

## Compilation of Main Session Proposals Received by IGF Secretariat

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### Main/Focus Session

**1. Title of the Session:**

Towards an Inter-operable Global **Intranet** Network: solving current problems on cyber-**jurisdiction**

**2. Length**

3 hours.

**3. Brief Description/Objective**

Following the discussion on the recommendation of the UN WGIG in the 2<sup>nd</sup> WSIS in Tunis in 2005, which was failed to be agreed unanimously, IGF was formed as a global discussion forum of Internet multi-stakeholders. Although the IGF has no decision making capacity, it has been accepted as a productive place to discuss various issues on the many aspects of Internet Governance.

In many occasions, Cyber jurisdiction is an issue which had been discussed intensively, related to the sovereignty of a country, not only concerning state security but also concerning the almost full freedom of cross border information flow for public even

dubbed as 'borderless' space. While in one country a particular content is fully acceptable, it may not be the case for other country.

During the 8<sup>th</sup> IGF in Bali, Indonesia proposed the possibility to overcome this problem using the Cyber-ethics approach. In many other occasions, several countries proposed the setting up of a UN Convention on Cyber-jurisdiction, to reduce tensions that may arise from cross border data and information flow. This issue is important since the current global Internet network is basically consist only of one network, hence the Internet resources such as IP number, TLD, Root CA data etc. depend only to that one global network. Other small local Intranet networks have to be connected to the global network to enable them to communicate each other.

These concerns have also been reflected in the ICANN meetings, and resulting in the transformation of IANA management, announced by the NTIA in 2014 in ICANN 49 meeting in Singapore. While the Global network operated by IANA is managed by ICANN, then in a few years, it has to be managed by a global multi-stakeholders organization, where government is considered as one of the multi-stakeholder. Other concerns remain however, since it is a new type of international organization. Hence issues like, under which law the organization will operate, who will control the organization, etc. are intensively discussed.

In this proposal for a workshop in the main session, an open discussion as how the form of Global Internet networks in the future may looks like will be carried out.

Borrowing from the Telecommunication Governance, it can be clearly seen that every country looks after their own 'Telecommunication jurisdiction'. These include not only the infrastructure built in their land, space and sea jurisdiction but also for satellites in the outer-space. Although the infrastructure is managed in the country level, it can be operated globally through interoperability convention and standards. Even global operators such as Global Fiber Optics connection between countries and Global Satellite based telephony system as well as Satellite based positioning system can be managed successfully and interconnected with all local telecommunication operators. Currently, even the newly developed stratosphere based telecommunication access point is being discussed intensively based on the above interconnection system. These all cooperation are managed through Global convention carried out by numerous international institutions such as ITU, ICAO, WTO, etc. which are either UN or IGO. It can be seen that under this system, which has been operating since many years, a globally connected telecommunication access can be organized and at the same time, national jurisdiction is also recognized.

In parallel with the formation of the Global Multi-stakeholder organization that will manage IANA in the near future, this discussion is proposed to be focused on how the Global Internet network can be managed further. This is certainly beyond the current process of setting up the Global multi-stakeholder organization system, most likely it will be important in many years to come. However, to address current concerns of many countries, this is timely to start discussing this in the main session of IGF 2016, the first IGF after the extension of its mandate.

First of all it will be discussed as how every country can strengthen their Internet technology capability. Hence, developing a national intranet network operator should be as easy as developing a national telecommunication operator. Then the possibility of interoperability between all those operators should be discussed. New technologies such as new standards and protocols for example have to be set up to enable connection between Intranet operators. This technology is also needed if there are several intranet operators in a country. Finally, the possible institutions that can be managed the interoperability should be identified. Most likely, current capacities of international institutions have to be enhanced and several new institutions to accommodate all multi-stakeholders have to be set up.

It is hoped that with this discussion, the future of intranet network, where every country can set up their own Intranet under their own national laws, and that those intranet network can carry out interoperability with all other Intranet networks, can be highlighted. Those intranets should be operated by National Multi-stakeholders. The global Intranet then can be operated by some sort of IMO, International Multi-stakeholders Organization.

**4. Agenda**

The session will consist of three parts:

- **Part 1: Setting the scene.** This part of the session would provide an overview of how to strengthen Internet capability of all countries. Not only in the Application and Content, but also in the Infrastructure.
- **Part 2: Discussion with IGF community.** In this part of the session, IGF stakeholders would be invited to share their views on how the Global Internet network will look like beyond the global multi-stakeholders organization that will manage IANA in the one – two year time.
- **Part 3: Summary of key messages** to be conveyed into the formal preparatory process, as an IGF outcome.

