology governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Thinking about how to apply human rights in the context of the governance of new technologies is going to be one of the central problems in creating good governance of the internet. This session will be focused on developing in practical terms the right approaches to using human rights in the governance of AI.

Format:
        Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: In recent months, numerous private sector actors, civil society organizations, and multistakeholder collaborations have published principles on the ethical governance of artificial intelligence. This includes initiatives by Google, Microsoft, BSR, IEEE, OpenAI, and the multistakeholder Toronto Declaration. While valuable, these declarations are often drafted in reaction to a crisis rather than preemptively, and have yet to coalesce into a universally accepted foundation for the use of AI/ML tools that is rooted in international human rights norms. In this session, panelists will discuss in the impact of AI/ML technologies on the enjoyment of human rights, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, the right to privacy, the right to work, and the right to non-discrimination and to equal protection of the law. Next, the speakers will discuss the opportunities and challenges of applying a human rights framework to future AI technologies. Finally, participants will engage in a conversation with the audience on the implications of artificial intelligence, particularly in countries outside the highly industrialized world. This interactive section will take on the challenges of ensuring that AI tools are deployed in ways that comply with international human rights standards, particularly in light of the growing role of non-democratic states in the development of artificial intelligence.

Expected Outcomes: This session aims to help identify practical ways to incorporate human rights frameworks into the governance of artificial intelligence, building on international human rights law and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It will help policymakers recognize the value of the existing human rights framework to confront emerging challenges related to machine learning and artificial intelligence, taking into account the varying impact of these technologies in different countries. Finally, it will promote the idea of a standardized ethical model that applies at every stage of designing and deploying the tools that use these technologies.

Discussion Facilitation:

While the structure proposed is a panel, we plan to structure the panel to include substantial opportunity for interaction from the audience. Each speaker will give a brief presentation, but the remainder of the time will be for audience questions, and discussion. This will provide an opportunity for the audience to hear from key experts, but also to engage with them in meaningful ways.

Online Participation:

We are excited about the opportunity for online participation to expand the audience of the panel, and opportunities for participation from those not able to attend. We anticipate that contributions from the

online community will greatly improve engagement.

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

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #364 Data Governance: From principles to practice

Theme:
      Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
      Accountability
      Data Fairness
      Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Effy Vayena, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Kamel Ajji, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can we protect individuals and their data but also think about collective rights and interests, and discuss any trade offs transparently, accountably and, most importantly, inclusively?
Can we achieve an internationally shared understanding and common view on the practices that we should seek to promote in facilitating access and re-use of data that can serve public interests?

How can we transform data ethics into practical solutions and turn the responsible use of data into a competitive advantage?

Relevance to Theme: With the growing importance of data for the digital transformation, access to and sharing of data has become almost a condition for competition, innovation and inclusiveness. Today, data access and sharing, for instance, are needed to enhance public service delivery and to identify emerging governmental and societal needs.
Policy initiatives to promote access to and sharing of data have been uneven across sectors and countries-if existing at all. Dialogue and shared understanding on key concepts such as accountability, transparency and ownership constitute an important contribution to helping countries shape the digital transformation for broader economic and social gains.
Recent OECD work aims to help countries by identifying best practices and delivering guidance for policy-making on the governance of data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Critical to reaping the substantial economic benefits of data-driven innovation – as well as to realising the full social and cultural potential of that innovation – is the key element of trust and this requires whole-of-society engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogue. This in turn requires establishing processes where all major stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities can be

identified, and their various interests be recognised and made transparent. Whole-of-society engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogue are also needed to assure that frameworks for data access and sharing are coherent across economic sectors and across society.

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: While data, and its flow across borders, helps fuel the digital transformation, it also gives rise to significant policy issues. In the context of the new and rapid technological changes, the main uncertainties today stem from the challenges they pose to fundamental values, such as accountability, agency, consent, privacy and ownership, which underpin current systems of data governance. Further uncertainty is caused by regulatory and legal regimes, which often lack the agility required in a rapidly changing digital environment.

Data collection, sharing and use can involve complex, and context-dependent dilemmas and trade-offs between competing values and interests.

A number of regional and international organisations are working on developing guidelines and principles for the responsible use of data and for access and sharing of data. Among these, the OECD has been actively supporting the international policy debate on how to maximise the benefits of data and their re-use, and mitigate the associated economic and societal risks.

The 1980 OECD Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines Governing the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data (OECD Privacy Guidelines), revised in 2013, has been playing an important role internationally in promoting respect for privacy as a fundamental value and a condition for the free flow of personal data across borders.

The 2008 OECD Recommendation on Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information and the 2016 Council Recommendation on Health Data Governance are also important contributions to the policy debate. They seek to support the development of broader, more compatible frameworks for the development and implementation of national and regional approaches and guidelines to facilitate access and re-use of data that can serve public interests and bring significant benefits to individuals and society. More recently, the OECD has initiated a concerted multidisciplinary effort to identify best practices in data governance providing examples of approaches to enhance access and sharing that can enable the free flow of data across nations, sectors, and organisations, and at the same time address the legitimate concerns of individuals and organisations (including governments), while assuring data-driven innovation, growth and well-being across societies.

This workshop would inform stakeholders about the work undertaken so far and seek feedback on how to move from principles to practice in going forward. In particular, we see the IGF as a unique forum to engage with developing countries in sharing views on challenges and barriers in implementing good data governance and data ethics in practice and what solutions are needed to ensure that the trust in the data economy stays strong.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop would inform stakeholders about the work undertaken so far and seek feedback on views on the good practices that we should seek to promote in facilitating access and re-use of data that can serve public interests. Principles should not be the stopping point but merely the foundation for developing practical solutions. The workshop will also help identify innovative country policy practices.

Discussion Facilitation:

In advance of the IGF, we would take steps to interact with the IGF community, including by promoting the OECD work on data governance via IGF related communications ahead of the Forum

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
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 #365 Algorithmic decision-making for the benefit of all

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Accountability
> Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
> Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sriganesh Lokanathan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Dearbhail Usher, Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Raquel Gatto, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Solana Larsen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Olga Cavalli, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

- What evidence base do we need to develop governance of AI and ADM (algorithmic decision-making) systems?
- What is the value of ethical guidelines vis-a-vis other mechanisms (standards and norms, codes of conduct, laws)?
- What oversight mechanisms do we need to develop?
- What are the relevant differences between the Global North and South in the use and governance AI and ADM?
- Is there a realistic approach to governing such systems on the global scale?

Relevance to Theme: With the evidence we present we address almost all questions that follow from the stated purpose of the Data Governance track in a fact-based manner: What approaches exist in practice, what systems are used in the real world, what questions have already arisen from their use, what answers have been developed, how have the public and different stakeholder groups reacted to this?

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet is the fundamental basis for the global use of AI and ADM systems, as laid out in the description of the Data Governance theme.

Format:
> Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The use of AI in decision-making is all around us; whether we visibly see their uses or not, we are affected by them, and their impact on our lives is only set to grow. Treatment for patients in the public health system in Italy is allocated with the help of an automated system, the Danish state tries to identify children vulnerable to neglect using an algorithm, the SyRI system in the Netherlands is supposed to detect welfare fraud with the help of so-called AI, the Swedish municipality of Trelleborg has automated parts of its decision-making for the disbursement of social benefits, and the EU tests an automated lie detector at its borders in Greece, Hungary and Latvia.

At the same time, decisions concerning marginalized groups in the Global South are often based on non-representative data (irrespective of whether these are with the aid of AI or not). Countries in Africa are on their way towards a centralized, unified and biometric repository of their population, bringing with it opportunities for financial inclusion – as a result of systems to assess creditworthiness – but at the same time these raise the risk of Chinese-style citizen scoring.

Much of the debate in the field of Automated / Algorithmic Decision-Making (ADM) systems and so called Artificial Intelligence privileges discourses of lofty ethical norms. Too little is known about where and how these systems are used in practice, especially in the Global South. Too little is also discussed of the limits of technical solutions to bias predicated on a desire to optimize multiple (often conflicting) notions of fairness. The discourses also often disregard the opportunities for ADM to bring to light biases in human decisions making that hereto were difficult to reveal.

Within these disparate use-cases, it is very important to ask what constitutes context-specific, fit-for-purpose policies with regards to ADMs. To do this we need evidence that will both inform and shape the needed actions, so that ADMs could be used increase welfare and liberties, whilst also limiting their abuses through harmful surveillance, discrimination, and control.

We will share state-of-the art research about the limits of technical notions of fairness and discrimination, as well as the practice of algorithmic decision-making processes already in use: from our reports "Automating Society – Taking Stock of Automated Decision-Making in the EU", "Identity-management and citizen scoring in Africa", the "Atlas of Automation", the "Internet Health Report" and "Bias and the Global South: Care now? Care later? Or not at all?".

In a first part, we will briefly present excerpts of our evidence-based research on issues of ADM from both the Global North as well as the Global South and lay out our recommendations for policies and government arrangements. In the second part we will discuss these with the participants (including government, the private sector, and the technical community) and the audience.

Expected Outcomes: - Better (shared) knowledge among stakeholders about the use of ADM/AI systems in practice
- Better (shared) knowledge among stakeholders about possible governance mechanisms for these systems
- Tangible ideas to further evolve the governance of ADM systems

Discussion Facilitation:

Matthias is a journalist and trained facilitator with 15 years of experience facilitating conference sessions and TV discussions; he sees his role not only in keeping time but preparing concrete questions for the speakers and audience, including the online participants.

Online Participation:

We will announce the possibility to participate via our session outreach (including Twitter, see c) below). The online moderator will then collect questions and comments and feed them into the roundtable discussion.

Proposed Additional Tools: Via twitter. We have several accounts with a combined number of more than 100K followers (@internetsociety, @unglobalpulse, @algorithmwatch, @spielkamp), so with a hashtag dedicated to the session we'll be a able to solicit a lot of participation from around the world.

SDGs:

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 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #367 Governing Big Data for Development in Global South

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Big Data
Data privacy & protection
Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Leonida Mutuku, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Philipp Schönrock, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Seraphine Kayitaramirwa, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Shweta Mohandas, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Sriganesh Lokanathan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the data governance challenges in enabling responsible use of big data for development monitoring and planning by various actor groups across Global South countries?

2. What modes of inter-actor cooperation are essential in enabling responsible and effective usages of big data for development in Global South countries, and especially what role may South-South cooperation play in the same?

3. How are the possibilities of innovation with big data hindered and limited by lack of inclusiveness, and gendered nature, of such data as well as its usages; and what efforts may address these challenges?

4. What are the key human and technical capacity challenges in enabling broad-based use of big data for development monitoring and planning, by state, academic, civil society, and private actors, in Global South countries, and how we may address these challenges?

Relevance to Theme: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda identifies the crucial role that big data generated by everyday functioning of internet-based communication, finance, commerce, and other activities will play in realising the vision of global monitoring of SDG indicators. Such use of big data for development, by complementing and not substituting official statistics collected by state actors, is expected to give rise to a 'data revolution for sustainable development'. The data governance question, however, is fundamental to conceptualising and operationalising such a 'data revolution' in a manner that is responsible, that enables a broad range of actors to effectively access and use the big data concerned, and that builds and gains from cooperation across geographies, across actor types, and across disciplinary expertise. This Roundtable session will bring together the leaders of a Global South Network of organisations involved in

undertaking and studying Big Data for Development (BD4D) projects and policies at national and regional scales in Africa, Latin America, and South Asia.

Governance of big data, including but not limited to for purposes of achieving the SDGs, is a fundamental digital economy regulation question across the Global South countries, as well as the Northern ones. Such discussions of governance of big data in the Global South often takes place in the context of negotiation of rules of international trade, regulation of competition in the digital economy, and questions of digital self-sovereignty and localisation of personal data of citizens within national/regional jurisdiction. This Roundtable is aimed at foregrounding the agenda of sustainable development as an essential lens for approaching the questions of governance of big data in the Global South, and to highlight the concerns of capacity development, South-South cooperation, and responsible innovation in that context.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The potential of big data in providing services to the people is being realised not just by private enterprises but also by governments. However, the use of big data for economic or social development needs to be done keeping in mind both the existing unresolved problems within the present global internet governance architecture, as well as those emerging with global proliferation of a digital economy powered by generation, collection, mining, and exploitation of personal and process data.

Global South countries are typically characterised both by relatively (to Northern countries) weaker regulatory frameworks for regulation of big data as well as for preventing and compensating for harms caused by irresponsible and inaccurate use of big data, and by a governance context where national-level policy makers and regulators are most often engaging with big data companies located beyond the national jurisdiction. This significantly complicates the processes and mechanisms of governance of big data in the Global South, in terms of developing enabling policy measures that facilitate collaboration between various stakeholders, and protects the rights and interests of the citizens concerned.

Like internet governance, governance of big data in the Global South has much to gain from a multistakeholder approach, especially in an enhanced form that upholds democratic rights of the citizens concerned. The Big Data for Development (BD4D) Network proposes this session for IGF 2019 specifically to share its experiences on opportunities of and challenges with using big data in the Global South with the wider sphere of internet governance practitioners so as to take ahead such conversations on frameworks for global governance of data.

Format:
           Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: We are proposing a 90-minutes long Roundtable session, It will be structured in two parts: 1) a 45 minutes session where the 5 speakers will share their expert comments on governance of big data in the Global South, with specific focus on capacity requirements, cooperation possibilities, and responsible innovation; and 2) a 45 minutes session that will start with inviting Roundtable participants to pose questions to the speakers, share their own experiences of working with big data in Global South contexts, and highlight governance challenges associated with big data, especially when multiple jurisdictions are involved.

The first part of the session will include a general introduction to the BD4D Network, and the second part will include a final round of concluding remarks by the speakers. The initial comments by the speakers will be structured by the four Policy Questions shared above. All the speakers, as well as facilitators, moderators, and rapporteurs, of the session are persons associated with the BD4D Network, including representatives of the partner organisations of the BD4D Network.

Expected Outcomes: We expect the session to produce in-depth discussion on key concerns with governance of big data for sustainable development with a special focus on opportunities of and challenges with using big data for monitoring and implementing interventions for sustainable development.

The rapporteurs' report from the session, including the comments by the speakers and the discussion that will follow, will form the basis of an issue brief to be development by the BD4D Network on global

governance of big data for sustainable development.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will share a set of key reports and papers by partner organisations of the BD4D Network prior to the session, as well as a set of questions that we would like the Roundtable participants to consider and respond to. We hope that these will enable a productive discussion during the session. Also, we will actively seek and support online participation during the session so as to bring in perspectives and voices of people working on big data in Global South countries but who may not be physically present at the IGF 2019.

Online Participation:

We will request remote participants to engage with the speakers, share thoughts and experiences, and pose questions through the online participation tool.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will circulate the pre-workshop readings and questions via Twitter, as well as interact with remote participants on Twitter during the session.

SDGs:

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 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #368 AI and future jobs in light of national youth policies

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):
Digital skills
disabilities
Inclusive Governance

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 equipment 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 form 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 were more of the world biggest employment markets are fast being automated. It will also look at the gaps that exists 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 age 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 #369 Questioning Parents and Society Responsibility on COP

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Capacity Building
Child Online Safety
Internet ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: David NG, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: John Carr, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: ICT Watch Indonesia, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Janice Richardson, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

a. What kind of risks that children face related to the level of awareness of their parents and the society?
b. What kind of multi-stakeholder measures can be taken regarding can be taken regarding child online protection (COP)?
c. To what extend, can capacity building and digital literacy guidance improve children's online resilience?

Relevance to Theme: Child safety on the Internet is one of main prerequisite effort to build a healthy digital environment that benefits all. As noted from the discussion of Child Online Protection through Multi-

Stakeholder Engagement Workshop at IGF 2015, COP falls into category as one of the most critical issues faced by the world these days.

Children's use of the Internet and mobile technology is increasing, and for many children worldwide there is no clear distinction between the online and offline world. Access to the Internet presents many opportunities for their education, personal development, self-expression, and interaction with others. Yet, the increasingly complex online environment also presents uncountable risks for their safety. Children are prone to be exposed by inappropriate content, harmful interactions, human trafficking, and gadget addiction.

Every parents have responsibilities to be present for their kids both offline and online. To carry out the tasks, parents are required to have enough awareness and knowledge about digital parenting. On the other side, society also bear the same amount of responsibilities to create a safe digital world for all, especially for kids. These heavy tasks cannot be done without all hands joined, hence the multi-stakeholder approach.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop will discuss the responsibility of the multi-stakeholders, especially parents and society, in protecting children online. Invited experts will share their experiences related to this issue. Expected outcomes would be recommendations on how each multi-multi-stakeholder actors can play their roles in making the Internet safe and child-friendly

Format:
        Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Roundtable setting is used for exploring inputs from both online and onsite contributors. The session will be started with short presentation from each subject matter experts (SMEs), then the floor will be made available for walk-in or remote participants. Discussion highlights will be compiled and put together into more accessible products, such as infographics and short reports which available online, as well as policy recommendation.

Discussion Flow:
- Moderator elaborates the background and introduce all speakers and organisers (5 minutes)
- Each of five SMEs are given the time to present their stance and/or answers to the policy questions (40 minutes)
- Moderator offers onsite and online participants a chance to ask questions or provide statements (30 minutes)
- Each of five SMEs are expected to throw closing remarks or additional statements before closing (10 minutes)
- Moderator concludes the session and wrap things up (5 minutes)
- 90 minutes in total

Some issues to be discussed:
o Principles and norms regarding to COP
o Children's key risks while using the Internet
o Parents' roles in assisting children on the Internet
o How the society be responsibility for children's safety on the Internet
o Best practices of technical and policy approaches on COP
o Capacity building on digital parenting and community engagement
o How children can be well-accommodated during the policy making process and program arrangement related to COP

Expected Outcomes: Reports will be published after the workshop, in the form of conventional text-based scripts and info-graphics. The outputs will be used as one of important tools of policy recommendation and materials for public education in order to raise awareness regarding the issue. Some of the output subjects might be:
a. Principles and norms related to parents and society's responsibilities on COP
b. Action plan that can be done to improve the awareness of parents and the society, especially on digital parenting

c. Binding convention to increase children's involvement in every process of policy making and programs related to the COP

Discussion Facilitation:

Each speaker will be allocated 5-10 minute period to deliver their presentation as introduction to the discussion. The moderator will allow intervention from both online and on-site participants. Then, moderator will invite onsite and online participants to ask some questions to the panelists and/or share their view about the topic

Online Participation:

We will make e-flyer for this workshop, include link for online participation, and promote it to our network in some region. We also encourage our community in Indonesia to join online participation together by arranging the local workshop.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will try to make live streaming through YouTube and Facebook using mobile device

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

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: Mishi Choudhary, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Berhan Taye Gemeda , 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 realiz ing 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 though 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 pubic 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 communties? 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 #372 Data governance in digital population registers and database

Theme: Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data Fairness
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Esther Mwema, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Rebecca Ryakitimbo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Bhredipta Cresti Socarana, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Bolutife Oluyinka Adisa, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Élisson Diones Cazumbá , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to their personal data?
What is the gap between national security and human rights and how can we ensure one does not stifle the other?
How can we harmonize national policies and regional policies such as the GDPR even in countries that don't have data protection laws?
To what extent can the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches of data protection frameworks and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Relevance to Theme: In the cutting age of technology data is the new oil in every sense of the word,while nations are working towards decentralization of services and ensuring security in a globalized world.Data is key to improvement of services,growth and development as well as meeting the needs of the society. However, data if not properly governed, could lead to challenges such as data breaches, loss and misuse of personal data, unauthorised access by third parties and the like.With the emergence of GDPR and different countries enacting data protection laws,countries such as Kenya are deploying a nationwide digital population register while still lacking data protection laws,the same case applies for Rwanda that is proposing to have a national DNA database which will make it mandatory for all citizens DNA to be collected and documented in the name of national security,solving crimes and the like. On the other hand, several African countries have made it mandatory for citizens to register their sim cards by providing personal details including copies of their ID cards. In the wake of such cases the session feeds in to the theme by exploring the rights and responsibilities of individuals where their data is concerned while exploring the human rights aspect to mandatory country requirements on massive collection and storage of data. Best approaches and practices will be shared from different regions and recommendations explored on the development of human-centric data governance frameworks especially where data is collected, stored and managed for digital population databases.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data as part and parcel of the internet it involves accessibility, relevance, integrity, and security thus engages different players. It requires arrangement of procedures, by the different partners who utilize internet technologies, to guarantee how crucial data is collected,stored,controlled and safety ensured in their different roles. Data governance as part of internet governance requires means to ensure that challenges and opportunities that data presents can equally be harnessed without affecting human rights.From the workshop title this involves governments who are working to enhance service provision through use of new technologies such as IoT and AI in digitization of processes to ensure inclusion and national security.This includes their role in policy making and implementation where data is concerned.The internet is a key player to the way digital population registers work the same applies for digital databases that carry massive data that ought to be protected while adhering to human rights such as

right to privacy and echoing frameworks that allow for protection of rules and procedures that ensure data protection.