Time	Session	Format	Speaker
	PART 1: Setting the scene/ Info sharing	Statements from the proposer	Proposer
	PART 2: Discussion with IGF community	Interactive open mike	
	PART 3: Summary	Presentation	Proposer

**5. Policy Questions**

The policy questions in this session will be drawn from the above proposal description and also from the open discussion. The outcome would be developed and communicated to the IGF community. Through IGF, the outcome will also be communicated to other related International organizations.

## 6. Chair

The session Chair will be provided by the Host Country. The Chair will make opening and closing statements.

## 7. Moderators

The session would be supported by two moderators. Part 1 will be presented speaker from the proposer of the workshop. Part 2 of the session will be modeled xxx.

Assigned rapporteurs will work in conjunction with a Secretariat-provided resource to synthesize the session messages.

## 8. Panelists

The format and content of this session do not lend itself to a traditional panel approach.

Formal invitations are proposed to be extended by the IGF host to related international organization such as ITU, ICANN, WTO, etc. The session agenda takes into account their potential attendance.

## 9. Remote moderator/Plan for online interaction?

Remote participation will be accommodated through providing a dedicated remote moderator, who will take questions by tweet and by email.

The co-moderators of the session will be invited to acknowledge the Remote Comments in rotation with comments from within the room, to the greatest extent possible. The rapporteurs and Secretariat support will also follow the remote contributions.

## 10. 'Feeder' workshops (if applicable) and/or connections with other sessions?

## 11. Desired results/output

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### *Proposal*

#### **Main Session Proposal: Connecting the Next Billion - Phase II**

Following the MAG's decision to explore further developing the IGF "*Policy Options for Connecting the Next Billion*" (CNB) through a "Phase II", and to follow-up on the successful organization of a main session during IGF 2015, this is a proposal to dedicate one of the main sessions in 2016 to validate the written outputs of the initiative's next phase. There are various alternatives for how to structure this session. The successful model from 2015, where the CNB was incorporated into a larger main session that included validation of outputs from the Best Practice Forums (BPFs), is a possible alternative to be replicated this year, but there are also other possible formats.

Given the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, and the decision to focus one of the main sessions this year on Development, there is the possibility to merge the two in order to focus the discussion on concrete efforts and recommendations by the Internet community on how to extend access and ensure that the Internet fulfills its promise as an horizontal enabler of the 2030 Agenda. This would situate the session as a clear development initiative, and as a concrete contribution from the IGF to the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, since the CNB initiative has gained large traction, beyond the IGF, and the next phase focusing in particular on greater inclusiveness or the national and regional IGF initiatives (NRIs), a main session solely dedicated to the CNB initiative could also be a viable alternative. Not only would it further increase the visibility of the IGF's efforts to generate tangible outputs, but also strengthen the inclusion of the NRIs in the process and their contribution to the main IGF.

The input from the main session would be an important part of the initiative's final phase, where input from the session would be incorporated in the final document and shared with relevant fora at the international, regional and local level.

#### **Proposed Session Outline (120-180 min):**

- Presentation of the written output and overview of the findings
- The IGF contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Linkage between the CNB and other initiatives
- Perspectives from the NRIs
- 2016 BPFs – Linkages to the CNB
- Structured comments from the audience – How to implement the recommendations?

#### **About Connecting the Next Billion, Phase I and Phase II**

The 2012 [report](#) produced by the United Nations (UN) Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) working group on Internet Governance Forum (IGF) improvements called for the development of more tangible IGF outputs to “*enhance the impact of the IGF on global Internet governance and policy*”. Given this, the IGF multi-stakeholder advisory group (MAG) launched a new intersessional programme in 2015 with the intent to extend and increase the impact of other IGF activities, such as national and regional IGF initiatives (NRIs), Dynamic Coalitions (DCs) and Best Practice Forums (BPFs).

Over 70 [submissions](#), including 22 from national and regional IGFs, contributed to the development of a set of [Policy Options for Connecting the Next Billion](#) that were presented at IGF 2015 in João Pessoa, Brazil, in November 2015.

The outputs from this intersessional programme are intended to be a dynamic resource and evolve and grow over time. With this in mind, the MAG decided in April 2016 to explore further developing the IGF “*Policy Options for Connecting the Next Billion*”, including an inclusive invitation to the NRIs for their contributions detailing certain national and regional specificities, including challenges and relevant developments.

The first phase of the IGF intersessional project *Policy Options for Connecting the Next Billion* (2015) focused on developing a set of policy options aiming at the creation of enabling environments, including:

- 1) Deploying **infrastructure**;
- 2) Increasing **usability**;
- 3) Enabling **users** (e.g. through ICT literacy and training tools); and
- 4) Ensuring **affordability**.

In 2016, it is proposed to further develop these policy options by **emphasizing local and regional specificities**

- For example: level of market and digital policies development, competition environment, capacity-building, technical infrastructure, access to information and content, cybersecurity, etc.
- The NRIs could be invited to contribute to identifying local challenges and to showcasing success stories.
- Exploring how Access contributes to implementing the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **Potential speakers**

- Representatives of NRI
- Representatives of BPFs
- Development agencies, policymakers, business and Civil Society

### **Facilitators**

- Coordinator: Constance Bommelaer
- MAG volunteers: Julian Casasbuenas G., Wisdom Donkor, Alejandra Erramuspe, Miguel Estrada, Segun Olugbile, Renata Aquino Ribeiro, Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro

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## **IGF 2016 Main session proposal**

1. Proposed title: **Sustainable development, Internet and inclusive growth**
2. Co-Organizers: Hossam El Gamal (Egyptian Cabinet - Information and Decision Support Centre; Egyptian Government); Elizabeth Thomas-Raynaud (ICC BASIS – private sector)

A small committee of representatives from the MAG and IGF community will be formed to advise on the subsequent development of this main session to contribute breadth of perspective beyond the government and private sector angles of the co-organisers.

### 3. Overview/description:

In the context of the 2030 agenda, we propose a policy discussion that can build on the foundations of the valuable and much appreciated session on SDGs and the Internet Economy at the IGF 2015. In addition to that, this session picks up on the 2016 IGF theme, **'Enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Growth'** and explores in particular the

question of Inclusion. We propose to have the speakers and participants from diverse and relevant stakeholder groups explore the policy considerations for leveraging Internet to facilitate development with a view to what factors influence inclusive and sustainable growth.

In addressing these questions, we will pick up on multistakeholder dialogues on this topic being facilitated locally, at events in Egypt, and from other developing countries, inserting them into the global multistakeholder dialogue at the IGF to foster an exchange of ideas and experiences that can then be taken away for local action. The topics will cover improving the educational system, engaging the youth in achieving development, fostering development of the information society to address main economic challenges through the implementation of projects, creation of jobs, relying on innovation as well as integrating talented into development plans.

Recent research papers on those topics would be translated where necessary and provided one month prior to the IGF2016.

Three main themes for the discussion will include:

**Knowledge for community development:**

The session will consider the role of education and the policies of vocational education and training. The challenge of illiteracy and the importance of integrating digital education to leverage the Internet for inclusive development will be discussed. This theme intersects with the fourth sustainable development goal, which stipulates: "Ensuring quality education fair, comprehensive and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."

**Sustainable communities start with youth and employment:**

This theme will include the engagement of youth with a special focus on enabling young women's economic empowerment. This theme will address success stories for the engagement of skilled labour in the private sector. In addition, it will tackle issues facing small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and the significant entrepreneurial experiences needed to further inclusive growth. This theme intersects with the eighth sustainable development goal: "the achievement of sustainable and inclusive economic growth provides opportunities for productive employment and decent work for all."

**The development of the information society:** The themes seeks to consider the advancement of information and communication technologies in all economic and social areas, access to information and knowledge, and best practices in information and communication technology applications; e-government, e-services, e-business, e-health, e-learning, etc. Discussion will also look at how this can contribute to inclusive growth and what factors need to be addressed to ensure it is working towards that goal and not against it. This foundational discussion is about sustainable development but also very much aligned with the founding vision, paragraph 19 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, that we noting that "We are resolute in our quest to ensure that everyone can benefit from the opportunities that ICTs can offer..." and paragraph 20 that notes, "Building a people-centred Information Society is a joint effort which requires cooperation and partnership among all stakeholders."

Objectives:

A: Build on the successful discussion from 2015 that was notably appreciated by developing country participants. Advance the discussion along the overall IGF theme of **'Enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Growth'**.

B : Frame a global multistakeholder discussion on the sustainable development goals that makes the relationship between the role of the Internet and the importance of inclusive growth better understood to focus cooperation and effort on these aligned aims.

C: Bring the questions and perspectives shared at local and regional level to further generate ideas and insight across IGF global exchanges. Advance the goal enshrined in the mandate of the IGF as stated in the *Tunis Agenda* paragraph 72 that calls for the IGF to "...contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries" and serve the goal of more informed and effective local action through the unique opportunity of global multistakeholder interaction provided by the IGF.