Format:
　　　　　Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: This workshop will address data governance in digital population registers gathering from the experience of countries such as Kenya that are now implementing a nationwide population register, bearing data of all who reside in, as well as countries such as the UK who have a database that bears DNA records of criminals and had at one point been forced to revamp how its data is governed to adhere to the right to privacy of their citizens.Additionally explore opinions on the suggested DNA database in Rwanda and compliance of such nationwide initiatives in the age of digital cooperation and GDPR.The session will look at the challenges and opportunities in data governance while addressing the rights and responsibilities of individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and determining their own digital identity. Recommendations will be shared by the speakers and participants on how best we can optimize utilization of data while ensuring that the "right to privacy" is respected and individuals are allowed the right to consent for use of their data.In countries that lack data protection laws and policies, and yet implement or are opting to utilize data for service purposes or even security reasons, he session will identify what frameworks can they implement and the roadmap to ensuring that international norms and principles facilitate common approaches of data protection.The workshop will again explore case studies from different countries on what different stakeholders should do in the wake of data governance were digital population registers/databases are concerned.The role of the government in enacting relevant policies,guidelines and principles as well as the role of civil societies and other stakeholders to push for digital rights such as data privacy being protected and the technical aspects on security in data governance will be investigated.

Expected Outcomes: THe outcomes of the workshop included:
Shared case studies and roadmaps on data governance in digital population registers and databases.
Thoughts and ideas on ethical frameworks on data collection,storage and security.
Policy recommendations on common approaches of data protection in international cooperation.

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

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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:

Usage of IGF Tool

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 #375 States as Clients: Issues in surveillance & ID procurement

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Accountability
> Innovation
> Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Wafa Ben-Hassine, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Luis Fernando Garcia, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: David Kaye, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

As states employ the services of private vendors to assist with essential functions like law enforcement, e-voting, and identification, who should oversee the procurement process? How is accountability achieved when misuse or breach takes place? Sub questions include: What innovative oversight structures are local municipalities putting in place to hold law enforcement accountable for their purchase and operation of invasive surveillance technologies? How might these inform global governance structures? Is it appropriate to test new identification systems on displaced and refugee populations?

Relevance to Theme: Governments contract private sector companies to assist in producing data on individuals and communities at a greater rate than ever before. This procurement often occurs without public oversight or attention to the potential use of the technology. States can produce this data without consent or even knowledge of the data subjects. In the case of law enforcement surveillance via third-party tools like spyware, the state may not have any legal basis for collection and processing, and affected persons and communities often lack any meaningful pathway to achieve remedy for harms caused.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Governments are a major stakeholder in the development of information and communications technologies related to the internet, not only through their policy making but also through their procurement and budgeting. We seek to draw greater attention to the obscure processes used to vet and purchase tools for surveillance and digital identification, and theorize more inclusive governance of this procurement and ultimate use of such ICTs. We will uncover innovative and forward-thinking measures and structures to safeguard the public interest in government ICT contracting as it relates to the production and governance of data, with a focus on hearing from the vulnerable and marginalized groups often left out of policymaking in this area. As massive new identification systems and invasive new forms of surveillance arise, norms are needed to ensure human rights, anti-corruption, and other values are accounted for by design.

Format:
> Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Through their purchasing and procurement of information and communications technologies, governments act as powerful clients whose policy agendas direct and sustain large swatches of private sector activity. From e-government systems for digital identification and authentication, public services delivery, and electronic voting, to police, military, and intelligence agency surveillance programs, a broad and increasing set of government functions depend on private vendors for essential platforms and service tools. The rollout or sunset of digital and cyber strategies can make or break entire sub-industries in the ICT sector.

Partnering with private sector vendors for such services represents a vector for advancing the public interest in efficient and effective governance. However, often occurring without adequate public oversight, the procurement and deployment of ICTs also provides a pathway for unscrupulous, opaque, and self-serving financial and technical dealings.

In this session, we will uncover innovative and forward-thinking measures and structures to safeguard the public interest in government ICT contracting. We will focus on two areas of interaction between the private and public sectors: the private surveillance technology trade, and digital identification systems.

The private surveillance sector is the focus of an upcoming study by David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on the freedom of opinion and expression, for its human rights impacts and attendant responsibilities. The sector is expanding to reach new markets and increase the capacity of governments as well as non-state actors to access sensitive information and systems. Despite their powerful capabilities and expensive prices, these technologies are often purchased through confidential arrangements, allowing certain state officials to circumvent laws and regulatory structures in place to protect the public and facilitate fiscal, political, and criminal accountability. Transparency is often lacking, leaving oversight inadequate.

A second area of inquiry will look at the vendors behind national digital identification systems, and the services they provide to governments, intergovernmental bodies, and other entities who engage in public service tracking and delivery at scale. From biometric data collection tools and databases to SIM cards and chip-enabled identification modules, these tools are seen as essential in many humanitarian and e-government initiatives aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Digital IDs are proposed as crucial to integrating displaced and dispossessed populations into the digital economy and host country political systems. However, the security of digital ID devices and systems has been shown in cases to fail, leaving the sensitive data of large populations at risk. Trust in institutions suffers as a result.

Innovative, local oversight structures, like the Community Control Over Police Surveillance (CCOPS) laws passed recently in many United States municipalities, will be described and analyzed for their effectiveness. Global norms on the human rights responsibilities of businesses, and multi-stakeholder initiatives in the extractives and labor and employment industries will be scrutinized as potential drivers and models for inclusive governance over procurement in the ICT sector.

Lead discussants will begin by describing the current status of the two sectors mentioned above, and highlighting the nature of their interaction with government clients. Journalists and affected civil society representatives will respond with narratives of the unintended consequences and abuses enabled by these private sector actors, and their experiences of navigating accountability and remedial mechanisms. Public and private representatives will respond before we yield the floor to participation.

Expected Outcomes: Increased understanding of common and best practices in government procurement of ICTs, focusing on those with acute impacts on the public such as surveillance and digital identification technologies

Knowledge of the innovative methods to ensure adequate public oversight, such as municipal laws ensuring civilian oversight of police surveillance technology, and multi-stakeholder initiatives, will be developed and shared, based in part on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur David Kaye in his upcoming report to the 2019 UN General Assembly on the topic of surveillance technology and freedom of expression

Tools to improve private sector policies and practices on disclosure and transparency, including human rights impact assessments, publish-what-you-pay databases, and technical and legal measures.

Discussion Facilitation:

As this is a birds of a feather session, we will work to interrogate panelists on their assumptions, ferret out pathways that have not led to expected or desired results, and generally act as skeptical parties. Lead discussants will begin by describing the current status of the two sectors of private surveillance tech and digital identity, and the nature of those businesses' interaction with government clients. Journalists and civil society representatives affected by the technology and contracting will respond with narratives of the unintended consequences and abuses enabled by these private sector actors' tools, and their experiences of

navigating accountability and remedial mechanisms to date. Public and private representatives will respond before we yield the floor to participation.

Online Participation:

We will advertise the panel and the tool before the event via our social media channels, request comments and questions be posed, and use the contributions to shape the interventions from the participants during the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

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 ceasing 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 is 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 #377 A need for an international digital charter?

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Human Rights
Internet ethics

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)

Speaker 1: Theodore CHRISTAKIS, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Flávia Lefèvre Guimarães, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Luiz Fernando Martins Castro, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Do we need an international digital charter?
What are the fundamental digital rights and freedoms?

Relevance to Theme: Discussions on the need to an international digital charter have impact on the three themes. Nevertheless, at the moment where net neutrality is threatened, it appears important to focus this discussion on the debate on the theme Security, Safety, Stability & Resilience.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital transformation represents a vector of progress for humanity, opens up new forms of social interaction and plays an important role in the exercise and awareness of fundamental rights. It also brings in unprecedented innovations that are drastically changing democracy, economy and social interactions. As a common good, steps must be taken to ensure that the Internet operates and evolves in a manner that fulfil human rights to the greatest extent possible.
The realization and upholding of human rights in the digital environment require an inclusive dialogue mobilizing various stakeholders, including the civil society. In this panel, we invite the participants to debate on the protection of fundamental rights in the Digital Age, to envisage forms of guarantee human fundamental rights internationally and mechanisms to ensure the involvement of the civil society in this debate. In this panel, an international charter will be considered to the debate as well.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This panel will debate the protection of fundamental rights on the Internet, consider an international charter to ensure the guarantee of these rights and envisage some mechanisms to allow the involvement of the civil society.

We will first start this panel by each participant, the French Digital Council, the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee and iRights International, doing a brief presentation about its institutional framework and scope. This first step will allow us to be familiar with each institution and its expertise.

The panel will then focus on fundamental rights in the Digital Age. A first question raises for this debate: Is there a need for an international digital charter in order to ensure fundamental rights on the Internet? We propose to reflect about whether or not an international charter is envisageable and necessary to uphold and advance fundamental rights for the online environment. Jointly with the discussions about a charter, we will also reflect on which rights and principles should be brought to light. This section also invites the participants to think on what form this charter should take shape by defining its aims and willingnesses. In other words, what type of charter do we want? A charter as a reference point for dialogue and cooperation? An authoritative document that can frame policy decisions and emerging rights-based normas for local, national and global dimensions of Internet governance? A policy-making and advocacy tool?

This panel will then focus on representativeness. Bearing in mind that Internet is a common good, how to engage stakeholders, notably civil society, in the debate? What methods, tools and means we can be implemented to coordinate and ensure their participation?

At the end of the panel we will present a brief summary of conclusions and open the debate for a Q&A session.
Agenda:

- Introduction (10 min) by [organizer]

Part I. Presentation of each institution (30 minutes): institutional framework, composition, scope
CNNum (15 minutes)
CGI.BR (15 minutes)

Part II. Debate around the following questions:
How to protect fundamental rights in the Digital Age? Is there a need for an international digital charter?
How do we conceive this charter? What principles should be stated? (40 min)
How to bring representativeness to this charter? (15 min)

Part III.
Conclusion (5 min)
Q&A moderated (20 min)

Expected Outcomes: The but of this session is to propose a draft on an international digital charter.

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 (i.e. PowerPoint slides, images,) to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. Experts who have short video material to share will be encouraged to help animate discussion and debate on these examples. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants.

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. Cgi.Br and CNNum will met during ICANN at Marrakech to discuss on this panel.

Moderator : Nicolas Chagny is an expert in digital policy and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions. He has been appointed in 2019 in the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH).

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 suring 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. We can include the intervention from youth participants from Latin America and Africa to increase diversity and bring fresh opinions and questions to the debate. 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.

Proposed Additional Tools: Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on digital skills taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

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 #378 Controversial emerging issues & their impact on Internet Gov

Theme:
> Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
> Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
> Data privacy & protection
> Internet Ethics & Regulations

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)

Speaker 1: Jovan Kurbalija, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Garcia Garcia Ramilo, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Constance Bommelaer, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Dominique Lazanski, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the issues that are challenging existing Internet governance mechanisms and why?

Relevance to Theme: HIGH.

There is a perception broadly spread across different stakeholders groups, that there are many issues that are challenging existing Internet Governance arrangements.
It is time to start to land this discussion toward some concrete proposals as to how these issues challenge, co-exist and/or become integrated into the current Internet governance ecosystem and how this environment should adapt to accommodate these topics with their respective agendas and institutional trajectories.
The workshop aims to make progresses on what are the internet governance components of the often called Emerging Issues

Relevance to Internet Governance: Very High
This is a core discussion about Internet Governance and its evolution.
Some of the new challenges are more oriented to security, others to inclusion, and most to privacy and data management.
While we choose Data Governance as the main theme, it is clear that this discussion is relevant to the 3 themes prioritized by the MAG for IGF 2019.

Format:
          Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: It is clear that issues like Artificial Intelligence, the spread of the Internet of Things, massive personal data collection, disinformation campaigns, large scale cyber-attacks, to name a few, are all in the headlines. Although these are not new, they have become highly contentious and have reached the broader public agenda. These topics are also beginning to undermine in some contexts the very idea that being online is beneficial. These issues expose sensitive concerns that have consequences not only on individuals, but also on the social and political order as we know it. This session aims to detect how the different procedures to tackle these problems can have an impact on Internet governance and its evolving ecosystem.

The discussions about these themes have unfolded at great speed in the last couple of years. There are many institutional projects promoted by different stakeholder groups on AI, IoT, global cybersecurity, etc. Some of these are outside the margins of what one would label the Internet governance ecosystem, others attempt to become more integrated into the loose regime complex of Internet governance. But in both scenarios, it is unclear what are the consequences for existing Internet governance arrangements, including the architecture of the network.

This workshop aims to assess the current scenario of these controversial "emerging issues" on the IG ecosystem and to produce a map of the needs to address for governance arrangements. Discussion will be more about the What than the How complementing the work of other working groups, forums and committees.

The objective is to have an open exchange of ideas, that might even challenge preconceptions on some of these issues in an atmosphere of trust, respect and freedom.

Expected Outcomes: The outcome expected is a list of identified ideas, needs and suggestions that could be used carefully in other environments, taken as what they are: open ideas to feed into other discussions. We expect that together with the outcomes of other processes like the High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, UNESCO AI process, European AI principles and the groups that are discussing the strategic plan of the IGF and possible IGF improvements, this could become another important piece to contribute to continue strengthening the Internet governance ecosystem.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be very interactive, the moderators will be very strict with the use of the time and both on-site and remote audiences will be strongly encouraged to participate.
As explained below, participants will be also encouraged to use social networks as a way to improve their participation.

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 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 #379 Teach-in on different elements of voice technologies

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Data Fairness
Users rights

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: Kelly J. Davis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Steve Penrod, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Josh Meyer, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Audrey Tang, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Iwan Lappo-Danilewski , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can policy-making keep up with the speed of technological developments, notably in the emerging tech space? Which tools are available to ensure citizens' and users' rights are protected by these developments while not stifling future innovation?

Are there ways to adopt policies that approach the different components of voice-enabled connected devices, like voice assistants (think data, algorithms, software, and hardware), separately to allow for new, responsible, open developments?

Relevance to Theme: It won't be long before people will access the majority of their online services through voice technology. The potential for future voice tech is huge -- also with a view to connecting the unconnected. However, it's development is dependent upon the quality and diversity of voice data that is available and affordable to new incumbents. In addition, voice-based technologies raise questions about privacy, security, and who has access to, controls, processes, and governs that data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Emerging technologies, and specifically connected devices such as voice assistants, are integral components to the future of the web -- and hence a pressing topic we need to get ahead on with regard to protecting user rights while fostering innovation. This requires expertise and understanding across all stakeholders.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: Voice recognition and analysis are becoming increasingly critical to the way we interact with our devices, and our physical space. However, the accessibility of voice technology depends on a number of factors, such as the diversity of voice data used for training, the privacy safeguards baked into the software, and the securing of microphones that are becoming increasingly ubiquitous in home-based assistance.

In this session, we will bring technologists, researchers, policymakers, and others together to help build a shared understanding of the technical and social issues involved in voice technology. There will be a short level-setting intro, where experts will facilitate a better understanding of voice technology components, such as access to data/information, speech to text, text to speech, and software-vs-hardware.

After this, the group will be broken up into subgroups for a facilitated ideation workshop on principles and policy tools. We will examine the technical challenges present in making 'voice assistance' and 'language prediction tools' a reality, as well as the ethical boundaries that must be considered when building voice technologies.

Lastly, each subgroup will have an opportunity to share back key insights with the larger group, which will develop into an identification of shared insights between the various subgroups.

Expected Outcomes: Development of a sophisticated knowledge base for participants. A lot of factors and consequences of voice technology are non-obvious, and this session will help policymakers understand the way voice technology components interact, allowing them to develop appropriate legislation.

Movement towards a consensus on guiding principles for responsible voice technology. By bringing together a multidisciplinary group in this session, we can build consensus on ethical principles for technology and policy development.

Identification of tools for informed policy-making on voice technology. The examination of what has and has not worked in adjacent policy and technology areas can help us build a roadmap of tools and procedures that have seen positive outcomes elsewhere.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction and Participation will be facilitated during this session via several methods:

1: During the initial level-setting section, we will (informally) poll participants to develop an understanding of their familiarity with related policies/technologies/structures. This will lead to larger interactive discussions when an opportunity for education is identified.

2: After the group is split into subgroups, each group will be directly facilitated through participatory ideation exercises, dedicating time to allow participants to bring their own perspectives and experiences to the sub-group. This is facilitator-led, but participant-focused.

3: The IGF Online Participation Platform will allow for feedback and participation at several key points in the session, giving remote participants a unique opportunity to share their observations and experiences.

Online Participation:

3: The IGF Online Participation Platform will allow for feedback and participation at several key points in the session, giving remote participants a unique opportunity to share their observations and experiences.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #380 What about trust? What about us? automation/human oversight

Theme:
　　　　Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
　　　　　　AI Safeguards
　　　　　　Human Rights
　　　　　　Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: ,

Speaker 1: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Martin Silva Valent, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Olga Kyryliuk, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

What should be understood as meaningful human oversight/control for the purposes of automated decision-making?
Is this control indispensable in the environment of automated systems?
Are there activities that require higher levels of human control over automated decision-making than others? Over which criteria?

What are the key obstacles to achieve human oversight over automated processes?
Are existing institutions, body or organizations equipped with the necessary tools to discuss and implement this oversight? Are new structures necessary?
What is the current state of regulatory measures in different countries and regions concerning this issue? Have they been addressing it properly?
What kind of enforcement is available in such cases?
What concrete measures can be taken to ensure some extent of human oversight over automated decision making?

Relevance to Theme: More and more human activities are incorporating automated decision support, partial and full decision making techniques into their everyday environment. The use of analytics over large amounts of data already streamlines processes among promises of efficiency, adequacy, and of an escalation of the correlation of information in a way that would otherwise not be feasible. Recent research, studies and the observation of some of these experiences show that there are solid grounds for concern that automated systems might not give the most appropriate response for a number of tasks that involve an evaluation of fairness and of other highly semantically-charged aspects. This is not an unknown issue. A number of national and international regulatory and/or governance initiatives are already in place, in attempts to address the issue of ensuring some extent of human review or oversight of these automation. Legislative or regulatory safeguards are a good starting point towards this goal, but important as they may be, their mere existence is still not enough. The existing provisions, as well as the ones which are currently under elaboration, tend to be rather conceptual, abstract, comprising overall prescriptions that often do not acknowledge - and consequently do not adequately tackle - the concrete obstacles in implementing human review over semi or fully automated systems. These obstacles range from the scale of the human intervention that is necessary to oversee contested automated decisions to the organic, way in which code behaves in learning applications, self-reorganizing itself according to parameters or following rules that are not predictable. This session will map those initiatives, question the nature and the extent of human oversight that is necessary in different human activities, and attempt to identify concrete ways to implement this oversight in light of the technical constraints that are involved.

Relevance to Internet Governance: There are a number of regional, international and national regulatory initiatives that are already addressing the issue of safeguarding human oversight over automated decision-making systems. These initiatives themselves already relate closely to Internet Governance, since most of them currently come from the scenario of data protection, this discussion being a spin-off of the former. Bringing it to the IGF ecosystem, with the space and attention that comes with it, will certainly help mature the issue by ensuring that the debate takes place in the scope of a multistakeholder scenario. It will also put it under a global perspective, where the diversity and different points of view will help the people who are involved with the more concrete measures around the issue to enrich their repertoire, share views and perspectives, voice their concerns and listen to alternatives. This will place them in a position to shape better proposals for solutions.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: Open Fish Bowl - the key requirement would be to have primary speakers seating in semicircle in front of the audience with no physical barrier between them (no stage, or tables, or tribunes). One chair near the speakers should be left unoccupied for anyone from the audience to join at any point during the discussion.

Description: The session will map and explore regulatory and governance initiatives that attempt to address how human oversight is exercised over decisions that are taken by automated systems. The necessity of this oversight will be discussed and different human areas will be tested against this necessity. The existing regulatory initiatives are going to be brought to the table and analyzed in terms of reach, nature, and content. Most of them provide an abstract mechanism that mandates human oversight, but none of them address how it will be concretely exercised. Alternatives for this are going to be the core of the debate. Once

these alternatives are disclosed and explained, the audience will start exploring the issues together with the speakers, exchanging views, attempting to tackle weaknesses and trying to highlight the best practices.

The interactive format of fish bowl will perfectly serve for open and inclusive exchange of ideas between the audience and the key speakers. Remote participation will be strongly encouraged in the discussion phase, which will take the major part of the workshop.

The speakers will present their perspectives on the policy questions raised above based on both their professional expertise, and experience as regular Internet users. Coming from different stakeholder groups, the speakers will present difficulties and proposals to implement ways to ensure human oversight when autonomous systems are in charge of initial decision-making, providing food for thought to onsite and online participants. The moderators will keep an eye on timely welcoming the interventions from the audience (both onsite and remote).