D: Reinforce the understanding among stakeholders of the interdependence of efforts in addressing developmental challenges while reinforcing multi-stakeholder cooperation on connecting and including those not yet realising the Internet's full potential for development.

Format: a skilled and knowledgeable moderator will work with a set of diverse experts from all stakeholder groups and facilitate an interactive exchange in horseshoe/reverse-U configuration, weaving participation from the audience in the room and the remote platform – allowing them to raise questions as well as contribute to responding to them. Further details will be fleshed out with the help of the committee of MS advisors for this main session. Interested volunteers should contact Elizabeth at: [etd@iccwbo.org](mailto:etd@iccwbo.org)

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## **IGF Main Session Proposal 2016: Trade Agreements and the Internet**

### **Theme**

The Internet Governance Forum was established as a global multi-stakeholder forum to address Internet-related public policy issues. But an increasing number of such issues—including domain name dispute resolution and access to registrant data, the use of encryption standards and source code disclosure mandates, and cross-borders information flows—are now being dealt with multilaterally and secretly in trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), Trade in Services Agreement (TISA), Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

In its [One Internet report](#) released this June, the Global Commission on Internet Governance wrote:



*In practice, the principle of multi-stakeholder governance may be honoured as much in the breach as in the observance. In terms of real-world impact, bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements can significantly affect Internet governance issues. Many, such as the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement, specifically address important issues such as data localization, encryption, censorship and transparency, all of which are generally regarded as forming part of the Internet governance landscape; However, they are negotiated exclusively by governments and usually in secret.*

Trade negotiations on these issues are divorced from broader multi-stakeholder discussions of those same topics, and are not conducted using a transparent or multi-stakeholder process. In particular because national trade ministries and trade negotiators do not perceive these as being Internet governance issues, but view them simply as trade issues, the relevance of the IGF as a forum for deliberation upon these issues is not appreciated. There is therefore an urgent need for a high-level discussion of the Internet governance dimension of trade issues, to enlighten the trade community about the importance of broader discussion of Internet-related public policy issues that are being dealt with in trade agreements.

We therefore propose that this would be a timely moment for a main session of the IGF to bridge the gap between Internet and trade, by hosting multi-stakeholder conversations on the key traderelated dimensions of Internet issues, as well as on the adequacy of the processes by which these issues are being dealt with in a trade context. The main objective of the session will be to open multi-stakeholder discussion between the trade and Internet communities, providing the opportunity for high-policy level interaction between trade officials, experts and Internet stakeholders. Participants will include government officials, former trade negotiators, prominent trade experts, industry representatives and civil society representatives.

#### **MAG Contacts:**

- Renata Aquino Ribeiro
- TBC

#### **Main session principles**

The proposed topic is:

- **Contemporary and relevant.** With the conclusion of the TPP in the past year, the broad controversy around its ratification in the United States, and the parties' stated intention to complete TISA negotiations this year also, this topic could not be more relevant.
- **Aligns with the overarching theme of “Enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Growth”**, given that trade is often cited as an engine for inclusive and sustainable growth, eg. in the theme of this year's WTO Public Forum on the theme Inclusive Trade, and in UNCTAD's work on Trade and the SDGs.
- **An important concern for developing countries**, such as Vietnam and Malaysia which are included in the TPP. Other developing countries such as the Philippines and Thailand are planning to join. India and China will be members of RCEP, and Pakistan is a member of TISA. Host country member Mexico is part of both TPP and TISA.

- **Able to generate wide-ranging interest.** The impact of trade agreements is one of the few issues discussed at an IGF that is also frequently featured in mainstream news media, especially during the 2016 Presidential election season in the United States.

- **Able to lend itself to qualitative documentation.** An example of the kind of documentation produced on this topic are the report and declaration issued from a multistakeholder meeting on this topic held by participants in January 2016.

- **Builds on existing dialogue from previous IGFs.** Workshops such as “How Trade Agreements Shape the Future of Internet Governance” from the 2015 IGF establish a firm foundation for the deeper discussion of these issues in a main session.

#### **The workshop will be organized in order to:**

- **Allow all stakeholder groups to contribute substantively,** which we will ensure by raising funding to ensure that stakeholders who would otherwise be absent can participate.

- **Engages key stakeholders.** Members of an existing multi-stakeholder Open Digital Trade Network have volunteered to join the organizing group for the session.

- **Sets the scene for further dialogue** with actors in the trade community, as it is expected to follow from a workshop at the 2016 World Trade Organization Public Forum.

- **Would improve the IGF** by showing that our community can proactively bridge a gap that the trade community has failed to bridge.

- **Encourages contributions from national and regional IGF initiatives** such as the APriIGF which will have had a similar session at its meeting in Taipei.

- **Particularly benefits from translation into UN languages,** given the plurilateral and multilingual nature of many trade negotiations and agreements.

- **Will include inputs from IGF workshop sessions** on the same theme, of which there are two directly relevant proposals and others with relevance to particular substantive issues.

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## **IGF 2016 MAIN SESSION PROPOSAL**

### **Dynamic Coalitions Main Session**

#### **Co-Facilitators: Avri Doria, Markus Kummer**

IGF Dynamic Coalitions held a main session for the first time in Brazil last year. The session was considered highly productive and provided an opportunity for issue-specific DCs to introduce themselves to annual meeting participants and demonstrate the value of their work.

Through collaborative meetings of the DC Coordination Group (DCCG) held regularly since the last IGF, DCs have come together to strongly support and plan for another main session this year. The community of DCs is growing (totaling 16) and in all they cover a wide gamut of Internet Governance themes: Accessibility and Disability; Accountability; Blockchain Technologies; Child Online Safety; Community Connectivity; Core Internet

Values; Freedom of Expression and Freedom of the Media; Gender and Internet Governance; Innovative Approaches to Connecting the Unconnected; Internet and Climate Change; Internet Rights and Principles; Network Neutrality; Platform Responsibility; Public Access in Libraries; Internet of Things and Youth. A main session from DCs would offer a varied, topical programme from persons with expertise in their respective IG fields.

The DCCG have proposed a horizontal/vertical format for their session, or “hybrid session”, divided into two equal parts as follows:

**Part 1 (assumes 90 minutes)**

The first part will be devoted to mini presentations by each of the DCs, who will engage with participants throughout. The ‘presentation’ will be a DC’s problem statement/issue/thesis summarized into a tweet, which would also be projected into the room. Standing in for a traditional moderator, a so-called ‘**agent provocateur**’ would ask one or two questions to challenge the DC presenter and stimulate a defense or explanation of the issue. Further questions will also be taken from the floor and from remote participants, with the interaction moderated by the same agent provocateur. Live online feedback, from those in the room and not, will also be strongly encouraged with the use of a **Twitter wall** and **DC-specific hashtags**.

A single agent provocateur may be used, or one per DC with each DC choosing its own. The person in this role will also be responsible for ensuring the presentation/interaction does not exceed the time limit of approximately 5 minutes per DC.

This first part assumes a few **key preparatory steps be taken**: presenting DCs must have a substantive paper to back up their short presentations and to provide for perusal/reading ahead of the session (at least six weeks); these must be made public on the IGF website as background papers within a minimum time before the IGF meeting; hashtags specific to each DC must be identified and promoted in the weeks ahead of the session.

**Part 2 (assumes 90 minutes)**

The second part will be a ‘horizontal’ segment dedicated to topics of common interest/of relevance to all DCs and on which DCs will engage with one another. This can take several forms:

-**one or more major substantive issues** on which all DCs have input or experience in can be tackled, e.g. Connectivity, IG for Sustainable Development, a Free and Open Internet for Development, Perspectives on Fragmentation, etc.

-DCs engage in a ‘**knowledge exchange**’, putting, in particular, more experienced DCs in conversation with newer ones

-**a common presentation** is given on the added value of DCs to the IGF, or on an overarching DC charter/statement of purpose co-drafted by DCs.

Any of the above would be followed by comments and questions from the floor and remote participants, as well as from a live Twitter wall. The moderator in this part may be different from the one in Part 1.

### **Tentative Roles in Main Session**

'Agent Provocateur'/Moderator in Part 1: Tatiana Tropina

Moderator in Part 2: Virginia Paque

Remote Moderator: Deirdre Williams

Rapporteur(s): Karolina Andersdotter, Eleonora Mazzucchi (IGF Secretariat)

### **DC Booth in relation to Main Session**

In addition to their main session, DCs have agreed to request a **shared IGF Village booth**. The booth may be used to 'feed into' the main session by providing copies of the background papers by each DC. IGF participants would have the chance to provide feedback on those papers by filling out hard-copy Idea Rating Sheets – a form of survey – available at the booth and also available online in the weeks before the meeting. These could also act as input to the main session.