Expected Outcomes: Bringing the issue of human oversight over automated decision making systems to the IGF ecosystem, with the space and attention that comes with it, will certainly help mature the issue by ensuring that the debate takes place in the scope of a multistakeholder scenario. The first contribution of the session is to highlight this issue as an important, autonomous one stemming from data protection, use of artificial intelligence and human rights in digital spaces. That is a first awareness takeaway. It will also put the theme under a global perspective, where the diversity and different points of view will help the people who are involved with the more concrete measures around the issue to enrich their repertoire, share views and perspectives, voice their concerns and listen to alternatives. This will place them in a position to shape better proposals for solutions. This would be the other expected takeaway, namely, to inform and create conditions so that regulatory and governance measures that address human oversight over decisions taken by autonomous systems consider the highest possible number of perspectives and variables.

Discussion Facilitation:

The issue we discuss has relevance to each and every of us, and, therefore, the most interesting ideas might come from the least expected places. We will make sure that onsite and online moderators are working in tandem, notifying each other about the interventions from the audience. By opting for an open fish bowl format we will make discussion as inclusive as possible, giving participants the possibility to jump into discussion at any point, without dividing the workshop into classic presentations and Q&A parts. After a short intro speech by primary speakers any participant from the audience will have a chance to take an empty chair near the speakers and present his/her perspective. Throughout the whole workshop one of the chairs has to be kept free for new people to join and speak. Thus, once new person joins the semicircle of speakers, one of the presenters who has already spoken should free his/her chair. The moderator will facilitate the process and explain the rules in the beginning of the workshop.

Online Participation:

We make a strong focus and expect extensive online participation. For that purpose, we will share in advance the information about the session and possibility to join remotely with our professional networks. The online moderator will notify the onsite moderator whenever there is an intervention from a remote participant, and we will read it out and provide comments if any from the onsite participants. We truly want the most diverse voices to be heard.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter and other social media pages administered by the workshop organizers. We will also ask the participants and speakers to make tweets and share the most interesting ideas via social media directly during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #381 Unpacking Digital Trade Impacts: Calling all Stakeholders

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data driven economy
Economic Development

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)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Christina Colclough, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Thomas Struett, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Sergio Garcia Alves Junior, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Wafa Ben-Hassine, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the implications of today's emerging international trade policies for the Internet and those who use it around the world? What are the expected outcomes and implications of efforts on digital taxation reform?

Trade policies constitute methods of internet governance, but are not necessarily subject to multistakeholder input. What multi-stakeholder policy advice should be taken into consideration in their formulation? To what extent do policy discussions and policies of international trade reflect human rights? What steps are being taken to see human rights supported by international trade? What does digital trade mean for the world's workers? What does digital trade mean for national development in the Global South? What does international cooperation on digital trade hold for technology R&D for digital technologies?

Relevance to Theme: The governance of data is increasingly affected by trade policies. These include national and international rules on the international flow of digital goods and services, digital tax policies, and privacy adequacy decisions. This session will discuss the implications of these national and international rules for data governance across jurisdictions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In the recent years, modern trade agreements might have been considered to regulate issues that would be better left to International fora discretion. Digital trade policy reflects and also contributes to the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the Internet's continued evolution. Trade negotiations often produce rules for Internet Governance or preserve adequate policy space for governments. Unfortunately, such discussions are driven by state-to-state dynamics and often lack transparency, in contrast to a multistakeholder model of Internet Governance. Therefore, this present session seeks to foster a conversation between stakeholders about recent developments in the digital trade area.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: This present submission, as explained above, aims to discuss the subject of digital trade as well, policy development processes dedicated to this area and its direct impacts on society. In order to enable a fair and open discussion around practices and problems, the session moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks on the need for multistakeholder input into policy development processes ongoing in governance fora that impact the Internet, such as G20, OECD, and WTO. After the initial remarks, the panelists discussion will be divided into three parts: (a) Unpacking discussions and development of digital trade norms and policies, (b) Unpacking the societal impacts of digital trade and (c) Multistakeholder collaboration, the only way forward; followed each by a Q&A session.

The proposed dynamics will allow stakeholders/panelists to firstly dive into the development of trade norms and their relation to national governments, internet taxation, the role played by international trade institutions and so on. On its second part, the session will be dedicated to the impacts posed to society by digital trade practices. For that topics such as labor, Human Rights in the Digital age and development will be addressed by speakers. Lastly, in order to come up with a policy advice document, we will ask the speakers one question: What multi-stakeholder policy advice should be taken into consideration in the formulation of digital trade norms and agreements.

Proposed agenda:
Introduction (5 minutes)
Moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks on the need for multistakeholder input into policy development processes ongoing in trade governance fora that impact the Internet, particularly the G20, OECD, and WTO.

Part I: Unpacking discussions and development of digital trade norms and policies (15 minutes)
Audience Q&A (10 minutes)

Relation to national governments, taxation
Relation to larger globalization and international trade institutions
Relation to geopolitical tensions in technology development
Address steps are being taken to see human rights supported by international trade

Part II: Unpacking the societal impacts of digital trade (15 minutes):
Audience Q&A (10 minutes)

Impact on development
Impact on labor (address how digital trade mean for world's workers)
Human rights impacts
Address national developments in the global south

Part III: Multistakeholder collaboration, the only way forward (15 minutes)
Audience Q&A (15 minutes)

What multi-stakeholder policy advice should be taken into consideration in the formulation of digital trade norms and agreements?

Closing Remarks

Expected Outcomes: The session will foster a multistakeholder dialogue on the developments in and impacts of digital trade. These insights from the session will be captured in an output document drafted by the session organizers and interested attendees (an invitation will be made during the session). The document will assemble policy advice for digital trade policymaking fora on multi-stakeholder principles and values that should be taken into consideration in the formulation of digital trade policies. This document will be shared directly with the relevant fora and made available to the MAG.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to enable a fair and open discussion around practices and problems, the session moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks, after that, the proposed session will be divided into

three parts of speakers interventions followed by a Q&A in order to allow audience to bring their views and inputs to the session. Another important factor to encourage interaction was the selected session format - Round Table - U-shape. By seating both audience and panelists at the same table, we believe this will allow us to have a more frank and open conversation on the proposed subject.

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 tool as the 6th panelist.

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
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 #383 The human-side perspectives to Internet safety and security

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Democratic Values
Human Rights
Trust and Accountability

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

Speaker 1: Anri van der Spuy, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Kenneth Adu-Amanfoh, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Matthew Shears, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Mallory Knodel, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The round table's primary policy question is to explore what policy research tools do policy makers have to go beyond the normative and technical aspects of cybersecurity and data protection by promoting a better understanding of Internet users' needs and perceptions of their privacy, safety and security online. The aim is to provide policymakers and other practitioners with practical guidance on how to include a human perspective to internet safety and security, in order to support the development of an Internet that can foster economic growth while reducing cyber-risks and harms, and sustainable development on the African continent and beyond.

In order to answer to this main question, the secondary questions are:

Do policy-makers take into account the human-rights dimension of data protection and cybersecurity when they develop policy and regulatory frameworks related to security, safety, stability and resilience?

What are the developmental challenges related to cybersecurity and data protection in Africa?

Do policymakers in Africa have enough capacity to investigate human issues related to security, safety, stability and resilience? What are the resources and tools available to build such capacity?

How can we measure and quantify potential progress to improving security, safety, stability and resilience in cyberspace to achieve the SDGs?

What societal, political, economic and capacity structures would need to be in place to effectively include a human-centric perspective to cyber-policy development?

How can we identify and quantify potential harms caused by cyber-threats and cyber-crime?

What are the existing norms that can bring about a human-centric approach, how practical are they and how can they be implemented by policymakers?

If the Internet is a "trust" technology, people's views change significantly as they become more frequent users - how to account for this in long-term planning?

Relevance to Theme: Country's approach to cybersecurity is a critical enabler for the achievement of the SDGs, in particular for #16 "[p]romot[ing] peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provid[ing] access to justice for all and build[ing] effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".
Other goals relating to the human-side of cybersecurity are to ensure participation in economic processes and build trust in Internet-based services (SDG #1), to provide access to health services, which protect individuals' personal information and guarantees the resilience of health services (SDG #3), to protect vulnerable groups (in particular women) against any online based discrimination and to foster their inclusion (SDG #5), and to give everyone access to Internet-based education and the adequate skill set, as well as raising the awareness of cyber risks (SDG #9).

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance is a multistakeholder forum which brings different perspectives relating to specific issues affecting the development of the Internet. Therefore, the IGF is the right venue for discussing the issue of the human-side on cybersecurity, because the multistakeholder approach to the theme allows different perspectives to be brought into the discussion, beyond the technical and normative approach which normally underlines cyber policy development.

Format: Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: During the roundtable, the notion of a human-centric approach to cyberpolicy will be untangled. To distinguish between a traditional, normative, and technical approach to cyberpolicy, the panelists will be invited to discuss methods and approaches to bring in a people-centred perspective in the policymaking process.

The debate has the following intended agenda:

Introduction to the topic of a human-centric approach to cyberpolicy, and a brief introduction of the discussants;
Presentation of #AfterAccess data pertaining to African users awareness on privacy, and safety and security online;
Debate on research findings moderated by the RIA Principal Investigator on cybersecurity;
Open microphone for online and offline interventions and questions from the public;
Answers from the discussion;
Wrap-up and takeaways.

Expected Outcomes: Research ICT Africa is currently conducting research on this topic through its Africa Digital Policy Project (ADPP), which focuses specifically on cyber policy challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa. The intended outcomes of this workshop proposal are related to one of the ADPP aims which is to provide African stakeholders with the information and analysis required to develop innovative and appropriate cyber policies better able to address the challenges of sustainable development on the continent. The workshop is expected to facilitate evidence-based and informed cyber policymaking for supporting the development of an Internet that is free (based on and supportive of human rights), trusted (based on sound cybersecurity measures), and innovative (based on enabling policy environments).

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators (offline and online) supported by the round table organisers, will involve discussants and the public in the debate, and will facilitate the discussion on the topic of the round table. Specifically, in order to optimise the time and to assure fair participation of both online and offline participants, the debate will unfold in the following way:
Suggested Agenda (60 minutes):
a. Opening: presentation of the round table and policy questions (5 minutes)
b. Panelist remarks (5 minutes each: 25 minute in total)
c. Discussion (15 minutes), including comments and questions from remote participants
d. Closing remarks from panelists (2 minutes each: 10 minutes in total)
e. Wrap-up (5 minutes)

Online Participation:

As recommended by the MAG, the organising committee of the Round table 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 round table 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 roundtable.

Proposed Additional Tools: YES through Twitter and collaborative editing on pads (https://pads.riseup.net)

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
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 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #384 Security and quality of information

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data privacy & protection
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Feng Guo, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Patrick Penninckx, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

- International mechanisms for the protection of personal data on the example of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Individuals in the automated processing of personal data.
- Cross-border data flows.
- Formation of positive content.
- Protect young people and children in a virtual environment.
- Initiatives, alliances.
- The role and responsibility of cross-border corporations in data protection.

Relevance to Theme: Data and information in a broad sense and personal data, in particular, become an invaluable commodity for the digital economy, the basis of technological progress and at the same time for manipulation of consciousness, disinformation, criminal manifestations in relation to the data itself. Users shall be entitled to manage their private space on the Internet on their own, without being subject to imposition of information and influence on their information field. A voluntary, clearly expressed, informed and unequivocal consent of the data subject shall be requested at any stage of data processing. Multistakeholder community's role should be active in creating legal and public filters to prevent any illegal, harmful and toxic information from entering the Internet, especially for unprotected children. They shall enhance the protection of children on the Internet, take legislative and other measures needed to counteract pornography, pedophilia and violence against children, and create alliances for this purpose.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Multistakeholder community should establish trustworthy data protection mechanisms at all levels. Especially unprotected groups, risk groups - young people and children. The quality and accuracy of information becomes a guarantee of trust to states and the world community as a whole. Transnational corporations, operators and other multistakeholder community representatives should be able to independently identify illegal content on the Internet and promptly remove it from all resources. Such measures and more proposals from speakers and participants are to be discussed at the workshop as the follow-up of the session on data governance within RIGF 0n * April in Moscow.

Format: Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: Description:
Data and information in a broad sense and personal data, in particular, become an invaluable commodity for the digital economy, the basis of technological progress and at the same time for manipulation of consciousness, disinformation, criminal manifestations in relation to the data itself. States and international organizations should establish trustworthy data protection mechanisms at all levels. Especially unprotected groups, risk groups - young people and children. The quality and accuracy of information becomes a guarantee of trust to states and the world community as a whole.

Issues for discussion:
International mechanisms for the protection of personal data on the example of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Individuals in the automated processing of personal data. Cross-border data flows.
Formation of positive content. Protect young people and children in a virtual environment. Initiatives, alliances.
The role and responsibility of cross-border corporations in data protection.

Expected Outcomes: A roadmap or an action plan for multistakeholder community to call upon all sides and act to start resolving the discussed issues.

Discussion Facilitation:

Session is planned to start with a brief policy review by the speakers (20 min). Then moderator will give the floor to all participants in the audience and online, who can share best practices and ideas for further implementation (30 min). Then speakers and moderator summarise the discussed measures (30 min). Moderator concludes session with final remarks by speakers (10 min)

Online Participation:

We will provide all online participants to equally participate by asking questions to our speakers and making proposals.

Proposed Additional Tools: Our session will be live broadcasted through the social media networks, as well as text-translated in our social media accounts.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #385 Combating New Threats to Cyber Security-Indian Perspective

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Cyber Security Best Practice
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 6: 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: Prathik Karthikeyan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Q1) How can cooperation and collaboration on national, regional and global levels help to increase cybersecurity?
Q2) What legal regulations are already in place but potentially need to be enforced and what new legal regulations should be created to address upcoming threats?
Q3) The possible application of blockchain in the prevention of fraud and data theft as well as the capacity for Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence be used in the field of cybersecurity?

Relevance to Theme: The Policy paper addresses the key gaps in cybersecurity policy in India by focusing on suggestions with regards to increasing international as well as regional cooperation to increase information sharing and technical information and aid in the dissemination of similiar mechanisms at the regional and sub-regional levels. The presentation will also critically analyse India's Draft Data Protection bill and identify gaps in it and policy suggestions that would not only be useful to incorporate not only in the Indian context but also among other developing countires in their legaslation on data protection and cybersecurity. We will also delve into the questions of utilisation of Machine Learning and Artifical Intelligence and blockchain in bolstering cybersecurity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The policy examines the ways in which India's Draft Data protection bill affects the civil society,private sector as well as the citizens of the nation. It also proposes new policy measures for intergovernmental cooperation on the international and regional levels through existing mechanisms as well as regional versions of these mechanisms like the UN IMPACT, so as to increase cooperation and technical knowhow.

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: A fishbowl type workshop with a group discussion at the end:
Wherein first the audience witnesses an interaction between two viewpoints of the policy proposal as well as a comprehensive discussion on the subject matter, which will be followed by observations as well as general comments by the audience and any possible suggestions or changes that they may suggest finally concluded in a summary discussion by the presenters including the points brought up by the audience and formulate and solidify policy.

Description: The Policy paper addresses the various ways in which we can increase intergovernmental cooperation. It will also look into the Draft Indian Data Protection Bill and extrapolate the measures and safeguards that should be present in data protection laws. Finally, we'll examine the relevance of new technologies like blockchain and artificial intelligence in the field of cybersecurity.

Expected Outcomes: To critique the Indian Data Protection Bill and identify the safeguards and gaps that we should be wary of in data protection laws, as well as gain a deeper understanding of intergovernmental cooperation in the field of cybersecurity and review policies with regards to the emergence of new technologies and their relation to cybersecurity.

Discussion Facilitation:

Use the fishbowl method to allow the audience to gain a nuanced understanding of the topics discusses, questions will be encouraged to be asked during the session or have questions posed towards the end as well. Participants will then be invited to talk about possible policy suggestions as well as critiques to the proposed policy decisions. At the end of the discussion, the presenters will make a summary with regards to the discussion and taking into account the proposed changes and critiques and hopefully reach a consensus on the policy.

Online Participation:

Make use of the online live streaming service and have questions as well as suggestions posed through an online questionnaire.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Reference Document

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

IGF 2019 WS #387 The Case of Improving How Data Serves Developing Countries

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Cross border data
Data driven economy
Data protection

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 2: ,

Speaker 1: Ankhi Das, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Andre Laperriere, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Masanobu Katoh, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Claire Melamed, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Lal Radhika , Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Questions: Addressing data gaps; Encouraging data use and strengthening the data ecosystem in the developing countries

Q1: Is data of sufficient quality for use by policy-makers? What action is necessary and by whom to improve the data quality?

Q2: Are there gaps in required data or challenges in accessing it? Where data is missing or incomplete, what methods are used for obtaining better data? Are there any data issues in the developing countries that could be addressed at a systemic level?

Q3: What kind of data regime is needed for the most effective and robust system for the implementation of the SDGs?

Q4: What kind of technology gap that needs to be address in order to enhance the production of quality data? What alignment with national and regional agendas will impact data collection.

Q5: What opportunities exist to further develop the administrative data system with a view to ensuring harmonization, comparability, and quality of data?

Q6: What can be done to solidify the multi-stakeholder approach to achieving and measuring the SDGs, and create new data communities?

Relevance to Theme: The sub-theme provides a multi-stakeholders prospect to continue this discussion, bringing the regional, sub-regional stakeholders together towards finding solutions to address these critical challenges, engaging the existing and emerging opportunities for addressing regional gap, while stirring the region towards marshaling a stakeholders' intervention for a sustainable action within the framework of the overarching theme of this year forum.

Key Areas of Concern:

This workshop will present the situation of data production systems and management at the regional, sub-regional and National levels and presents ideas about opportunities and approaches to filling data gaps.

The session will be organized around three core issues, each of which have a number of objectives:
1. Addressing data gaps
• Present baseline situation for sub-regional capacity to produce SDG indicators and highlight data gaps
• Discuss opportunities to strengthen census and survey regimes
• Discuss opportunities to further develop the "administrative data systems" at national levels in particular
• Present possibilities for using new data/ technology to address identified data gaps, including uses of artificial intelligence,
big data analysis, etc.
• To determine how alignment with national and regional agendas will impact data collection and indicator production and
reporting, to improve statistical reports for both International organizations, and those entities in the business sector that
rely on such reports.

2. Encouraging data use
• Have an open dialogue with key gatherers and suppliers of data information and experienced policy decision makers on how
improved data/ statistics can better meet their needs and inform improved policy initiatives
• Identify ways to harness the opportunity of the momentum around data for the SDGs to strengthen the sharing, accessibility and
presentation of data
• To raise the profile of data production and use with key stakeholders such as policy-makers and the media to encourage improved
evidence-based decision-making.

3. Strengthening the Data Ecosystem
• To solidify the multi-stakeholder approach to achieving and measuring the SDGs, and create new data communities.
• To identify and discuss solutions to major funding/capacity gaps created by increased demand to ensure sustainability.
• Provide an opportunity for country-to-country learning in the SDG indicator production process.
• Ensure high-level political buy in for the Roadmap process
• Capacity building at the institutional and community levels.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In recent times both at regional, sub-regional, national and global levels, extensive discussions and dialogues are happening at all levels of engagement and development to harmonies data production system in the developing countries. The key objective of this data governance programs was to best understand the relevance of data and data roadmap processes using a whole of multi-stakeholder approach to harness the data revolution for sustainable development in the developing countries. This process is defined based on regional, sub-regional and national priorities, in line with national development policies to bring together key stakeholders across sectors, to address the key issues, challenges and opportunities in regards to the SDGs that supports defining a path forward. The monitoring requirements of the national, regional, sub-regional and global development agenda place considerably increased demand on the national statistical systems (NSS) to provide a wide range of data many of which are not readily available. Significant amount of discussion is required to heighten the appreciation of the data producing institutions of the need to generate the requisite information and undertake the necessary programmes to bridge the data gaps within the sub-region.

Three of the key proposed frameworks that will dominated the discussions include:

1. Data producers will be clear about their responsibilities with regard to data production for the SDGs in the short, medium and long-term. The objective is also to engage with non-state actors in this regard as part of a broader ecosystem for data.

2. Data users will be facilitated in finding information and will have fora where they can also interact with the data producer community.
3. National Statistical System (NSS) will have a clearer picture of resource availability for its activities and ways to manage coordination.

Apart from key thematic data gaps in the developing countries, there are a number of issues that must be addressed across all areas in order to produce the type of quality, nuanced, and timely data required by the SDGs.

The cross-cutting issue of data disaggregation Underpinned by the commitment to Leave No One Behind, the Inter Agency Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals has stated that "indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Statistics".