### **Planning Ahead**

DCs are already holding joint, regular meetings through the DCCG one month or 3 weeks apart. The virtual meetings are moderated by Avri Doria and Markus Kummer, with technical hosting from the IGF Secretariat. They will continue to be used to plan for the main session and may be more frequent as the annual meeting approaches.

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### **Main Session Proposal: Shaping the Future of Internet Governance**

*(Proposal is to adjust and work w/ organizers of proposed WS no. 179 to make it a main session)*

Premise: engaging Internet and Internet governance pioneers and the voices of the future: debating the issues and the how to address them. The discussion will address key questions before the Internet community and provide "old" and "new" perspectives, particularly providing the youth perspective.

Participants: as suggested in the workshop proposal - and any selected additional global participant experts proposed.

Format: as outlined by the workshop proposal, with adjustments as needed to pose provocative questions about (1) generational differences about how the Internet works - and is used; (2) the impact of youth participation in the Internet ecosystem; (3) preparing and engaging youth in Internet governance themes; and (4) additional issues that arise in the preparations/consultations (as directed by the main session guidelines).

The session could also include some input from youth-related workshops in the IGF program.

Co-organizers:

*MAG Co-organizers still to be determined. Supported by Liesyl Franz and Flávio Wagner. Prospective main session co-organizers could work closely with the co-organizers of the*

*original workshop proposal to realize the main session, should it be accepted.*

Additional document: workshop proposal no. 179.

#### 4. Title

[179 - Shaping the Future of Internet Governance: an open dialogue](#)

#### 5. Description of workshop

The session “Shaping the Future of Internet Governance: an open dialogue between Pioneers and Young Leaders” is designed to provoke a conversation between generations about the state of art of the Internet Ecosystem, proposing a future agenda for this environment. Newcomers will be in contact with historical Internet actors debating Internet Governance challenges and nurturing an exchange of experiences and different ideas.

The session will follow a debate format and will focus mainly in three topics. First, speakers will debate generational differences between pioneers and youngsters regarding the way the Internet works. Differences between past and present IG challenges will be discussed. Second, participants will also debate how youth participation is currently shaping and changing the Internet Governance Ecosystem, highlighting youth engagement in IG events and their initiatives. Finally, ideas on how to qualify and prepare young people on IG themes will be addressed. Capacity building mechanisms and the presence of the youth in policy making decisions will also be on debate, highlighting how newcomers are fundamental for Internet’s Inclusive and Sustainable Growth.

One young leader from each continent will be invited to join the session with three important Internet actors. The debate will begin with a short presentation made by the panelists. Later, a Q&A moment will take place. A youth representative will moderate the discussion. The audience shall submit questions. Online participation via WebEx and social networks will be stimulated.

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### **IGF 2016 MAIN SESSION Proposal: Assessing the role of IG in SDGs**

**Co Organizers: Marilyn Cade, Private Sector and Jandyr Santos Jr, Brazil Government. A co organizer from civil society is being invited for diversity of organizing team.**

The IGF2015 held a public consultation on the WSIS+10 in an opening main session, inviting UN designated ambassadors as guests to the consultation. In the UN high level meeting in December 2015, the Outcome document [attached below] called for integration of the SDGS and IG. This session will follow the model of the WSIS +10 open consultation at IGF 2015, and provide an open consultation by the participants of the IGF2016, in how the SDGs can be supported by IG activities. And how the SDGs should influence and be integrated into the IGF over the next ten years.

***Part 1 Opening statement from the Host and a Description of the format by one of***

***the co facilitators: 10 minutes each***

**Segment 2: An overview of the SDGs by an expert speaker: David Souter: 20 minutes**

Segment 3: Open Mike consultation on the SDGs, which will be divided into 4 segments: dividing the 17 SDGs into 4 categories.

Microphones will be established for each stakeholder group for queuing up by speakers. Speaker slots are initially 3 minutes each per speaker. The moderators will rotate across microphones to ensure equality of speaking opportunity. If sufficient speakers que, the time slots will be moved to 2 minutes each.

Guiding questions will be provided via the IGF website and provided in written format as a handout in the room.

**Co Moderators for the session will be invited from both the IGF community: Ambassador Fonseca, and one or two ambassadors from New York UN, who are directly engaged in the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.**

**Remote Contributions: Remote contributions** are welcomed via the Remote Moderator, or by submission online, to be included in the report. The organizers will use Twitter and other mechanisms to encourage submission of online comments pre event, and during the event. The Remote Moderator will be seated close to, or with the other co moderators, to ensure that remote comments can be accepted into the queue of speakers.

**Summing Up: the Rapporteurs and SDG expert will provide short summary comments that draw from the Open Consultation and the co Moderators will make final short summing up comments.**

**Report: The session report will be included in the IGF 2016 meeting report.**

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## **IGF 2016 MAIN SESSION PROPOSAL: National and Regional IGF Initiatives**

**Substantive Coordinator: Marilyn Cade**

**IGF Secretariat Focal Point: Anja Gengo**

**About.** Following the recommendations from the IGF 2015 Substantive Session for national and regional IGF Initiatives (NRIs), the MAG 2016 approved a main session to be organized by the national and regional Initiatives for the IGF meeting in Mexico, from 6 to 9 December 2016.

**Planning process.** After the MAG accepted the proposal for the NRIs to have a main session at the IGF 2016, the preparation process started immediately. Using the WebEx IGF accounts and the official mailing list of the all NRIs coordinators and members, regular (bi)monthly meetings were held in order to gather the inputs for establishing

the work plan for the session. A public call (*referred here as an online survey*) for inputs on ideas for format, issues to be addressed as well as to identify the expectations of the NRIs for their main session, was launched.

Results from the online survey were used as an input for discussion during the virtual meetings. The further discussion was based primarily on these inputs. Exact selection of the issues for discussion is still under development but there is strong support for an opening segment that explains who the NRIs are and what their general purpose is. This will then be followed by mini sessions that focus on specific topics. An effort to be inclusive of as many NRI coordinators as possible, is being examined. At present there is a general agreement on organizing a session that will be physically divided into several segments, as described below.

**Format and Proposed Content for the Session:** The NRIs that responded to the Public Call for suggesting inputs for organizing a main session indicated that the format of the session should be a Round Table. This was supported by the wider NRIs community, as it was discussed on the virtual meetings and later shared in a summary report with all members, using the coordinator's mailing list.

As mentioned, the 180 minutes long session is divided into segments, as described below:

**- Introduction: Welcoming comments from Host Country (up to 10 minutes)**

**- Presentation of a State of the NRIs Landscape (approximately 10 minutes)**

An overview report of the NRI Landscape and its growth will be presented.

**- Presentation of the two topics that are of a common interest (approximately 90 minutes)**

**a) Presentation of the first topic (approximately 45 minutes)**

**b) Presentation of the second topic (approximately 45 minutes)**

The call for determining the common topics will be launched in the next ten days from now. The received proposals will be clustered and the most common extracted. After, the coordinators will be asked to send a summary on the substantive issues above, from the position of their Initiative. The total duration of the presentation per each Initiative depends on the information on the final number of the NRIs representatives that will be present onsite. Additionally, it is a subject for discussion on how to facilitate the presentations of the Initiatives that cannot be present onsite. They will either participate using online facilities or their written inputs will be gathered, summarized and presented during this session segment.

**- Open Floor for comments and questions on the above (approximately 15**

**minutes)**

After the Initiatives present their points on the substantive issues, an open comment period for comments and suggestion from the audience will be open.

**- Identifying challenges and recommendations (approximately 30 minutes)**

This segment will be dedicated to the Initiatives addressing their main challenges in their work, in line with proposing potential solutions for overcoming these. It is estimated that each Initiative who is selected to speak by the NRIs will have a maximum of 3 minutes for presentation of identified issues and proposed solutions. There will be an effort to have diversity across the full set of over 60 NRIs, as not all can speak in this slot.

**- Open Floor for comments and questions on the above (approximately 10 minutes)**

This segment will allow the audience to comment and ask questions regarding the identified challenges above.

**- Rapporteurs: Defining the Messages from the NRIs and Conclusions (15 minutes)**

There will be a maximum of five rapporteurs, that will be positioned close to the moderators and will take notes on each of the segment. The key points presented during the meeting will be gathered and presented in a form of messages sent to the IGF on defining the set of actions and the potential way forward.

This short reading out segment that draws from the work of five rapporteurs will be a preliminary update, that will then be finalized for the IGF meeting report.

**Social Media.** Live online tweeting will be strongly encouraged and the organizers will create a unique NRIs hashtag for this session.

**NRIs Booth at the IGF Village.** The NRIs will host a shared Booth at the IGF Village. The schedule on the time allocation per Initiative is in a developing phase. Promotional material will be created, starting from the NRIs World Map that indicates the geographical distribution of the Initiatives, to the printed information materials that will contain all basic information about each of the Initiatives that submit information to the IGF Secretariat and/or to the Substantive Coordinator.