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: In September 2015, the United Nations' 193 member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals. The SDGs build on but move significantly and substantially beyond the 2000–2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Whereas the MDGs comprised eight largely social goals, the SDGs cut across the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental. The 17 SDGs are broken down into 169 concrete targets, and the international official statistics community has identified 232 indicators1 to measure progress. A major principle and commitment underlying the 2030 Agenda is to "leave no one behind."

Developing and adopting the goals, and the related implementation and monitoring agenda that governments are starting to address, has increased awareness of the huge demands for data, both to provide the raw material for the monitoring framework and also as an essential part of the infrastructure for delivering the goals. The expectations of governments are high and rising, and running an effective health or education service, understanding how to raise agricultural productivity, or how to incentivize investment in new industries all require huge amounts of data for governments and other stakeholders to make effective decisions and implement good policy.

One of the most critical conditions for the realization of the ambitions expressed in the 2030 Agenda will be the more effective and efficient use of dynamic and disaggregated data for improved decision-making, service delivery, citizen empowerment, entrepreneurship, competitiveness, and innovation to help achieve and monitor the SDGs and their targets.

This increase in demand has come together with a huge increase in supply, driven by new technologies and methods of data production and collection. There is a transformative 'data revolution' under way, by means of which in response to both the increase in demand for data and new opportunities for how these data can be sourced, distributed and used.

In order to provide the information that will be required by the global framework, a robust data production and tracking systems will need to be built in every country so that achievements at the national and local levels can be assessed and fed into the wider global framework.

Expected Outcomes: 1. Identify opportunities and lessons learned that would support the alignment of SDGs with individual nation development priorities. (examples could be to work with such groups as OAS

2. Identify key data and technology gaps including priorities and opportunities that can help advance the achievement of the SDGs

3. Better understand the developing data ecosystem in the sub-region including data producers and users across sectors and how to begin creating data communities on sectoral and crosscutting issues.

4. Identify opportunities for aligning national open data programs with the SDGs

5. Identify key issues on funding, resources and capacity to complete the development of the roadmap

6. A draft overview of issues, priorities and commitments that support data roadmap processes for sustainable development moving forward.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be structured around three 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 Addressing data gaps and encouraging data use
• Segment 2 Strengthening the Data Ecosystem in the developing countries
• Q&A, In-room and remote audience
• Conclusion and wrap-up

There will be an initial presentation to give a clear understanding of the situation followed by the three segments. (a) Addressing data gaps and Encouraging Data use (b) Strengthening the Data Ecosystem. Speakers of the two segments will be invited on a panel with 6 minutes each to response to identified policy questions, and other key points. Followed by 15-20 minutes of questions from online and in situ participants. To speed up the engagement with participants and remote participants, a unique approach will be used to gather questions in writing /text from both in the room and remote participants, to speed the ability to address the questions. The questions will be read out alongside Q&A for the speakers to respond to the questions.

Online Participation:

To speed up the engagement with participants and remote participants, a unique approach will be used to gather questions in writing /text from both in the room and remote participants, to speed the ability to address the questions. The questions will be read out alongside Q&A for the speakers to respond to the questions.

Proposed Additional Tools: I will be using facebook and twitter alongside the official remote participation platform

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

Background Paper

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 processed 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 equipment 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 to 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 eachother to stay clean.

Sex workers can find information about safety, and many apps or social networks (whether for sex workers - like Switter - 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 Comninos - 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 in the use if 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

Intergovernamental Organization
Doreen Bogdan-Martin, ITU

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 #392 Are anonymous forums leading us to a less tolerant society?

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Anonymity
Harmful Speech
Human Rights

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

Speaker 1: Dajana Mulaj, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Rebecca Ryakitimbo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: EDUARDO MAGRANI, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Martin Fischer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The Policy Questions will be addressed in two groups -- Stage 1 will set the debate over the first third of the workshop, while Stage 2 will be more open-ended, allowing for a much greater degree of audience participation. The structure is explained in details further in the proposal.

Stage 1
In what ways online anonymity in platforms such as discussion forums can be, and is used, towards legitimate, lawful purposes compatible with human and constitutional rights?
To what extent are anonymous forums contributing to violent extremism, radicalization and harmful speech

in societies across the globe?

To what measure is the harmful speech displayed in anonymous forums illegal, as opposed to merely distasteful, when considered under an international perspective of multiple countries and their regulations?

In a situation of anonymous harmful speech, how does the individual's or group's intentions and age affect our judgement? Does age play a factor in liability? Do exclusively satirical intentions or political debate trump what would otherwise be harmful content?

Stage 2

Are anonymous platforms otherwise compliant with national regulations, and do they function as regular private sector businesses?

What technical measures can be adopted by the stakeholder groups to minimize the negative impact of anonymous platforms and maximize their positive impact?

Do anonymous platforms require specific regulation? If yes, how should State actors balance it as to not intrude on lawful freedom of speech and online business models? How would it affect other platforms?

What non-regulatory means are available to State actors to effectively, proportionally respond to crisis relating to anonymous spaces, keeping in mind a perspective of minimal interference towards the lawful enjoyment of human rights?

Relevance to Theme: While Safety and Resilience often refer to technical aspects of the network, we can also apply it to the physical safety of users and their psychological resilience, as stated in the Theme's description. This workshop aims at exploring this exact point, in the specific context of online anonymous forums and their possible relation with violent radicalization, harmful speech, political extremism and echo chambers.

As an inciting incident, linking those forums to unlawful acts, we can pick the recent New Zealand Christchurch shooting, which so far has been related to a specific online anonymous image board (8chan) in which the shooter announced his manifesto and gave out the link for the shooting's livestream. As of the writing of this document there are 49 dead, painting a bleak picture of how online extremism can lead to a loss of life.

We don't need, however, to exclusively look at violent crimes. Those anonymous image boards can be studied for their extreme content on its own, as well from how they are a means to fully realize freedom of expression for those who would be harmed for their opinions. In this sense, anonymity when coupled with freedom of expression seems to be a two edged sword; it can save the life of the dissident who would be persecuted for his beliefs, as it can cultivate an environment of non-accountability for one's harmful content.

We can trace comparisons between anonymity in this area with how it can play out in the WHOIS system. While in Europe WHOIS anonymity is seen as a matter of privacy, in undeveloped countries an activist's identity can be revealed with a simple online search which can lead to both social and physical harm.

The subject of how those image boards lead to radicalization and violence is made imperative in spaces like the IGF, where the matter can be appreciated under many perspectives. In this proposal so far we've focused on how it impacts the users' security and resilience, but there are direct implications to the Web's Resilience as well -- in response to the Christchurch shooting, New Zealand authorities responded by blocking two anonymous image boards (4chan and 8chan), a video-sharing site (Liveleak) and went on to ban possession of the shooting's video under Possession of Objectionable Material, with a possible jail time of 10 years.

In this sense, we can state this workshop's connection to the Theme of Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience is twofold; mainly it relates to the users' integrity, and secondarily to how countries can respond to threats relating to anonymous forums in ways that do not harm Internet's integrity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In enjoying the right to freedom of speech, anonymity can be an important shield in defending individuals who, holding on to unpopular opinions, would be harmed by an intolerant majority. It can help ethnic and religious minorities who would have their integrity harmed by totalitarian governments or paramilitary groups. Similarly it can protect those who hold on to unpopular, but otherwise harmless, political opinions, or who identify with, for example, sexual minorities with whom association would cause damage to one's career. In all those circumstances, anonymity comes up as a facilitator to the full realization of one's freedom of speech.

Notwithstanding, anonymous forums are, in a way, conducive to the new wave of privacy protecting regulations worldwide, in the sense that they ultimately abdicate on the requirement of offering any data

before gaining access to it.

Simultaneously, anonymity can instill a wide array of harmful behaviors, both to individuals and to the world at large. By often instilling a sentiment that one's actions cannot be traced back, it can be a breeding ground for harmful speech and extremism, which can lead to anonymous communities gradually turning into echo chambers and catalysts for further radicalization.

This phenomena has implications for all of Internet Governance's stakeholder groups. The use of anonymity as a catalyst for freedom of speech and hate speech is a matter of pertinence to civil society, who has a stake on both sides.

Bringing the issue to the discussion of elections, the popularity which Donald Trump achieved among anonymous forum users is considered an important factor for his victory, and anonymity is a conducive tool for the dissemination of fake news both by interested individuals and hired actors. When coupled with those environments' potential to radicalize, such as what has been observed in the recent Christchurch shooting in New Zealand, which has been associated with an anonymous forum, it becomes an urgent matter. Austria has announced they want to enforce identification for Austrian internet users in large platforms, as an attempt to curb hate speech. Suffice it to say that governments, too, have a stake in this debate.

The private sector also has a stake in this matter. Microsoft's TayAI initiative was derailed by an effort originating from an anonymous forum, which consisted in feeding the AI's algorithm with hateful speech. Those forums' tendency towards disruption can be an issue. Those websites are, however, ultimately platforms like any other; would an attempt at regulating them affect other social media businesses? This questioning by itself warrants bringing the private sector to the table, as ultimately it is also a question which can impact other platforms.

When it comes to the technical community, anonymous forums are an environment whose principles hark back, at times, to a cyberoptimistic perspective, to the shedding of national identities, which by itself can be an attractive to technical communities which would prefer to keep its members' identities unknown.

This discussion is particularly appropriate for the IGF as it benefits greatly from a global perspective. The very definition of hate speech is country-dependant, and even an approach based around harmful speech is heavily dependant on cultural differences. When applied beyond the initial issue of freedom of speech, we can assess its implications both on democracies, in how those forums can act as breeding grounds for malicious efforts, and in the safety of people who might be victimized by radical actors instilled by anonymous echo chambers.

In this context, anonymous forums come up as an uniquely relevant type of platform, in that their specificities bring about a mix of old and new issues, given new relevance.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The Policy Questions will stand as the main pillars of the debate. They are divided into two groups.

Stage 1 Questions are brief and direct, meant to set the stage for the debate. Each Speaker will be given one question, tailored to their expertise and experience. After a 4 minute speech from each of them we'll have our first opportunity for interventions, when the audience will be able to complement the basic discussion so far, offering their own answers to the policy questions, or challenge what has been stated.

Afterwards we'll have the Stage 2 Questions, which are more complex and offer a greater space for debate. They all have a strong component of practicality and try to raise debate about what each stakeholder group can do to improve the situation. Once again each Speaker will be given a question, tailored to their expertise.

Afterwards we'll have the main moment of the workshop, 20 minutes of open debate in which the audience will be able to offer their own insight into the questions. We consider that it'll be through this open debate, built upon the Speakers' initial points, that we'll be able to achieve the outcomes described below.

We have set aside 10 minutes for the Speakers to respond to the Open Debate, and further 5 minutes for concluding Remarks. This structure is satisfactory but, notably, flexible; should the debate be too fruitful and intense we can cut down on Concluding Remarks, and so can we merge the Speaker Responses into the Open Debate itself.

We leave 5 minutes aside as a safeguard against delays and, should none occur, extra time for discussion.

Introduction (4 minutes)
Stage 1 Questions (4 minutes for each question, total of 16 minutes.)
First Audience Q&A (10 minutes)
Stage 2 Questions (5 minutes each, total of 20 minutes.)
Open Debate Part 1 (20 minutes)
Speaker Respond to Open Debate (10 minutes)
Concluding Remarks (5 minutes)
Time for Delays: 5 minutes
Total Time: 85 minutes + 5 for Delays.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop aims to bring together people from all different regions, stakeholder, and organizations to have a face-to-face discussion about the impact of videogames communities and anonymous forums have for dissemination of harmful speech among youth.

The session will address three main issues that are central for the discussion (i) the impact of anonymous communities for youth social insertion on the Internet, (ii) the impact of these communities for dissemination of hate speech online and offline and (iii) how regulation and Internet policies can address this issue.

While it is difficult to measure the exact impact of these communities for the socialization of young people on the Internet, the current scenario indicates that many of the participants are young and many of the young people involved with hate crimes are also part of these communities. This session, therefore, has as a goal to increase the debate around the topic, pointing out some of the questions that still need to be analyzed.
Speakers and participants will address the following trigger questions:
How is the Internet changing the nature of relations between youth and how their socialization through videogames and anonymous communities occur? How are these communities strcutured? How does their structure facilitate the dissemination of hate speech? What is the actual impact of it on offline and online hate attacks? How should Internet policies address it, given that anonomity is an essential tool for privacy and freedom of expression?

By addressing those issues we hold the following points as our expected outcomes:
a. Assessing the pros and cons associated with anonymous discussion forums and platforms;
b. Achieving a consensus about the issues that require addressing from the stakeholder groups, in particular regarding harmful speech and radicalization;
c. Assessing how youth contributes and is affected by those discussion forums;
d. Assessing possible responses and plans of action for how stakeholders can minimize negative impacts, and
e. Establishing how regulation can play a part in this debate, and how it may relate to platform regulation in general.

Discussion Facilitation:

As described in the Workshop Session Description field, this proposal has as a central point two periods in which the audience will have, overall, 30 minutes to actively participate so they may build effectively reach a consensus. We have outlined a two-stage structure for this, in which the first period of the workshop deals with "setting the stage" and making sure all are up-to-date on the current state of affairs. The participants will have an opportunity to intervene then.
On the second period, after 20 minutes of Speakers answering pre-determined central questions, the participants will have a minimum of 20 minutes to engage with the questions and answers provided.
There're 15 minutes afterwards scheduled for final Speaker remarks and a Conclusion, which can be reallocated in favor of incentivizing participation should the debate be particularly fruitful.
This is why we have selected the U-Table format, as it allows for interested participants to engage directly via the microphones -- as opposed to requesting an opportunity to the moderator.

The structure of this roundtable is intended to foster an inclusive conversation and promote constructive exchanges between participants and speakers.

Online Participation:

In order to promote an effective discussion on the proposed topics between onsite and online audience and to allow interventions, online participation will be facilitated as mentioned above, as well as via the Youth Observatory online discussion forums.
The opportunity for Q&A will also extend to remote participants, who will be given the opportunity to ask questions through the dedicated online forum.
All of the session organizers have abundant experience managing remote participation in the Youth Observatory and ISOC context and will have no trouble facilitating remote participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: In addition to the aforementioned fora, we will also promote a dedicated hashtag so that the panelists, audience members, and online participants can discuss the issues raised in real time on a more widely accessible medium.
A collaborative document will gather these records of comments and questions during and after the workshop, to be later integrated into the report. A variety of media can also serve as background material for this debate, based on previous workshops. Remote participation tools will ensure an inclusive, accessible, and global audience both via the IGF online participation tools and Youth Observatory online discussion forums.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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

IGF 2019 WS #394 Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance 2.0

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

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

Speaker 1: Agustina Del Campo, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Gayatri Khandhadai, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Jessica Dheere, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How are the evolution and proliferation of national laws governing the internet affecting the concept of multistakeholder Internet governance and the protection of the core values of the internet nationally, regionally, and globally?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed discussion builds directly onto the IGF 2018 panel discussion "Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance". Among the main conclusions from that panel were the need to revise at least two things: 1) How are the relationships between companies and governments affecting human rights online? and 2) How is speed affecting quality in national and international legislation? In this session, we will add to the agenda a discussion about extraterritorial effects of new laws and decisions, including recent court cases involving companies, (such as Equustek), and how these laws travel from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Relevance to Internet Governance: During 2018 several scandals and news impacted the digital world and unleashed a series of very reactive policy-making worldwide. Internet companies have also shifted their approach towards legislation and have launched different and sometimes contradictory proposals as to what national/regional/global legislation should look like. Other initiatives complement the regulatory approach adding complexities to the existing landscape. ¿How has the discussion of laws and bills evolved with respect to last year's session? ¿How are the existing legal frameworks being implemented and how are they impacting internet governance?

The convening organizations share an interest and several projects intended to map and track legislation in different regions across the globe. Research conducted by CELE, SMEX and APC on legislation affecting human rights online includes Latin America, Africa, Eurasia, and the Arab League as well as Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Thailand.

CELE is a regional research center based in Buenos Aires, Argentina, working particularly in Latin America. SMEX is a regional organization based in Lebanon and has initiated a partnership of six organizations to

launch the CYRILLA Collaborative on global digital rights law. APC is a global organization with staff in different regions and continents.

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: "Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance 2.0: Evolution of Legislation Worldwide"

Regulation of the internet is on the rise worldwide. Legislation, public policy, judicial decisions and private rules under a structure of self-regulation, are piling up to create a growing body of rules and standards. Navigating this structure is becoming increasingly complex. Understanding the Internet's legislative evolution in national congresses is fundamental for the protection and defense of fundamental human rights and provides insight into what the future of Internet will look like. This panel is the 2.0 version of IGF 2018 panel "Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance". Our panel intends to continue to engage multistakeholder actors to think about legislative developments aimed to governing the Internet around the world; what they mean for local and global governance; what lessons learned may emerge for addressing some of the most pressing challenges while protecting the virtues of an open and free internet worldwide.

This workshop will aim at identifying milestones achieved in legislation over 2018 in different countries and regions; draw lessons learnt and attempt to evaluate how many of the proposals and laws that were launched prior are being implemented and what they impact on the whole ecosystem may be.

The workshop will also attempt to evaluate and track whether the conclusions reached in 2018 remain relevant in 2019; i.e. how are laws and bills being developed? Were there efforts to address the reactivity versus proactivity of Congresses in different regions? Are there new or different topics being targeted for regulation that may have been unforeseen in 2018? Do we see a greater integration of user rights and human rights in legislation?

These are triggering questions that will be addressed in this round table composed of a group of experts from multiple stakeholders.

The roundtable will begin with a 30-minute summary of some of the most recent laws passed as well as the implementation status of the most significant legislative initiatives of 2018 (including GDPR, the recent Australian law on violent content, Fiji's online safety Act, Singapore's Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act, debate about privacy law in the US) to govern the Internet in national contexts with a brief analysis of their effects, both internal and external. The roundtable will focus on identifying and addressing similarities and differences in approaching the development of Internet legislation in a variety of contexts around the world. However, the central point of the round table is to address how Internet governance is increasingly regulated at the national level through national legislation and jurisprudence and how the legislation evolves from one year to the next. In turn, during the next 60 minutes we consider several of the following questions, undoubtedly necessary to consider the impact of these regulations:

+ How has the legislation evolved from one year to the next, particularly vis a vis established global human and civil rights standards?

+ Have these laws made the internet more predictable, safer for women and vulnerable groups?

Walk-in participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and lessons learned during the discussion. The final 10 minutes will be devoted to summarizing the discussion and proposing next steps. All interventions and proposed next steps will be summarized in an outcome document by the rapporteur by the end of the session and circulated to roundtable participants

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will aim at identifying milestones achieved in legislation over 2018 in different countries and regions; draw lessons learnt and attempt to evaluate how many of the proposals and laws that were launched prior are being implemented and what they impact on the whole ecosystem may be.

Discussion Facilitation:

Walk-in participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and lessons learned during the discussion. The final 10 minutes will be devoted to summarizing the discussion and proposing next steps. All interventions and proposed next steps will be summarized in an outcome document by the rapporteur by the end of the session and circulated to roundtable participants

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 #396 Broken by Design: Reforming Online Advertising

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Surveillance Capitalism

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

Speaker 1: Don Marti, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Rory Sutherland, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Eaon Pritchard, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Aram Zucker-Scharff, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Julie Bilby, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 6: Catherine Armitage, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Reform of ad-driven business online: What's the appropriate form of regulation to protect users' rights and not stifle innovation? Should there be regulation on how websites handle opt-outs and objections to data processing?

Cross-border data processing: How do we mitigate differing data governance models, e.g. how should sites handle user data when some users are in a consent-based jurisdiction and others are in an opt-out jurisdiction?

Role of technology: How can we incentives privacy-protecting technologies and new business models without disrupting online services?

Relevance to Theme: It's not news anymore that data is the prime currency of today's web, who collects it, who has access, who controls it, who capitalises on it, has come to define much of our interactions online -- and in large part this is driven by an increasingly personalised ad ecosystem. This mustn't be the case. And in this session, we want to lay out potential paths to governing our data in less intrusive and more rights-respecting manners.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session tackles one of the most critical questions of Internet Governance -- which business models are out there that do not build on harvesting and selling huge amounts of personal data? If we want to think through and develop alternatives to the currently dominant ad business, we need all stakeholders on board because all of us are affected and the solution won't be easy, we need to look at network infrastructures, regulations, user control, and business incentives. That's what we will discuss in this session.

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: Advertising is the dominant business model online today – and it has allowed a plethora of platforms, services, and publishers to operate without direct payment from end users. However, there is clearly a crisis of trust among these end users, driving skepticism of advertising, annoyance, and a sharp increase in adoption of content blockers. Ad fraud, adtech centralization, and bad practices like cryptojacking and pervasive tracking have made the web a difficult – and even hostile – environment for users and publishers alike. While advertising is not the only contributing factor, it is clear that the status quo is crumbling. This workshop will bring together stakeholders from across the online ecosystem to examine the role that ethics, policy, and technology play in increasing online trust, improving end user experience, and bolstering sustainable economic models for the web.

Expected Outcomes: Participants will have the opportunity to join the rarest group on the Internet: the advertising optimists. We'll learn how advertising doesn't have to be just a low-value, creepy intrusion on the web, but a way to sustain news and cultural work the way that print advertising did.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactive discussions when an opportunity for education is identified. This section will need to be further developed

Online Participation:

This section will need to be further developed

SDGs:

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

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 RIGTS LAW:
1.HOW ARE POLICIES ALIGNED WITH THE TRENDING ISSUES AROUND THE INTERNET
2.DO WE HAVE TO CENSOR OR MONITOR THE ACTIVIITIES 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 LITEARCY
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 proffesional views of the speakers Oumie Saine (Gambia), Julius Ilori (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 lifes.

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 adittion, 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, maintaning 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 mansoory, 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-amble: The speakers from differenet 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-amble
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 #399 Talking ethics, writing laws and what's left for us and AI

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Internet Ethics & Regulations
Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Anna Bacciarelli, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Nuria Oliver, Private Sector, 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):

In 2019 artificial intelligence is still a buzzword, providing the opportunity to have policy debates around the societal and individual harms and benefits of automated decision making, big data, machine learning and robots under the same umbrella term, depending on the agenda and taste of the given event organiser.

While all these conversation about Artificial Intelligence with a capital A and I are painfully stuck in between voluntary ethics guidelines, sandboxing for innovation, and calls for the application of human rights frameworks, the application of AI systems is being written into laws.

Instead of generally comparing the most prevalent policy tools on the table that are being characterised as frameworks for artificial intelligence (eg. ethics guidelines, impact assessments, regulations) we will pick one very specific and well-defined AI related situation/decision/case and we will see what answer or solution those different policy tools would give to that problem.

The three policy tools that we will consider using as a framework:

An ethics guidelines: On Monday 8 April, the European Commission's High Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (HLEG) published its "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI". The concept of trustworthy AI is introduced and defined by the Guidelines as a voluntary framework to achieve legal, ethical, and robust AI. Alternatively, we would pick an ethics guidelines developed by a private sector actor.
AI Now's algorithmic impact assessment model
A human rights based, normative framework: we believe that by the time of the event the Council of Europe will have released a draft framework relevant to AI

Relevance to Theme: The policy questions we plan to discuss during these sessions are relevant for this theme on multiple levels. First, we will explore ethical, legal and regulatory approaches to an emerging technology. Second, through this method, we will see the difference between the local, regional and international governance models on a topic that is very closely tied to data. Finally, the session will contribute to the narrative of this theme because we will go beyond just discussing these policy options. We aspire to assess them based on the solutions they provide and see if they are sufficient, adequate and desired from the perspective of the outcome.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Artificial intelligence has been one of the most prominent topic subject to policy debates, self-regulatory initiatives, technical research and innovation, and public debate in the past few years. Practically all stakeholders involved in internet governance are working on principles, norms, rules, decisions around AI systems.

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: Micro-multistakeholder community debate

Description: We developed a format last year that worked really well. Based on the lessons learned, I adapted the format a bit for this year's session as follows:

Introduction [10mins]:
- session organisers
- objectives and framing (but no presentation or speech)
- explaining the format and the AI problem/case

Small group discussions [30mins]:
- we will break into three groups, one per policy tool
- based on our outreach we hope to have relevant experts in the room but we also want to make sure that newcomers to the topic can enjoy the session as well
- the "speakers" will be the small group leaders
- we ask each group to pick someone who will report back - this person ideally is not the group leader so we have different people getting the chance to be active

Debate / Reporting back from small groups (3x10min)
- each group presents how their policy tools answers or solves the problem at hand

Outcome/conclusion: (10-20mins)
- based on the reporting back we'll make a vote in the room about which solution they found the most suitable to the problem.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcome is to go one level deeper than just discussing the usual differences of ethics and human rights, voluntary, self-regulatory and regulatory approaches but to look at a practical case to see if and how they reach to a different conclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session description gives a detailed explanation about the format. In addition to this participatory and inclusive format we will make sure to have a preparatory call with our group leaders to discuss facilitation in

the small groups to ensure that many people gets the opportunity to contribute. The debate and reporting back will be facilitated by the organisers.

Online Participation:

We're not planning to use the online tool because it didn't work well last year. Due to the small group discussions it was not technically possible to allow actual interaction between online participants and the room.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will publish our "case study" on twitter and ask for feedback there.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #400 Investing in Access: Innovative Strategies to Advance Digita

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 #402 Progressive Policies for Digital Media

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Fake News
FoE online
Hate Speech

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Asad Baig, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Qurratulain Zaman, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Xianhong Hu, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the key enablers and challenges to digital freedom of expression? How are cyber-security regulations affecting the development of digital news media ecosystems? How are regulatory regimes affecting the online media freedom of journalists? How have online threats to the safety and security of digital journalists translated into offline threats and harm, and how can policy and legal protections help in this regard? What are problems attached to the implementation of policies that can be considered progressive and what are possible solutions? What role should Internet platforms play in defining the standards for acceptable content in light of freedom of speech? Should Internet platforms take into account cultural and religious factors when defining these standards? How can online risks and threats to women journalists be reduced through regulation and technology? How can feminist principles of the Internet advise in protecting the online media freedom? How can the clash between cultural relativism and the right to free speech be prevented? How does the freedom of expression for journalists be weighed against the freedom of speech demanded by far-right extremist groups? How can tech platforms support innovation in the digital news media? What kind of collaboration could be created among Internet platforms and media outlets to fight disinformation and fake news?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop session will look at the risks to the security and safety of online journalists to identify ways in which resilience can be built in digital journalism networks around the world. It will also allow for discussions on the role of technology platforms and governments in protecting online freedom of expression. The session is relevant to the theme due to its focus on safety of a specific kind of Internet users – journalists – and the stability and resilience that is required in systems through policies and laws to help journalists feel secure.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed workshop session will encourage discussion on collaboration between government, civil society groups, and technology industry to arrive at shared principles and decision-making procedures to protect freedom of expression online at the same time as discouraging the spread of disinformation through social media platforms. In terms of the use of the Internet for ensuring the rights to free speech and free press, the discussion will be highly relevant to the spirit of Internet governance.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Around the world, journalists and news organizations have turned to digital media, including social media platforms, to inform their audiences and show truth to power. Even though examples of digital news media innovation have been observed in various parts of the globe, more common and consistent are the threats that journalists now face online. From coordinated trolling campaigns to doxxing of their personal data, digital journalists are faced with a new set of risks that force them towards self-censorship. In many instances, physical attacks on journalists have been reported after they had been subjected to online harassment and abuse. Women reporters and journalists from marginalised communities are especially subjected to hate online. At the same time, the community standards of social media platforms and government laws on cyber-security have failed to adequately protect the journalists. In this context, the proposed panel discussion will look at the foremost issues facing the online news media while acknowledging the attempts at digital innovation. The workshop session hopes to identify the progressive action required from governments and technology companies in terms of laws and policies that will allow for better protections for online freedom of expression. The panel discussion will feature brief talks from four speakers who have worked closely on media freedom and digital media innovation in different parts of the world. Following the talks, the moderator will lead an interactive discussion with the speakers and participants to provide answers for some of the policy questions related to the online freedom of expression debate. The agenda of the proposed workshop session is as follows: Introduction (Moderator, 3 minutes) – The moderator will introduce the session and the speakers before briefly sharing the agenda. Talk # 1 (Speaker # 1, 10 minutes) – Speaker Gayathry Venkiteswaran (University of Nottingham Malaysia) will talk about the state of online media freedom in the Asia Pacific region and the way state policies and attitudes are affecting the journalists. Special focus will be on the cultural and religious factors that obstruct online

press freedom in the Asia. Talk # 2 (Speaker # 2, 10 minutes) – Speaker Asad Baig (Media Matters for Democracy, Pakistan) will speak about the use of social media by journalists in the South Asian region, the threats they have been exposed to as a result, and the kind of support online freedom of expression requires from social media platforms and governments. Mr. Baig will also focus on the experience of women journalists in India and Pakistan who have had to face coordinated online campaigns that discredited their journalism and sometimes also used deep fakes to malign their character. Talk # 3 (Speaker # 3, 10 minutes) – Speaker Chirinos Mariengracia (Institute Press and Society Venezuela) will speak about the monitoring of digital freedom of expression in South America and will share the risks of online expression to journalists in the Americas. Talk # 4 (Speaker # 4, 10 minutes) – Speaker Qurratulain Zaman (DW Akademie) will speak about her report on digital innovation for DW Akademie and share insight on how digital innovation can be used to counter some of the digital threats to journalists. Q&A session (Speakers and participants, 15 minutes) – The moderator will take questions from the audience and request the speakers to respond. The moderator will also quickly connect the questions and responses with policy recommendations. Thank you note (Moderator, 2 minutes) – The moderator will briefly recap the conversation and thank the participants and speakers.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcomes are given below: 1 An identification of the diverse and evolving challenges to online freedom of expression. 2 Discussion on the effectiveness of digital innovation in protecting online freedom of expression. 3 Recommendations for progressive policies to ensure that the online freedom of expression of journalists is not compromised.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction and participation will be incorporated by devoting a quarter of the session time to a Q&A session with the audience. Online participation will also be ensured with the help of the online moderator who will field questions from the online participants and share them with the moderator to seek responses from the participants.

Online Participation:

Remote participants will be able to follow the talks by the speakers and will be able to participate in the Q&A session with the help of the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online moderator will use Twitter to share the salient points from the talks of the speakers and the comments during the Q&A session.

SDGs:

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

IGF 2019 WS #403 IPv6 Independence Day: Rest in peace IPv4

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Internet Protocols
Internet Resources
IPv6 deployment

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)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 6: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 7: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 8: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Adarsh Umesh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Antonio Marcos Moreiras, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Mukom Akong Tamon, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

The discussion in the proposed session will be facilitated around four policy questions posed for the participants in the round-table as well as the audience in general:

(1)When it would be the ideal time to stop using IPv4? What would be the ideal conditions to indicate that the appropriated time has arrived? Will we need some kind of enforcement for this situation?

(2) How do we prepare technically, politically and economically for this day? How can multi stakeholder approach help on that preparation? What role each stakeholder would play on that transition?

(3) How do we plan this transition without affecting Internet Governance principles, taking into account the security, stability and resilience of the Internet?

(4) Can we use some similar successful examples like the DNS root KSK rollover practices for the IPv6 migration? Or the practices of another similar case?

The on site moderator will be in charge of presenting the questions, ensuring that all the speakers and people in the audience can expose their ideas as well as encourage discussion.

Relevance to Theme: This submission is related to the security, safety, stability and resilience theme.

It is well known that IPv6 was developed to someday replace IPv4 in Internet communications. However, when this day comes, will we be prepared?

In an attempt to maintain the stability of the Internet, most networks nowadays are moving towards operating with both IPv4 and IPv6. According to measurements made by such relevant Internet companies as Google, Akamai and Cisco, more than a quarter of the Internet traffic is already running on IPv6. In fact, those measurements suggest that IPv6 usage may reach around fifty percent in a few years. However, should we wait until it is almost too late for this transition to then start preparing for it? In other words, what should the threshold for IPv6 deployment be to support the shutdown of IPv4: 80 percent, 90 percent, 99 percent, or only when we reach 100%?

Answering this question is not an easy task because it will affect all the Internet! If a part of the Internet does not migrate to IPv6 and continues working with IPv4-only, it will be isolated when this shutdown happens. That part of the Internet will be like an island on the network. The Internet users from that island will not be able to communicate with the rest of the Internet and vice versa. Additionally, we could experience exclusion if part of the Internet decides to shut down IPv4 alone. Except that in this case, an IPv6-only island will be created, thus alienating the rest of the world which has not fully deployed IPv6. In other words, a joint effort of all stakeholders is essential to solve this situation. All of them must work together to migrate networks to IPv6-only and decrease and avoid negative effects.

Analyzing the issues involved in the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 is the focus of this workshop. This analysis is particularly important because this transition might cause serious troubles for the whole Internet such as isolation, digital alienation, lack of stability and security complications.

The Internet is composed by a mesh of connections among autonomous systems (Service provider, Content provider, Transit Provider). If one of these autonomous systems establishes only one protocol (IPv6 or IPv4) to use while others are using the other protocol, it will be apart from the network (an isolated island). Its

users would not have access to all services and information available on the Internet, and this would infringe one of the basic Internet Governance principles (that of the freedom of information and access to information).

Besides, this island might prove even more serious if it is located in the core of the Internet (Tier 1 or Tier 2). This issue would reduce the amount of paths on the Internet. Packages would have fewer routes to reach their destinations, thus having a negative impact on the stability and resilience of communication causing packet loss and higher latency. In addition, security and privacy issues may happen because of the path reduction. The absence of a safe route can force packages to follow unsafe paths.

A parallel can be made with the DNS root KSK rollover process that involved several stakeholders. During the exchange of keys some networks were isolated and their users lost access to the internet. Much of what has been learned can be applied in this migration of protocols.

Therefore, it is important to prepare for the moment when IPv4 will definitely stop from being used. Only through a discussion of this problem in a multistakeholder, interdisciplinary and international context, a comprehensive solution will be achieved.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet was created and developed with the Internet governance principles of freedom of association, information and access to information. To achieve these goals services, applications and infrastructure needs to work properly. If one part fails, the whole structure will be compromised.

This workshop will discuss the implications that Internet might suffer when disconnecting IPv4, especially if a joint effort with all stakeholders does not happen.

For more than 30 years the Internet has used IPv4. However, 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. In other words, IPv4 needs to be replaced by its successor IPv6.

At this moment, networks are concentrating efforts in working with both protocols (IPv4 and IPv6). However, working with both generates a lot of wasted efforts. On the one hand, developers spend their time and energy developing identical functions for the two protocols. On the other hand, network devices share their memory and operations to handle packets of the two protocols. So this is a temporary solution until it is possible to shut down the IPv4.

In order to shut down the IPv4, a joint effort with all stakeholders is necessary. Not only to ensure the correct operation of the Internet (including the Internet governance principles) but also to minimize problems that may happen. Especially because, as explained in the text "Relevance to Theme", islands (IPv4 and IPv6) on the network may appear, causing trouble to stability, security and resilience of the Internet.

Each of the stakeholders needs to understand their role in this transition to ensure the least impact on the whole Internet.
Internet Services Providers (ISPs) are responsible for providing Internet access to theirs customers. Regardless of the protocol they use (IPv4 or IPv6), they must ensure that their users have access to the entire Internet. If they decide to operate with only one protocol without the help of other stakeholders, they may lose access to part of the Internet. This will violate the principles of Internet governance and will cause a drop in their revenue due to the number of customers that will decline their services.

Manufacturers develop network devices to allow users to communicate with a service on the Internet. These devices nowadays need to operate with both protocols, especially because this is a requirement of the current market. If manufacturers develop their devices with no support for a protocol with a demand from other stakeholders, this may lead to a decrease in their sales.

The governmental responsibility is to create regulations to guarantee the rights of users and companies that depend on the Internet. However, legislating on which protocol should be used in a country without the

support of the rest of the world is a very risky situation. The regulation may cause a digital exclusion of the country besides harming the economy. Many companies can move their operations to other countries because they do not accept the new regulations.

Academia, research groups and standards organizations (like IETF) have an important role in disseminating knowledge and developing Internet protocols. As both IPv4 and IPv6 are being used on the Internet, they should not state just one protocol to be taught to the community, as the lack of knowledge of the other protocol can generate a difficulty in finding qualified professionals to meet market demand. Such situation may affect the economy causing an inflation of the prices of products and services on the Internet.

Therefore, it is fundamental to bring together different actors involved in migrating protocols to discuss the issue in order to advance comprehension of this problem and identifying possible solutions in order to satisfy different perspectives.

Tag 1: IPv6 deployment
Tag 2: End of IPv4
Tag 3: Migration from IPv4 to IPv6

Format:
         Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The session is structured in three 30-minute segments. The first segment will be a presentation of the mini résumé of the speakers as well as an introduction on the general topic made by the moderator. He will summarize his briefing by posing a question to the participants. The question will be related to IPv6 deployment and IPv4 address exhaustion observed in different regions and companies. A 20-minute segment will follow in which participants in the round-table will be able to make 3 or 4 minute interventions, one at a time.

In the second 30-minute segment, the moderator will will encourage discussions through the 4 policy questions presented in this document. He/she will provoke participants to look into the future when the Internet will migrate completely from IPv4 to IPv6. Another 20-minute segment will follow in which participants in the round-table will be able to make 2 or 3 minute interventions at a time.

The last part of the session will comprise a 30-minute open mic session that will be based on a topic that delves into "the role of the multistakeholder community to help this migration." The last five minutes of the third segment will be used by the moderators to summarize discussions.

The workshop speakers are:
Mr. Klaus Nieminen (Ficora, Government, Finland) - TBC
Mr. Lee Howard (Retevia, Private Sector, United States of America) - TBC
Mr. Antonio Marcos Moreiras (NIC.br, Technical Community, Brazil)
Mr Adarsh Umesh - (Rural Development SIG, Civil Society, India)
Mr Mukom Akong Tamon (Afrinic, Technical Community, Cameroon)

Agenda:
The session is structured in three segments.

First segment
10 minutes - Presentation of the mini résumé of the speakers and a general introduction about the topic under discussion
20 minutes (up to 4 minutes each panelist) - Round table - their points of view about IPv6 deployment and IPv4 address exhaustion observed in different regions and companies

Second segment
30 minutes (up to 6 minutes each panelist) - Round table - to discuss all the 4 policy questions

Third segment
25 minutes - open mic session, to engage the audience and the remote participants to discuss the topic that delves into "the role of the multistakeholder community to help this migration.
5 minutes - used by the moderators to summarize discussions

Expected Outcomes: The idea behind the session is to promote, in an international and collaborative environment, a discussion about the future of Internet infrastructure. Although it is very widespread that IPv6 will replace IPv4, it is hardly discussed when this will happen or how to prepare for this moment. It is important to emphasize that this is not an easy transition and that all multi stakeholders must collaborate to avoid problems on the Internet.

Finally, it is expected that after all the discussions presented at the workshop this will increase the concern about the theme and it helps to get more people engaged in the migration to ipv6. Only through the support and knowledge of all multi stakeholders, this transition can happen with the least impact for the Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the on site moderator who will guide the debate in each of the proposed segments for 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 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #404 Accessibility for disabled people: new participatory methods

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

Subtheme(s):

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 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

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Format: Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: The goal of our session is to present an alternative vision for digital policymaking developed in Europe, called Shared Digital Europe, to elaborate it, and obtain feedback on its applicability in other regions of the world and for global Internet Governance.

The Shared Digital Europe vision and policy frame has been developed in an effort to find solutions to a range of challenges with digital policy and regulation. It is a collective effort of a group of European stakeholders, coming mainly from civil society organisations, public institutions and civic think tanks. We believe that a new frame can guide policymakers and civil society organisations involved with digital policymaking in the direction of a more equitable and democratic digital environment, where basic liberties and rights are protected, where strong public institutions function in the public interest, and where people have a say in how their digital environment functions. The frame is a response to a range of challenges, including: lack of control of (personal) data, marginalisation of public institutions and non-market actors, monopolisation of the Internet by large corporations, deterioration of online public debate, or lack of democratic oversight over the digital space.

The frame has been developed in order to more strongly embrace democratic values and to strive for equity and social justice. We need an understanding of the digital space that takes into account that it is a hybrid space, both a market as well as a public space where the commons can also thrive. To this end, the frame is built around four core principles: Enabling Self-Determination, Cultivating the Commons, Decentralising Infrastructure and Empowering Public Institutions.

During the session, after a short initial presentation (maximum 10 minutes) of the Shared Digital Europe framework (supported by handouts with brief overview of the frame), we will organize breakout group conversations. Each of the breakout groups will focus on one of the four above mentioned principles. During the breakout discussions, we want to map potential key policy interventions that could be made to secure a given principle. Results of discussions in each breakout group will be captured, and then transformed into a policy brief that summarises the debate. In addition, each breakout group will be asked whether this policy vision, developed by a range of European stakeholders, is applicable also in other regions, or to global Internet Governance.

The session will end with a short feedback round, followed by final remarks from the rapporteur.