**Planning process.** As indicated above, the planning process was conducted after the MAG approved for the NRIs to organize the main session and will be continued until the Meeting, using the same methodology: running (bi)monthly virtual meetings<sup>1</sup> and

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<sup>1</sup> Two separate calls on the same agenda are run, in different UTC times, so that members of all time zones are accommodated.



collecting inputs from all Initiatives using the NRIs mailing list.

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### **Main Session Proposal**

**1. Title of the Session:** Economic, social and cultural rights: What are the implications for the internet and sustainable development?

**2. Length:** 120 minutes

**3. Brief Description/Objective:**

The IGF has been a critical platform to facilitate dialogue on human rights and their inter-linkages with internet policy and governance. However most discussions have focused so far on civil and political rights, with less attention paid to the policy and governance implications of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs).

The importance of opening a dialogue on ESCRs and the internet is underscored by two recent developments:

- Last year, the United Nations agreed a comprehensive programme of action – the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* – to pursue the three linked goals of sustainable development: economic prosperity, social equity and environmental sustainability.
- Last year, too, the UN reviewed progress towards a ‘people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society’ since the World Summit on that theme ended in 2005. It recognised that ICTs and the internet are becoming ever more pervasive and critical to society, economy and development.

Objectives/outcomes:

- Foreground the critical relationship between ESCRs, the internet and the SDGs
- Provide a macro account of the policy and governance implications of using ICTs and the internet to achieve the a rights-based approach to sustainable development
- Identify key issues arising from the relationship between the internet, ESCRs and sustainable development, such as internet access, access to information and good governance.
- Identify clear policy and governance bottlenecks that need attention in order to achieve a rights-based approach to sustainable development using the internet

**4. Session format**

Interactive roundtable. The session will be opened by first moderator outlining the thematic area, followed by key inputs from 3-5 speakers who will each speak to a different component of ESCR. This will then be followed by an open session where participants (remote, social media and on-site) will have an opportunity to comment, or ask questions for response by either the

speakers or other participants. The session will resume with inputs from identified feeder workshop organisers and relevant DCs/BPs, followed by another round of open session. The session will close with brief closing inputs from speakers, and a synthesis of the discussion by the second moderators.

## 5. Policy Questions

Key policy questions according to clusters (to be added to as the session develops):

- **Affordable access to ICTs and to the internet.** The ESCR covenant grants people the right to 'enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications'. That must include the benefits of access to the networks and services which underpin the internet.
- What kind of internet access is necessary to enable ESCRs and achieve a rights-based approach sustainable development?
- How does the right to access information link internet policy development, ESCRs and the SDGs?
  
- **Gender and ESCR.** Does the Internet foster economic opportunities on a gender equal basis? Where exactly does it excel? Where does it fail?
- Are there trade-offs in the emphasis on gender and economic empowerment in thinking about the gender and access issues? What becomes missing in the analysis?
- How can policy discussions take into account cultural rights (and barriers) when thinking about gender and the Internet? For example, on access to information, health and education.
  
- **Freedom of expression and participation.** What is the relationship between both the ESCR covenant and the SDGs to civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, association and privacy? What are the internet policy implications in this relationship?
- What are the considerations on the potential negative impact of ICTs and the internet to a rights-based approach to sustainable development? For example, impact on the nature and quality of work, censorship that impacts negatively on cultural participation, patient-privacy concerns regarding e-health initiatives etc.
- Do ICTs foster a homogeneous Internet culture, in a mixed soup pot of cultures, or a mosaic which allows each culture to make up a specific, unique part of the whole multicultural picture puzzle? How do we support communication and knowledge exchange equality, while preserving important differences?
  
- **Good governance.** How can governments, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders recognise both the benefits and risks of Information Society, and act to maximise the benefits for development, and to minimise and mitigate adverse impacts on people's lives and rights?
- What are the rights obligations to internet policy development and governance when it comes to realising the SDGs?
- How can ESCRs become more integrated into conversations about human rights and the internet at different policy forums?

**6. Chair**

[To be provided by the Host Country]

**7. Moderators & Panelists**

[To be discussed]

**8. Remote moderator/Plan for online interaction?**

Ginger Paque & Deirdre Williams (English & Spanish)

Workshop co-organisers will work behind the scene to ensure that there is coordination and communication between remote moderators and the session moderators.

**9. 'Feeder' workshops (if applicable) and/or connections with other sessions?**

[To be identified once workshop selection is finalised]

**Proposers:**

Jac sm Kee

Ginger Paque