Expected Outcomes: We expect following outcomes from our session:
Opportunity to present and obtain feedback on our vision and policy framework for Shared Digital Europe
Feedback on the applicability of the framework and its principles to digital policymaking in other regions and in global Internet Governance
Engagement of stakeholders from other sectors with this vision developed and stewarded by civil society actors
Scoping of specific policy recommendations for each of the four principles of the framework
We plan to share the outcomes of the session in the form of a short policy brief that will be published on the Shared Digital Europe website.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have chosen the Breakout Sessions formula in order to support a range of deeper conversations among workshop participants. The conversations will be divided using the four principles of the Shared Digital Europe framework - one conversation per principle. Each conversation will be facilitated by one of the organizers or speakers, serving as moderator. If sufficient people are present online, we will aim to engage them in an online coversation on the issue. Finally, we will use a canvas-type handout to collect insight from each breakout conversation and present it in the short, final feedback round.

Online Participation:

We will make sure that statements and feedback from online participants will receive equal attention as on-site interventions. Our Online Moderator will work with the Onsite Moderator to ensure that the online voices are represented throughout the session. Additionally, we will promote the session beforehand through social media (Twitter in particular) and aim to solicit responses to main questions also through these channel. These will be shared during the session as well.

SDGs:

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

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #406 Ethical Hacking: Risk or chance for a more secure internet?

Theme:
   Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
   Cyber Security Best Practice
   Hacking
   Security

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Tim Philipp Schäfers, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Sebastian Neef, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Viktor Schlueter, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Houston Sam, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Within this workshop we want to address certain policy questions which are outlined here:
What is the status quo of ethical hacking and vulnerability reporting processes and how can it be improved?
Is ethical hacking viewed as an uncontrollable risk or a chance for a more secure internet?
What are the different stakeholder's interests?
How can responsible disclosure guidelines or bug bounty programs help to improve the internet's security?
What legal and ethical challenges arise in the context of ethical hacking?
How can those challenges be solved in the best interest of all stakeholders?
How should a best practice for vulnerability reporting look like?
Is it in all stakeholder intrests that there is a certain world-wide standard for vulnerability reporting (e.g. for government systems) and how can this be achieved?

Relevance to Theme: The security of IT systems or critical infrastructures are very important for a stable and reliable society. If those central systems are not working as intended prosperity, environments or lifes could be in danger.

The current development shows that there is a growing amount of connected devices and systems, therefore leading to a constantly expanding attack surface. Furthermore the professionality of cybercrime is constantly growing.

This means we not only need to adress the technial challenges, but also adapt an international, organisational standard for incident responses in order to ensure a secure internet.

One component could be allowing ethical hackers to conduct research and report security vulnerabilities to the providers or goverment agencies. Issues could be fixed before harm is done by a malicious attacker.

In the past there were several cases where ethical "white-hat" hacking lead to more secure IT systems and within the open-source community it is pretty common to report security risks to the maintaining party. Several government Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) have implemented a vulnerability reporting process in order to protect their own systems and the ones crucial for the well-being of the society - but there is no world-wide standard or agreement how to deal with ethical hacking, so most of the time this security research is acting in a "greyfield".

Furthermore, there are regulations in a few countries, e.g. the so called "IT-Sicherheitsgesetz" in Germany, which motivates providers of "critical infrastructures" to adhere to certain IT security standards. However, this is not enought because the internet is borderless, what makes security, safety, stability and resilience a global challenge.

Current political discussions focus mostly on prohibiting hacking or hacking tools instead of using the hackers' creative work in a positive way to build a more secure ecosystem. Right now, security researchers might face legal threats or repercussions. Several such cases (in which ethical hackers were criminalized) are known in the IT security community.

A positive side effect of allowing ethical hacking could be a constant (e.g. yearly) report about handled vulnerabilities or the state of the internet security. This could strengthen the trust in new technologies of the civil society, because they know that people care and think about their privacy and data on a global and not only national level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The regulation and acceptance of ethical hacking can help to assure the security and stability of the internet. Security is only achievable when all participants of the global, interconnected infrastructure - that we call the internet - work together. Due to it's distributed nature, it is not sufficient if only parts of the internet are secured, because they still can be attacked by unsecured and unpatched systems.

One way to assure the internet's stability is to convince policy makers that there is a need for certain standards of vulnerability reporting to facilitate reporting and addressing of potential security issues. Hacking in general should not be condemned but be seen as an opportunity to achieve higher security standards. A specialized framework and process that different stakeholders can rely on would immensely improve the current situation. The status quo does not provide any international standards on ethical hacking or guidelines on how to handle reports from security researchers. During the recent years the privacy aspect of internet governance developed in a quite positive way. For example most of the companies have a privacy policy and point of contact for issues in that regard. Having a similar point of contact for security related issues, especially for bigger organisations, is one of the goals. Internet Governance provides a multi-stakeholder way to discuss and implement the most pressing topics around "ethical hacking".

Format:
        Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: The workshop consists of multiple phases.

First, all stakeholders and a few participants get the chance to present their views in short introductionary statements and contributions to get a deeper understanding of the topics and current challenges. By exploring and discovering different common topics within the context of ethical hacking, all participants will gain an overview, common knowledge and different perspectives of the topic.

After that, the participants will be separated into topic-specific groups (e.g. legal challenges, ethical challenges, organisational challenges, etc). Each group will discuss one or more questions on their topic

with the goal of trying to find possible and feasible solutions to them. All results and outcomes of the group work will then be discussed in the plenum by each group (presenters by 1-2 member each group).

The moderator will gather all results, take notes and close the working with an ending statement.

Possible timeline (~90 minutes):
- ~10 minutes x ~3 (~30 minutes): Introduction statement from diffrent stakeholder groups
- ~15 minutes: Discussion and exchange between the stakeholder views / view from different angles / looking for core topics and clusters
- ~20 minutes: Working on the core topics (for example: ethics, policy, legal, etc.)
- ~20 minutes: Getting together - presentation of the group work
- ~5 minutes: Conclusion / ending statement and next steps

Expected Outcomes: The result of the workshop should be that each stakeholder group knows about current challenges, the status quo of vulnerability handling and ethical hacking. We hope that we can facilitate a better understanding between the stakeholder groups and new impulses for developing a common standard routine for vulnerability disclosure processes.
As most security researcher worldwide still have to fear prosecution when disclosing vulnerabilities, common guidelines for vulnerability discosure processes could make the internet a safer place.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be interactive because we want to bring all important questions to the table. There is a lot of space for open statments and even people who don't want to present their ideas to a hugh audience could work on the topics they want to deal with in the smaller groups. Furthermore we will arrange an online moderator

Online Participation:

We want to use the remote participation for statements of security researchers worldwide.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
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 #407 Social Media and Political Transition in The Gambia

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Civic Engagement online

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Amadou SOWE, Government, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Lamin Sanneh, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: ALIEU SOWE, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

How Social Media is strengthening Democracy in The Gambia

Relevance to Theme: Social Media and Democratic Process in The Gambia

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Gambia is going through a transition process after 22 years of dictatorship. There is currently a new constitution being written. Social Media was a deciding factor in uprooting a dictatorship in The Gambia. The new government promised reforms but time and time again high profile officials make proclaimations calling social media as a threat to national security. There is less conversation from the authorities that is assuring about internet freedom in the new constitution . The New government came into power with a promise to stay in power only for 3 years and now the narratives towards that has dractivally changed. People are actually going to court for internet related crimes that the laws of the land do not cater for.

Format:
> Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: We will have speakers from various stakeholders groups in The Gambia to have an open discussions with contributions from the participants.

Expected Outcomes: Sharing and learning best practice with the audience
Rally international support to promote press and internet freedom in The Gambia and countries in democratic transition

Discussion Facilitation:

It will be an open discussion where participants will have the chance to share best practices.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 processed 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 equipment 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 posses 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 comercially 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 complmentary 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 straegies 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 fray 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.

IGF 2019 WS #412 AI Readiness for the SDGs

Theme:
    Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: RAYMOND OKWUDIRI ONUOHA, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Donggi Lee, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Gero Nagel, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Laurent Elder, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Rasha Abdulla, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What does readiness to use AI to implement the SDGs look like? What would it require? What societal, political, economic and capacity structures would need to be in place to effectively work towards the SDGs?

What are the opportunities that could help catalyse AI usage for achieving the SDGs?

What are the bottlenecks or challenges as well as obstacles to using AI to achieve the SDGs?

How can we measure and quantify potential progress in using AI to achieve the SDGs?

How can we identify and quantify potential harms caused to the SDGs by AI?

What about the ecosystem of Big Data and IoT that AI exists within? How can big data and the internet of things create an enabling environment for the SDGs. How can we make sure that relevant and useful data is collected? How can IoT be used to expand access to ICTs as well as to collect useful data.

Relevance to Theme: Artificial Intelligence can provide opportunities for digital inclusion as well as amplify digital exclusion. AI, through its ability to assist with devision0making is likely to affect the SDGs both in positive and negative ways. AI can augment opportunities for the management of health, delivery of government services, education agriculture and business. Whether AI contributes to inclusion or exclusion will require a conscious effort to understand the ecosystem in which it exists, the social justice impacts of AI, and the capacity to beneficially implement AI.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Artificial Intelligence a group technologies that will require governance, as well as inform governance and decision-making from the local to international levels. There are many norms and principles for AI ethics proposed by Civil Society Groups and the Private Sector as well as AI

Policies of Governments, but there are few governance frameworks for AI. The GDPR does provide some frameworks for the processing of personal information by AIs and the "right to explanation" but there are very few actual governance frameworks for AI.

How can AI be governed so as to help best attain the SDGs?

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: Part 1: Introduction to the topic (10 minutes): The "panelists" will be introduced, and each panelist will be responsible for facilitating discussion in their respective groups.

Part 2: Breakaway group discussion (30 minutes):
Each breakaway groups will be assigned a different country to come up with an AI Readiness Strategy for their particular country, accompanied by a set of policy recommendations.

We will the breakaway into groups with each group coming up with a readiness strategy to use AI to implement the SDGs.

Each group will discuss what the societal, political, economic, and capacity aspects of an AI Readiness strategy would require in their assigned country, and will also be asked to explore potential bottlenecks or challenges and obstacles to using AI to achieve the SDGs. At the same time, they will investigate how potential progress as well as harms may be quantified and mitigated. Each group will come up with an AI readiness strategy for their assigned country as well as a set of policy recommendations.

Panelists discussion and participation will be augmented by audience and remote participation, and making use of online editing and Twitter hashtags.

There will be one or two breakaway groups of internet participants, they will make use of collaborative editing pads for coming up with their strategies and policy recommendations. Twitter and the RP software will be used for the internet group to communicate with each other.

Part 3: Group report back (20 minutes):

Each group will report back on their AI Readiness strategy and policy recommendations

Part 4: Wrap up: Panelists will respond to the inputs from the groups.

Expected Outcomes: - The outputs of the breakaway groups will be implemented into the final session report. This aims to increase audience participation and contribution to the IGF.

The session aims more generally to:
- Developmenta roadmap towards using AI to implement the SDGs.
- Indentify challenges and opportunities to using AI to achieve the SDGs.
- Quantify harms and benefits of using AI to achieve the SDGs
- Broaden participation in the IGF through the use of different online platforms
- Identify best practices in using AI to achieve the SDGs

Discussion Facilitation:

- Breakaway groups facilitate interaction fare better than panel discussions. We hope to add to interaction at the IGF through this format.

- Using the hashtag #AI4SDGs to facilitate discussion of the workshop on Twitter before and after the event.

- Through "crowdsourcing" a call for ideas towards using AI to implement the SDGs. We will do this with the collaborative editing pads (https://pads.riseup.net).

Online Participation:

The remote participation can be a bit tricky with breakaway groups. We hope to network with remote hubs before the event, possibly there can be breakaway groups at the remote hubs.

There will be one or two breakaway groups of internet participants, they will make use of collaborative editing pads for coming up with their strategies and policy recommendations. Twitter and the RP software will be used for the internet group to communicate with each other.

Proposed Additional Tools: - Breakaway group format
- Twitter
- Collaborative editing (pads.riseup.net)
- Networking with remote hubs

SDGs:

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 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #413 Human Values in Internet Protocols: What Can Be Done

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Democratic Values
Human Rights
Internet Protocols

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: ,
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Avri Doria, ,
Speaker 3: cath corinne, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Bradley Fidler, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Human values and protocol design: What is the relationship between political values, such as human rights, and Internet protocols? Do certain Internet protocols have universal impacts on our politics, regardless of where they are used--or are the impacts of protocols on human rights more context dependent? What does the global history of the Internet teach us about the relationship between political values and Internet protocols? Insofar as protocols do impact our politics, is it possible to design protocols with explicit political

commitments in mind? If so, what would the role of Internet organizations in this work? How would they maintain global support and legitimacy in such a practice?

Relevance to Theme: Security, safety, stability, and resilience are each features of the Internet that i) are consciously designed, ii) involve both technologies and organizations, and iii) respond to the needs of certain political values. Narrower technical definitions of these terms, which prevailed during the early years of the Internet, are giving way to broader, societal definitions that involve both technology and the social orders with which it intersects. To pursue any of these goals, then, we should be clear about the extent to which their societal components can be furthered with technical design, and the extent to which they cannot.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance deals not only with technical standards but with "shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet." The globalization of Internet governance has not simply expanded the Internet: its globalization has also brought the world's political values to bear on the Internet's design. Historically, Internet protocols have often been assumed to further some variant of American values--a claim made explicitly in the US National Cyber Strategy--although developments of the last decade or more have demonstrated, instead, the that Internet can support multiple, and even conflicting, political values. Today, the question is how the Internet can be made to support which political values, through a combination of governance, administration, and redesign. Our debate will be on the possibilities of redesign, what opportunities it can provide, and what it means for the future of the Internet and Internet Governance.
This proposed debate will be about the extent to which principles, norms, and rules can be furthered through technological design. Already, this topic has been pursued as a research and policy agenda through the Human Rights Protocol Considerations (HRPC) Working Group at the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) (initially through the work of Corinne Cath, a participant in this proposed debate, among others). We hope to broaden this discussion of the relationship between political values and Internet protocols beyond the IRTF and its peer organization the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), and make it a global topic of discussion. This discussion is already underway in governments, activist groups, academia, and private firms: we hope to make it explicit, and global, at the IGF.
This debate is not about which political values we should attempt to further through technological design. Rather, it is about the conditions and possibilities for doing so, questions that intersect both research and policy: i) what do we know about the relationship between values and protocols, ii) what can this knowledge accomplish, and iii) what should we do about it? The first point, our knowledge about the relationship between values and protocols, is important because it is the basis for any positive program of change. Are there strong historical precedents for a protocol furthering a specific set of political values? Without such a precedent, can there be a program? Already, debate is forming over the history of protocols and how they can inform present-day action. The second point concerns what we might be able to accomplish with this information. If some Internet protocols have demonstrated an ability to further specific political values, then is it possible to design protocols with future political objectives in mind--or are we limited to retrospective analysis? Finally, the third point concerns the role for such activity in Internet Governance today. Purely technical organizations appear to lack the global legitimacy that would be required to push political programs through technical design: which organizations would be up to the task? Would they require different, or broader, mandates?
Ultimately, should the practice of Internet Governance include the explicit political considerations of protocol design?

Format:
          Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This debate is structured around the following question: given that Internet protocols have political implications, should prospective political implications be institutionalized as part of protocol development by standards bodies? This question requires a stance on the three issues above: what lessons we have learned from the past, what those lessons tell us about what is possible today, and the resultant potential roles for Internet Governance organizations. The objective of the debate is to alter the audience opinion from the original baseline (as detailed below).

Our session begins with an introduction by the moderator, and a concise, ten minute presentation by each speaker on their position on the issue. Broadly speaking, two confirmed participants support these political considerations, and two oppose them. Following these statements, the moderators will poll the in-person and online audience and determine the ratio of support for each position, and inform the audience that the objective of this debate -- through the work of the speakers and the audience -- is to shift opinion, which will be measured again at the end of the session. This will allow us to evaluate the course of the debate, and increase audience buy-in.

Next, each speaker will be provided with five minutes each to respond to the other speaker's opening statements. Following this, the moderators will structure a mix of online and offline discussion, with comments or questions (so long as they are directed at a speaker) limited to one minute per audience participant comment (multiple but not limitless comments will be allowed from individual audience members). At the conclusion of the session, a new poll of audience opinion will be taken and the outcome of the debate summarized by the moderator: the benefits and trade-offs of each position.

Expected Outcomes: We want to use debate to focus a diverse community on the opportunities and challenges that lie in attempts to further political goals through technical design. This includes, mainly, if such activities are possible and reliable, and if so, how might they be institutionalized in the Internet Governance community.

Discussion Facilitation:

Prior to and during the session we will use social media (as well as traditional platforms, such as listservs) to post information about the debate. We will draw on our media contacts to draw attention to this new format, and experiment with drawing in more public participation at the promise of a lively debate.

Online Participation:

In advance of the session, we will publicize this tool and encourage participation. Due to the novel kind of panel, we are optimistic that we can drive online participation in ways that would not be possible with a typical panel.

Proposed Additional Tools: Our online moderator will draw in participation from Twitter and Mastodon. We are investigating the possibility of attempting similar on Weibo.

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

IGF 2019 WS #414 Discussing strategies for a human-centric A.I.

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Economic Development
Human Rights

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

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Desh Deepak Dwivedi, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Aaranson Susan , Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Franz von Weizsaecker, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- Ethical, legal and regulatory dimensions for Artificial Intelligence: Is it possible to conciliate the development of this technology with the creation of ethical criteria? What can we learn from the strategies created by some countries? Do these strategies contribute to a digital human-centric economy?

- Reducing the Digital Divide and the Data Concentration: How can the Global South countries use the development of A.I. to reduce the digital divide and to increase their economic competitiveness? To what extent can the strategies for development A.I. facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Relevance to Theme: This proposal aims to discuss the strategies for the development of "Artificial Intelligence" that have been adopted by several countries, considering relevant aspects of Data Governance.

There is a race around the development of A.I. Several countries, such as China, USA, Germany, France etc., are creating strategies to develop A.I., which funnel money into education, research, and development to kick-start this technology. Certainly, becoming a leader in A.I. will define positions that each country will exercise in the new geoeconomy.

Most of these strategies, however, are thought from a military perspective. Therefore, we must discuss how to establish criteria and principles to promote the development of a human-centric AI, based on ethical values, transparency and accountability criteria that guarantee freedom of expression, protection of personal data, gender equality, racial diversity, as well as dealing with issues such as the future of work. The AI can empower the civil society and organizations.

In addition, in the context of the new geoeconomics relations, there is a concern that the countries of the Global South could follow this race, to avoid the technologically dependence and to promote the reduction of the digital divide. Thus, this panel also proposes to promote this theme among the Global South community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposal of this panel is extremely relevant for Internet Governance, since it intends to analyze and discuss, concretely, the strategies that have been adopted by several countries for the development of Artificial Intelligence. By doing it, we can also help and lead the political efforts to use the power of AI to create a safer and egalitarian society.

On the one hand, this discussion involves issues such as data governance, promotion of ethical values, protection of human rights etc. On the other hand, it also involves geoeconomic issues.

If our intention is to bring people to the center of the future of digital economy, we have to discuss how the strategies that countries are creating for the development of A.I. could be better suited to this objective. The IGF would be an opportunity to gather the multistakeholders for this important debate.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: In order to properly introduce these perspectives, each speaker will have 10 or 15 minutes to make an initial statement during the appropriate phase of the agenda. Planned interventions from the audience are designed to happen after each of the discussion sections and will be conceded at time in order to permit fruitful exchanges between onsite audience and speakers.

The proposed speakers are youth leaders in the IG ecosystem and come from a range of stakeholder groups — government, private sector, and civil society.

Introduction (5 minutes)

Part I: Impacts of A.I in the world economy (15 minutes)
Part II: A.I Strategies around the world (10 minutes)
Debate (15 minutes)

Part III: The role of the Global South in the A.I economy race(15 minutes)
Part IV: A.I from a human rights perspective (10 minutes)
Debate (15 minutes)

Part V: Closing (5 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: The main objective of this session is to work on important issues of Internet Governance and the intersection with the Digital Economy.

In addition, a short report and videos on this panel will be produced to disseminate the issues discussed among members of the community and beyond.

The objective of this session is to analyze and discuss the socio-economic impacts of the Cognitive Computing Era, especially in the Global South, and disseminate these issues through content accessible to people outside of Internet Governance community.

Discussion Facilitation:

The structure of this roundtable is intended to foster an inclusive conversation and promote constructive exchanges between discussants and other round table participants. In order to promote an informal discussion on the proposed topics between onsite and online audience and to allow interventions, online participation will be facilitated. The workshop will be divided into five parts. The audience will be invited to intervene at any time, but there will also be specific debate moments.

- The opportunity for Q&A will also extend to remote participants, who will be given the opportunity to ask questions through the dedicated online forum.
- All of the session organizers have abundant experience managing remote participation in the Youth Observatory and ISOC context and will have no trouble facilitating remote participation.
- In addition to the aforementioned fora, we will also promote a dedicated hashtag so that the panelists, audience members, and online participants can discuss the issues raised in real time on a more widely accessible medium.
- A collaborative document will gather these records of comments and questions during and after the workshop, to be later integrated into the report. A variety of media can also serve as background material for this debate, based on previous workshops. Remote participation tools will ensure an inclusive, accessible, and global audience both via the IGF online participation tools and Youth Observatory online discussion forums.

Online Participation:

The opportunity for Q&A will also extend to remote participants, who will be given the opportunity to ask questions through the dedicated online forum.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will also promote a dedicated hashtag so that the panelists, audience members, and online participants can discuss the issues raised in real time on a more widely accessible medium.

SDGs:

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

Reference Document

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 #416 Popular Movements for Peace in Cyberspace
Theme:

Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Civic Engagement online
Cyber Attacks
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Jamal Edwards, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Deborah Brown, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Ephraim Percy Kenyanito, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What can we expect from the next generation of leaders working to bring about peace in cyberspace?
What does cooperation and digital inclusion look like for young people in the online world?
What can we learn from the global initiatives rising around the world advocating for a more peaceful and trusted digital domain?

Relevance to Theme: Amidst the current atmosphere of escalating tensions between nations in cyberspace, resulting in the development of increasingly sophisticated cyberweapons, it is more important than ever that young people, digital natives, etc. step up to demand more from governments, and all stakeholders in the digital ecosystem. The economic and social benefits brought by increased peaceful activity in cyberspace are at risk in the face of an arms race between competing nation states that threatens to envelop innocent users, critical infrastructure and other private entities as collateral damage. The next generation of leaders must not only be listened to but also be provided a platform to speak. Cyber security, trust, and resiliency will not happen on its own, it must be fought for—especially in emerging economies. This is why the current global initiatives this panel will highlight are so key to further discuss and to also identify areas where more needs to be done.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The challenge addressed in this proposed session is how to proactively and intentionally coordinate actions—especially amongst young people—to create peace and movements that build trust between nations, communities. This discussion cuts to the core of a number of internet governance challenges and inherently requires engagement by a range of stakeholders to explore how such efforts to bring peace should be designed and inspired – based on established norms and expectations – to protect a safe and secure internet.

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Governments are increasingly attempting to exploit or even weaponize software to achieve national security objectives, and governmental investments in military cyber capabilities continue to grow year after year – civilians and emerging economies are a frequent collateral of this escalating cyberconflict. This panel will highlight a new generation of collaboration among people from around the world, coming together to fight for their right to a free and secure internet. Panelists will discuss key new and inclusive initiatives – including the Digital Peace Now campaign, Paris Call for Trust & Security in Cyberspace and Tim Berners-Lee's Contract for the Web – and also explore what the next steps might be for this growing movement. The session format will allow speakers to present their respective points of view as it relates to ongoing movements and efforts on the horizon, as well as the opportunity to challenge and respond to one another on which approaches might be most effective. Importantly, the session will help educate those attending the session on this emerging area of peace movements and leave ample time for questions directly from those in attendance to the panelists.
Agenda:

• 5 minutes – Opening remarks from moderator setting the stage for the discussion, highlighting the current state of affairs.
• 10 minutes – Opening remarks from panelists sharing their perspectives on the major peace movements in the last year, how they differ, and detail a new generation of digital inclusion.
• 30 minutes – Moderator asks pointed questions to respective speakers about avenues for advancement in this space and highlighting where there seem to be obstacles to further progress. Speakers will respond both to direct questions as well as to one another, representing both their individual and stakeholder perspectives as it relates to the positions of others. This portion of the session will identify points of agreement and divergence for those in attendance.
• 15 minutes – Those attending the session, in the room or remotely, will be welcomed to ask direct questions of the speakers and share divergent perspectives. Once again, speakers will be encouraged to both address the questions that are asked as well as to respond to the answers provided by their colleagues.

Expected Outcomes: This session will provide important learnings and highlight significant opportunities for those in attendance from all stakeholder groups seeking to find ways to support the growing international movements for peace in cyberspace through meaningful actions to promote inclusion and multistakeholderism. For representatives from nations still establishing a posture on these issues, this session will highlight the various initiatives and opportunities for stakeholders across the digital ecosystem and especially young people to engage and advance their interests and build relationships in this space.

Discussion Facilitation:

Please see part B.

Online Participation:

The Q&A portion of the session will engage online participants and will explicitly solicit requests for input, questions, and feedback via the online participation tool. This is a key part of the agenda following the panelists opening remarks and shared perspectives on global peace initiatives and efforts for cyberspace.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #417 Online Gender Violence: Actions and reactions from feminist

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Online gender violence

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

Speaker 1: Janara Kalline Leal Lopes de Sousa, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Patricia Pena Patricia Pena, ,
Speaker 3: Lourdes Barrera, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What have been the lessons learned from the different actions, initiatives and strategies of feminist women's organizations and groups to face online violence against women?

What have been successful cases of advocacy for public policies on gender-based violence online and what can we learn from it?

What have been the most appropriate ways to achieve an impact on public opinion, generate advocacy and achieve changes in political, judicial and administrative systems that incorporate gender perspectives that allow for addressing gender-based violence online?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop is relevant because online gender violence is a current issue, however, it is an issue that has been subject of studies, advocacy campaigns, digital measures, toolkits, and other different responses. All these have in common that are responses from a gender perspective which have been the reason many times of their success.

It is precisely from these experiences that the Workshop will try through various representatives of organizations to generate activities that reveal where are the weak points in strategic, where are the complex situations to provide support to victims, and how has been possible to achieve success in actions and reactions against online gender violence.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Along of the years we can see that the important changes starts from a crisis which now is visualize it -thanks to the technology - faster and clear, on many ways. Now, with the point of view of the feminism and its actors the idea is to contribute and to solve the issue together with the the representative of other sectors to improve the measures and helping the victims in the best way possible.

Today the issue is on the table, and we cannot ignore the thousands of victims of gender violence around the world. This violence which tends to be more and more aggressive, but so far there is not an effective tool which can take away the danger of that , so it is time to find a way together to make the difference, learning from our mistakes and find better ways to combat this.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Our session will consist to show to attendees and participants the differents tools which have been use to combat and aware the online violence based on gender during the last year such as media campaings, strategic litigation, IA, etc.

Every panelist will have 8 minutes to explain their tools and how this has been effective or not in their environment.

For example Acoso Online will explain their research regarding online gender violence, highlighting the opportunities and challenges of the research.

Our intention is to develop a session to articulate collective strategies, plan campaigns and other actions among several NGOs and working together with the rest of the representatives to discover which tools are the more effective ones.

To conclude, there will be an open space to the audience to make questions and comments about it, because our most important concern is to know from the attendees -in their own opinion- which the presented tools, seems to be more effective and what are the weaks points of each of them, with the compromise to work on improve them and even change our point to address the issue.

Expected Outcomes: The format of the session, presentation first and group comments after, seeks to receive how the discussion follow, and collect the reactions and ideas, in order to develop strategies collectively, from Academia, Companies and pairs.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will provide to audience at the begining of the workshop a a list which includes every ways to gender violence which can find online and we ask them which the presented tools they find more effective one against each situation.

Online Participation:

Using twitter with hashtags to comments the workshop in order to find online question that could response at the end of the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter with the useful hashtag to the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #418 Digital colonisation and artificial intelligence

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Data driven economy
Surveillance Capitalism

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

Speaker 1: J. Carlos Lara, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Lorena Jaume-Palasi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sunil Abraham, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What kind of difficulties are faced by governments used to purchasing working technologies from industrial countries? What kind of power can affected populations effectively exercise against harmful AI? Is data ownership, data protection, or state-lead economic development the key to compete in a global AI landscape? Can developing countries counter the negative effects of the arrival of AI technologies developed elsewhere? What kind of guidelines should developing countries follow to both foster technology and fundamental rights?

Relevance to Theme: Increasingly, structures of economic power are achieving global scale, while also increasingly relying on personal information. This transnational creation of market power is not necessarily tied to national borders, as international data transfers are a key component of the success of data-intensive industries, mostly based in first world countries or as powerhouses in China. This leaves out billions of people not only at a decision-making stage, but in the fundaments of the global economic system: the information required from each citizen or community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The internet is the main conduit for data processing at a global scale, with digital inclusion efforts becoming the source of further data generation points and hitherto untapped data markets. To the extent that internet governance bodies can determine the way in which all internet stakeholders conduct their behaviour, both in technical and political terms, and what regulatory measures they will face, this is the right venue for this discussion.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Artificial intelligence is not only a reality, but a trendy subject of study in much of the world, and a concern for human rights advocates. A large part of the efforts by academics, social scientists and civil society in the last several years has attempted to reach an ideal set of principles to govern AI, including

conditions of transparency and accountability. Simultaneously, many stakeholders are trying not to stifle the ongoing development of machine learning and automated decision-making systems, under the notion that they are a key component of the present and future economy in the digital age. But for all of the lecturing and posturing, these same systems, as have many other data processing schemes throughout history, have been sold, implemented and imposed on Global South populations, without any of those concerns for balance taking its place front and centre. Dazzled by the new, impressed by the possibilities of modernity and participation in the digital age, many governments in developing countries are turning to AI "solutions", as clients of big companies that offer such solutions in search of problems; in parallel, scarce resources are given for local development of AI, without the enriching discussion that has taken place in the north. In a global economy dominated by companies amassing and processing large amounts of information, including personal data from billions of people in the Global South, what kind of concerns are valid for Global South economies? And how can we foster a more inclusive global economy, in terms of innovation, competition, and the respect for human rights and the interests of less powerful communities?

Expected Outcomes: The session aims to place some light on the tension between the existing developments in machine learning and automated decision-making systems in industrial economies, and its counterparts in global south countries. Its ideal outcomes include a better understanding of the issues faced outside the industrialised nations when addressing the acquisition or implementation of AI technologies, and its impacts on the population of developing countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each round of comments from the roundtable will be followed by attendant's questions. Moderator will call on a few attendants' for comments if time allows.

Online Participation:

Online moderator will gather comments or enrich questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
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 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #419 Who owns us? Personal Data Rights Today and Tomorrow

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data privacy & protection
Personaldatarights
Personldataownership

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Government, African Group
Organizer 5: ,

Speaker 1: Jane Coffin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Dr. Francis Kateh, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of
trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who
owns us? How can blockchain, AI, and other new technologies, as well as law and ploicy changes, provide a
more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for
all of us? And especially, develop personal data rights that are protected by technology, law, and practice.

Relevance to Theme: Data governance models have been too limited and too restrictive on how we all would
wish our data to be treated. A more explicit, permsissions based model for self-soverign data governance
would permit individuals to participate in and profit from their own data - if they chose to do so, and data
markets and technologies existed to enable transactions to occur. Enter the blockchain, to make it cheap,
easy and fast for our data governance preferences to be clearly stated, and potentially, legally enforced.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The work builds on prior work on prior Internet governance work on
shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures. Specifically, we would build on prior work
within the framework of the Charter on Internet Rights and Principles developed by the Dynamic Coalition on
Internet
Rights and Principles of the UN Internet Governance Forum, and other related
instruments

Format:
        Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of distributed,
trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who
owns us? Can blockchain and other new technologies transform this worn
debate into a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for
all of us? This workshop will consider a call to establish our 31st Right,
extending from the 30 Rights enumerated in the Twentieth Century in the UN
Declaration of Human Rights.

With the GDPR now in force, firms and nations are reviewing their data
policies to mitigate risk of incurring substantial penalties. Beyond loss
avoidance, many people, insurers, and regulators are weary of repeated
scandals as use and abuse of legitimately collected but inappropriately used
or protected personal data remains rampant. Do we not have a 21st Century
right to our own data?

Expected Outcomes: We expect to share the results of the workshop with stakeholders including interested
governments, firms, and civil society organizations worldwide.
New law and policy practices for personal data will follow from this workshop.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of distributed,
trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who
owns us? Can blockchain and other new technologies transform this worn
debate into a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for
all of us? This workshop will consider a call to establish our 31st Right,

extending from the 30 Rights enumerated in the Twentieth Century in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

With the GDPR now in force, firms and nations are reviewing their data policies to mitigate risk of incurring substantial penalties. Beyond loss avoidance, many people, insurers, and regulators are weary of repeated scandals as use and abuse of legitimately collected but inappropriately used or protected personal data remains rampant. Do we not have a 21st Century right to our own data?

This workshop will consider a call to establish our 31st Right, extending from the 30 Rights enumerated in the Twentieth Century in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

This would build on prior work within the framework of the Charter on Internet Rights and Principles developed by the Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles of the UN Internet Governance Forum, and other related perhaps more binding instruments

This workshop is co-sponsored by:
Internet Governance Caucus (IGC) &
Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles (DCIRP) &
Hu-manity.co &
Republic of Liberia

VIII. Content of the Session:
This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of distributed, trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who owns us? Can blockchain and other new technologies transform this worn debate into a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for all of us? Do we not have a 21st Century right to our own data?

In this era of digital transformation of nations and firms, should we not expect novel, and valuable, expansion of human rights? If yes, what are some of the other new or updated instruments, and innovative mechanisms which may be desirable? Can blockchain and distributed ledger technology help us collaboratively reach WSIS objectives and UN sustainable development goals? Our human data is being bought and sold in a human data marketplace that is not being respected as our property, Hu-manity.co notes.

This workshop through blockchain actually cuts across all IGF 2018 Themes: Emerging Technologies, Human Rights, Innovation & Economic Issues, Trust & Privacy, Development, Cybersecurity, Digital Inclusion and Accessibility, Technical & Operational Topics, Gender & Youth, Evolution of Internet Governance.

Workshop Format: Panelists considering collaborative governance case study of new (proposed 31st) Human Right; followed by Roundtable debating and refining Recommendations for sustainable, extendable approaches to address UN SDGs. Followed by Respondents Open Mic. Followed by Rapporteurs. Followed by Open Mic Last Call

This Workshop Session is organized as follows:
• Call to Order and introduction of the Session: Session Co-Moderators: 3 minutes {1.5 minutes each]
• Panel: 24 Minutes; 4 minutes X 6 speakers (not all confirmed; could be 5, or 4)

• Roundtable: Real-Time Recommendation; or Not: 18 minutes; 3 minutes X 6 speakers (not all confirmed, could be 3 or 4)
• Respondents Open Mic: 30 minutes: this is intended to engage everyone, whether in the room or remote
• Rapporteurs: 5 minutes: Recommendation Synthesis: The rapporteurs will collaborate and attempt to indicate text that based on workshop discussions, could lead event to come to one, or two Workshop conclusions. OK, maybe 3. They will also be responsible for the submission of the Report.
• FINAL CALL: All workshop participants Open Mic: 10 minutes to Endorse, Object, or Amend the suggested recommendations
o Youth participants will be invited to start each of the Open Mic sessions
o The Open Mic respondent session segments focus on refining the one, two, or three draft recommendations suggested by the roundtable. These can be further debated in varied social media following the workshop, and shared with relevant BPFs, DCs and CNB.
o Geographically and Otherwise Varied Remote Moderators will use chat to keep remote participants aware of the discussion and report on any comments and questions during the Open Mic sessions.

IX. Interventions:
This 90 minute workshop will be structured to give many more voices an opportunity to be included in the dialog, by combining a 24 Minute Panel to discuss aspects of the topic, a Roundtable which will debate those views and whether new Recommendations could be developed, a 25 minute "Open Mic' Respondents session where remote and in-the-room workshop participants indicate whether they agree or would like to amend the -hypothetical still - recommendations, into a few possible Recommendations for further consideration. Finally, the Rapporteurs will attempt to further synthesize down and review wording into 2, or 3, workshop recommendations. In the final 7 minutes of the session, to both sustain interest and engagement in the room and online, the workshop will close again in 'Open Mic' fashion with youth representatives, and those with accessability concerns, prioritized for critique, or confirmation, of the by then proposed recommendations.

An illustrative example of this attempt at a high-engagement event, which we recognize does not follow exactly the usual 'panel' 'roundtable' or other IGF formats. But with a diverse mix of new and veteran IGF participants from many parts of the world including several developing countries, we anticipate an enriching, memorable, and impactful event.

A draft, overfull agenda is below with both confirmed people willing to participate if the MAG process affords them that opportunity, as well as prospective participants whose availability and interest is not yet confirmed. But for whom we anticipate a positive response if their intervention would be welcomed.

Each of the named participants below have their own views and experience which would be appropriate, and of interest, to share in this workshop.

(Invited; confirmed where *)

Workshop Co-Moderators: Minda Moreira, DCIRP * & Arsene Tungali, IGC * [Civil Society]

Distributed Rights Panelists:
Dr. Wilhelmina Jallah, Minister of Health, Republic of Liberia [Government];

& Richie Etwaru, Founder & CEO, Hu-manity.co* [Business]; Phil Murphy, Governor, New Jersey [Government]; Jane Coffin, VP, Internet Society (ISOC)* [technical community] Vala Afshar, Salesforce Chief Digital Evangelist [Business] Bruna Martins dos Santos, Coding Rights, Brazil* [NGO];

Roundtable: Crafting An IGF Recommendation on #My31 in Real Time; or Not
Katitza Rodriguez, EFF [Civil Society]
Akinremi Peter Taiwo, Compsoftnet, Nigeria* [Business]
Eddan Katz, Protocol Design Networks, World Economic Forum [NGO]
Judith Hellerstein, Hellerstein & Associates* [Business]
Karine Perset, Sam Paltridge, or Andrew Wyckoff, OECD [NGO]
Michael dePalma, Hu-manity.co* [Business]

Respondents Open Mic [All workshop participants]

Rapporteurs: Hanane Boujemi, DCIRP* [Civil Society]
Kevin Risser, USAC & DCIRP [Civil Society & Government]
Marianne Franklin, Goldsmiths* [Civil Society]
Lee McKnight, SU * [Civil Society & Technical Community]
X. Diversity:
Diverse organizers have reviewed collaboratively a diverse set of prospective speakers and participants. Business, government, civil society and technical community participants are confirmed, from Africa, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East, and North America.

Many of the speakers and moderators are from developing countries, and several are first-time IGF participants.
XI. Onsite Moderator: Arsene Tungali (IGC) and Minda Meriem (DCIRP)

Renata Aquino, who has many years of experience assisting and increasing remote participation for IGF workshops, will play that lead role for this workshop as well. Co-organized Lee McKnight has run a Remote Hub at Syracuse University for several years and appreciates the challenges for online participants, and the organizers of their participation, both online and in the room where the Workshop is taking place.

Renata is co-author of best practice recommendations for IGF remote participation, and we intend to aim to maintain her high standard for inclusion and operational efficiency.

We are ensuring youth and persons with disabilities have several opportunities to engage as a Respondent in person or remote.

Online participants will interact with regional remote moderators who will be led by Renata, who will coordinate both with online participants to ensure the queue prioritizes them, and with the in-room moderators, via chat.

We expect the participants to be respectful of everyone's time and ensure all who wish to, whether on the workshop agenda or in the room, have an opportunity to contribute verbally as well as through other mechanisms.

Online Participation:

We will monitor questions and pause to bring remote participants concerns into the conversation.

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan to be streaming the session to Internet Backpacks in remote communities beyond the reach of the current Internet infrastructure, in Democratic Republic of Congo,

Kenya, Liberia, Costa Rica, India and Pakistan. Reaching people who will benefit from having their data rights and ownership protected from their initial forays onto the Internet in a way the rest of us were not afforded.

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 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #420 Digital Security at the Grassroots: Emerging needs and chall

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Anonymity
Human Rights
Security

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Datta Bishakha, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: valentina pellizzer, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Gilberto Cutrupi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What role should different stakeholders play in cybersecurity capacity building approaches?
What role can the implementation of the principles of safety by design, privacy by design and by default as a principle play to secure human rights and achieve increased safety?

Relevance to Theme: This session foregrounds the experience of addressing digital security in grassroots communities in Asia, and is based on their lived realities, holistic security needs, and technical challenges. It aims to push the conversation on technology-enabled violence and digital security beyond online violence, and look at ways to address threats which are digital but not necessarily online.

Out of the 5.1 billion mobile phone users in the world, an estimated 2.5-3 billion are smartphone users. The difference is much wider in global south economies like India where three out of four mobile phone users use a basic phone. The conventional digital security curricula does not address the violence faced by the basic mobile phone users, a lot of whom are teenagers, women, trans and queer persons who cannot afford smart phones.

However, like everyone else who uses digital devices, women and young people in these grassroots communities are aware of the need for digital security - security that is holistic, based on their lived realities and tailored to the digital devices they use.
This session aims to bring in pertinent issues which are of relevance in developing countries in relation to

security, safety, stability and resilience, taking into account a multidisciplinary perspective which includes diverse stakeholders who will otherwise be left out of this dialogue.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session contributes to the mandate of broadening and including issues related to technology and internet governance that are of relevance in global south economies. It is essential for digital security to address the needs of all users, and not just of those working in technology or digital rights, or those with access to more advanced technologies.

For internet governance and internet governance spaces to be truly inclusive of all users of digital technology, and to work towards increasing access and space for those who are not from a privileged country, class, gender, sexuality, religion, ability, or caste, this session under the theme of security, safety, stability, and resilience will be an important step. It will allow us to reflect on who is missing and why, and what do we need to do next. Moreover, without feeding this knowledge into internet governance discussion and spaces, we will not be able to develop better governance principles and mechanisms that are internationally valid. This global regulatory action is one of the things which can improve our internet experiences, as said by Vint Cerf.

Format:
　　　　　Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: What do we talk about when we talk about digital security and safety? And what do we not talk about when we talk about digital security and safety?

Conversations on technology-enabled violence and digital security tends to be about online violence, or violence on the internet, including but not limited to verbal abuse, rape threats, non-consensual sharing of images etc. Another part which is thought and talked about much less is violence which goes beyond online to digital. That which may not be online but is digital.

One of the first steps one takes to protect their device, a mobile phone or the computer, is to use a password to lock the device. But what if you're a 19 year old college student living with her parents in India and they ask you unlock your phone? What if you are woman who has no choice but to share your password with a family member, husband or partner? How do rural journalists who are harassed by incessant phone calls from strange men protect themselves? What do trans persons who receive demands of sex on social media do to address this? What are some digital security threats faced by LGBTQI persons in countries which have homophobic and transphobic legislations and norms?

These are some of the questions which we will be discussing and trying to answer during this session. Without taking digital security to the grassroots, and meeting them where they are, the purview of current digital security curricula will leave out a large demographic, focussing only on part of the problem.

This session will be in the form of a panel discussion with speakers working on digital security with diverse demographics presenting their challenges and learnings from this work. The main aim of this session is knowledge-sharing which will help bring together digital security, usability, and grassroot users. One of the speakers will also be a digital security trainer who will input from a technical perspective, which will help in closing the gap between digital security requirements and existing knowledge.

Expected Outcomes: This session will have speakers from different regions working on a range of issues who will be sharing their work around ensuring digital rights, human rights, and privacy at the grassroot level. Best practices which can be adapted and implemented in other spaces will be pulled out and collated. This will be a direct capacity building outcome. This session will also actively contribute to increasing diversity of participants as well as of conversations around digital security, technology-enabled violence, privacy, and safety.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be a question and answer, and input round after the speakers present. A mic will be passed around in the room for taking inputs and questions from the onsite participants. Smita Vanniyar will be reading out the questions and inputs from the remote participants to the whole room so that they are a part of the discussion and not isolated from it.

Online Participation:

We are planning to have at least one speaker who will be joining in remotely. The Official Online Participation tool will be very beneficial in this process. Apart from this, we want to use this tool to increase engagement with others working on similar issues who may not be present onsite at the IGF as this will directly contribute to the outcome of the session which is knowledge sharing.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will be live tweeting 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.
We will also set up a Sli.do page which will be promoted before and during the session to allow for more continuous inputs and questions from the participants, both onsite and remote.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

IGF 2019 WS #421 IPv6: Why should I care?

Theme:
Digital Inclusion

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 #422 Data Protection and Surveillance Impact Assessments

Theme:
>   Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
>   Data driven economy
>   Data privacy & protection
>   Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

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

Speaker 1: Mariana Rielli, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: BRUNO BIONI, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Renato Leite Monteiro, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

How can different methodological approaches to Data Protection Impact Assessments impact civil society and other stakeholders' ability to participate in their formulation by the public and private sector?

To what extent, and how, should accountability apply do DPIAs as the obligation to elaborate and provide them is implemented?

What kinds of exchange, in terms of policy-making, can be promoted between Europe and countries in the global south that do not have a strong culture of Data Protection Impact Assessments?

How does the notion of Surveillance Impact Assessments relate to Data Protection Impact Assessments in terms of regulation and what additional aspects must be considered in designing SIAs?

Relevance to Theme: Previously assessing the impact of controller's activities over data protection and the privacy of individuals has been a relevant tool to minimize potential risks and to foster a safer environment for both data controllers and data subjects in the exercise of their rights and freedoms. The broader idea of a Privacy Impact Assessment is present in policy-oriented debates on technology since, at least, the 1980's. The advent of data protection regulations that adopt a comprehensive approach, which goes beyond basic protection standards and requires active measures to manage and document data, has blurred the lines between data protection and data governance. One of the basic requirements established by the more widespread methodologies for DPIAs is the identification of practical measures to mitigate risk, something that can be attained by data governance mechanisms. In that sense, the discussion that we aim to promote through this workshop is in line with the most relevant topics being debated currently. At the same time, it is an issue that is very underdeveloped in countries such as Brazil, despite its recently passed General Data Protection Law providing such obligation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Besides the relevance that stems from the factors described in the previous item, one of the main goals of the workshop is to discuss methodological approaches to Data Protection Impact Assessments, considering existing standards (e.g. WP29 and European Data Protection Board recommendations), as well as impact assessments that focus solely on surveillance. The exchange of perspectives between different stakeholders, coming from different regions, is bound to result in a rich discussion that involves current regulation, principles and shared understandings on the role of impact assessments and how different players can influence their elaboration;
"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."

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be divided in three parts, roughly 30 minutes each: the first will be headed by Data Privacy, as its researchers go over the main goals of the workshop ang give a brief overview of the brazilian regulation and the perspectives for Data protection and Surveillance Impact Assessments in the country. The second part will be shared by two speakers from different stakeholder groups located in Europe (we have invited a member of the CoE and a member of Facebook), who will then provide their perspective and the experience that has been built so far in the region in regards to methodologies and uses of impact assessment reports. Finally, the third section will be a free debate between all speakers, the goal being to achieve some common understandings and perspectives.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcomes for this workshop are: (i) to achieve a prolific exchange of perspectives and also information between the participants; (ii) to raise awareness about the discussion of Data Protection Impact Assessments and Surveillance Impact Assessments in countries (mainly the global south) which haven't advanced much on the topic, despite the relevane and potential it holds.

Discussion Facilitation:

By preparing questions (both for the other speakers and for the audience) beforehand.

Online Participation:

Data privacy has a big network of people who are very engaged in these debates. We plan to talk about the workshop and share the online tool beforehand in order to make sure there is plenty of participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #423 SOCIAL ENGINEERING: Most Recurrent but Neglected Cybercrime

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Cyber Attacks
Hacking
Security

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Samuel Osei Mensah, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Lily Edinam Botsyoe, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Gabriel Karsan, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What is Social Engineering?
How it is impacting the digital society?
What are Social engineering attack techniques?
Best Social engineering prevention methods

Relevance to Theme: Understand the concept of social engineering
Learn what makes social engineering especially dangerous
Learn about social engineering attack techniques
Understand social engineering prevention

Relevance to Internet Governance: Today, the Internet is the most powerful tool in the world and has undoubtedly become an important element in our life. Individuals, organizations and governments are relying on the internet for a lot of activities including sharing sensitive information. However, like every single innovation in science and technology, the internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. Social engineering attacks happen in one or more steps. A perpetrator first investigates the intended victim to gather necessary background information, such as potential points of entry and weak security protocols,

needed to proceed with the attack. The session is part of safeguarding the Internet against the manipulation of human feelings, such as curiosity or fear, to carry out schemes and draw victims into their traps.

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The risk of disclosure of sensitive information constitute the major disadvantages of using the Internet and as it is continuing to evolve, organizations and governments have a vested interest in securing sensitive information stored or shared over the internet. Theis session is to address and draw attention to the protection of sensitive information and the development of countermeasures against illegal access to information are of vital importance to organizations and governments to ensure the trust of clients and citizens. The session will discuss all issues around Social Engineering and it will take a round table discussion.

Expected Outcomes: Organizations and governments have been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars investing in firewalls, intrusion detection systems, encryption systems and other security technologies to prevent cyber criminals from having access to their sensitive information. The session will highlight on latest trends and new preventive ways of using the web.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be open questions to keep participation going while organizers will engage other experts to talk on topic for better dialogue.

Online Participation:

Through social media awareness of the topic prior and during the session organizers plan to include all person available/joined online slots to contribute their questions, suggestions and experience on the topic.

Proposed Additional Tools: Organizers plan to utilize the emerging growth of Youth from Africa interested in keeping the internet healthy. These youth are mostly on major social media platforms: facebook, Twitter and Instagram. In the form of Twitter Chat and updates, we hope to engage more to increase participation.

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

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #426 Governance of Access and Data on Platforms

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
Data driven economy
Surveillance Capitalism

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

Speaker 1: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Urs Gasser, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Fair competition between online services and esp. platforms has become a hot political issue and going forward, these cases will become even more complicated as "data" has become a new subject. Our workshop will facilitate a deliberation between various expert stakeholders and IGF participants addressing the intersection between innovation and regulation and what practical steps ought to be taken to ensure fair access to business opportunities esp. for small and medium sized ventures, while providing and honoring user rights.
A core issue being debated is whether existing rules are adequate for the tech sector and how to optimize governance instruments to provide reasonable monitoring and control mechanisms. What is the evidence that antitrust is lagging or not otherwise up to the task? What does the available evidence show on the state of "innovation"? And what is the relationship between the competitiveness of markets and the rate or level of innovation?
Should regulators seek to break up firms to remedy innovation problems? Or would forced sharing of data or interoperability be a remedy that the competition authorities ought to consider? If so, under what circumstances? Can we develop standards and an international framework under which forced sharing of data should be considered or even made so easy that it encourages voluntary sharing of data? How can we make sure that the shared data will be used to the highest possible benefit of as many as possible - society, economy and the general public?

Relevance to Theme: Big online platforms like YouTube, Twitter or Google Maps produce a very significant percentage of the data generated online. Hence it is key to identify good practices in terms of user control, access management and data mobility practices in order to allow for fair competition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Online platforms have become essential infrastructure for users and businesses to communicate, buy and sell. While all platforms are different, there are certain common elements and potentially governance principles that can help guide international governance practice that is shaped by all stakeholders. This workshop brings together experts from the various stakeholder groups to deliberate about best practices, lessons learned and to bootstrap collaboration in this field.

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: This will be a typical birds of a feather session - we will start by sharing the analysis, principles and questions out lined in the input paper and than hold a lively discussion where participants and resource persons (speakers) can exchange their views.

Expected Outcomes: We aim to collect actual cases as well as theoretic analysis of online platform governance instruments and practices. On this basis the organizers are interested to continue the deliberation both in the IGF context as well as in other relevant fora.
We are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary and to drive collaboration in this space beyond the IGF.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to develop an input paper that outlines analysis, principles and questions meant to stimulate deliberation. Hence all contributors (listed and in the room) will receive the material in advance so that everybody has a reference point.

Online Participation:

we will allow remote comments and questions via voice and of course written contributions

Proposed Additional Tools: google docs as collaboration platform for the text

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

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 proof that democracy in 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 divers 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

IGF 2019 WS #429 National AI strategies and sustainable development

Theme:
Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
AI governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Marilia Maciel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Lee Hibbard, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Marcel Dickow, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

To what extent can artificial intelligence facilitate the realisation of sustainable development? How do national strategies and other similar policy documents tackle the use of artificial intelligence for sustainable development? What is missing? What adjustments do we recommend to harness the potential of AI for sustainable development?

Relevance to Theme: An increasing number of countries have published or are currently working on their national AI strategies, therefore, this is a crucial moment to influence their development. Much of the attention and conversation relevant to artificial intelligence evolves around human rights and ethics (e.g. non-discrimination, equality, etc.), but also security and economic aspects of AI. However, the correlation between AI, digital industrialization and SDGs deserves to be further explored, given that sustainable development is an umbrella concept that incorporates these different issues under a single banner.

The most digitally advanced nations are amongst the top performers in implementing the SDGs. According to the 2018 SDG Index, Nordic countries rank in the top ten with the highest SDG Index based on their performance across the SDGs. The same countries are also among the most digitally advanced countries as stated in the 2018 Global Competitiveness Report. This correlation was also singled out by WEF, which acknowledged the potential of technology in the pursuit of growth and prosperity. At the same time, the WEF recognises that the fourth industrial revolution makes the pathway to development less certain, as the gap between countries that have access to technology and those that do not tends to widen.

The session will discuss the potential impact that national AI strategies will have on the use of AI for development, identifying good practices and promising regulatory approaches. It will also identify gaps and make proposals on how to strengthen the development aspect.

Relevance to Internet Governance: National AI strategies provide the frameworks for the future development of AI on policy and regulatory terms. They also indirectly influence technologies that underpin and enable the development or AI, such as big data and algorithm decision-making.

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: This session engages in a productive discussion on existing national strategies and other exploratory documents (white papers, research papers) for artificial intelligence. A number of countries have developed or are developing national AI strategies that highlight areas of comparative advantage, areas of national priority, and potential scope for international cooperation. In our discussion, we focus on aspects of sustainable development and ask: what is already in place, what is missing, and what adjustments do we recommend to harness the potential of AI for sustainable development?

The session will start with a short introduction by session organisers providing an overview of national AI strategies and discussion documents, focusing on if and how these documents have been tackling the application of AI in their development strategies.

After this introduction, smaller discussion groups will develop their perspectives, keeping regional and local contexts and needs in mind. A facilitator will foster the discussion in each group, ensuring that the key policy questions that inspire the session will be discussed and that some concrete recommendations are formulated.

At the end of the session, a list of key points and recommendations will be compiled from each discussion group. This list will serve as a map to further the discussion around national AI strategies and country policies with a focus on sustainable development and AI for Good.

Expected Outcomes: The intended outcomes of the workshop are recommendations and key points that should enable further discussion around national AI strategies and the attainment of sustainable development. These recommendations should encourage a more comprehensive approach to AI technologies and responses by states to address sustainable development. The recommendations could serve as guidelines for states seeking to develop/upgrade national AI strategies, but also fulfill commitments set forward in the 2030 Agenda.

Discussion Facilitation:

The main part of the session will consist of break-out group discussions, therefore participants will be a key component of the discussion and they will be the ones formulating recommendations.

Online Participation:

The moderator of the session will ask for input from remote participants after the introduction. The remote moderator will facilitate an online debate similar to the discussion take will take place in break-out groups onsite.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #430 Dual-use Technology Export:Threats to HR and Freedom

Theme:
Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience

Subtheme(s):
Democratic Values
Resilience
Security

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Khalid Ibrahim, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Nardine Alnemr, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Wafa Ben-Hassine, Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Surveillance and violation of privacy have been the central human rights concerns in advocacy for a dual use technology export ban. Evidence from cases across the Gulf and neighbouring countries demonstrates that they are far more risks in the absence of export ban. Therefore, the policy questions we aim to address in this session are:
1) To what extent do surveillance tools affect the physical security of targeted human rights defenders including online activists and bloggers?
2) What are the implications of mass surveillance tools on the resilience of human rights activism and the whole human rights movement in the Middle-East?
3) How would a dual technology export contribute to stability in human rights activism and advocacy?

Relevance to Theme: Dual use technology have a duality pertaining each item of the theme. The technology have been imported by governments in the Gulf countries as part and piece of their political stability and security claims. As they are developing a cybersecurity and cybercrimes paradigm which heavily penalises and criminalises human rights and freedoms, their claims are questionable. Therefore, we look at security at both ends: the claims of national security through the use of surveillance technologies, and human security of arbitrarily targeted human rights defenders. For stability, it is stability of oppressive governments versus stability of human rights activism and advocacy, and similarly the resilience of a crackdown on digital rights vis-à-vis resilient civic space for exercising human rights and freedoms. In this discussion, we have a particular focus on conflict-torn communities as in Yemen and Syria where the duality of security, safety, stability and resilience are intensified.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Agreeing that internet governance should be guided by the Universal Declaration for Human Rights and UN Human Rights Conventions, we are driven to institutionalise the respect of freedoms of opinion, thought, expression, and right to privacy in the governance of technologies. The development of a dual use technology export ban requires the collective efforts of different stakeholders. Essentially, governments and international governmental organisations should be engaged in the formulation, enactment and holding governments accountable for the mandates of an export ban. In addition, with collaboration with the private sector and tech community, the export ban can be introduced through the lens of business and human rights. This lens encourages private companies and the tech community to be aware of the consequences of practices that perpetuate human rights abuses. Therefore, not only the export ban requires collective effort to develop it but also to enforce it and keep checks, a task mainly for civil society but also should be introduced to governments, IGOs and the private sector.

Format:
         Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Security and stability are important internet governance issues in the Middle East and North Africa. Developing a solid cybersecurity and cybcercrime legislation, supported with cyber security technologies has been the means to ensure security and stability. However, because security and stability in this context is only concerned with the politics of governments in the region, it has rarely catered for the security and stability of most stakeholders. In importing dual use technology, the Gulf and neighbouring countries have enforced oppressive cybersecurity and cybercrime laws which penalize and criminalize freedom and human rights. In this session, we examine the implications of dual use technology on human rights and freedoms. Especially, the duality it exhibits of governments security versus human security, resilient oppression versus resilient human rights activism, and stable coercion in contrast with unstable civic space.

Expected Outcomes: We expect this session to have two outcomes: informative and active.
The informative outcomes is interactive, meaning that panelist are informing audience on their findings and remarks on possible governance solutions while also learning from audience.
The active outcome is two-faceted. First, introducing audience to the different efforts of stakeholders represented by each panelist in attempt of opening avenues for collaboration and networking. Second, by crafting actions that support previous advocacy that aimed to enforce a dual use technology export ban.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are there to keep the discussion flowing and focused, and to ensure all participants have an opportunity to contribute. Various professionals don't often get the chance to meet others in their field so this is a unique opportunity to meet other attendees during our round table session which will allow attendees to thoroughly explore an issue with the aid of a knowledgeable, experienced moderators and speakers.

Online Participation:

We will use the full potential of the official online participation tool. In addition we are going to use our active accounts on social media networks to encourage participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: A special flyer will be designed for the session to encourage people to attend the session in person and equally we hope to live-stream the session on our various online accounts in order to increase online participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #431 Data Governance and Decentralised Web

Theme:
  Data Governance

Subtheme(s):
  Emerging Tech
  AI governance
  Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Barrack Otieno, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Jari Arkko, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Desiree Miloshevic, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the goals of a decentralized web model? 2. Does it enable a user or a business to be in better control of the data they exchange over the web? 3. What examples of good data governance and decentralization models exist? Are there any successful regulatory frameworks? Or should new frameworks be developed for this? 4. What should an ethical web data governance model in the Internet user's centric model look like? 5. What current decentralised projects there are, what is their status and what is missing to get them deployed and off the ground? 6. How does a decentralised model affect the Internet users globally? 7. How would it affect development of #AI? 8. Would decentralised web improve the security and safety of user's online experience? 9. What are the concrete steps that businesses or individuals can do to secure their data on the web?

Relevance to Theme: Workshop will raise various policy questions and provide examples of new data governance models, such as the proposed model of decentralised web by Sir Tim Berners-Lee. It will address many regulatory and security issues that stem from data management, data ownership and data

centralization. It aims to engage and inform the workshop participants about its advantages and challenges and raise important technical, societal and economic questions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: It provides opportunity for all stakeholders to discuss this aspect of Internet development and how its evolution could affect current and future norms, laws and markets.

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The problem of data centralization and data concentration has many challenges, such as creating system vulnerabilities, for instance, in data security. Over the World Wide Web, (www) or web for short and its enabling Internet protocols, such as the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), and Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), vast amounts of users' and business' data gets exchanged. Data over the web has to be exchanged in a secure and safe manner and a centralized web increases concentration of data within small number of large entities. Additionally, it creates economic advantages for certain actors having access to the data being transferred over these protocols. The problem of centralization of web data gets even worse with machine learning and AI. The more data you have, the more useful it is. Small business and user's own data stores will find it difficult to benefit from machine learning technologies. A few years back Sir Tim Berners-Lee announced a decentralised web project to address the issue of web centralization. Protection of users' online data requires not only sound policies and legal frameworks, but also technical developments and ethical adoption. The workshop will provide examples of what kind of technical architecture is needed to protect users' data exchanged on the web. Can for example, Solid, a peer-to-peer project at the MIT, meet the needs of Internet users globally? Would users be in better control of their data by running its own instances of a web server and therefore be in control of the data they send across the web?

Expected Outcomes: The workshop aims to map the progress and challenges to date towards creation of more decentralised systems for the web than the largely centralized systems and business models that exist today. The workshop output is an outline of what emerging technical, legal and societal frameworks around decentralised web exist today, and what business incentives as well as policy frameworks would be necessary form more decentralized approaches to become broadly adopted.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be very interactive. The seating is a round-table format, enabling everyone to participate equally in the discussion, including the online attendees.

Online Participation:

webex and social media platforms

Proposed Additional Tools: as above

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure