National, Regional & Youth
IGF Initiatives

UNITED NATIONS

Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum

COMPENDIUM OF

NATIONAL, REGIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL AND YOUTH IGF INITITIVES
INTERNET GOVERNANCE THEMATIC FOCUS

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2019/2020

UNITED NATIONS
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The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations. Summarised discussions of mentioned NRIs in this publication were approved by the NRIs multistakeholder organising committees through designated coordinators.

Title: Compendium of National, Regional, Sub-regional and Youth IGF Initiatives
Language: English

Contents

INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

The Internet Governance Forum is a global multistakeholder platform that facilitates the discussion of public policy issues pertaining to the Internet governance[1]. The IGF was one of the most important outcomes of the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that mandated the United Nations Secretary-General to formally convene the Forum on 18 July 2006.

In the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 December 2015, (70/125) 'Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society'[2], the existing mandate of the IGF as set out in paragraphs 72 to 78 of the Tunis Agenda was extended for another 10 years.

Institutionally, the IGF is supported by the IGF Secretariat, administered by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), while the programme of the annual IGF meeting is developed by the Multistakeholder Advisory Group.

So far, fifteen annual meetings of the IGF were hosted by various governments. The 16th IGF is scheduled to be hosted by the Government of Poland from 6-10 December; while the IGF 2022 will be hosted by the Government of Ethiopia, IGF 2023 by the Government of Japan and IGF 2025 by the Government of Russia. A number of expressions of interest have been received for hosting of the 2024 IGF.

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[1] https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/about
[2] https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ares70d125_en.pdf

ABOUT THE NRIs

Since the IGF was convened, multistakeholder communities of some countries and regions felt inspired by the IGF concept and decided to apply the same set of principles and procedures in their local environments. Just like the IGF, the NRIs organize their national or regional IGF's in an open and transparent, inclusive, bottom-up and multistakeholder manner. In simple words, we could say that the NRIs act as IGF's organized around the world! The NRIs are autonomous national and/or regional multistakeholder platforms that facilitate discussions on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. The overall planning of the annual programme is facilitated by the multistakeholder organising team in an open, consultative and bottom-up manner across its respected community. All stakeholders act on equal footing while engaging in dialogues on Internet governance matters.
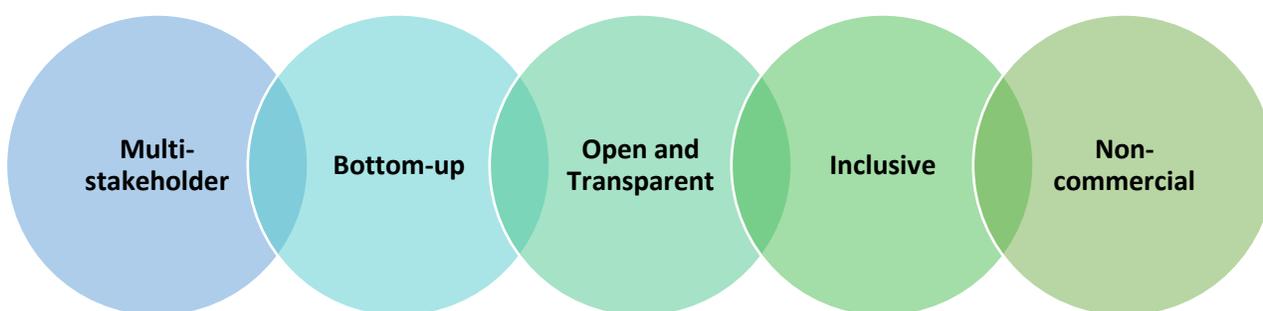
The IGF Secretariat supports stakeholders in their bottom-up requests to establish the IGF-like process for a particular community. The Secretariat is entrusted by the NRIs to conduct the formal recognition process and lists initiative son its website, after concluding the process through which it confirms that a particular NRI follows a set of IGF's baseline principles and procedures. Namely, that the NRIs runs its process in an open, inclusive, transparent, bottom-up, multistakeholder and non-commercial framework. These principles and related procedure are explained in more detail in the NRIs Toolkit[3], available in six official languages of the UN.

Since 2006 until the present moment, these processes resulted in over 130 countries and regions having established their national, regional, sub-regional or youth IGF initiatives (NRIs). The IGF saw a rapid, evolutionary growth[4] of the NRIs across its three phased mandated extension. Since 2015 when the IGF's mandate was extended for 10 years, the number of recognised NRIs has almost tripled. At the end of the IGF 2020 cycle, the number of national IGFs was 91; while 19 IGFs were recognised on a sub-regional and regional levels. 22 independently organised Youth IGFs were recognised. A number of national and/or
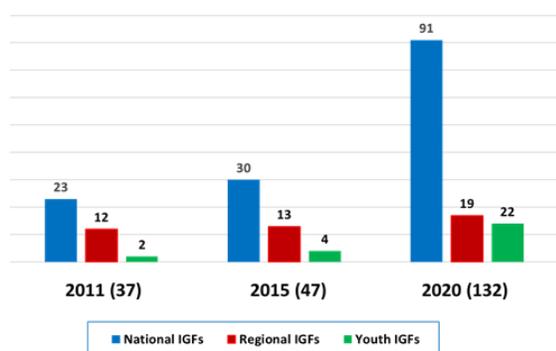
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[3] https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/nris-toolkit-how-to-start-your-igf-initiative

[4] The IGF Secretariat conducts the retroactive recognition, which reflect the total number of the NRIs historically. These numbers are the existing records during the IGF relevant annual meeting.

(sub)regional IGFs facilitated integrated programmes for youth, which do not amount to the mentioned number of Youth IGF initiatives.

The NRIs organise their annual meetings where different experts, leaders and those with interest in Internet governance engage in informed exchanges on local issues, good practices and action-oriented ideas forward. The multistakeholder organising committees produce annual reports which are submitted to the IGF Secretariat to confirm the recognition status for the next year and inform the broader community about their meeting's outcomes and outputs. Some of the NRIs also run intersessional activities, such for example are capacity development trainings and webinars for their communities, or particular strategies for stakeholder engagement.

To learn more about the NRIs, the following sources can be useful:

NRIs Toolkit
How to start your IGF Initiative?
Available in: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish

Youth engagement at the IGF
Youth IGF initiatives and other capacity development processes

- **NRIs pages at the IGF website**
  https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-regional-and-national-initiatives

- **Frequently Asked Questions about the NRIs**
  https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/frequently-asked-questions-about-the-nris

Acknowledgements

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[5] https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/nris-points-of-contacts-coordinators

Foreword

The Internet and on it based technologies and services are integral part of people's daily lives. Their rapid development and deployment are continuously impacting and transforming our livelihoods. As proven accelerators of the sustainable development, the digital technologies are, however, not affecting everyone in a same way. No access at all or a sub-standard access to the Internet is a reality for over half of the world's population. This further causes inequalities in economic, social and cultural statuses. The more technologies develop, the wider this gap becomes. As the digital landscape is different, so are the digital issues across cities, countries and regions. But, it is not just geographically that Internet governance issues differ. This problem is far more complex and relates also to different communities and their specific issues. For example, in some parts of the world, women and girls are not treated the same as others in an online domain. Likewise, elderly population, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, are just some of the examples of vulnerable groups that require strategic multistakeholder investment for their digital inclusion.

Because of all this, the IGF, as the global forum focused on global digital public policy matters, faces continuous challenges in developing and addressing a globally relevant agenda and ensuring that no one is left behind. The NRIs are among the Forum's most critical partners for understanding the global priorities. As multistakeholder networks at local levels, the NRIs allow for deeper learnings of local challenges and god practices.

The Internet's development and Internet Governance activities should be guided through equal and meaningful participation of all stakeholders across the world. It is imperative that we increase participation of stakeholders from all countries and regions, and particularly from the developing world. The National and Regional IGF Initiatives (NRIs) are central to this effort and are important and crucial collaborators.

This compendium outlines the specific challenges the NRIs have, as well as the actions recommended to be taken for a better Internet for all. As a whole, the compendium points at convergencies, but also divergencies that exist among digital ecosystems on local levels. All this sends a clear message that advancing the Internet toward becoming a powerful force for good, equally for all, requires people to unite in the richness of their digital policy differences. The NRIs show in practice how this is achieved through their annual meetings and related intersessional activities, reflected on the following pages of this publication.

IGF Secretariat

Introduction

This publication aims at providing an overall analytical overview of the NRIs discussion areas during 2019 and 2020. It presents thematic trends on a collective level, as well as the discussions focus on an individual level.

References made to any practices, tools or services does not imply an endorsement on the side of the United Nations or the mentioned NRIs. The NRIs platforms as neutral, open spaces for all stakeholders to come together and exchange inputs and ideas on matters marked as priorities by wider communities.

The overall thematic interests on the NRIs agendas are collected and clustered[6] under eight broad Internet governance discussion areas, as endorsed by the IGF MAG in 2018 and slightly adjusted in 2019 by the NRIs network. These are: *Access and Inclusion, Cybersecurity, Data, Digital Rights & Freedoms, Economic Issues & Sustainability, Internet governance ecosystem, New & Emerging Technologies and Technical Issues.* Given that many of the issues are crosscutting, in case of doubts, the discussion context helped understand under which cluster a particular issue fits more appropriately.

The compendium is structured in two major parts, with the first part presenting an overall collective analytical overview of discussion trends, followed by the second part of described discussion areas of individual NRIs.

Stakeholders are welcomed to communicate any comments of feedback on this publication by emailing the IGF Secretariat at igf@un.org.

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[6] www.docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1y6KBN1QFFJO1L2ye1Z0pgUmcTcgvkau7awvVUxv4e48/edit?usp=sharing

NRIs Discussion Priorities

The NRIs annual programmes are developed in a bottom up manner through public call issued to all stakeholders of their targeted communities. Usually, issues received are clustered within thematic discussion areas, subject for further consideration of the NRIs multistakeholder organising committees. The IGF Secretariat gathers major NRIs policy discussion areas and clusters them, as per broad thematic areas endorsed by the IGF's Multistakeholder Advisory Group in 2017/2018[7]. The analysis illustrates annual thematic priorities and trends. Below is an overview of the 2019 and 2020 discussion areas.

Security, access and prosperity

The 2019 annual cycle saw 81 NRIs annual meeting. Through pubic calls for inputs opened to all stakeholders, the meeting agendas were developed. By looking at the substantive orientation of the annual meeting programmes, several discussion areas are common across the majority of the NRIs. The top priority discussion areas are dominated by the matters related to cybersecurity, followed by access and digital inclusion, digital rights and freedoms, new and emerging technologies, Internet governance ecosystem, economic issues and sustainability and data.

Cybersecurity

Access and Inclusion

Digital Rights & Freedoms

New & Emerging Technologies

Internet governance ecosystem

Economic Issues & Sustainability

Data

Technical Issues
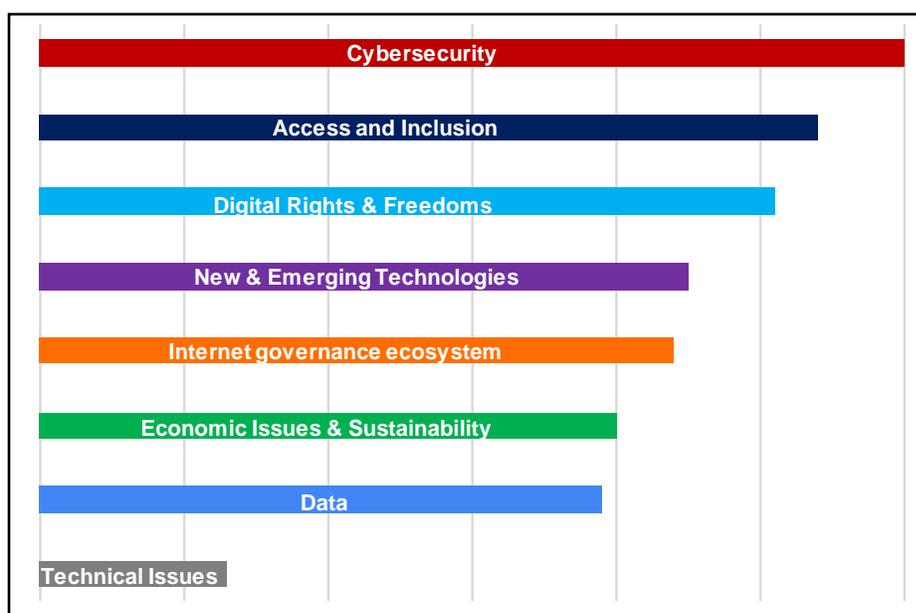
Graph 1: Priority discussion areas across 82 NRIs annual meetings in 2019

More in-depth review of the particular discussion areas shows that *cybersecurity* frameworks' priority issues related to overall concept of cybersecurity public policy, safety online, child and youth protection online, trust, encryption and domain name system security, as well as capacity development. *Access and digital inclusion* discussion areas relate to meaningful access and connectivity, inclusion of particular vulnerable and marginalised groups, 5G technologies and Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6), as well as digital literacy and skills. Exchanges on digital rights and freedoms relate to freedom of expression online, online media regulation and concept of digital rights and related policies overall. Artificial Intelligence (AI) dominated discussions under the area of new and emerging technologies, followed by

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[7] https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-call-for-workshop-proposals

identification of new emerging tech issues and digital innovation and transformation. Areas related to Internet governance ecosystem focus on the role of the Internet for democracies, multistakeholder model, digital future and digital cooperation, as well as capacity development in Internet governance. Digital economy and trade, followed by the role of ICTs for sustainability, future of work and issues of taxation are most common specific areas under the discussion framework od economic issues and sustainability. Data discussion areas relate to data protection and data governance, data privacy, open and big data and issues of ethics, data localisation and data utilisation. Not shown in the above-graph, but to a certain extent present across the NRIs agendas are operational and technical matters, such as the Internet infrastructure, critical Internet resources, domain name system (DNS) with focus on country code top-level domain (ccTLD), overall technical aspects of Internet governance, sustainability of networks, 5G technologies as well as Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) and Internet exchange point (IXP).

It is worth of noting that the majority of the mentioned areas and issues and crosscutting and discussed in correlation depending on the context.

COVID-19 impact on Internet governance

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as early in 2020 annual cycle, the NRIs have seen sudden and dramatic challenges in both procedural and substantive areas of their work on implementation of the IGF frameworks across the word. Less meetings were hosted than in 2020, primarily because of the pandemic and its impact on the overall environment. Out of 71 hosted NRIs meetings, only two managed to host their meetings fully onsite (Arab IGF; Trinidad and Tobago IGF), while eight hosted hybrid meetings, with primary participation form being online and an onsite component where members of the organising committee and several other stakeholders managed to gather in-person while respecting relevant health and safety epidemiological measures. Procedurally wise, the fully online hosted meetings were a new practice and required brainstorming on best way to develop programmes to ensure comfortable and meaningful ways of participation. As the IGF itself, many saw this year also as an opportunity to raise awareness on the importance of the Internet and Internet governance processes and foster meaningful inclusion of targeted stakeholders given that the challenges related to travel logistics to a meeting venue were swapped out with challenges of having meaningful connection to participate.

There was an evident shift in the overall thematic focus, comparted to 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic and the role of the Internet dominated the 2020 NRIs discussions. This was mostly prompted by the fact that, due to strict measures for physical distancing, people were forced to turn to digital in order to continue going to schools, working and communicating etc. Given the proven dependency on the Internet, discussions focused on the urgent need for bridging the digital divides and meaningfully connecting everyone; toward the need for investment in capacity development on individual and institutional levels. The latter mostly related to developing digital literacy for people to safely and confidently use the Internet, through educational trainings, which calls for more collaborative efforts and cooperative mechanisms among all stakeholders. Digital transformation in education was present in many of the NRIs discussions, with narratives relating to accessibility of e-education to the need for modernisation of educational systems through digital tools and services, and as mentioned introducing digital literacy-related subjects.

Access to the Internet guaranteed as a right was also on the agendas of many NRIs discussions. The policy discussion frameworks also reflected on people's dependency on the Internet to fulfil some rights or freedoms, such as the right to be informed or express opinion, but also right to privacy.

Compared to the 2019 cycle, data topics featured even more profoundly across the NRIs discussions, especially with narratives that relate to the importance of good standards and users consent for data collection and utilisation, toward the role of open data and big data for public good such for instance combating the harms of the current pandemic. Economic issues spectrum also grew, focusing mostly on the role of the Internet for economies during the COVID-19 pandemic and post-pandemic recovery. The need for digital transformation was also centralised among many of the NRIs, especially in sectors of economy and education.

As broadly emerging discussion area among the NRIs in 2020, the environmental sustainability stood out. The discussion narratives were dominated by the impacts digital technologies have and could have on preserving climate change, reducing carbon footprint, role of data and smart digital technologies for combating and alleviating impacts of natural and other types of disasters, as well as how to have economies going greener.
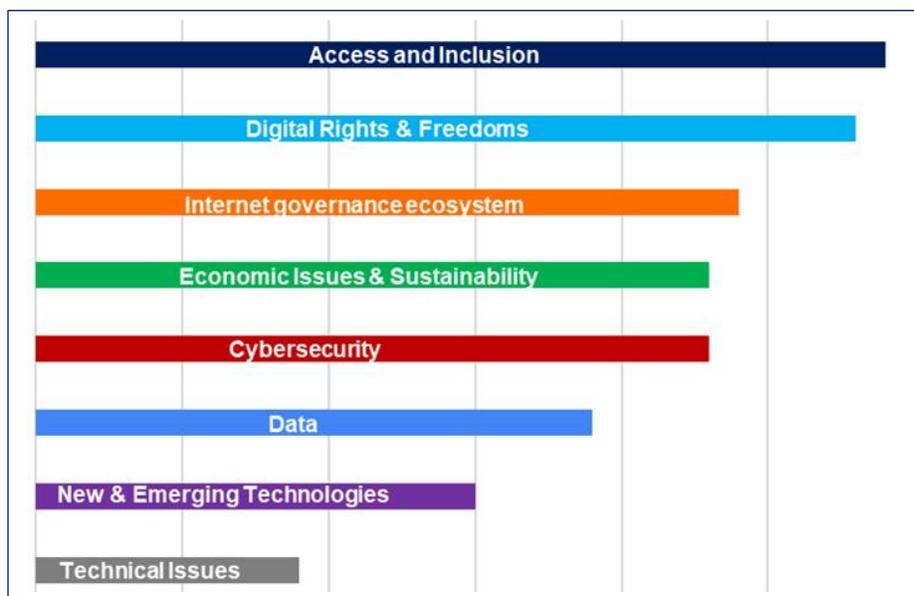
Graph 2: Priority discussion areas across 71 NRIs annual meetings in 2020

Below is an overview of the NRIs discussion areas in 2019 and 2020, in an order of hosting the meeting in 2019. For a more detailed more information, a relevant source is indicated.

OVERVIEW OF NRIs DISCUSSION AREAS 2019/2020

TTGF	**Trinidad and Tobago IGF** **TT IGF 2019: The Internet of Trust,** **TT IGF 2020: The Internet & You: Ensuring the Internet's Future** **www.igf.tt**
	Annual meetings: **25 January 2019, Port of Spain** **31 January 2020, San Fernando**
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Trinidad and Tobago hosted its annual meetings under the overall themes of 'The Internet of Trust' (2019) and Ensuring the Internet's Future (2020). This national IGF discussed several topics, set as priorities by the community, related to: privacy and data protection online, data localisation, fake news, cybersecurity and trust, as well as future of the Internet.

The Caribbean Data Protection Regulation (CDPR) was at the focus of the discussion. The community noted the importance of having a data protection regulation, as 68% of the countries in the Caribbean do not have data protection legislation. A comparison was also made to other good practices, such as the EU's GDPR and Consumer Privacy Act of California. Some were of an opinion that countries should develop legislative frameworks around the GDPR, but that first and foremost, the region should agree on harmonized guiding principles.

Discussions on cybersecurity related to the culture. Namely that people should be aware of keeping themselves safe online and taught online behaviour. In addition, it is important that digital intelligence systems are deployed to protect online users. Trinidad and Tobago's multistakeholder community also discussed the importance of people's trust in their governments' public institutions. Digital technologies can help greatly, as through their utilisation, the transparency, accountability, service delivery and participation of citizens in political decision making, can be advanced. This could be done by installing the electronic voting system, institutional reporting via online channels, digitalisation of various services, such for example is the issuance of various public record certificates.
The issues of inaccurate content online were problematised in the context of the country's political elections, which has detrimental effects on democracy and trust of people in the Internet and public sector officials. It was called for checks and balances across sector, as well as for revisiting of electoral laws in the context of new technologies in the digital age.

Finally, the community had also discussed the pros and cons of storing data locally, offshore and/or using a hybrid model. Discussions also extended to how the chosen data hosting mode could impact ensuring privacy and security, as well as compliance and cost concerns online.

Key topics discussed: trust, privacy, cybersecurity, data, fake news, future of the Internet
Average number of participants: 85 (2019); 100 (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/3568/1846
(2019);
Contact TT IGF: info@igf.tt

	Canadian IGF
CIGF	**www.canadianigf.ca**
	Annual meetings: **27 February 2019, Toronto** **24-25 November 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2014

Key Discussion Areas

The Canadian national IGF brought together governments, technical communities, civil society and businesses to address Internet governance topics of a national priority. In 2019, an open, multistakeholder discussion developed around the Internet of Things, misinformation and bots, cybersecurity and privacy, as well as the role of Canada in the future of Internet and its youth. The 2020 forum's edition was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It focused on discussing the content online moderation, role of the Internet during the COVID-19 times, governance of Artificial Intelligence and concept of digital future.

Given the growing integration of interrelated computing devices into various aspects of people's lives, as well as effect on consumer's privacy and security, the community centralised as important the standardisation and labelling of the IoT devices for consumer awareness and rebuilding of trust. A number of already introduced positive actions on this matter were cited, such as the Standards Council of Canada, GDPR, California Privacy Act and several individual policy frameworks of companies. Canadian community should look at examples of other communities to improve its market policy.

Spread of disinformation through social media is of particular concern, given that 94% of country's end-users have at least one social media account. This enormous exposure of Canadian's citizens to disinformation can be addressed through detecting inauthentic accounts by the AI-based services and first and foremost by a human review that requires understanding of the local culture and knowledge of its political dynamics.

The Forum also discussed the cybersecurity issues, especially in regard to the transnational surveillance and financial and reputational impact the cyber threats may have. The fact is that many are not experts on the matter and because of that more education is required. This particularly relates to the SMEs, but also governments, businesses and end-users as there is no single point of responsibility.

Diversity can be achieved through hiring targets, the provision of resources, and mentoring to underrepresented groups. Digital rights and literacy, digital citizenship and related skills should have emphasis within school curricula.

Key topics discussed: IoT, Misinformation, Cybersecurity, Digital Future and role of Canada
Number of participants: 200+ (2019); 350+ (2020)
More information: www.canadianigf.ca
Contact Canada IGF: info@canadianigf.ca

	South Sudan IGF
IGF South Sudan **Internet Governance Forum**	www.southsudanigf.net
	South Sudan 2019: Realizing Potential and Creating Opportunities
	Annual meeting: 28 March 2019, Juba, South Sudan
	2019

Key Discussion Areas

The inaugural meeting of the South Sudan IGF multistakeholder community discussed the national issues related to cybersecurity, gender and digital divide, access and community networks, as well as transparent access to online information.

The community agreed that the country should have an adopted national digital strategy and sign the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data protection. Also, the national institutional system should be strengthened with establishing a National Cybersecurity Agency and a Computer Emergency Support Group that would collaborate with the national IGF. Capacity development to build 'cyber-hygiene' on the end-user level is also important and should be driven by the in-country institutional capacity, especially the school system that should educate students on basic principles of online safety.

The community also advised the country to introduce a Data Protection Policy Framework stemming from existing best practices.

On the notion of inclusivity, the gender-based digital dived is visibly present in the community. This is due to historically present stereotypes that areas such as Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) courses are more appropriate for male stakeholders. The Forum sent a strong message that the gender equality content should be introduced to school curricula to prompt girls' encouragement and interest in all fields where they are unrepresented, and especially to raise awareness among all stakeholders on gender equality.

One of the greatest outcomes of the meeting was the announcement by the Director-General of National Communication Authority (NCA) that the reformed school curriculum will include the ICT as a cross-cutting subject for primary school students and a stand-alone subject for secondary school.

Key topics discussed: cybersecurity, data protection, digital and gender divide, capacity development
Number of participants: 120+
More information: www.southsudanigf.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/South-Sudan-Internet-Governance-Forum-Report-2019-2.pdf
Contact South Sudan IGF: info@southsudanigf.net

	Honduras IGF
	www.uth.hn/igfhonduras/
	20-21 March 2019, Tegucigalpa
	Established in: 2019

Key Discussion Areas:

The first edition of the national IGF of Honduras focused its multistakeholder discussions on cybersecurity, data protection, future of work and digital transformation.

The multistakeholder experts discussed the growing rate of cybercrime in Honduras and welcomed the new Penal Code that specifically addresses cybercrime and calls for dedicated trainings of those holding judiciary responsibilities to prevent and mitigate harms of cybercrime, particularly the forensic expertise.

The forum also looked into ways of data governance and protection, noting that Honduras has a set of national legal frameworks that could be applied to data protection, such as the American Convention of Human Rights, the American Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. However, more specific, carefully tailored policy frameworks are need for ensuring the personal data online are protected, with ensuring means for the society to benefit from open data and big data opportunities.

Participants also engaged in vibrant discussions on the economic issues focusing on the current state of affairs with labour markets and future of work. Many underlined the necessity for capacity development in order to ensure that people have necessary skills and knowledge to maintain competencies for the transforming job markets.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity; Data Protection; Automation and Future of Work; Digital Transformation
Number of participants: 445
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1835
Contact: igfhonduras@uth.hn

	Russia IGF
RIGF RUSSIAN INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM	**www. rigf.ru**
	Annual meeting: 8 April 2019, Moscow
	Established in: 2008

Key Discussion Areas

The 10th Russian national IGF addressed some of the most pertinent topics to the country. Through the bottom-up manner, the multistakeholder community addressed the Russian position in the global IG ecosystem; newly emerging technologies; gender inclusion and cybersecurity.

The community reflected on an increasing number of cyber threats that leads to new efforts to establish the sovereignty in cyberspace. As the self-regulation is seen as ineffective in providing the required level of security anymore, some noted the need for the parliamentarians to cooperate closer and to harmonize the international laws and policies in cyberspace.

The next big challenge for e-governance is to create a trusted environment for small and medium business and to help them to manage their documents and taxes in a system that operates like a popular social network. The deployment of such a system in Russia helped to decrease operational costs to 300 000 SMB's.

One of the biggest technological challenge in the years to come is the Artificial Intelligence. Now it is widely applied for a big number of standard operations, and in a short term it could replace many humans from their current positions. The community expressed that new technologies should be applied responsibly, taking into consideration the interests of all parties. This multistakeholder approach was broadly endorsed by many to be used in discussing and decision making on these processes.

The discussions concluded in a form of a resolution where the community members committed to respecting high standards for protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms online. This output document called for cooperation between state and non-state actors, namely the government, technical community, businesses and civil society.

Key topics discussed: cybersecurity, gender inclusion, emerging technologies
Number of participants: 150+
More information: https://rigf.ru/en/
Contact: rigf@cctld.ru

	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines IGF
	www.igf.isoc.vc
	SVG IGF 2019: The pressing need for security of the Internet of Things (IoT)
	Annual meeting: 12 April 2019, Kingstown
	Established in: 2018

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community gathered around the national IGF of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines focused its agenda on the secure utilisation of the Internet of Things.

The growing utilisation of the smart objectives built on artificial intelligence was seen as the main reason for the community to focus on safety of these. The innovative technologies are an opportunity for the country's progress and in this regard, the focus was put on how the digital technologies can help the policy forces in the country to address crime more effectively. This was illustrated through examples of the IoT providing a real-time information of licenses of vehicle owners and license plates, as well as in providing a link to a unique, interconnected among police stations, databases for criminal investigate.

The connectivity, however, is challenging, given that the country is a small island developing states for which usually the infrastructure is more expensive to deploy. In addition, deployment of secure, smart online devices does come with concerns related to security and safety for which the protection mechanisms are not developed.

Key topics discussed: IoT
Number of participants: 80+
More information: https://drive.google.com/open?id=17ikZYAoYThm_gUeITtkFcptJ6-Zh1u_l
Contact: https://igf.isoc.vc/contact-us/

	Estonia IGF
	www.päev.internet.ee
	Estonia IGF 2019: We wanted a free Internet, we got a post-truth era
	Annual meeting: 25 April 2019, Tallinn
	Established in: 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community of the Estonian IGF focused on discussing machine learning and ethics; digital freedoms and rights; digital skills and maters related to cybersecurity.

Participants exchanged views on matters related to Artificial Intelligence and ethics, addressing the national strategy on AI and how the acceleration of these technologies in private and public sector works in practice. It was called for policy frameworks to help attract investors by providing a comprehensive guideline to enable the broad use of AI systems. These efforts could be complemented by utilization of closed blockchain system intended to promote data integrity and security. Good practices to support this were discussed, such as the establishment of an AI Task Force to define legal, business, and communications strategies. Applying a holistic approach to technological developments and related polices was broadly endorsed as main view.

Discussion on digital rights and freedoms were carried in a context of the national legal guarantees of the Internet as a human right, which impacted the Estonian digital ecosystem scientifically by encouraging an emerging market of IT startups and growing digitalization of public services. For example, the country pioneered the electronic residency for its citizens, as well as improvements made in e-health and i-voting, allowing people to receive health care in a more efficient way or to exercise their democratic political rights without unnecessary disadvantages of physically going to vote. Improvements to innovative approach of strong data in a decentralized ways was also on the Forum's agenda.

Key issues discussed: Digital technologies and Ethics; Digital Freedoms and Rights; Digital Skills; Child Online Behaviour and Safety;
Number of participants: 90+
More information: http://xn--pev-qla.internet.ee/2020
Contact: info@internet.ee

	Cameroon IGF
	www.igf.cms
	Cameroon IGF 2019: Digital Transformation: opportunities and threats **Cameroon IGF 2020: Data Governance**
	Annual meeting: 17-19 June 2020, Douala
	Established in: 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The Cameroon national IGF focused its discussions on digital transformation, digital inclusion and impact of social evolution on the Internet (2019); as well as on data governance, jurisdiction, cybersecurity, and emerging technologies (2020).

The Forum discussed the impact of digital transformation on people, noting that the impact is reflected mostly in online financial transactions and public administration. From digital inclusion exchanges, the necessity to have youth digitally equipped and included in Internet governance processes emerged, as well as to invest more in infrastructure to achieve meaningful access across the country. The latter also relates to the Cameron IGF calling for ensuring stable access to electrical energy and setting up digitla national strategy.

The 2020 multistakeholder discussions underlined the necessity for promoting responsible use of the Internet in general and of social networks in particular. Especially, it was pointed out that the Cameroonian multistakeholder community needs to strategically respond to proliferation of propaganda and misinformation online. Views were also exchanged related to means of governing data online, reflecting on the role of the ccTLD, legal protection mechanisms and personal data security frameworks.

The community also focused on how the emerging technologies could support the sustainable development in the country. Exchanges focused on economic benefits from cloud computing, artificial intelligence and Internet of Things. While these proven to be drivers of economic growth, it was urged to start introducing these to the Cameroonian community.

Key issues discussed: Digital currency transaction; Digital transformation in public sector and education; Big Data; Access and Digital inclusion; Hate speech; Cybercrime; Fake News; Data Privacy
Number of participants: 80+
More information: http://www.igf.cm/
Contact: igf@antic.cm

	Caribbean IGF
	www.ctu.int/event/16th-caribbean-internet-governance-forum
	Caribbean IGF 2019: Planning and sustaining the future development of Caribbean Internet Governance **Caribbean IGF 2020: Accelerating Digital Transformation: Internet Governance Matters!**
	Annual meetings: **2-3 May 2019, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago** **26-28 August 2020, hosted online**
	Established in: 2005

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 Caribbean IGF annual meeting focused on discussion Internet governance ecosystem in the Caribbean region, social media, access to the Internet, safety online, data governance. The 2020 edition focused on impacts the COVID-19 pandemic has have on Internet governance, digital transformation and role and effects on youth, e-government, e-commerce, data governance and local content.

The regional Internet governance ecosystem was reviewed in collaboration with the national IGF initiatives in the region, namely the Trinidad and Tobago IGF, St. Vincent and the Grenadines IGF and Barbados IGF, as well as through lenses of broader regional and global ecosystem. While the regional stakeholder's awareness and collective organization is on a solid level, the stakeholders invited for more regional harmonization, investment in inclusive and broader stakeholder engagement, as well as more active cooperation of this region and other global processes in Internet governance. The social media were discussed in a context of regulation, underlining the importance of developing users' capacity to be able to distinguish between credible and incredible information. A message of the importance of social media was sent, especially for small businesses and connecting communities. In order to maintain these benefits and yet make the social media environment trust-worthy, some suggested that different stakeholders could direct efforts toward broadly introducing public education initiatives regarding digital literacy and accurate content.

Data was centralized topic across two years Caribbean IGF discussions. Stakeholders have discussed the need for harmonization of data protection/privacy regulatory frameworks in the Caribbean jurisdictions, especially in regard to forming an independent data protection agency; clear definition of sensitive personal data; consequences of data policy breaches; standards on transparency and transmission of data an; consent to data collection; and audit and periodic review processes of data policy and legal frameworks. The community also invited for more investment in infrastructure across the region, prioritizing the small island developing states, remote and rural areas. Digital transformation footprint is growing in public sector, with public services being digitalized. It also extends to entrepreneurship, with the sectors of hospitality and transportation seeing the larges resumption in sales activity.

Key issues discussed: Internet governance; Social Media; Access; Cybersecurity; Data; Digital transformation, E-government, E-commerce, Local Content

Number of participants: 250+

More information: www.ctu.int/wp-content/uploads/2019/ and www.ctu.int/event/16th-caribbean-internet-governance-forum/

Contact: info@ctu.int

	South Eastern European Dialogues on Internet Governance (SEEDIG)
	www.seedig.net
	SEEDIG 2019: Shaping a Trusted Internet for All **SEEDIG 2020 -**
	Annual meetings: **7-8 May 2019, Bucharest, Romania** **21-25 September 2020, hosted online**
	2014

Key Discussion Areas

In May 2019, SEEDIG marked its fifth annual gathering. Over the course of several month-long preparations, through a public call for inputs, the community set as a priority for the annual meetings' agenda a broad range of topics focused on key themes: Security and Trust; Infrastructure and Technology for Digital Innovation; Digital Businesses and Digital Technologies. The 2020 edition was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The discussions focused on Internet infrastructure, digitalisation, trust and security and advanced technologies.

Governments, businesses, academics, civil society organisations and those coming from technical communities, particularly emphasised the importance of secure cyberspace and stronger protection of user's rights. The cybersecurity should be part of digital curricula in schools. On an institutional level, the importance of cross-border cooperation between stakeholders was particularly seen as critical, given the complexity of the Internet's global reach. Despite the initiative's multistakeholder nature of the dialogue, a clear message emerged that the cybercrime remains a direct responsibility of the government at large.

In line with the main theme of the 2019 process, trust was at the centre of thematic discussions. Namely, maintaining trust in the time when digital technologies become more pervasive is imperative. For this, combining regulatory and self-regulatory instruments through collaborative efforts of all stakeholders is necessary.

The community addressed the emerging technologies in the region, manly the readiness of the region to deploy 5G. Slow progress on the 5G coverage of the South Eastern region can be improved through a stakeholder strategic cooperation and by looking at examples of good practices.

The utilisation of digital technologies is also important from an economic aspect. In this region, digitalisation of businesses is present through a string ICT industry based on an unsustainable outsourcing business model. In order for the region to create new jobs and a stable market for the private sector, policy and legal framework need to be developed in line with the broadly developed democratic values and principles. Specifically, nationalistic policies such as those that impose restrictions on cross-border data flow have to be overcome.

The 2020 edition was, to a good extent, discussed through lenses of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many participating stakeholders underlined the Internet's political dimensions and growing regulation, with calling upon the civil society to work with governments and big tech on advancing the Internet while

preserving the highest principle it was built: open, decentralised and borderless. In this regard, enhanced cooperation among all stakeholders is necessary for developing and strengthening the Internet's infrastructure and its benefits to people. However, strengthening infrastructure is not enough for achieving meaningful access to the Internet across the region. Stakeholders also must work on bridging the divide between policy and technology is important. 5G infrastructure, particularly, was seen as important for digital transformation processes and it was called for embracing it. As digital transformation is made by people's deploying technologies and for people, concerns were raised regarding the growing depopulation of the region. Stakeholders called for investment in human capital to raise the potential of technology to reconnect with the diaspora and have technologies adapt to new demographic realities.

Establishing cooperative mechanisms between countries was also called in the content of digital economy. Stakeholders agreed that same or similar regulations on digital economy are a guarantee for a more effective digital economic process.

As a new policy discussion area, the community focused on discussion environment sustainability through lenses of digital development, noting that community needs to focus on means of digitalisation processes contributing to greener and sustainable economy. Adjusting people's consumption habits and business models could be vital for adoption green policies.

The Forum also focused on discussing trust, predominantly in the context of the COVID-19. While the understanding was showed for introducing the tracing apps that help protect people's health, it was underlined that these need to be incorporate human rights by design approach, to facilitate trust in technologies and policy makers. Communities should focus on building trustworthy communication among themselves, throughout the entire discussion, designing and implementation cycle of digital tools and services. In order to make digital tools and services secure, it is essential to embed security measures and control mechanisms, along with assessing best practices to have these improved.

In light of acknowledging the potential of new digital technologies to accelerate sustainable development and wellbeing of all, stakeholders called for developing a regular framework on artificial intelligence (AI), through agreeing on AI principles, educating people on how to use it and supporting digital citizenship.

Key topics discussed: Cybersecurity, Digital Economy, 5G, Future of Work, Access, Digitalisation, Trust, New technologies

Number of participants: 195 from 31 countries (2019); 217 (2020)

More information: www.seedig.net/annual-report-2019/ (2019); https://2020.seedig.net/messages-stats

Contact SEEDIG: execom@seedig.net

	Central Asian IGF
	www.caigf.org
	Central Asian IGF 2019
	Annual meeting: 14-13 May 2019, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
	Established in: 2005

Key Discussion Areas

The sub-regional IGF for Central Asia discussed matters related to cybersecurity, Internet freedom and regulation, development of the DNS industry and access to the Internet as well as global and national approaches to Internet governance.

The Internet was discussed in a context of social, cultural and economic connector of countries geographically divided. Participants discussed the need for a multilateral Internet regulation to reduce time and space barriers to interactive access to regional and global markets. Also central to discussions were the data-oriented industries, such as innovative agriculture, green energy, distance economy, industry of meetings and tourism, digital healthcare, digital education, mobile industry, blockchain, e-commerce and fact-checking. Deployment of technologies in these purposes brings competitive advantages of the region's countries in the digital economy, thus accelerating sustainable development. Discussions also reflected on digitalisation processes in the region that could create further opportunities for economic development. In this sense, participants spoke about digital dividends of independent government regulation, translational projects to strengthen the region's economy, role of big and open data and related limitations. The cross-border data exchange among countries is seen as an important potential for acceleration of economic and social development initiatives and it was called for more safety policy framework for personal data protection.

The Forum also called for a multistakeholder efforts toward deployment of digital technologies for strengthening the region's resilience. Participants recommended to review good practices on national and international levels, and cooperate internationally to help improve the national legislation and policies on cybersecurity. Strengthening of confidence-building measures on cybersecurity matters is seen as important, particularly in the domains of preventing extremism and terrorism. This calls for capacity development efforts of individuals and institutions, to raise awareness and develop essential digital literacy skills for safe and secure online behaviour.

Key issues discussed: Access; Data; Digital economy; Innovation; Digital rights; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 200+
More information: www.caigf.org/en/programm/
Contact: askar@gipi.kg

	Vanuatu IGF
	www.internet.org.vu
	Vanuatu IGF 2019
	17 May 2019, Port Vila
	Established in: 2019

Key Discussion Areas

The national Vanuatu IGF hosted its annual meeting in 2019. Representatives from governments, private sector, non-governmental and academic communities, as well as technical communities discussed topics of digital literacy and inclusive digital and sustainable development.

The Forum focused on discussing the need for educating children and young people about the Internet and ways on how to safely use digital tools and services. In this regard, many training opportunities were references as a possible way for end-users proactive education. Members of the organising commit brough to the attention that they plan to engage in implementing a number of intersessional activities in form of in-person and online educational trainings on the matter. Especially, priority will be given to people in remote areas such as island-populated communicated.

Key issues discussed: Access, Digital inclusion, Sustainability
Number of participants: 80+
More information: www.internet.org.vu/events.html
Contact: info@internet.org.vu

	Finland IGF
FIF	**www.internetforum.fi**
	Annual meeting: 6 June 2019, Helsinki
	Established in: 2010

Key Discussion Areas

The programme agenda of the 10th Finnish IGF focused on the regulation of the Internet; EU Digital Single Market; 5G technology and net neutrality; as well as the concept of an open Internet.

The GDPR implementation was discussed in the context of the AI decision-making. The community raised concerns, given that the decision-making process based on AI can be biased and inaccurate, in case the database is biased.

Introduction of the 5G technologies seen as a higher guarantee factor for data security. However, some expressed views that the current EU principles on net neutrality are not compatible with the 5G as they favor global technological giants which further can result in market domination.

The responsibilities of online platforms were also discussed, and some noted that the regulation is needed for the protection of core democratic values and rights of people.

The discussions also reflected on the past ten years of the Internet discussion and possible future. The community agreed that the discussion shifted from the advantages the Internet brings to threats and ways to combat these. While the multistakeholder model has proven wise to use in Internet policy discussions, it showed as challenging in decision-making processes.

Key issues discussed: AI; Digital Single market; 5G; net neutrality; Internet principles and Democracy
Number of participants: 120+
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1785
Contact: tuo-20@formin.fi

	European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG)
EuroDIG European Dialogue on Internet Governance	**www.eurodig.org**
	EuroDIG 2019: Cooperating in the Digital Age **EuroDIG 2020: Toward a Sustainable Governance of the Internet**
	19-20 June 2019, The Hague, The Netherlands **10-12 June 2020, hosted online**
	2008

Key Discussion Areas

During the 12th annual meeting of the EuroDIG, a large number of topics were covered by more than 30 thematic sessions. The challenges in the digital sphere are met with a multitude of calls for action and declarations worldwide. In this spirit, EuroDIG 2019 has sent a strong signal on the need for stakeholders to strengthen their co-operation within the digital ecosystem.

Many from the European's Internet governance multistakeholder ecosystem engaged in vibrant discussions and compromised on producing several substantive messages. Trust, safety and cooperation in the digital world were at the forefront of discussions. The meeting called for an innovative approach to building trust in digital technologies, by rather than relying on a machine, software and hardware, having the users rely on their behaviour based on standardisation, self-certification, understanding and knowledge. Effective regulation of digital platforms must be connected to norms, standards and safety-nets for the sake of achieving a healthy digital environment by 2030.

Digital cooperation was especially regarded as a key mechanism in overcoming barriers between the policy-making and code-making communities and developing more effective policies. Norm making for cybersecurity has to be interdisciplinary, with multilateral and multistakeholder models being complementary to each other.

Many positive improvements were noted as well, such as the advancement and growth of the ethical guideline's framework, calling for its layering to adjust it to the needs of all stakeholders.

Of region's specific interest was the European Copyright reform and the effect of the GDPR implementation so far. The recently adopted EU Directive on Copyright did bring uncertainty and put a burden on the EU member states to mitigate its possible harmful effects, such for example is the over-blocking due to upload filters. The GDPR positively impacted people's awareness about their privacy, with the help of more than 500 000 data protection officers in Europe. However, it was called for more capacity building across various vulnerable groups on the GDPR application, as a mere addressing of an excessive collection of data is not enough and fostering an understanding of personal data and its protection on individual basis various is important. Trainings in schools, universities and hospitals as institutions with massive data collection, can be a good starting point.

The 2020 edition of the EuroDIG was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Its discussions focused on digital cooperation, access, data governance, media issues and domain name system.

In light of the United Nations Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, stakeholders have discussed the concept of digital cooperation noting its importance and potential for advanced implementation through flexible, multistakeholder and multidisciplinary mechanisms and processes.

Access related topics were discussed in the context of the need for collaboration on developing harmonised standards for 5G network, promoting solutions for safe and secure functionality Internet of Things and supporting community networks.

Further, community called for concrete action toward bridging digital divide, suggesting that telecom operators apply a forward-looking approach and invest in ICTs and building trust. Also, the companies were called to do more in terms of grasping innovation made by the regional SMEs and startups and further connecting it to universities and research centers.

Given the COVID-19 pandemic that has underlined the potential of data online to support health calls, the Forum sent a message that there should not be any contradiction between data online and health, as well as that science plays a central role in evidence-based approach to technological industry.

Key topics discussed: Emerging technologies, cybersecurity, copyright reform GDPR, 5G human rights
Number of participants: 600+ (2019); 500+ (2020)
More information: www.eurodig.org/fileadmin/user_upload/eurodig_The-Hague/Messages_from_The_Hague_EuroDIG_2019.pdf (2019);
www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2369 (2020)
Contact: office@eurodig.com

	France IGF
	www.igf-france.fr
	French IGF 2019
	4 July 2019, Paris
	2014

Key Discussion Areas

The French IGF's multistakeholder community focused on the feedback process to the global IGF hosted in Paris in 2019, looked specifically at national priorities and at region at large in regard to the Internet governance initiatives. More than 1,000 participants engaged into discussions structured along four key tracks: For a responsible digitization; Digitally divisible or digitally inclusive; The Internet: between governance and regulation; and Data at the core of digitalization.

Capacity building across individual stakeholders and institutions is necessary. These processes should be done in a fully inclusive manner with special attention to the inclusion of people with disabilities. Digital technologies can be effective instruments for reducing social and territorial divide.

The community also addressed the harmful content online and noted the need for a systematic regulation of essential platforms. Researchers and journalists as content creators should be independent and free in creating content integrity.

A clear message was conveyed that the Internet should be decentralized, citizens empowered, and concentration of services avoided. Data utilization should be treated as public interest and placed within appropriate legal framework.

Key topics discussed: Digitization; Inclusion; Harmful content online; Data

Number of participants: 100+

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1785

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	Republic of Korea IGF
	www.krigf.kr
	KRIGF 2019: Shaping a Trusted Internet for All **KRIGF 2020: Internet Governance in the age of Pandemic: New Normal, Connectivity and Security**
	Annual meetings: **5 July 2019, Seoul** **21 August 2020, hosted online**
	2013

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 edition of the South Korean IGF focused its discussion on the cybersecurity, privacy, open data and the artificial intelligence.

For the privacy specifically, the community discussed the impact of the GDPR on the Internet ecosystem in the country and if the awareness and knowledge of this legal document is on a good enough level in the country.

Cybersecurity was centralized as an area that affects all people and the community should take responsibility to protect its end-users.

The open data concept was brought into the discussion, noting that the newly emerged technologies could serve the purpose of protecting personal data of the people and bringing transparency in their utilization.

The **2020** annual South Korean IGF discussed security, connectivity and digital inclusion. The security discussions related to pseudonymized data in scientific research with regard to the revised Korean Personal Privacy Protection Act; approaches to safer Internet countering sexist hate speech and discrimination; and digital tracking practices for COVID-19 seeking a balance between public health and personal privacy with a comparative perspective.

Exchanges among the multistakeholder community on connectivity dealt with data governance in a context of smart cities; and criteria for network interconnection fee under net neutrality rule. National framework for data governance was particularly discussed in light of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and WHOIS database of Korean domain names.

Digital inclusion dialogues called for action-oriented approach toward inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups in digital discourse, such as young people and women. The Forum underlined the importance of women empowerment in technical domain of Internet governance.

Finally, this national IGF has also provided overview of ethical values applicable on Artificial Intelligence and discussed the future of the domain name system (DNS).

Key topics discussed: cybersecurity; privacy; open data; AI; GDPR; digital inclusion;
Number of participants: 100+
More information: www.igf.or.kr/category/2019-krigf
Contact: info@krigf.kr

	Afghanistan IGF
	www.igf.af
	Afghanistan IGF 2019
	7-10 July 2019, Kabul
	2017

Key Discussion Areas

The third national IGF of Afghanistan focused on seven key cross-cutting themes: Access and Diversity; Cybersecurity; Youth and Gender; Emerging Issues; Local Internet Economy; Online Safety and Trusted IDs.

The community addressed the issues of access, noting that less than 10% of population in the country has a meaningful access to the Internet. Ideas on how to increase the connectivity, but also digital literacy and inclusion of vulnerable groups were exchanged. The capacity development across institutions and stakeholders was seen as important, since the investment in the infrastructure, utilisation of digital technologies and services is dependent on understanding of all benefits these bring.

In particular, the importance of education was raised, and the community agreed that the digital literacy should be part of a school curricula. Inclusion of vulnerable groups, especially women and girls in ICTs was discussed and the community conveyed the message that the female entrepreneurship through ICTs should be supported broadly in the country.

Key topics discussed: Internet ecosystem and Multistakeholder engagement; Digital foundation; Women in Technology; Digital inclusion of children; Quality and cost of services; Online Safety; E-Governance; Ethical Hacking
Number of participants: 350+
More information: www.igf.af
Contact Afghanistan IGF: info@igf.af

	Youth Ghana IGF
	www.igf.org.gh/youth-igf
	Ghana Youth IGF 2019: The future of work, digital jobs and the youth **Ghana Youth IGF 2020: Advancing youth access to the Internet and digital tools in pandemics**
	Annual meetings: **10 July 2019, Accra** **16 July 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2019

Key Discussion Areas:

The 2019 edition of the Ghana Youth IGF focused on discussing matters of digital economy, security online and digital inclusion.

The Ghana Youth IGF community exchanged views on the future of jobs, noting that the upcoming generation of experts and leaders may face market changes caused by the new emerging technologies and urged youth to develop additional skills to remain relevant on the field and take advantage of emerging job markets prompted by deployment of new technologies. Youth can be proactive and volunteer in communities on various jobs to sharpen gain experience and build their skills, while senior stakeholder needs to develop strong policy frameworks and establish regulatory authorities to keep these end-users protected on the Internet. Digital jobs are seen as future by the Ghana Youth IGF that has called for more local content and networking with other communities in digital realm, as well as for developing specific in-demand skills.

The security dialogues developed around child online protection. It was agreed that all stakeholders, from their respective areas of responsibilities, must ensure children online are safe. This calls for investment in capacity development and systematic education of children.

In order to engage youth in Internet governance processes, the Ghana Youth IGF called for introduction of Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) initiative by the Ghana Education Service (GES) to all school pupils and students in Ghana, especially in the less privileged areas to prepare them for the future, as well as the incorporation of STEM into the basic curriculum, to gain the requisite technological knowledge and skills.

The 2020 Ghana Youth IGF discussed matters in e-learning, digital skills development and the COVID-19 challenges for access.

The Forum underlined people's dependency on the Internet, best illustrated by the COVID-19 pandemic and called for more action-oriented efforts toward birding the digital divides through establishing community networks, recognising access to the Internet as a human right, as well as toward developing capacity through enabling people to work and study online. Participating youth of Ghana has also elaborated on the potential of the Internet to connect local entrepreneurs to global markets.

It was called for strategic advancement of educational systems, by shifting to a 'blended learning approach' and ensuring access to education to all in the country by means of digital technologies. Good

national practices were shared in this respect and concerns raised that unequal access supports inequalities in schools among students. It was called for establishing a learning management system that would allow for e-learning for all. One possible approach relates o cooperation between educational institutions and manufactures of digital devices and Internet service providers for ensuring more affordable payment plans for population still enrolled in formal education.

The economic discussions related to how the ICTs are changing our overall work cultures and dynamics. For example, the Forum put emphasis that digital technologies allow for enhanced trust between employers and employees. They also support workers' rights, especially vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, nursing mothers or people with disabilities that do not need to be physically present at the duty station to deliver on their work tasks duly and timely.

Key issues discussed: Future of Work; Access and Digital Inclusion; Education; Future of jobs
Number of participants: 128 (2019); 150+ (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1980 and https://ghanayouth.intgovforum.org/content/initiatives-0
Contact: www.igf.org.gh/contact/

	Ghana IGF
	www.igf.org.gh
	Ghana IGF 2019: Digital Communities: roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for sustainable development **Ghana IGF 2020: Building a resilient, inclusive and safer Internet in Ghana during pandemics**
	Annual meetings: **11 July 2019, Accra** **15-17 July 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2014

Key Discussion Areas:

The 2019 annual meeting of the Ghana national IGF focused its discussion on digital rights and freedoms, access, data, emerging technologies and cybersecurity.

The notion of digital rights was discussed in the context of the Internet shutdowns, where the community called for investment in safe and accessible Internet for all, with the access to it being prioritised and shutdowns regarded as direct and unprecedented breach of basic human rights. Building on these concerns and consensus, the multistakeholder community also sent a strong message that connectivity must be accessible to all, underlined the already good practices on action-orientated plans for this efforts, such as the National Communication Authority requiring the national telecom operators to provide Internet access to all citizens in the country. The Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC) invested in restructuring over three hundred local websites to make them mobile friendly and with that ensure meaningful access.

Data governance was one of the central topics at the national IGF. The exchanges related mostly to the potentials data online have for strengthening various research processes. Good practices were discussed, with the community stressing how the Ghana Statistical Service has made their databases open to all for research purposes. However, benefits coming from data must relate to safe online environment based on respect for people's rights. A security policy related to data must be related to systematically accepted frameworks where end-users' consent is recognised and autonomous.

In a context of well-being of people and sustainable development, the new emerging technologies were also discussed. The Forum saw the 5G technologies as efficient and expressed concerns that the African region could stay behind if investment is not directed toward hardware devices that can support these technologies. Similarly, the Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence were discusses on a context of benefits that have already brough to many people in other regions, noting that Ghanaians did not capitalise on them and calling for more strategic attention to making the new technologies available to people in Ghana.

The cybersecurity discussions focused on safety and security of particularly vulnerable groups, namely youth and women. Governments, private sector, technical communities, civil society organisations gathered at the Ghana 2019 IGF sent several recommendations in this regard, related to the necessity to educate parents and children on safety online, and the parents to take responsibility for their children's behaviour online.

The 2020 discussions evolved toward discussing matters of digital accessibility, Internet regulation, access and digital rights, e-learning and youth engagement, e-government and cybersecurity.

Key issues discussed: Digital Rights; Connecting Next Billion; Data for Development; Data Privacy vs. National Security; IoT, 5G and AI for Sustainability; Cybersecurity; Children and Women Safety
Number of participants: 200+
More information: **https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2145 and https://igf.org.gh/2020-ghana-igf/**
Contact: www.igf.org.gh/contact/

	Nigeria IGF
	www.nigf.org.ng
	Nigeria IGF 2019: Enabling Digital Commonwealth for Development **Nigeria IGF 2020: Achieving inclusive digital economic development in the post-CIVID-19 era**
	Annual meetings: **11 July 2019, Lagos** **23 – 24 September 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2012

Key Discussion Areas

The Nigerian national IGF focused on: Cybersecurity and Trust; Internet Economy; Access, Inclusiveness, Diversity and Openness; Critical Internet Resources; and Emerging Issues.

For the Nigerian community, access was among central topics. The community finds the network infrastructure, electricity, affordability, digital literacy and language inclusion to remain a critical challenge to a meaningful and inclusive access.

While dicussing digital economy, it was noted that the market could be much more developed. The current status is due to lack of mentornship in digital business developemnt, as well as the need for advancing digital skills. All stakehoders were encouarged to cooperate and create opportunities for developedmnt of Nigerian enterpreneurenships. The Governemnt was particuallt encouarged to help the SMEs to expand their prodcust and access to market.

The cybersecurity discussion focused on data protection and the role of the Nigerian legislative framework. The community underlined that the people's data should not be used without their consent. The accountability of the key stakeholders in the Nigerian ecosystem was underlined, particularly of the government and the ISPs.

Finally, the community engaged in a debate on the importance of emerging digital technologies for addressing development crisis such as famine, poverty and electricity. A number of good practices were shared, especially related to local start-ups impact on the society, such for example, the projects of establishing e-health applications that reduce waiting line in the health care centres.

The 2020 edition was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic and epidemiological measures in the country. The community set as priority the following discussion topics: data, cybersecurity, digital empowerment and emerging technologies and issues. As integrated tracks, the Youth Nigerian IGF was hosted as well as women-focused and women-facilitated track. The Nigerian IGF resulted in a Communique reflecting observations and recommendations from all multistakeholder discussions.

Exchanges on data related to sovereignty and monetization. Messages relate to the recognition of online data collection without user's consent and the need for more effective policies, but also investment in safe infrastructure for all. Nigerians should take responsibility for the protection of their personal data by reading through terms and conditions of products and applications and strive to join in building regulation policies. These exchanges extended to the cybersecurity calling for the country's authorities

to establish a national strategy for operation and financing of a data ecosystem. Also, it was called for cybersecurity capacity development of individuals and institutions.

The community also discussed the concept of digital skills, raising awareness related to using the Internet for generating income and not just for leisure. Focusing more stakeholder's support for FinTech could help the citizens to grow their businesses. Emerging technologies have proven to be positive impactors on social development.

During a dedicate track to gender issues in Internet governance, it was noted that women face many challenges related to ICT and internet governance such as: low proportion of women in decision making positions, family commitments, low literacy level, high unemployment and poverty rate, persistent harassment and discrimination, perceived lack of relevant online contents, insufficient consideration for matters affecting women in policy making, socio-cultural and economic problems. Several recommendations for improvements were endorsed, such as the need for smart policies for gender digital inclusion that reflect decision maker's efforts to close gender based digital divide and capacity development initiatives. Special attention of all stakeholder was called on regulation and prevention of cyber bulling against girls and women.

Key topics discussed: Access, Emerging Technologies, Cybersecurity, Data, Cybersecurity, Emerging technologies and issues
Number of participants: 120+
More information: **https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2374**
Contact Afghanistan IGF: desk@nigf.org.ng

	Benin IGF
	www.fgi.bj
	Benin IGF 2019: Digital Rights
	Benin IGF 2020: Digital Identity: challenges, resources and goals
	Annual meetings:
	13 July 2019, Cotonou
	4 July 2020, hosted online
	Established in 2012

Key Discussion Areas

Stakeholders from the government, civil society, private sector and technical community gathered around the 8th edition of the Benin national IGF to address the importance of youth integration into the Internet governance discussions; digital rights and fake news.

A number of students and young professionals addressed the priorities related to the Internet governance and sent a clear message that youth is the biggest assets of the country and it should be given good conditions for a meaningful access and digital inclusion to benefit from digital technologies.

Digital rights were discussed in the context of the society's development and many agreed that the respect for rights of people online is critical for safe and prosperous use of digital technologies in Benin. This is particularly import for the online available content, as disinformation and propaganda are present in the country and through online media have instant, global reach. In addition to having the right to freedom of expression respected, among other rights, it is also important to build capacity of people to raise critical thinking and with that equip people to distinguish between true and false online content.

 The 2020 edition of the Benin IGF was discussed in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is the reason why the meeting was hosted online. Through a bottom-up consultative process, the Benin IGF community focused the meeting on the following themes: digital identity and cyber security.

The concept of digital identities was discussed in a context of delivery of public services online. Good practices were shared, such as the Government-hosted online platform through which nationals of Benin can obtain their personal documents issued by the Government, such as birth certificates, criminal records etc. included among more than 70 different services. Some of the current digitalisation process were discussed in the context of accessibility, rights and security, such for example is issuance and functionality of electronic passports.

Finally, the meeting also focused on security measures for safe implementation and exercising of digital identity concepts. Several recommendations were endorsed, related to use of SSL certificate, digitla signature and digital seal.Key topics discussed: Youth engagement, online content regulation

Number of participants: 45+

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/3568/1671 and www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2260

Contact Benin IGF: info@fgi.bj

	Asia Pacific regional IGF (APrIGF)
	www.aprigf.asia
	APrIGF 2019: Enabling a Safe, Secure and Universal Internet for All in Asia Pacific **APrIGF 2020: Internet Governance for God: norms, standards and mechanisms**
	Annual meetings: **16-19 July 2019, Vladivostok, Russia** **27-30 September 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community of the Asia-Pacific region focused its discussion on six key thematic areas, during the 2019 annual meeting. These are: cybersecurity, access, emerging technologies, human rights online, role of Internet governance and digital economy.

Cyberhygiene was discussed widely in the context of data and privacy protection, but also growing online violence and terrorism. The region noted a growing concern related to cybersecurity that deteriorates trust of people into online platform and services.

The Asia Pacific region is geographically, culturally and economically very diversified. This affects the connectivity in the region, as the infrastructure depends on the costs which in the cases of isolated small island countries can be very high. The same relates to small and middle income, landlocked developing countries, where often access corresponds to structural inequalities. Representatives of many countries in the region brought testimonials on the current status in their countries regarding accessible and affordable Internet and invitee the multistakeholder country on local, regional and global levels to facilitate better access by encouraging investment, development of local content and linguistic diversity as well as the adoption of the Universal Acceptance and Internationalized Domain Names. On this particular issue, it was explained that the Asia Pacific region, especially the Southeast Asia, the Trans-Caucasus and Middle East regions are

Gender-based violence and breaches of freedom of expression and privacy were among most discussed topics at the APrIGF. The impact of the GDPR in the region was also brought into the context.

Parts of the region's economy were positively affected by digital economy and the growing security and legal issues were discussed for a safer trade in online environment. An inclusive multistakeholder model for discussing and deciding on the Internet governance matters was underlined as critical to be applied and sustained across the region.

The 2020 edition of the APrIGF was hosted online due to the COVID-19. An open consultative process across the community resulted in the meeting focusing on the themes of cybersecurity, digital innovation, human rights and digital inclusion.

Discussions on cybersecurity centralised the need for the Internet users to feel safe at the same time expressing concerns that there is a large decline in trust in the Internet. The attention was especially

drawn to a harmful rapid spread of misinformation online and the need for effective accountability and transparency measures. The community also discussed the fragmentation related to new emerging technologies, noting that care is needed in with the new, emerging technologies not disrupting the innovation cycle while ensuring the Internet remains open, global and interoperable. This also calls for good cybernorms that require investment in individual and institutional capacity development on cybersecurity matters.

Among other matters, digital inclusion discussions focused on universal acceptance, gender equality online and online diversity. Access to the Internet is a proven accelerator of sustainable development which sets as imperative for all shaping and making decisions to invest in ensuring meaningful access for all. Universal acceptance is seen as fundamental requirement for a multilingual and digitally inclusive Internet. As the region is characterised by over 3,000 different languages with an estimate that the next billion of the Internet users will come from there, the APrIGF sees as critical that people are able to access the Internet in their own language, calling for a mobilisation of local stakeholders from all disciplines to foster hard data research and technical implementation of local content. Also, public private partnerships could support implementing digital inclusion, especially in the areas where infrastructure is yet to be built. Finally, capacity development was discussed as necessary, especially related to fostering digital literacy and modernising educational programmes to support developing skills and knowledge across all generations of Internet users.

Development and manoeuvring digital technologies needs to be done in line with respecting human rights and ethical values. Meaningful access to the Internet is a necessary precondition for individuals to exercise and enjoy their human rights online and offline. This calls for holistic strategies to combat misinformation and propaganda. Further, digital divides on the basis of gender, disability, geography and economic conditions infringe the rights of individuals and communities, and need to be urgently addressed by all stakeholders. this requires urgent attention of states for ensuring universal affordable access. Particularly, the private sector was called to be guided by the United Nations principles to help uphold human rights for all users of their services and tools.

The COVID-19 pandemic impact on digital technologies and policies featured prominently the meeting. For example, while discussing digital innovation, many underlined that the pandemic supported digital transformation, as many become dependent on it. Acknowledging that the Internet-based technologies are under a lot of scrutiny to result in more development-oriented and environment-friendly solutions. The community sent a message of need for cooperation in order to maximise benefits from digital technologies for all. Given the current state of geopolitics, in order to avoid fragmenting the Internet, the APrIGF noted that new emerging and evolving technologies need to adhere to principles such as environmental protection, privacy and security by design, ethical/human rights issues, openness and collaboration, from design to growth. This was particularly underlined when discussing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning, big data and the Internet of Things.

Key topics discussed: Access, Cybersecurity, Human Rights, Digital Economy, Digital innovation, Human Rights, Digital inclusion, **Digital innovation**
Number of participants: 300+
More information: www.comment.rigf.asia (2019) and   **www.aprigf.asia/documents/APrIGF_2020_Virtual_Synthesis_Document.pdf (2020)**
Contact APrIGF: sec@aprigf.asia

	The Gambia IGF
	www.gmigf.gm
	Gambia IGF 2019: Stakeholder Responsibilities for a robust Internet Governance Ecosystem in The Gambia **Gambia IGF 2020: Digital inclusion in The Gambia in times of COVID-19**
	18-19 July 2019, Banjul **26-27 August 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2010

Key Discussion Areas

The IGF saw the convergence of almost 200 participants from different stakeholder groups. Preceding the hosting of the West African IGF in The Gambia, this IGF was special in many aspects. It saw the participation of people from rural areas, as well as of the Gambians living abroad, mostly in the United States. The overall inclusion and diversity went beyond traditional stakeholder groups and engaged legislators from the National Assembly, experts on submarine cables for Gambia, academics and a number of youth.

A high interest into the national IGF from the community and particularly the government and its Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure, was connected to the validation process of the national Data Protection Policy (NDP).

The two-days community discusses focused on five sub-themes: national Internet (infrastructure and access); digital economy; digital rights; fake news and hate speech; IoT Security and Cybersecurity.

One of the most important consolations of the meeting was that the submarine cables have to be backed up, due to a recent technical issue that disconnected the entire country on a period of over 6 hours. The legislative and policy framework was seen as developing by introduction new laws on Data Protection and Media and Communication. However, the need for a cybersecurity legislative and policy framework, was expressed by many

The 2020 edition of The Gambia national IGF was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting focused on digital inclusion, role of social media and data.

A strong message of the necessary stakeholder efforts for achieving affordable access for all was sent. It was called for the Government's effort on facilitating more submarine cables. Youth should be given more priority for advancing digital inclusion.

Discussions on social media focused on their role in disseminating inaccurate content. The Government was recommended to facilitate more openness and transparency regarding the enactment of the freedom of access to information. More capacity development is needed for people to be able to distinguish between accurate and inaccurate information and credible and untrustworthy source of information.

Finally, data exchanges focused on the need for the Internet users to give consent to their data utilisation and be made aware if the purpose and process related to data processing. Collaborative

efforts to raise public awareness and ensure everyone is sensitized on their rights and the provisions of the policies and legislations. The Government was called upon to expedite the implementation of the Data Protection and Privacy Policy and Strategy 2019, especially the creation of a data protection and privacy industry of professionals through capacity building.

Key topics discussed: Access, Digital Economy, Human Rights, IoT, Data; Digital Inclusion; Social Media

Number of participants: 200+

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1681 (2019) www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2265 (2020)

Contact: info@itag.gm

	Youth West African IGF
	www.wayigf.org
	Youth West African IGF 2019: Shaping the next generation of Internet users **Youth West African IGF 2020 Digital inclusion and access in West Africa**
	24 July 2019, Banjul, The Gambia **22-24 July 2020, hosted online**
	Established in: 2019

Key Discussion Areas:

The Youth West African hosted in the Gambia, focused on discussion the topics of access, cybersecurity and capacity development.

Exchanges related to access focused on the importance of youth having meaningful access, but also on their skills to behave safe while online. This particular relates to misinformation and disinformation and the recommendations for more media literacy trainings. Further, effective polices and monitoring mechanism should be put in place to prevent and combat the spread of false news online.

The trustworthy Internet requires good policies and young people should make themselves aware of these and continue advocating for improvements.

Many noted that investment in young people needs to be a priority, as that is an investment in sustainable future. Youth was encouraged to be proactive and take participation in major Internet-related initiatives to inspire and impact decisions.

Key issues discussed: Access; New technologies; Cybersecurity; Data protection; Privacy; Digitalisation; Digital economy

Number of participants: 107

More information: www.wayigf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/WAYIGF-2019-Report-.pdf

Contact: info@wayigf.org

	Panama IGF
	www.igfpanama.pa
	Annual meetings: **24 July 2019, Panama City** **22-25 July 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2010

Key Discussion Areas

The community gathered around the national IGF of Panama, in a bottom up manner, has identified several topics on Internet governance as a priority to be addressed. These were: Cybersecurity; Personal Data; Access; and the country code top level domain (ccTLD). The 2020 edition also reflected on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Internet and its role for post-pandemic recovery.

The community noted the growing Internet penetration in the country, as well as the need to connect more households and have people equipped with essential skills to utilize online tools and services. This particularly related to bringing critical infrastructure to remote areas of the country, but also to raise digital literacy through formal and informal education. Newly emerging technologies, such as the artificial intelligence and the Internet of things, have brought more opportunities for the citizens to benefit from digital technologies, but also concerns related to cybersecurity and privacy.

Key topics discussed: Access, Digital Economy, Human Rights, IoT, Data, Internet in emergencies; Digitla economy; Future of work; Digitalisation
Number of participants: 200+
More information: http://www.igfpanama.pa/
Contact: info@itag.gm

	IGF-USA
	www.igfusa.us
	IGF-USA 2019
	25 July 2019, Washington D.C.
	22-23 July 2020, hosted online
	Established in 2009

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 IGF-USA multistakeholder community discussed several topics of national priority, such as: privacy online; emerging digital technologies and cybersecurity.

Digital technologies backed by the artificial intelligence (AI) can accelerate the overall sustainable development through transforming the economy of a society. However, the utilization of these does bring concerns related to privacy and cybersecurity.

The regulation of the harmful content online was also raised in the context of the existing normative framework. Namely, the Communications Decency Act from 1996 contains a clause that does hold the online platform liable for created content and posted services. The community engaged into the discussion of balancing the freedoms, rights and responsibilities for authors of the online content, through policy and legal national framework.

Within the cybersecurity framework, the importance and responsibilities for cyber investigation was particular addressed. While traditionally, this activity falls under the government authorities, the nature of the Internet itself calls for a multidisciplinary involvement.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 edition of the IGF-USA was hosted online. The meeting focused on discussion access, privacy online, security, platform responsibility, emerging technologies, 5G, impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Internet governance.

Many underlined the critical role the Internet had in combating the COVID-19 pandemic and expectations of its important role in the post-pandemic recovery. This calls for investment in infrastructure and digital literacy to have users equipped to fully benefit from the Internet. The concept of privacy was also discussed in light of the pandemic, focusing on health. Examples like "smart" thermometers, activity trackers, and location data through mobile phones, were used to illustrate concerns related to privacy of data gathered. The forum called for more cooperation between public and private sectors to ensure good standards and policies, and compliance of smart devices with these. The current policies were discussed in particular, such as the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services' guidelines that provide enhanced flexibility and discretion on enforcement in areas such as disclosure of protected health information and telehealth. Building on the context of the pandemic, participants also focused on discussing digital education, exploring the challenges that people and institutions faced in connecting students and teachers to the Internet, and shared good practices on innovative solutions to keep them connected. Education going digital also pointed at many vulnerable groups, such as those living in remote and rural areas.

Participants also reflected on the concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI), especially if the AI's impact on users and companies. 'Digital discrimination' was also addressed as a possible consequence of collection of massive data online by trained AI systems.

Regarding a meaningful access and digital ecosystem development, the IGF-USA also exchanged vies on deployment of 5G technologies questions how national policies and standards could influence the development of 5G networks.

Key topics discussed: Cybersecurity, Digital Technologies, AI, Privacy, Data Protection; Access; Platform responsibility; 5G; COVID-19 impact on Internet governance

Number of participants: 200+ (2019); 230+ (2020)

More information: https://wiki.igfusa.us/

Contact: info@igfusa.us

	West African IGF
	www.waigf.org
	WAIGF 2019: Shared responsibilities of stakeholders for a robust Internet Governance Ecosystem **WAIGF 2020: Digital inclusion and access in West Africa in response to COVID-19**
	Annual meetings: **25-26 July 2019, Banjul, The Gambia** **23-24 July 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2008

Key Discussion Areas

More than 300 stakeholders from 15 different countries in the region engaged in vibrant discussions on the topics the community selected in a bottom up manner for the 2019 edition of the West African IGF. These ranged from access and cybersecurity to data governance and online media.

Given the region's challenges to achieve meaningful and inclusive access across countries, infrastructure and digital literacy were among the priorities for a discussion. The community noted positive examples of the access raise, such for example is The Gambia. However, challenges were shared in regard to unaffordable access due to high costs, as well as poor level of digital literacy, especially among those living in remote areas. At the same, time, a number of testimonials were shared by the community members on how the utilisation of digital technologies has transformed some parts of the society. For example, the local start-up from Benin elaborated how a group of young entrepreneurs created an e-health application that helped he medical institutions to reach those living in not near-by areas and reduce waiting lines.

The cooperation on digital matters among the countries in the region and beyond, was called for, in order to exchange good practices and improve processes on the basis of those that already have experienced.

The 2020 edition of the West African IGF was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Forum discussed topics related to human rights online, emerging technologies and cybersecurity. The multistakeholder community endorsed several recommendations on the exchanges.

The Forum encouraged the establishment of a regional Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) that will collaborate with national CERTs to promote the sharing of information on cyber threats and attacks in the region. National stakeholders with stake in cybersecurity were invited to contribute to the regional and international process on digital policy.

Stakeholders agreed that there must be cooperation among them to prevent Internet disruptions and deploy it for socio-economic progress.

The COVID-19 pandemic featured prominently the exchanges. In that regard, stakeholders called for more transparency on the use of tracing apps and other Internet-based tools to maintain health of people amidst the pandemic.

Access to the Internet is regarded as a human rights and stakeholders invited the Governments to implement this.

Members states were also invited to enact data regulatory frameworks to foster trust in the Internet. On the note of privacy, it was called for the investment in setting up reliable online channels for receiving accurate information. A recommendation also called upon the member states to implement the ECOWAS regional texts and ratify the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (Malabo Convention).

The ECOWAS member states were recommended to develop a national strategy that would outline the benefits of deployment of emerging technologies, and encourage innovation.

Local content online was also encouraged to foster meaningful digital inclusion of local communities

Key topics discussed: Access, Cybersecurity, Data, Media; Human Rights; Emerging Technologies

Number of participants: 180+ (2019); 230+ (2020)

More information: www.waigf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/11th-WAIGF-Communique-26-July-2019-EN.pdf (2019) and /www.waigf.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/12th-WAIGF-Communique-24-July-2020-EN.pdf (2020)

Contact: http://www.waigf.org/contact/

	Kenya IGF
Kenya IGF Week KENYA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM	**www.kigf.or.ke**
	Kenya IGF 2019: One Kenya. One Net. One Vision. **Kenya IGF 2020: Internet for human resilience and solidarity**
	Annual meetings: **1 August 2019, Nairobi** **29 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2008

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 Kenyan IGF followed clustered the received inputs from the community under three major themes aligned with the global IGF's programme: Data Governance; Digital Inclusion; and Security, Stability, Safety and Resilience.

Specifically, this IGF's community discussed the existing policy frameworks for the use of digital technologies, especially related to privacy and data protection. Many notes that Kenya has progressed in the past few years in terms of access reach. The focus of the community more and more shifts from mere infrastructure to inclusion, digital literacy and cyberculture.

The use of blockchain technologies was also addressed. Concrete case-study examples of utilisation of these by people were shared. Farmers in Kenya are now inter-connected by a secure mobile app to the national market using the supply blockchain services for agriculture. On this matter, the digital cooperation is efficiently progressing, through projects between the telco companies and other stakeholders to make available the ledger-distributed technologies as a service to all citizens of Kenya.

Kenya IGF is also focused on engaging vulnerable groups in its processes, and through that, connecting them into the work streams based on digital technologies.

The 2020 edition of the Kenya IGF annual meeting discussed the role of the Internet for human solidarity and resilience, reflecting also on the COVID-19 pandemic and how digital technologies are helping people. Building on these exchanges, data online was discussed as a concept with an enormous potential for the humanity to benefit for, as long as collected and utilized in a manner compatible with the highest legal mechanisms and human rights and standards. It also tackled the matters of digital inclusion and the importance of directing efforts toward connecting the unconnected and meaningfully including marginalised groups. The exchanges also pointed out that trust between people and the Internet is essential for digital technologies to work for people and not against.

Key topics discussed: Data; Digital Inclusion; Cybersecurity;
Number of participants: 200+ (2019);
More information: **www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2398** (2019);
Contact: **https://kigf.or.ke/contact-us/**

	Latin American and Caribbean IGF (LACIGF)
	www.lacigf.org
	6-8 August 2019, La Paz, Bolivia
	8-10 September 2020, hosted online
	2007

Key Discussion Areas

During the 12th annual meeting of the LACIGF hosted in 2019 in Bolivia, more than 300 persons from 25 different countries took active, onsite participation. The community has centralised several topics for a discussion, related to human rights; privacy online; digitization and the future of Internet governance.

The role of social media platforms is an important factor for the dissemination of content. Given that these often are used for dissemination of disinformation and propaganda, the community advised that the region should agree on a harmonized policy approach to this matter, while respecting the human rights and democratic values.

Utilisation of technologies also brings issues related to privacy. In this regard, discussion developed around surveillance. Country based analyses on media censorship were shared as an example of a human rights breach. Some countries shared information on how much funds were spent on technology that could be used for surveillance purposes and discussed developed if these are predominately sued for protection of citizens. Some pointed at arguments that this technology is to a large extent used for the protection of national security and with that protection of integrity of each citizen. An additional and complex problem of these is the utilisation of received data, their storage and future. Given that many countries do not have policies on this, comparative overview of existing global policies was addressed.

The community also devoted time to discussing the importance of the national and regional IGF initiatives for the overall Internet governance ecosystem and reflected upon the sustainability and future of these.

Unlike the 2019 edition, the 2020 edition was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, hence the online hosting of the meeting. The Forum discussed matters related to digital inclusion, digital transformation, access and regional Internet governance ecosystem.

Digital inclusion focused panel exchanges discussed deployment of technology, favourable regulatory changes and public policy frameworks, and the development of capacities to leverage digital inclusion. Dialogues evolved toward the role of the Internet in times of the COVID-19. Data online was central to this discussion, noting its importance for mitigating the effects of the pandemic and preserving people's health. Digital transformation was discussed in a context of post-COVID-19 recovery, noting the importance of companies making themselves equipped for transforming to digital and ensuring safety to its work operations and their clients. Furthermore, this dialogue extended to discussing the future of jobs, expressing concerns that job market challenges will not relate only to the mere fact that the markets turned to digital, but to the fact that workers need to be equipped with necessary skills and knowledges to be able to conduct work and be competitive.

Noting that over 40% of people in Latin America do not have access to the Internet, the 13th LACIGF discussed in-depth reasons for this and ways forward. There is a major digital gap between urban and

rural areas, as well as between man and women and different socioeconomic groups. The panel underlined that precisely these groups suffered major harm of the pandemic, given that they could not benefit from online working or online health services.

Finally, the Forum also discussed means for promoting and respecting rights and freedoms of women and LGBTQI+ communities that are seen as mist vulnerable in the region.

Key topics discussed: Human rights; Cybersecurity; Digitization; Access; Digital Inclusion; Digital Transformation; Access and regional Internet governance ecosystem

Number of participants: 200+ (2019); 350 (2020)

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1783 (2019) www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2364 (2020)

Contact: secretariat@lacigf.org

	Democratic Republic of The Congo IGF
	www.fgi.cd
	DR Congo IGF 2019: Internet for good governance and development of the DRC
	16 - 17 August 2019, Kinshasa
	Established in: 2017

Key Discussion Areas:

The 2019 edition of the national IGF of the Democratic Republic of the Congo discussed access, digital economy, Internet governance, inaccurate content online and human rights.

Discussions on access mainly related to an overview of the connectivity in the country, noting a significant gender divide between urban and rural areas. The costs were also recognised as one of the critical reasons for a large number of people not having a meaningful access to the Internet. An additional reason is the location of the central router outside of the country.

Digital economy exchanges prioritised local entrepreneurship and challenges these face. Some entrepreneurs directly shared experience noting that one of the biggest challenges for their services utilisation is lack of digital literacy across the country, where people's digital skills does not go beyond simple operations on a mobile phone. This is also a reason why some local business prefer 'paper and pen' approach rather than going digital.

The Internet governance ecosystem in the country was also a subject of a dialogue. The organisers gathered representatives from different provinces to speak about their experience. For example, the banking sector representative from the North Kivu province underlined the necessity for digitalising the public and private sector. This process requires firstly awareness raising, investment in digital literacy to equip pepe with basics skills to understand how to safely use digital services as well as an investment in stable and affordable infrastructure related to broadband and reliable devices.

The DRC IGF 2019 also extensively discussed the concept of accuracy of content online. Many shared concerns about the growing presence of inaccurate content online and propaganda. Some notes that the content comes in different forms, from text and video formats to photos, recognising the importance of the Internet users to distinguish between credible and incredible source and to question sources that are anonymous or are sharing unique content not references in other online sources of information. This requires investment in digital literacy of people and developing their skills of critical thinking. Social media were seen as the most important tools for creation and spread of inaccurate content online and called upon to contribute to combating this phenomenon, along with all other stakeholders.

These exchanges extended toward the participants discussion the concept of human rights online, noting that people must enjoy protection online as they do offline. The Internet is seen critical for exercising of some of the human and other rights, such as the right to freedom of expression, right to be informed, right to assembly, right to privacy and other many cultural and socio-economic rights. The DRC legislation is in a developing phase when it comes about the Internet. For example, there is a Telecommunication Law from 2002 that established a post and telecommunication authority. However,

many noted that the law and its implementation is not up to date and should be revisited, as in the past 15+ years, the country faced rapid development regarding the Internet's integration in country's dynamics. The national Parliament's action on a new Bill is pending action and participants called for harmonisation with the highest regional and international legal mechanism, such for example is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Key issues discussed: Access; Digital economy; Infrastructure; Freedom of Expression; Digital rights

Number of participants: 80+

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2379 (2019)

Contact: info@fgi.cgd

	Mauritius IGF
	www.mauritius.intgovforum.org
	Mauritius IGF 2019: Impact of Internet on online child sexual exploitation in Africa **Mauritius 2020: Connecting the digital dots in Africa**
	Annual meeting: **26 August 2019, Port Louis** **10 October 2020, Port Louis**
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas:

The multistakeholder committee of the Mauritius national IGF focused its discussions on child online safety in 2019. The focus on the 2020 annual meeting discussions was on digital identity, Artificial Intelligence, children's safety online and role of the Internet.

Participants exchanged inputs on the safety of children online, expression concerns for the growing rates of sexual abuse online. It was called for stronger efforts in developing the Children's Bill that would create a legislative framework for protection of children on the Internet.

The new online technologies, with special focus on Artificial Intelligence, were also central to the Mauritius IGF discussions. While their transformative potential toward prosperity for societies was noted, concerns were raised regarding the ethical values and practices the trained digital technologies adhere to. More standardisation and policy frameworks for AI regulation were called.

The COVID-19 pandemic featured significantly the discussions. The role of digital technologies and online services was seen as important for overcoming harms of the pandemic. Stakeholders called for cooperative efforts toward connecting the unconnected and developing capacity on digital literacy for people to be equipped with skills and knowledge to maximise their opportunities from the Internet.

Key issues discussed: Freedom of Expression; Internet governance; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 80+ (2019); 200+ (2020)
More information: www.halleymovement.org/mauritius-igf
Contact: info@halleymovement.org

	Youth Asia Pacific IGF
	www.ap.rigf.asia
	Youth APrIGF 2019: **Youth APrIGF 2020:**
	Annual meeting: **16-19 July 2019, Vladivostok, Russia** **18-20 September 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2010

Key Discussion Areas:

The Youth IGF of the Asia Pacific region is traditionally hosted annually in conjunction with the APrIGF, to raise awareness and build the capacity for youth on Internet governance matters, but also to create discussion space for youth and senior stakeholders to meet.

The 2019 agenda, developed in a bottom-up manner by youth and for youth, focused on discussing the real-name system and social media. In addition to these topics, young people took active participation the discussion occurred at the APrIGF, as descried in this publication.

Participants noted that more awareness raising, and capacity development is needed to combat cybercrime. The major dispute was the effectiveness and side effects of the real-name system. Further, it was noted that an inclusive discussion is critical for all stakeholders to work together to explore other possible ways other than the real name system to protect citizens from cyber crimes

The Forum exchanged views on the status of the current fact-checking system on the Internet and especially on social media, noting its ineffectiveness due to the prevalence of false news. It was called for strong multistakeholder efforts for establishing a fact-checking agency, managed by the human resources and unbiased algorithms and Artificial Intelligence. This area also calls for more standards and better policies, with careful penalty system that must not infringe human rights of people or open and free nature of the Internet.

The 2020 discussions carried out online due to the COVID-19 pandemic focused on data and misinformation in times of the pandemic. The critical role of data online in times of global crisis and uncertainties such as the pandemic was recognised. It was added that data protection legislation and policy need to be urgently prioritized and developed through an open, transparent and inclusive for all stakeholders, process.

Participants also agreed that the proliferation of disinformation and misinformation on the Internet, including the social media, in times of the COVID-19 pandemic was particular harmful. All stakeholders were recommended to join efforts to develop good policies to prevent and mitigate the effect of this phenomenon.

Key issues discussed: Freedom of Expression; Internet governance; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 100+ (2019); 300+ (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1782 (2019); www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/3568/2456 (2020)
Contact: admin@netmission.asia

	Denmark IGF
	www.internetdagen.dk
	Annual meeting: 5 September 2019, Copenhagen
	Established in 2013

Key Discussion Areas:

The multistakeholder community gathered round the 2019 Danish national IGF focused its discussions on the matters related to digital identity, data, online content, youth empowerment, digital economy, AI, encryption and cybersecurity.

The Forum recognised the importance of data online, at the same time noting challenges related to online data credibility and reliability to. Participants discussed the notion of a 'semantic web' that would allow for one credible unique source of data searchable by a subject matter.

The cybersecurity discussions focused on discussion the responsibility for inaccurate and harmful content online. Looking from the perspective s who has a direct way of removing the subject content, the role of intermediaries and legal reasoning for content removal was discussed extensively. Related to these exchanges, the question of digital identity was addressed. The Forum sent a message that online presence of people requires trust bonds with online tools and services and those managing them.

A vibrant discussion on privacy developed around the IP addresses being regarded as evidence that can confirm identify of a person's act on the Internet. Under the national laws, this is not accepted. However, there are existing practices that can request handing over data associated with a particular IP address is there is a reasonable doubt that unlawful activity came from the particular IP address.

Participants also addressed circular economy, noting the trend of more business' adoption models focused on recyclability, sharing economy and energy savings. These new trends are not known to everyone and more cooperation and partnerships are needed to raise awareness and become ready for new circular financial business models.

Finally, it was acknowledged that the artificial intelligence is already part of people's everyday lives and that the focus should be on who creates and manoeuvres the algorithms, and takes the responsibility for algorithm-based decisions.

Key issues discussed: Digital Identity; Data; Content online; Youth empowerment; Digital Economy; Cybersecurity; AI
Number of participants: 80+
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2380
Contact: internetdagen@difo.dk

	Chad IGF
	www.igf.td
	Chad IGF 2019: Digital Communities: Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders for Sustainable Development
	Annual meeting: 9 September 2019, N'djamena
	Established in 2016

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Chad focused its Internet governance priorities on five key thematic areas: Freedom of Expression online; Connectivity and Digital Inclusion; Data Governance; Emerging Technologies and Sustainable Growth and Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience. Discussions developed around these areas feed into the overall thematic objective of the Chad national IGF which is understanding the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for achieving the sustainable development through utilisation of digital technologies.

In communication with the international community, it was discussed that the country should focus on adopting the digital strategy and with that standards and principles to address the cybersecurity issues in the country.

Digital divide is also addressed in the Chad annual IGF meeting and it was called for concrete actions from the community to address it. The Chad IGF explained that in the process this year, specific efforts are taken to raise the inclusivity of women and girls, people from rural areas and people with disabilities.

Many noted that the digital trade increases in the country, especially with foreign organisations.

Key issues discussed: Freedom of Expression; Access; Data; Emerging Technologies; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 80+
More information: www.igf.td/reports
Contact: info@igf.td

	German Youth IGF
YOUTH INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM	**www.yigf.de**
	German Youth IGF 2019: 9 Positions for a Better Internet
	10 September 2019, Berlin
	Established in: 2013

Key Discussion Areas

Through intensive bottom up, multistakeholder discussions, youth gathered around the German Youth IGF has developed several important messages on digital policy areas of interest: digital education; sustainability of digitisation and open data.

German Youth IGF dialogue was formatted into nine key messages the youth has sent to the broader community. It was underlined that the Internet should promote diversity and protect fundamental rights. In order to achieve these across global sectors, community should focus on building capacity through more classes on digital education and advancing the overall digital literacy for youth and elderly population.

The Internet community should nurture transparency as one of the core values. Data processing by companies should be transparent and lawful without enforced consent upon end-users. Related to this, governments, administrations, and the entire public sector should use and subsidize open software and publicize all data as open data. Digitalisation of public administrative services should be expanded with a low threshold to achieve accessibility for everyone.

Expansion of 'fake news' is of particular concern for youth, as it directly affects shaping of public opening of youth communities and governments were addressed as those that should take appropriate actions on combatting this phenomenon.

Finally, young people called for a change in an online public discourse toward a respectful and democratic debate culture.

Key issues discussed: Digital literacy; Human rights online; Digitalisation; Data
Number of participants: 100+
More information: https://yigf.de/news/youth-igf-germany-9-positions-for-a-better-internet/
Contact: mail@yigf.de

	African IGF
AfIGF African Internet Governance Forum	www. afigf.africa
	African IGF 2019: Shared responsibility of stakeholders for a robust Internet governance ecosystem **African IGF 2020: Unlocking Africa's digital opportunities during and post-COVID-19**
	Annual meetings: **10-12 September 2019, Chad, N'djamena** **25-27 November 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2012

Key Discussion Areas

The African IGF focused its multistakeholder discussions on several important policy areas determined as priority by its community: access; frontier issues; cybersecurity; and digital cooperation.

This forum's community underlined the importance of harmonisation of principles and policies on cybersecurity. In that regard, member states from the region were invited to ratify the Convention on Cybercrime and Personal Data Protection of the African Union Commission for the sake of solidarity toward a safe and security global online environment and data protection. The community specifically addressed the taxation of foreign digital services and advised that member states explore application of appropriate tax policies that would protect domestic end-users and overall cross-border digital trade.

Access was central to this forum, as many of the African countries face severe digital and gender-based divide. In order to achieve mere access and bring infrastructure to all parts of the region, there is a need to have a stable electric power. Further, communities across the region should broaden access to rural and underserved communities by using universal service fund to extend the public Wi-Fi to public spaces and with that raise the Internet's reach. In addition to bringing infrastructure, educating people and building digital capacity is of crucial importance. Of special importance for overbridging gender-based divide is investing in education and empowerment of women's role in ICTs.

Effective development of digital policy needs to be done by all stakeholders, including governments, member of parliaments and civil society, given the complexity of the Internet, its threats and overall requirement of various groups of the society.

The conclusion of the meeting is that trust needs to be restored and maintained among all stakeholders that cooperate on public digital policy.

The forum facilitated exchanges between senior experts on Internet governance, as well as between youth and underlined importance of cooperation between seniors and juniors for advancement of Internet governance.

Key issues discussed: Access; Frontier Issues; Cybersecurity; Digital Cooperation; Taxation
Number of participants: 350+ (2019); 500+ (2020)
More information: www.afigf.africa/AfIGF2019 (2019); www.2020.afigf.africa/videos (2020)
Contact: africanigf@gmail.com

	German IGF
	www.igf-d.de
	German IGF 2019: Shared Responsibility of Stakeholders for a Robust Internet Governance Ecosystem **German IGF 2020:**
	Annual meetings: **11 September 2019, Berlin** **10 September 2020, Berlin**
	Established in 2012

Key Discussion Areas

For the community of the German national IGF the Internet governance priority issues related to digitisation; freedom of expression; access and newly emerging technologies.

The importance of digitisation was underlined as an accelerator of societal progress. In order to ensure that digitalised services work in favour of sustainability and common goods for the society, regulation on the field is necessary.

Newly emerging technologies, particularly the technologies backed by the artificial were discussed in the light of their geopolitical and strategic implications. The AI should be independently used for achieving socially acceptable purposes and not for any other, given that AI can also be harmful. As emerging technologies are important for societies, people's access to them is dependent on stable infrastructure. The community discussed how innovations can support the digital infrastructure by supporting the introduction of 5G networks and universally introducing the IPv6 and Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC).

On freedom of expression online, the hate speech regulation was discussed. While the applicable national laws allow for prosecution of hate speech online, there is a need for a more consistent implementation. The responsibility of online platforms should be less about regulation and more about 'rules of the game' that should support work of start-ups and growth of smaller-operating online platforms.

Key issues discussed: Digitisation; Freedom Expression; Access; Emerging Technologies; Stakeholder engagement; Cybersecurity; DNS

Number of participants: 300+

More information: www.igf-d.de/igf-d-2019 (2019); www.igf-d.de/agenda-igf-d-2020 (2020)

Contact: intgovforum.de@gmail.com

	El Salvador IGF
	www.igf.sv
	Annual meetings: **11 September 2019, San Salvador** **16 December 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2018

Key Discussion Areas

The community of the El Salvador IGF focused on discussing the cybersecurity, especially in terms of understanding key concepts and protection of children; as well as on digital innovation of development of society.

Statistical and analytical overview of children online abuse was presented with a strong message conveyed to the multistakeholder community of El Salvador to focus on building capacity across intuitions and individuals for protection of children online. Some of the existing resources were presented as useful orienteers for child online protection, such as the 'Mini Internet Safety Guide'. For the overall protection of online environment and all citizens, it is necessary to have an effective cybersecurity digital strategy, as well as to establish a responsible Computer Security Incident Response Team Network (CSIRT) and Agency for Cybersecurity in the country. Obligations and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the country should be clearly defined. The community pointed at some of existing good practices in other countries, such as Uruguay, United States and regional frameworks in the European Union.

Following an overall introduction of the concept of emerging technologies and their impact on overall lives of people, the community encouraged promoting of network 'Diaspora Salvadoran' – network that allows the people of El Salvador that live and work in developed countries to help the development of El Salvador through telecommunication and other applicable digital technologies.

Further, as digital technologies are strengthening economies of countries, it is important to adjust the policies and in-country practices to it. The community urged the country's authorities to introduce e-commerce laws. Moreover, strengthening of local market through prioritizing services coming from domestic companies, especially the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is important for sustainable growth of local digital market.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity; Child Online Protection; Digital Innovations
Number of participants: 120+ (2019); 200+ (2020)
More information: http://igf.sv/igfsv2019/agenda.html#agenda
Contact: info@conexion.sv

	Hungary IGF
	www.igfhungary.hu
	Hungary IGF 2019: Internet Generation Forum
	Annual meeting: **12 September 2019, Budapest**
	Established in 2019

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Hungary focused its discussions on the future of the Internet, role of emerging technologies, especially the artificial intelligence; importance of engaging youth and innovators in Internet governance processes and protection mechanisms for a safe online environment.

The multistakeholder composition of experts discussed the future of the Internet governance in Hungary and Central and Eastern European region. The community problematize the exodus of young experts and agreed that the country, as well as the region needs more effective mechanism for cooperating on digital matters. Further, the issues of uneven and in some parts of the region very slow deployment of 5G technologies is seen as a set-back to reaching full potential digital technologies have for people. The overall message of a dedicated panel of experts on this topic was that the future of Internet is with end-users and the experts should find mechanisms to channel and listen to their feedback and requirements.

Dialogue that developed around the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) focused on ethical aspects and trust in these types of technologies. Particularly, questions were raised around the impact of AI on freedom of expression through filtering offensive content online.

Cybersecurity was also one of the central areas discussed at the Hungarian IGF. The role of the GDPR was brought into discussions and its impact on the Hungarian community, especially youth. The final message was that cybersecurity depends to a good extent on end-users and in that regard raising their self-awareness though capacity building programmes is essential. All stakeholders have responsibility to protect online users and provide effective education, starting from schools and academic intuitions, to state and non-state actors and technical communities.

Key issues discussed: Future of Internet; Internet governance and Youth engagement; Information in the age of Artificial Intelligence; Youth safety online;
Number of participants: 94
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1876
Contact: info@igfhungary.hu

	Haiti IGF
	www.isoc.ht/news/le-forum-national-sur-la-gouvernance-de-linternet-haiti-2019
	Haiti IGF 2019: United against misinformation, disinformation and fake news on the Internet in Haiti
	Annual meeting: 12 September 2019, Port-au-Prince
	Established in 2018

Key Discussion Areas

Through a public call for inputs, the Haiti IGF agenda focused its discussions on freedom of expression online.

More than 300 stakeholders from all sectors discussed the growing proliferation of misinformation, disinformation and propaganda through online media. Many called for regulation of online content, agreeing that any related approach should be based on principles of fairness and openness.

The community underlined the responsibilities of online platforms for social networking in instantly spreading false information and directly helping their massive impact on people.

The 'pollution of the Web' can be mitigated through all stakeholders taking their responsibilities to combat fake news. This also includes the end-users and their critical approach to available content online, as well as a stable information economy.

Harmful content online, in addition to affecting the overall society, in Haiti particularly impacts women and girls. Namely, number of cases of harassment and denigration of women through online platforms were reported as well.

The overall message of the Haiti IGF multistakeholder community was that the effective protection of freedom of expression online, but also other rights of peephole, among which is the right to be informed, is a collective responsibility of all stakeholders in the society, including the end-users themselves. Digital education and capacity building for individuals and intuitions is of paramount importance.

Key issues discussed: Freedom of Expression Online; Multistakeholder approach;
Number of participants: 320
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1880
Contact: isochaitichapter@gmail.com

	Ukraine IGF
	www.isoc.ht/news/le-forum-national-sur-la-gouvernance-de-linternet-haiti-2019
	Haiti IGF 2019: United against misinformation, disinformation and fake news on the Internet in Haiti
	Annual meetings: **12 September 2019, Kyiv** **29-30 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in: 2010

Key Discussion Areas

The broader multistakeholder community gathered around the 2019 Ukrainian IGF focused its discussions on cybersecurity, digital economy, freedom of expression online, emerging technologies and digitalisation.

The Forum invited for updating of the national cybersecurity strategy and full implementation of the Cybercrime Convention and compliance with the European Electronic Communications Code. Capacity development on institution and the user's level is seen as critical, recommending that schools adopt in their curriculums cyber-hygiene.

The spread of inaccurate content online was also discussed in the context of human rights, such as the freedom of expression and the right to be informed. The community underlined that this must not be addressed through platform blocking but through continuous awareness raising and educational trainings.

The Internet of Things (IoT) was seen as important for the overall development, but not present in Ukraine due to market not being ready. This is why the capacity needs to be developed, by introducing trainings for telecommunication specialists. In addition, introducing policy frameworks would help creating an IoT market.

Participants also discussed the suggested improvements of the IGF by the High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, agreeing that the concept of the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance needs to be maintained and improvements to the IGF need to be made through a mutual effort of all stakeholders.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity; Digital Economy; Freedom Of Expression Online; Emerging Technologies; Digitalisation
Number of participants: 250+
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2188
Contact: info@igf-ua.org

	Nepal IGF
NepalIGF 2019 One World, One Net, One Vision.	**www. 2019.igf.org.np**
	Nepal IGF 2019: One World, One Internet, One Vision
	27-28 September 2019, Kathmandu
	Established in: 2010

Key Discussion Areas

Through open consultative process, the broader community of the Nepal IGF decided that the discussions should develop around four key policy areas: Data Governance; Digital Inclusion; Security, Safety, Stability & Resilience and Social Norms and Public Policy.

The Nepal IGF mapped the current policy framework and practical, as well as current issues related to data security and privacy in Nepal. The community of Nepal sees data governance as an operational process of managing data, rather than a decisions-making process of data protection and utilisation. While the network of this national Forum is aware of good practices existing around the world on data policy frameworks, introducing those into the national ground is challenging because of a low level of awareness of broader community.

The security online was discussed in regard to the child online protection as children are among the most vulnerable groups of end-users. A collective responsibility of everyone, including the government and civil society, academics and intergovernmental organisations.

The community also spoke about the inclusion of everyone, especially vulnerable groups into the discussions on the Internet governance. Access, in addition to a good infrastructure, also related to digital inclusion of everyone. This calls for availability of the online content in local languages.

The Nepalese community also discussed the accessibility of digital technologies and digital policy discussion discourse to vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities. The overall message of the forum was that all stakeholders should focus on building more awareness on Internet governance as a concept, as well as that the Internet public policy and ecosystem around it should engage more meaningfully those traditionally underserved.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity; Data; Digital Inclusion; Internet Policy
Number of participants: 167
More information: www.2019.igf.org.np/nepal-igf-2019/nepaligf-2019-live-link
Contact: sec@igf.org.np

	Brazil IGF
	www.forumdainternet.cgi.br
	Brazil IGF 2019: - **Brazil IGF 2020: The Internet for resilience and solidarity**
	Annual meetings: **2-4 October 2019, Manaus** **21-25 September 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2011

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 Brazilian IGF prioritised several policy areas for a multistakeholder discussion: digital economy, data protection, human rights online; and ethics.

A multistakeholder dialogue developed around the monetisation of the end-user's personal data, noting that there is a growing need for a General Data Protection Act that would protect the Internet users and assign people the ownership and control of their own personal data. A number of examples were shared on how the technological equipment and services are used to collect, store and sell personal data, often without users' knowledge.

The emerging technologies are seen as the accelerator of the sustainable development. However, many do not exist without data collection and permission and transparency need to be regulated. For example, there is a visible expansion of the facial recognition technology in Brazil and their application by the public sector for reasons of security and anti-fraud purposes needs to be transparent and protection of privacy enforced. This should extend to the manufacturing companies of digital services algorithms application.

The Forum particularly focused on access, as one of the national issues is the digital divide present within the country. This especially relates to remote and rural areas where the infrastructure is not available. Domestic stakeholders shared that 65% of households in the Brazilian northern region have Internet access, but only 44% have broadband connection. It was underlined that the Internet access should be a citizen's right across Brazil.

The community particularly discussed the issues of economic concentration in digital economies and how large technology companies impact the development of a country, but also protection of user's data. One of the central aspects was to understand how much trust is put in digital companies across the world.

Finally, the community noted the importance of education on digital matters, as well as on building capacity on Internet governance on individual and institutional level and finally the importance of multistakeholder cooperation.

The 10th edition of the Brazil IGF was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the theme "FIB10 in times of pandemic: Internet for resilience and solidarity, 27 workshops and 3 main sessions discussed the relations between the pandemic, health crisis and the Internet; disinformation and its impacts on society, and digital citizenship, among other important topics. Also, a dedicated track for youth was organised. The meeting was hosted through a domestic open source platform (Conferência

Web) that allowed for live chat interaction among participants. To support inclusion, interpretation to sign language was included, as well as live streaming.

The community's exchanges addressed the notion of a digital native person in context of the digitally divided country. Particular focus was put on the education in the times of the COVID-19 pandemic, calling for action-oriented initiatives to guarantee safe Internet access to students and appropriate tools to teachers. In close connecting to the panels on access, participants also discussed ways for combating the 'infodemic' and to move toward ensuring racial equality in ICTs considering privacy and access.

Panels nested under privacy thematic track also discussed implementation consequences of the Brazilian Data Protection Act (LGPD). From dialogues focused on diversity online, concerns emerged the online exclusion processes, with calling the multistakeholder community to systematically address them and ensure online equality.

The Brazilian IGF also discussed the notion of digital cooperation, from a Latin American perspective, but also from an international point of view. As an effort to bring into line the national IGF and the Latin American and the Caribbean regional IGF, experts from the national IGFs in the region joined to exchange ideas on how to strengthen regional cooperation on digital matters.

The Forum dedicated particular attention to the digital format this year, using the toll called the Spatial Chat to organise social activities such as for example a traditional samba concert.

Key issues discussed: Digital Economy, Data Protection, Access, Human Rights Online; Ethics
Number of participants: 500+ (2019); 520 participants and 1620 views (2020)
More information: www.forumdainternet.cgi.br/atualizacoes/view/2/debate-economia-de-plataformas-privacidade
Contact: forumdainternet@cgi.br

	Namibia IGF
	www.namibia.intgovforum.org
	Annual meeting: 2-3 October 2019, Windhoek
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

Through an open and bottom-up call for inputs, the Namibian community prioritised the following policy areas to be discussed in a multistakeholder discourse: access and national digital strategy; data protection; digital economy and digital inclusion.

Of particular attention to the community were issues related to access. The progress in raising the meaningful access rates in the country are on a slower pace given that the country has not gone beyond the traditional technology infrastructure of towers, which are not necessarily suitable for the more remote and less populated areas. Quicker, more sophisticated and often cheaper technology of bringing access to rural areas, should be applied. In addition, having meaningful access is also about making the online content available in local languages. The local content is of a great importance for the Namibian IGF community, and many stakeholders shared positive examples of individual actions for promoting and preserving Namibian culture online, such for example is a Namibian family-run You Tube channel that promotes country's culture; or the training project that local organisation implement for educating teachers and students about coding and self-awareness of online safety.

The community agreed that a national digital strategy should be developed with a multistakeholder inputs for a comprehensive and implementable document. This should particularly reflect on effective mechanisms for narrowing the rural-urban digital divide.

On digital economy, it was underlined that trust in digital companies, but also other stakeholders, should be restored and markets opened for foreign investments.

Key issues discussed: Access; Digital Strategy; Data Protection; Digital Inclusion and Digital Economy
Number of participants: 90+
More information: www.namibia.intgovforum.org/content/documents
Contact: namibia@intgovforum.org

	Paraguay IGF
FORO DE GOBERNANZA DE INTERNET **PARAGUAY**	**www.foro.igf.org.py**
	Paraguay IGF 2019: Internet for all
	Annual meeting: 7-8 November 2019, Asuncion
	Established in 2014

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Paraguay gathers participants from all sectors and from all parts of the country, including experts from outside of the country. The community-set agenda focused on discussing IGF processes on national levels; DNS for connectivity; IXP impact; sustainable networks; cybersecurity in the educational environment; data protection; digital agenda; access to public information; interoperability of medical data in the health system; and digital divide.

Discussions developed around the evolution of the national IGF process, calling for its continuous improvements especially in regard of the stakeholder engagement.

Meaningful access for citizens of Paraguay was among central discussion topics for participants. In this context, the stability of the domain name system was discussed, as well as the importance of IXP and the overall sustainability of the network. The digital divvies that exist among various marginalised groups, such as people living in remote and rural areas, people with disabilities and elderly persons, call for a multistakeholder strategic effort in action-oriented projects to bring connectivity to these groups.

Data online were discussed in a context of privacy and protection, calling for more effective national policy frameworks to have it addressed. Through health care systems, the interoperability of data was a subject for a discussion. Portability of medical data poses challenges for medical health systems across the world. Having globally harmonised policies, processes and procedures, as well as trusted technologies, is essential for achieving a connected health system. Unique patient identifies is the start point for the community to digitally transform its health system and transition from a cost-care toward a value-based healthcare model.

Key issues discussed: National IGF processes; DNS; IXP; Sustainability; Cybersecurity in educational environment; Data Protection; Digital Agenda; Access to public information; Interoperability of medical data in the health system; Digital Divide

Number of participants: 70+

More information: www.foro.igf.org.py/events/igfpy6

Contact: info@igf.org.py

![IGF Indonesia logo]	**Indonesia IGF**
	www.igf.id
	Indonesia IGF 2019: Got an Internet
	Annual meeting: 9 October 2019, Jakarta
	Established in 2012

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 edition of the national IGF of Indonesia gathered participants from all stakeholder groups and from inside of the country. The agenda focused on data, digital economy, cybersecurity, access, digital transformation and youth engagement in Internet governance.

Participants addressed the competitiveness of the Indonesian's digital economy agreeing that a comprehensive literacy movement is necessary to help orient community's efforts toward a stronger national digital economy. Building on these exchanges, a lack of IT experts is seen as an obstacle to the country to reach full digital transformation potential. More capacity development is needed. The traditional educational systems lack capacity to integrated digital literacy in their curriculums, which is why the priority relates to informal educational and technological potentials.

The Forum also discussed the ways how big cities could evolve into smart cities. It was called for better coordination between state and provincial authorities for harmonisation of digital policies.

Data related discussion were dominantly discussed in a context of data ownership. People need to have control over the use of their personal data. It was also called for awareness raising and capacity development on the need for respect of personal data and essentials of cybersecurity and safety. Government is seen as an authority that needs to guarantee data protection for its citizens.

Cybersecurity panel agreed that related policies and regulatory frameworks need to be an outcome of a multistakeholder effort. Several rights were recognised as integrate to cybersecurity policies and regulations, such as right to accessing the Internet, freedom of expression and right to data privacy.

One of the central topics to the Forum's discussion was digital inclusion to maximise the potential of the Internet for all citizens. Several good practices were shared, such for example digitalisation of books and open access through the national library or activities initiated by Wikimedia. Some Government-led programmes to foster digital literacy were also referenced. There is a need for better inclusion of young people, but also civil society initiatives in the overall Internet governance processes in Indonesia.

Key issues discussed: Data; Digital Economy; Cybersecurity; Internet Infrastructure; Internet Society 5.0; Youth Engagement
Number of participants: 498
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2381
Contact: sekretariat@igf.id

	Armenia IGF
	www.armigf.am
	Armenia IGF 2019: Working together for the digital future
	Annual meeting: 10 October 2019, Yerevan
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

Since 2015, the Armenian IGF successfully hosted five national IGF processes. Through an open and consultative process, the five annual meetings were hosted with the most recent agenda being focused on the following policy areas: data governance; local content; digital future and cybersecurity.

While discussion the data governance, the community problematise the issues of safe storages for private data, discussion if local serves or clouds are more suitable for this purpose. Many noted that there is a tendency by private companies to store date on clouds rather than on local servers, adding that both alternatives have their disadvantages.

The importance of local content was also central to the discussions. As in Armenia and globally, a generated local content takes the form of a video that brings into confirm licensing for the operators and those providing streaming services. This is a matter that in Armenia is seen as in need for regulation. The present of a national Parliament at the Forum ws critical as many learned that a national law proposal on this matter will be presented to the legislative body in near future.

Within the framework of the digital future, the emerging technologies were disused. Mostly dialogue concentrated on the augmented reality and mapping of its use in the country, emphasizing projects the Government implements.

The community also dedicated significant time to reflect on the need for forming the Cybersecurity Centre in the country. A comparative view of proposed models was analysed, noting the importance of a cross-sectorial cooperation. While the question remained open, many partners of the Forum from other countries shared their good practices for a possible inspiration.

The discussions ended in a spirit of a necessary multistakeholder cooperation on digital matters.

Key issues discussed: Data Localization, Storage and Ethics; Encryption; Local Content; News Accuracy; Connectivity; Digital Future; Cybersecurity Centre governance
Number of participants: 145+
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2263
Contact: secretariat@igf.am

	Zambia IGF
	www.digitalrightsafrica.org/zambia-internet-governance-forum
	Annual meetings: **8 November 2019, Lusaka** **14 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2019

Key Discussion Areas

The inaugural national IGF of Zambia discussed digital policy areas prioritised by the broader community through an open call for inputs. The main discussion themes were: Cybersecurity; Taxation; Digital Rights. The 2020 edition, hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic looked into these discussion areas through lenses of the pandemic.

On cybersecurity matters, the Zambian IGF sees as a priority the capacity building on individual and institutional level. This primarily relates to the engagement of everyone into processes that foster understanding of digital matters and teach about ways for self-protection in cyberspace.

The issues of growing number of digital businesses providing services to Zambians as final customers and based on that generating economic income, without having physical presence in that country was discussed in light of possible need for introducing tax system on these types of services. Nevertheless, the community noted that the current legislation would need to be updated to reflect this matter that is not just a national problem, but a global concern without harmonized approach.

The concept of digital rights was mostly decussated in light of the utilisation of social media and freedom of expression.

As part of building of national digital identify, but also preserving local content and increasing meaningful in-country connectivity, the community advised to encourage the use of the ccTLD.

The Forum underlined that the COVID-19 pandemic proved the Internet's purpose, with digitally transforming education, work, health, communication and other areas of life in times of necessary physical distancing. However, the Zambian community still faces challenges related to broad digital divide and lack of digital literacy, which prevents many in the country to benefit from the immense potential digital technologies have. More digital cooperation is needed to bring meaningful access to everyone.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity; Taxation; Digital Rights.
Number of participants: 70 (2019); 150 (2020)
More information: www.zambia.intgovforum.org
Contact: zambia@intgovforum.org

	Tanzania IGF
	www.tzigf.or.tz
	Annual meetings: **16 October 2019, Arusha** **23 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in: 2018

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Tanzania prioritized the following discussion themes: Access; Online Media Content; Internet Governance; Cybersecurity and Digital Policies.

The community of Tanzania has around 45% Internet coverage, which the Forum sees as concerning. However, positive and encouraging actions that help to increase the Internet penetration rate I the country, were shared. This particularly relates to forming of the Universal Communications Service Access Fund (UCSAF) to support protecting access as a universal citizen's right.

The community also engaged into a dialogue on possible regulatory frameworks for online content. Views were shared that the regulation of online content should focus on protecting the freedom of expression and particularly creators of local content, rather than businesses.

Online safety was also discussed, and many agreed that there is a need for a more building capacity of everyone, including institutions. In addition, more awareness and knowledge sharing are needed in regard to the existing cyberlaws.

Key issues discussed: Access; Online Content; Internet Governance; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 84
More information:
Contact: tanzaniacommunity@intgovforum.org
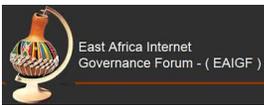
	Eastern African IGF
East Africa Internet Governance Forum - (EAIGF)	**www.eaigf.africa**
	Annual meeting: 17 - 18 October 2019, Arusha, Tanzania
	Established in: 2008

Key Discussion Areas

The community gathered around the sub-regional IGF for East African, coming from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, focused on discussing several important Internet governance topics: Multistakeholderism; Youth engagement; Access; E-trade; 4th Industrial revolution; Taxation and Data Protection.

The community sees the multistakeholder approach as essential to effective discussion of digital policy. Since the global Internet governance landscape is complex, it is critically important to strength the multistakeholder processes on local levels.

The region is showing a high interest in matters of taxation of digital services coming from companies registered under foreign jurisdiction. Gathered community coming from different countries underlined that taxation should be carefully looks from a local perspective and appropriate approach taken, as 'one size does not fit all' in this regard.

Data protection was also among the main discussion areas. Discussions focused on regulation and protection of privacy. The overall conclusions were that many countries in the region already have a normative framework developed and that the efforts should be directed toward practicing existing laws, prioritising the protection of human rights. Dialogue also reflected on cybersecurity with a special focus on child protection online. In this regard, restricting children access is not a solution. Instead, stakeholders should educate children on how to behave online and to know to recognise threats. Social engineering is a critical factor for protection of online users.

Access and inclusion were at the forefront of this forum. A number of vulnerable groups were identified, and good practices shared on how to make the Internet accessible for all. Of special interest for the region is the inclusion of young people, as well as people with disabilities and many underlined the responsibilities of ICTs platforms to adjust their services to everyone's needs and capacity. Digital services have already transformed lives of many and will continue to do so, opening the 4th stage of the industrial revolution, where open markets and digital trade has an important role to play in strengthening economies for everyone.

Key issues discussed: Multistakeholderism; Digital Inclusion; Digital Economy; Data Protection; Taxation
Number of participants: 200+
More information: https://eaigf.africa/agenda/
Contact: eac@eachq.org

SENEGAL IGF	Senegal IGF
	www.isoc-senegal.org
	Senegal IGF 2019: Development of the Internet of Things: Issues and Perspective
	Annual meeting: 22- 23 October 2019, Dakar
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The community of Senegal IGF prioritised the Internet of Things (IoT) as a central to be discussed in a multistakeholder environment. A comprehensive overview of all aspects of the digitalisation of objects was addressed, starting from legal and security, to economic and technical aspects.

The community sees the interconnected smart objects as an opportunity to advance the overall development of country. However, challenges are still present related to digital divide between the urban and rural areas, but also low level of digital literacy. This calls for an investment in stable infrastructure across the country, as well as capacity development and digital literacy.

The regular frameworks for the IoT to operationalise are also needed. Under the Electronic Communisations Code form 2018, the authorities are investing in development of the IoT market.

Key issues discussed: Internet of Things
Number of participants: 120
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1932
Contact: isoc@isoc.sn

	UK IGF
	www.ukigf.org.uk
	UK IGF 2019: Ensuring a healthy digital society by 2050 **UK IGF 2020: The role of the Internet in shaping society**
	Annual meetings: **24 October 2019, London** **15 – 17 September 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2009

Key Discussion Areas

The community of the national IGF of the United Kingdom prioritised the topics of data. Cybersecurity and digital inclusion, as critical to be discussed from a national point of view.

Discussions on data tackled the technical, legal and organisational aspects of the handling and exchange of data. Many underlined that the approach to the harmful content online should be primarily holistic and systematic, addressing the human factor as well as the malign use of new technologies, such as algorithms spreading disinformation. Collaboration and cooperation are seen as critical for enforcing criminal law. Capacity building is needed for the law enforcement agencies to have resources to manage unparalleled amount of data which needs to be processed and analysed. Issues of unequal participation in digital discourse, as well as issues related to accessibility were extensively discussed. Many agreed that digital inclusion requires a nuanced and inclusive civil discourse, that would benefit everyone.

The 2020 edition of the UK IGF was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The exchanges focused on five themes: trust, inclusion, data, environment and the COVID-19. Trust is seen as critical foundation of a successful digital identity system for all stakeholders, ranging from individuals to organisations. The discussions concepts on inclusion underlined that it is important to rethink the inclusion in the earliest process of designing technologies and not just when the tools and services are already in use. In addition to an investment in learning skills and gaining knowledge on how to use digital technologies, the Forum noted that the inclusion should also focus on outcomes. Data exchanges were tight to specific matters of the use of algorithms. Again, people's trust in digital technologies is pivotal, which requires transparent use of algorithms, data sets, assumptions and purposes. The environmental discussions had different stakeholders agreeing that the tech sector has a number of different roles to play related to addressing the environmental matters, such as climate change, but also decarbonising digital providers' s energy supplies; ensuring hardware parts are long-lasting, reparable and replicable; ensuring sustainable software practices, network's sustainability through collaboration between the Internet and environmental specialists. Finally, the COVID-19 featured throughout the discussions and especially through its dedicated thematic track. The exchanges underlined importance the Internet has for post-pandemic recovery, which calls for urgently bridging digital divide and ensuing digital inclusion.

Key issues discussed: Data; Digital Inclusion; Cybersecurity; Environment; Inclusion

Number of participants: 131 (2019); 286 (2020)

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/3568/1822 (2019); www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2389 (2020)

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	Guatemala IGF
	www.igf.gt
	Guatemala IGF 2019: For a free, safe and trustworthy Internet **Guatemala IGF 2020: For a free, safe and trustworthy Internet**
	Annual meetings: **5 November 2019, Guatemala City** **28 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

Through an open, consultative and bottom-up process, the multistakeholder community gathered around the 2019 Guatemala IGF decided to focus its discussions on net neutrality, national infrastructure, cybersecurity and digital divide.

The Forum notes a satisfactory level of the Internet freedoms in the country, guaranteed by the national Freedom of Digital Expression legal provisions. However, the Forum noted that the concept of net neutrality is not widely known in the country, calling for more educational trainings on this.

Regarding digital divide, several aspects were discussed, ranging from those that do not have access to the Internet at all, to those that have it but are not equipped to use it effectively. The Forum's participants called for more investment in the so-called 'LoRa technologies' that can help bridge the digital divide through radio frequency bands and enabling data communication while using minimal units of power. Also, appropriate legal frameworks, if put in place, can encourage and guarantee an investment in bringing the Internet infrastructure to remote and rural areas. Positive trends in filling the digital gap were noted in the educational sector, as it was observed that the communications and information technologies have prompted more use of digital technologies across the education sector. However, lack of local content prevents many from meaningfully benefiting of the Internet. The Forum called for development of content in indigenous languages and providing more learning opportunities for various specific groups.

The security-related exchanges focused on cybercrime and lack of awareness and knowledge of people on safe online behaviour. It was recommended to introduce the national Computer Criminal Law, as the national Criminal Code does not criminalise computer crimes against privacy. Also, the Government was invited to consider introducing an Office of Investigation of Computer Crimes to hep ensure safe and secure online environment. The community problematise the inaccurate and harmful content online and called for more capacity development in raising awareness, as well as skills on how to recognise the credible online sources of information.

The 2020 edition of the Guatemala IGF was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Discussions focused on net neutrality, data and cybersecurity, education, access and role of the Internet for people.

The community discussed the status of the Cybersecurity-focused legislation that has not yet being adopted. More capacity development is need about the concepts and functionality of digital government. Digital crime standardisation across jurisdictions is seen as challenging because of different

legal systems, among other factors. However, this requires a development of a Guatemalan protocol and manual for digital evidence management, according to the Forum's conclusions.

Building on the 2019 messages, it was called again for more investment in capacity development for people and institutions to understand the concept of network's neutrality.

Access exchanges focused on the nature of the infrastructure in the country. In rural and remote areas, the Forum notes that there is not any infrastructure of if there is, it is outdated and can not follow the current technological trends and network requirements for using some tools and services. There is a slow deployment process of high capacity technologies related to fiber optics and cellular networks.

Digitalisation has made positive changes in the education sector and investment needs to continue in improving digital education, traditional education programmes and developing capacity of students and teachers.

Key issues discussed: Net Neutrality; Infrastructure; Cybersecurity; Digital Divide

Number of participants: 200+ (2019); 350+ (2020)

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2391 (2019) www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2392 (2020)

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	Spain IGF
	www.igfspain.org
	Spain IGF 2019: Conflict on the Web? Internet, the global strategic board **Spain IGF 2020: Digitization and sustainability of the post-COVID-19 world**
	Annual meeting: **7 November 2019, Madrid** **22-23 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2009

Key Discussion Areas

During the 2019 Spanish IGF annual meeting, the multistakeholder community discussed concepts related to social contract for the Web, Internet fragmentation, freedom of expression online, trust, digital cooperation, digital identity; Internet and democracy and emerging technologies.

Participants underlined that the Internet has become so integrated in our lives, that its further development is a responsibility of everyone. Exchanges also reflected the importance of exercising freedom of expression online, calling for modernisation of legislation to be harmonised with development pace of digital technologies. While discussing the concepts of digital identities and authentication, participants underlined that the two should be regarded as two distinguished terms and adequate security frameworks need to be developed for both.

The 2020 annual meeting was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting profoundly focused on the intersections of the pandemic and the Internet, as well as on content online, artificial intelligence, data, sustainable development, digital identity and youth inclusion.

The use of digital technology during the pandemic for better management of COVID-19 pandemic was addressed. Exchanges reflected on digital tools, services and applications for contact tracing and notification of exposure to the virus, its operation, the effectiveness, the privacy protection measures and the use of anonymized and aggregated data for the best decision-making in the management of the pandemic. Participants noted the potential the Internet has for combating the pandemic. Namely, the confinement highlighted the importance of new online technologies in connecting people, ensuring functionality of education, or work dynamics, or enabling citizens to continue working. Despite the challenges caused by the digital divide and the advancement of the pandemic, digital transformation is one of the greatest opportunities for economic recovery. The opportunities and how to make the most of them for the benefit of the country were explored.

The forum also focused on the geopolitical dimension of the Internet, noting the race for dominance in digital technological deployment and market. This competition also translates into the search for influence in the regulation and establishment of standards and the fragmentation of the Internet, which complicates its governance. Recognizing the importance of digitization and connectivity, highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects, the forum underlined the need for more digital cooperation, reflecting on the United Nations Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation.

Discussions on regulation of online content related to the national legislation's forthcoming incorporation of the European Union's Audiovisual and Intellectual Property Services Directives as part of the Digital Single Market.

The forum also reflected the new emerging technologies and their ethical component. Technological advances, massive data processing and interconnection of digital devices enable the collection and use of personal data in an increasingly complex way that are used in multiple Artificial Intelligence (AI) processes that serve to make decisions that affect the lives and behavior of citizens. There is currently a debate in the European and national community to reflect on the rights and values that should guide digital life and decision-making of AI processes based on data and algorithms. The Spanish Government has instructed a group of experts to develop a Charter of Digital Rights to be presented in December. The forum also discussed how this topic were aimed to stimulate public debate about how ethics can serve to strengthen basic principles in Artificial Intelligence beyond legal compliance.
The success of Europe's digital transformation over the next five years will depend on effective frameworks being established to ensure the reliability of technologies and to provide businesses with the confidence and means to digitize, develop tools, and build innovative successful initiatives. Data are an essential resource for economic growth, competitiveness, innovation, job creation and the progress of society at large. The objective of the forum's discussions was to understand the EU strategy, the alternative models for the exploitation of user-centric data and the value that this data can generate for the set of actors in the new data ecosystem.

The current development model is leading to large social inequalities and is seriously disrupting the environment, endangering the planet's ecosystem. The digital transformation of the economy and society is one of the most disruptive factors of progress today, so information and communications technologies will play a key role in taking a turn to today's unsustainable evolution.

The objective was to discuss the impact that technologies are having in advancing progress towards a more sustainable society and on the actions that the players involved in finding solutions should develop.

Every Internet user must demonstrate dozens of times a day who they claim to be to access digital resources, services, and applications. These authentication processes have been under excessive pressure during these times of pandemic, in which you work, attend class, or consult with your doctor online. So, they have become a critical resource in the hands of large technology corporations or telecom operators most of the time.

The purpose of including this topic was to discuss whether the systems we use to manage our digital identity serve their purpose, are usable, interoperable, resilient, secure or privacy-friendly. Its limitations were also discussed, and some light was shed on its possible evolution on the current stage and in the coming years.

Key issues discussed: Social contract for the Web; Internet fragmentation; Freedom of Expression online; Trust; Digital Cooperation; Digital Identity; Internet and democracy; Emerging technologies
Number of participants: 80+ (2019); 400+ (2020)
More information: www.jornadasigfspain.es/category/igf-spain-2019 (2019) www.jornadasigfspain.es/2020/10/24/consulta-todos-los-videos-de-la-ii-jornada-del-igfspain2020/ (2020)
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	Italy IGF
	www.igfitalia.org
	Annual meetings: **29-31 October 2019, Turin** **7-9 October 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2008

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 edition of the Italian IGF focused on discussing matter related to Internet governance, disinformation online, digitalisation and innovation backed by new technologies, national IGF process, domain name system, cybersecurity and data.

The evolution of Internet governance discussions compared the Italian "Carta dei Diritti di Internet" and "Contract for the Web". Most participants agreed on the need to have a common set of principles and a global framework adopted worldwide for respect of people's rights online and preventing fragmentation of the Internet.

Exchanges on trust and cybersecurity called for more initiatives on strengthening digital literacy of users to be able to recognise online threats. The importance of stability and peace of cyberspace was underlined, especially in regard to the domain name system and HTTPS.

Participants also addressed extensively the concepts of digital inclusion, underlining the importance of improving web accessibility for people with disabilities and calling for inclusion and better protection of young people, women and people in rural areas. It is necessary to monitor and ensure adequate online spaces for respecting cultural diversity. Discussions also extend to matters of political freedoms and impact the Internet may have, noting that dominant positions of power allow big players to influence and direct information on social networks that can impact people's exercising of political freedoms. Some participants called for a cooperative mechanism to be started, such as a pilot to assess the social impact of the rules applied by social platforms. Furthermore, data collected online, through these technologies but also beyond, poses many privacy and security related risks. This calls for better standards of ethics, fairness and accountability with specific regulatory criteria. Some good practices were shared, such as the IO app as "access point to the Italian Public Administrations digital services" that offers safeguards to citizens in terms of security, transparency and data privacy.

The meeting concluded with a number of concrete recommendations the Italian IGF community sent to various across, such as the Italian Government, UN IGF, EuroDIG, European Commission, big tech platforms and companies, non-governmental and academic sector.

The 2020 edition of the Italian IGF was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic featured prominently the overall programme focused on trust and security, inclusion, data governance and sustainability.

Participants discussed the growing rates of cyberbullying identifying possible cause in lack of digital literacy to a large extent across the country. More strategic capacity development is needed to address this problem.

Further, the protection of online data was central to discussions, highlighting that the development of digital applications must take into account the human dimension essential to guarantee the protection of data and citizens' rights. The pandemic proven that digital services delivered through dedicates apps can be instrumental in preserving people's health. As an example of good practice, the Italian App ''Immuni'' was referenced. Further, data privacy was discussed in regard of e-commerce and overall concept of building a digital identity.

Urgent action was called for connecting the unconnected, as around 30% of Italians are not connected. In addition to legal and policy frameworks, stakeholder need to be proactive to support inclusion of everyone in digital dynamics. For example, the University of Genoa has established an accessibility laboratory to foster inclusion of people with disabilities.

Sustainability concepts extending to social, economic, cultural and environmental developments were extensively discussed during this national IGF. Participants broadly noted that development of digital technologies needs to aim for optimisation of global resources and prevention of harmful effects on our environment, such as the climate change.

Key issues discussed: Evolution of Internet governance; Cybersecurity; Inclusion; Digital rights; Emerging tech – AI, IoT; Development, innovation and legal issues; Data privacy; Media and content
Number of participants: 300+ (2019); 3608 (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2042 (2019); www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2378 (2020)
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	Malawi IGF
	www.malawi.intgovforum.org
	Malawi IGF 2019: One World. One Net. One Vision.
	Annual meeting: 16 - 17 December 2019, Lilongwe, Malawi
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community gathered around the Malawi IGF focused its discussions on several priority themes: Access; Cybersecurity; Digital Economy and Emerging Issues.

Dialogues on access focused on meaningful ways for raising the Internet penetration in Malawi, that according to some official studies is under 10%. Role of an IXP, as well as the public-private partnerships were among key points discussed among this national Forum's participants.
Additionally, access related to the utilization of the ICTs of those that have available infrastructure was discussed in the context of the need for capacity building across sectors to engage those traditionally unrepresented, as well as to develop digital literacy.

Security and safety in an online environment were also discussed within the multistakeholder discourse. Of critical importance for protection of end-users individual and institutional integrity online is the national computer emergency response team (CERT).

Privacy concerns and big data were also on the agenda of the Malawi IGF. Many underlined the importance of self-protection online and skills of critical thinking the end-users need to have. This is why it is important to invest in capacity building especially in education of students, as well as other stakeholders in the county.

Key issues discussed: Access; Cybersecurity; Digital Economy; Emerging Issues
Number of participants: 112
More information: https://malawi.intgovforum.org/content/malawi-igf-2019-0
Contact: https://malawi.intgovforum.org/content/contact-malawi-igf

	North Macedonia IGF
ИГФ МКД	**www.igfmkd.mk**
	Annual meetings: **28 October 2019, Skopje, North Macedonia** **15 December 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community of the 2019 North Macedonia IGF discussed the national issues related to Media Regulation; Legal aspects of the Internet Governance; and Cybersecurity.

Digital technologies have made it possible for everyone to become content creators, as well as for an instant dissemination of content with a global reach. Given the growing concern related to dissemination of disinformation, the community discussed ways of combating disinformation. Primarily, regulatory approach was discussed as one of the ways for combating hate speech and false information. Many underlined that developing skills on how to critically access the information through credible and reliable sources was important.

The Forum also discussed some of the emerging legal issues of the Internet governance. Primarily, discussions developed around the protection of intellectual property rights online; privacy and data protection.

Cybersecurity was also one of the critical discussion areas of community's interest.

The 2020 edition of this national IGF was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The discussion agenda focused on the digitalisation of educational processes, consumer protection, Artificial Intelligence and protection of intellectual property rights and liability of Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

Key issues discussed: Internet Regulation; Intellectual Property Rights; Privacy and Data; Cybersecurity; AI; Economy
Number of participants: 80+ (2019); 100+ (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2361 (2019); www.youtube.com/watch?v=hnenqh4d2k8&feature=youtu.be (2020)
Contact: info@igfmkd.mk

	Youth IGF of Turkey
	www.igfturkey.com
	Youth IGF of Turkey 2019: Future of labour and digital skills **Youth IGF of Turkey 2020:**
	Annual meetings: **3 November 2019, Istanbul** **10-12 December 2020, hosted online**
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The fifth annual meeting of the Youth IGF of Turkey focusing on discussing matters related to digital skills and entrepreneurship, as well as the Internet of Things. The sixth annual meeting was hosted online, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The latest meeting continued building on exchanges from the previous edition.

Participants spoke about digital transformation in the country, calling for more innovation in the educational sector. Existing good practices were shared, such as the Government's initiative on curricula renewal process that acknowledges skills and competencies as key competencies for students.

Participants also discussed the future of work, noting that automation, Artificial Intelligence and digital technologies are causing changes in economic markets, orienting the current state of economy toward more service-based one. While it caused job loses, it is estimated that by 2030 over 3.1 million new jobs will be created. This calls for urgent capacity development on upskilling and reskilling to ensure people are equipped with skills and knowledge to be competent.

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen by many as an accelerator of the utilisation of digital technologies, especially in domains of communications, trade, and health protection. It was underlined that the pandemic clearly showed the harms of inaccurate information online, directly disrupting people's health. More awareness needs to be raised on individual level for the sake of combating spread of false news online.

In addition, the pandemic caused the e-commerce activities to grow. Many more worked and traded online. While this has illustrated the benefits of economy going digital, it certainly showed the harms digital divides have. The community needs to invest in digital literacy programmes, to foster digital inclusion across sectors, especially reaching the most vulnerable groups such as people in remote and rural areas, people with disabilities, women and girls, as well as elderly population.

Key issues discussed: Digital Skills; IoT; Digital Entrepreneurship
Number of participants: 85
More information: http://igfturkey.com
Contact: info@igfturkey.com

	Colombia IGF
	www.gobernanzadeinternet.co
	Colombia 2019: 6-7 November 2019, Bogota Colombia 2020: 30 November - 3 December, hosted online
	Established in 2014

Key Discussion Areas

Stakeholders gathered around the 2019 Colombia national IGF discussed matters related to economy, net neutrality, cybersecurity, freedom of expression, access and data.

The cybersecurity panel focused on discussion safety and security of children and young people online, underlining the increase of sexual exploitation online. Several causes were identified, such as accessibility of digital devices to children without any appropriate supervision and lack of digital skills. Participants called for investment in capacity development of all Internet users especially children though formal education. Security discussions extended to concepts of online safety of digital tools and services people use, noting that the community needs to invest more in developing appropriate safeguarding methods such as effective policy frameworks on data and privacy protection, but also training of individuals and institutions on safe and secure online behaviour.

Access was centralised to the forum's discussions, noting that the Colombian community faces challenges with overall Internet penetration and that digital divides persist on many levels, such as remote and rural areas, youth and elderly population, but also divide across gender. More proactive community-led action was called for, referencing some already good examples in the country related to community networks. At the same time with building the infrastructure, it is critical to educate and train users to understand how to best maximise use of the Internet while keeping themselves safe and secure.

While speaking about the freedom of expression, during a dedicated panel it was noted that the Internet is designed to support democratic processes and that any existence of harmful content is not a reflection of the Internet as a platform but of a society. This is why more capacity development needs to be invested in building people's critical thinking skills of users and strengthening knowledge on the concepts of rights and freedoms, as well as ethical values, to be respected.

The community also called for developing digital skills of current and future labour forces to ensure competencies necessary for the job market that is being rapidly transformed by digital technologies.

The 2020 discussions focused on the COVID-19 pandemic and ways the Internet can help to mitigate its effect and recover from it. Discussions featured topics such as data, digital economy, access and digitalisation. The pandemic has shown how data online can be critical resource for alleviating harmful effects of the pandemic and possibility preventing the future ones. Better regulatory policies are needed for data privacy enforcement and ensuring the users give consent to their data being gathered and used in legitimate purposes.

Further, trading and working will be more and more transition to online and the country needs to ensure that internationally recognised policy frameworks are applicable. It is also important to invest in equipping people and institutions with enough digital skills and knowledge on how to run economies

digitally. Digitalisation processes globally reached a new level this year, with the pandemic forcing economies, labour and education to turn to digital. However, this also exacerbated he existing issues related to digital divide and illustrated how digital divide can prompt bigger social and economic divides. It is essential to orient efforts toward bringing meaningful access to all.

Key issues discussed: Data protection and privacy; Multistakeholder participation in IG; Economic Development; Neutrality; Cybersecurity; Freedom of Expression; Access; Future of jobs

Number of participants: 85 (2019); 150+ (2020)

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2046 (2019); www.gobernanzadeinternet.co/es/foro-de-gobernanza/videos?nocache=1 (2020)

Contact: info@gobernanzadeinternet.co

	Portugal IGF
	www.governacaointernet.pt
	Portugal IGF: Regaining Trust on the Internet
	Annual meeting: 13 November 2019, Covilhã
	Established in: 2014

Key Discussion Areas

The Portugal national IGF gathered in 2019 to discuss matters related to digital cooperation, online content and cybersecurity.

Discussions opened with participants exchange views on the nature of the Internet they want. Agreeing that one, unique, affordable, accessible and safe Internet is a goal of everyone, it was invited for mutual cooperation on digital matters to achieve these aspirations. Given the complexity of legal, policy and value-related policies, the forum notes the challenges for overall regulation of the Internet vis-à-vis ''dark web'' to fit everyone's needs, which puts burden of responsibility on users' s online behaviour and needs for self-regulation on individual levels. This poses challenges, as there is a fundamental differences in the online culture between digital natives and analogue natives, that contributes to a digital divide, calling for more efforts toward ensuring everyone to have enough skills and knowledge on how to use the Internet.

Decentralised technologies were also discussed in a context of democracy, noting the challenges for the technological development to follow democratic processes, due to different geopolitical momentums across the world and the Internet's nature of a fast and fluid platform.

Key issues discussed: Digital Cooperation; Illegal content online; Cybersecurity; Trust
Number of participants: 100+
More information: https://www.governacaointernet.pt/pdf/mensagens_covilha.pdf
Contact: governacaointernet@fct.pt

	Georgia IGF
	www.geoigf.ge
	Annual meeting: 13 November 2019, Tbilisi
	Established in 2016

Key Discussion Areas

The 2019 national IGF of Georgia focused on discussion access and online content, intellectual property and new emerging technologies. The 2020 exchanges focused on discussing the Artificial Intelligence, Georgian top-level domain, child online safety and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Internet.

The community extensively discussed access through the idea of connecting the next billion users. The so called ''grey areas'' where the Internet is not available were discussed, noting that this mostly related to rural and remove parts of the country. Stakeholders shared examples of good cooperation such as the strategy on broadband developments, the community network program in implementation in many parts of rural Georgia. Further, meaningful accessibility was discussed in a context of local content, given that the Georgian scrip is unique and critical for over five million people in the country to understand online content. Possible cooperative projects were discussed on developing .ge and .გე ccTLD zones.

With support of the Council of Europe experts, exchanged views on the newly introduced EU copyright regulation and how it could impact Georgian's online content. The legislative frameworks of the country allow for the court to decide on the nature of online content and its existence online. Participants were encouraged to disuses further possible consequences of such practice.

Safety and security online were mainly discussed in a content that there is an urgent need for a systematic investment in capacity development of individual and institutional capacity regarding skills necessary for safe online behaviour.

Finally, the forum also discussed the concept of smart devices backed with new digital technologies and with that the Internet of Tings. Given that the IoT is a relatively new concept for local businesses, some of the forum's discussants exchanged views organising an IoT LoRa lab and series of round tables to help raise awareness on this topic.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community noted that digital technologies have prevented economies from collapsing, but also illustrated even more the exiting digital policy changes and digital divides. The post-pandemic recovery will depend on a good Internet access and its services and efforts must be invested to have these overcome.

Key issues discussed: Access; Copyright Regulation; Local Content; Cybersecurity; IoT
Number of participants: 194
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2368
Contact: available via social media hwww.igf.ge/en

Dominican Republic IGF	Dominican Republic IGF
	www.isoc-rd.org.do
	Dominican Republic IGF 2019: Internet governance model based on based on principles and rights
	9 December 2019, Santo Domingo
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Dominican Republic gathered its community on the occasion of the fourth annual meeting to discuss matters related to access, data privacy and freedom of expression online.

Exchanges on access focused on understanding the means for advancing digital inclusion, as the Internet penetration grew exponentially in the past three years toward over 75%. Digitalisation processes boosted the country's economy making it one of the fastest growing economies in the region. This mostly reflects on the banking sector, that is going through rapid digital transformation of its services. However, despite high rates of the mere connectivity, digital inclusion is still in development. Especially, the vulnerable groups such as elderly populations or people in rural and remote areas are being left behind, as the digital transformation takes its pace. In order to maximise the opportunities digital technologies offer, it is important to invest in capacity development activities. Several good practices were shared, such as over 20 digital training hubs to train more than 20,000 people and provide digital literacy education for over 350,000 citizens set as one of the objectives of República Digital strategy.

Concerns were raised over the country not having a national data protection authority. The current legislation under the Law No. 172-13 for the Protection of Personal Data does not require notification or registration before processing personal data. In the context of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), participants called for new policy frameworks that would make the data collection and utilisation dependant on the agreement of the users and require transparent procedures.

The freedom of expression online is generally seen to be respected. However, concerns were raised about defamation still being criminalised and the proliferation of fake news. Participants called for massive awareness raising campaigns on users' self-protection from inaccurate and harmful online content.

Key issues discussed: Access; Data Privacy; Freedom of Expression;
Number of participants: 70
More information: www.youtube.com/watch?v=FnC2Bh7KJR4&feature=youtu.be
Contact: info@isoc-rd.org.do

	Malaysia Youth IGF
	www.igfy.my
	15-16 November 2019, Kuala Lumpur
	Established in 2019

Key Discussion Areas

The Malaysia Youth IGF engaged in discussions on youth engagement.

Participants underlined that the academic institutions can play a role in encouraging more youth involvement in Internet governance. It was called for more efforts in revising the educational curriculum to include digital literacy components. Good practices were shared, such as introducing of courses on cybersecurity and Computer Ethics and Cyber Law by a local university. Youth was also invited to proactively take participation in national, regional and global Internet governance processes.

Particular attention was dedicated to the need for effective policy frameworks on data control of collection and use. Having only the users themselves responsible for their data sharing is not enough, as the consent comes with complex legal implications. This is why appointment of data protection officers would be helpful to ensure better data regulation.

Key issues discussed: Access and Connectivity, Gender and Digital Inclusion; Religion and the Internet; Youth in IG; Cybersecurity; Data Protection; Freedom of Expression; Homophobia and Transphobia Online; 4th Industrial Revolution; Digital Diplomacy

Number of participants: 110

More information: https://igfy.my/report/

Contact: admin@igfy.my

	Bangladesh IGF
BIGF Banglade Internet Governan Forum	www.bangladeshigf.org
	Bangladesh IGF 2019: Achieving the SDGs in digital age
	Annual meeting: 16 November 2019, Dhaka
	Established in 2014

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Bangladesh discussed matters related to emerging technologies, human rights online and role of the Internet for our societies.

New and emerging technologies, such as the Artificial Intelligence and machine learning, Internet of Thinks and blockchain technologies are seen as pillars of the fourth industrial revolution. Stakeholders called for more action-oriented initiatives to raise awareness on these across the country. Rather than waiting for others to take initiative, participants were encouraged to start from their own capacities and contribute to this goal. For example, the Bangladesh IGF organising committee organises the School on Internet governance to educate all participating stakeholders about these types of digital technologies and benefits they bring to people, but also concerns.

Exchanges on human rights online focused primarily on the freedom of expression online and ways for citizens to freely articulate their views. Concerns were raised regarding the proliferation of inaccurate information online and their massive dissemination across the world. In addition to the need for good digital public policies, it is of utmost importance to invest in digital literacy of everyone in the country to help users develop skills necessary for distinguishing between credible and non-credible sources of information.

Overall, the Internet is seen as an accelerator of sustainable development and a powerful tool for bringing good to people. One of the biggest barriers for everyone to benefit from the Internet is the digital divides, especially for people in remote and rural areas, women and girls, as well as people with disabilities. These groups request specifically and strategically tailored set of policies to ensure everyone is connected under equal terms and conditions.

Key issues discussed: Emerging technologies; Freedom of Expression; Cybersecurity; Digital Rights; Digitalisation
Number of participants: 73
More information: www.bangladeshigf.org/bigf2019
Contact: anu@comjagat.com

	Burkina Faso IGF
	www.igf-burkina.org
	Burkina Faso IGF 2019: Internet and the fight against terrorism in Burkina Faso: issues, challenges and solutions **Burkina Faso 2020: Emerging technologies and inclusive development of Burkina Faso**
	Annual meetings: **21 November 2019, Ouagadougou** **10 September 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2019

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community gathered around the 2019 edition of the Burkina Faso national IGF prioritised topics of content online, emerging technologies and role of the Internet in fights against terrorism.

Participants discussed ways to combat harmful effects of inappropriate and inaccurate concept online, calling for better policy frameworks and mostly for capacity development initiatives directed at individuals, but also institutions. Self-awareness regarding how not to support the spread of this type of content, as well as the ability to identify possible harmful content and understand ways whom to tell, is critical for the ecosystem to be interconnected and react meaningfully.

New technologies were also discussed, especially the Artificial Intelligence in the context of necessary ethical values as well as control mechanisms in case the trained machines do not serve the agreed purpose in accordance with people's rights and safety standards.

The forum also discussed the role of the Internet in terrorist activities, noting that digital communication technologies can support actions to combat the terrorist activities, but also can serve as a mobilizer of collective intelligence for combating terrorism.

The forum's 2020 annual meeting edition was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The agenda focused on the role of emerging technologies and the need for digital inclusion amidst the pandemic. Artificial intelligence, Internet of Things and blockchain technologies were among central points of discussions. Stakeholders discussed the need for regulation of these technologies that would not hamper their benefits to people, but just ensure safe and secure utilisation and further development. Part of the discussion called for the authorities to update the existing data protection and cybersecurity laws and policies as they do not follow the development of digital technologies. Ideas about possible national accreditation laboratory were exchanged, as well.

Key issues discussed: Internet and Social Mobilization; Emerging Technologies; Online Content

Number of participants: 100 (2019); 150 (2020)

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2400 (2019); www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2401 (2020)

Contact: igf@igf-burkina.org

	Belarus IGF
	www.igf.by
	Belarus IGF: Open Dialogue on the Development of Bynet
	Annual meeting: 19 November 2019, Minsk
	Established in 2016

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Belarus focused its discussions on fragmentation of the Internet, digital transformation, trust and inclusion. It also focused on the future of media, verification of information and localization of news services, as well as the concept of digital sovereignty.

The traditional media landscape has been transformed by the Internet and social media. This brought issues related to harmful massive spread of misinformation, disinformation and propaganda. The forum called for more awareness raising among people on what constitutes truthful information.

Exchanges on fragmentation of the Internet reflected technical, legal, economic and socio-cultural reasons for this. There is a need for harmonised set of standards and principles on the use of the Internet, developing content online, trading over online domain, exercising our rights and being protected by responsible entities. Particularly, the multistakeholder effort is needed for capacity development of everyone on the benefits and ways of using the Internet.

Digital transformation was discussed in the context of digitalisation of public services. The 2019 marked a significant progress in the development of the Belarussian e-government development index. It is expected that a near future will establish the practice of electronic passports and digitalisation of national IDs, as well as recognition of electronic signature. The banking sector is also going through rapid digitalisation processes. In order for everyone to benefit from these services, access is critical. The community must invest more efforts to have its citizens meaningfully connected to the Internets, which includes stable, affordable connection through reliable devices and essential knowledge and skills on how to use these. Participants underlined the importance of recognition of vulnerable groups and their inclusion in all digital dynamics, ranging from people with disabilities, women and girls, elderly population to people in remote and rural areas. This to come into reality, development of local content is also important. The ccTLD based content is one of the ways, as it supports the cyrillic script.

The national IGF's involved stakeholders shared ideas on establishing free IT courses to foster digital literary processes among citizens of Belarus.

Key issues discussed: Internet fragmentation; E-government and e-businesses; Online content and Trust; Digital Inclusion

Number of participants: 300+

More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7507/2402

Contact: info@igf.by

	Argentina IGF
![igf Argentina logo — FORO DE GOBERNANZA DE INTERNET ARGENTINA]	**www.igfargentina.org**
	Annual meetings: **14 November 2019, Cordoba** **9-11 December 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community of the 2019 Argentina IGF gathered to discuss Internet governance matters of priority such as content moderation, digital strategy, future of multistakeholder mode and national IGF.

The community discussed the purpose and ways for online content curation and moderation, through a three-fold approach: public regulation, self-regulation and platform-regulation. A number of participants underlined that the Internet, seen as a communication tool that evolved toward becoming a social tool, can be regulated only through empowering the users to understand the concepts of rights and freedoms and the role they can plan, on individual basis, for a safe and secure Internet.

The connectivity discussions focused on bringing fibre optic access to rural areas of Argentina. Several good practices were shared, such as the ARSAT's project on bringing 32,000 km of optic fibre to provinces. Some areas in the provinces of Argentina use the alternative ways to connect people, such as the decentralised community networks, open source technology and free software and hardware.

Digital strategies are critical for introducing effective standards online related to safety and security, privacy and data protection.

The 2020 Argentina national IGF was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The exchanges focused on content online moderation, cybercrime and Artificial Intelligence. The pandemic featured prominently these exchanges. The content moderation this year focused on user's empowerment, with noting that the core responsibility can not be solely on users but also on those that generate a particular digital service. It was called for strong capacity development actions in order to equip users, but also the institutions, with enough skills and knowledge to understand essentials of online safety.

The cybersecurity discussions prioritised cybercrime and its treatment in digital environments. Lack of education that would support building of cyberculture, as well as od adequate policies were noted.

Participants also focused on algorithms and artificial intelligence, agreeing that trust is critical to be established and maintained between people and the technologies.

Key issues discussed: Freedom of Expression online; Development strategies; Future of multisectoral ecosystem and national IGF

Number of participants: 200 (2019); 200+ (2020)

More information: www.igfargentina.org/?page_id=1108 (2019);
www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2404 (2020)

Contact: secretaria@igfargentina.org

	Ecuador IGF
	www.igfecuador.ec
	Annual meeting: 21 November 2019, Quito
	Established in: 2016

Key Discussion Areas

For the 2019 edition of the Ecuador IGF, the community oriented the agenda toward discussing matters of cybersecurity, data protection, access and digital transformation.

Discussions on digital transformation mostly concentrated on the announced new digital strategy that aims at enhancing e-government services and introducing high-speed Internet for majority of its citizens by 2023. Participants see digitalisation of services, both in public and private sector, as a way toward better productivity and stronger economy. Challenges regarding digital divide were also discussed, especially taking into account that over 65% of people does not have access to broadband connectivity. Several good practices were shared, such as private-public partnerships and community networks.

Data online are seen as important assets for societies to progress. However, concerns are shared in regard to lack of policy frameworks that would make data collection and utilisation dependant on user's consent. Participants welcomed adoption of a national data strategy, under discussion currently.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity, Data Protection; Digital Transformation
Number of participants: 80+
More information: www.igfecuador.ec/#IGF
Contact: info@igfecuador.ec

	Rwanda IGF
	www.rwigf.rw
	Rwanda IGF 2019: Digital Inclusion for a better Rwandan Society **Rwanda IGF 2020: Internet for ICT and Innovation in the time of COVID-19**
	Annual meetings: **27 November 2019, Kigali** **30 September 2020, Kigali**
	Established in 2014

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Rwanda 2019 focused its discussions on digital inclusion, digital future and ICTs for education.

Access was central to the panel discussion digital inclusion. Participants noted good practices in the country on connecting the unconnected achieving 94% of 4G LTE coverage. It was agreed that digital literacy must be improved, as current it stands below 10% of the population. The country has particular challenges for bringing meaningful access for all, which is the electricity, costs of data and overall lack of awareness, incentives and motivation. It was recommended that an assessment study is needed for developing a strategy for digital inclusion.

Future of the Internet was discussed in a context of the most profound impacts citizens of Rwanda experience. Several recommendations were agreed, such as to have the state authorities implementing rules and regulations to protect digital identities; private companies to improve the security systems; civil society to invest in capacity development on secure ways of exercising digital identities and explore innovative solutions on protecting digital identities.

The 2020 edition was hosted during the COVID-19 pandemic as a hybrid event. Impacts of the pandemic featured prominently the agenda focused on access, digital citizenship and e-commerce.

Exchanges on access reflected on the Government's good practices related to developing the ICT sector since 2006.

Key issues discussed: Digital Inclusion; Digital Future; ICTs for Education; Digitla apps; Access;
Number of participants: 103
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1983
Contact: www.rwigf.rw/contact

	Peru IGF
	www.gobernanzadeinternet.pe
	Annual meetings: **5 December 2019, Lima** **1-3 December 2020, hosted online**
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder community of the Peru national IGF priorities topics of access, Internet regulation, digital economy, digital rights and cybersecurity for their 2019 annual meeting discussions.

The community recognized the progress that has been made to reduce the digital divide gap, calling for more public and private investment to make the Internet more accessible and affordable.

Concerns were raised in regard to the stats of digital economy in Peru, especially by private sector actors, regarding digital platform regulation initiatives. Discussions related to rights online built on this, focusing on the need for more specific regulation to protect people from harmful behaviours online, such for example is defamation or harassment.

During the exchanges on cybersecurity, participants pointed out that not much progress has been made in relation to digital literacy and that the community lacks initiatives and actions in the area of capacity building on cybersecurity matters, despite the fact that Peru recently signing the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.

Unlike the in-person hosted IGF Peru 2019, the 2020 annual meeting was hosted online due to the COVID-19. The agenda focused on discussing matters of cybersecurity, digital government, Internet-related regulations, access, content online and digital transformation. For the first time, the attendants had the possibility to organize side sessions conducted before and/or after the main sessions.

Exchanges on digital policy illustrated polarisation of views between those believing that there is no need for new Internet regulatory frameworks and those thinking of it as critical.

It was also underlined that the state authorities should seek new ways to achieve greater connectivity, which are not necessarily related to the current system of subsidies and specific projects for unconnected areas in the interior of the country. Discussions also reflected the importance of digital education, especially in times of the pandemic. More innovation is needed in virtual teaching models.

Information was also shared regarding the most recent trends on digital matters on global level, such as digital cooperation trends with the United Nations reflecting also the main discussions happening in Internet Governance spaces including the IGF, IGF Plus initiatives, among others.

Digital economy related discussions continued addressing concerns of some of the private sector stakeholders because of the newly proposed Internet regulations that could hamper innovation.

Panels focused on gender violence online noted progress made on new policy frameworks addressing the issue and recommended actions that all stakeholders could take to make the Internet a safer space for women.

Key issues discussed: Access; Internet regulation; Digital Rights; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 75 (2019); 100+ (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1970
Contact: www.facebook.com/PeruIGF

	Poland IGF
	www.igfen.nask.pl
	9 December 2019, Warsaw
	Established in: 2016

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder organising committee of the Polish national IGF discussed Internet governance issues related to data, inclusion, digital transformation, taxation, new and emerging technologies and cybersecurity. In-depth exchanges were carried around the Digital Services Act, the Anti-Smog Educational Network, online tools serving local governments and residents, analytical platforms using open data, the potential of artificial intelligence, future competences and challenges faced in connecting technological progress and the digital revolution and building good habits of using the Internet.

The issues of taxation of the digital economy, development of fast and secure e-commerce, and technologies supporting security in cyberspace were also discussed.

Key issues discussed: Internet Regulation; Open Data; Digital Transformation; E-Government and E-Businesses; Taxation; ICTs for Environmental Sustainability; Internet and Family; Cybercrime; IoT; AI; Future of Work

Number of participants: 200+

More information: www.igfen.nask.pl/ien/igf-2019/552,Polish-Internet-Governance-Forum-2019.html

Contact: igfpolska@mc.gov.pl

	Croatia IGF
	www.carnet.hr
	Annual meeting: 13 December 2019, Zagreb
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Croatia discussed matters related to 5G network and Artificial Intelligence.

The 5G exchanges focused on possible security issues that may come up with deployment of this technology and the common standards the European community took toward it. Participants endorsed several messages on the topic, noting that the deployment of 5G networks in Croatia should be guided by the European Union's Toolbox sthat provide guidance such as certification of devices and network itself, among other matters. The security of the 5G networks is seen as responsibility of all stakeholders, starting from state authorities, regulators, manufactures and service providers. The readiness of Croatian for introducing 5G network was also discussed. Participants noted that the country's potential depends on telecommunication service providers and business's strategy on deploying the 5G network. As the EU's strategy, one Croatian city is selected to carry out the pilot implementation on where the 5G network would be commercially introduced. The community hopes that this god example could promote similar actions across the country. The country will be dedicated even more to the topic of 5G networks, especially as the projects on e-mobility activities and autonomous.

Exchanges on Artificial Intelligence (AI) recognised benefits people can have from it. While introducing AI-based tools and services, it is important to develop capacity of users on how to use these and especially to identify inaccurate information. The state authorities are committed to address AI through strategy on development and application of AI, as part of the national legislation plan, currently under development. More standardisation and regulation is needed for AI-based applications, harmonised with ethical guidelines the EU developed, such as legality, ethics and robustness. Good practices were shared, such as the newly opened Centre for AI at the state's Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing. The exchanges also discussed the importance of local content, noting its importance of preserving a cultural heritage.

Key issues discussed: 5G; AI
Number of participants: 70
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/1971
Contact: cro-igf@carnet.hr

	Togo IGF
	www.intgovforum.tg
	Togo IGF: Internet Governance and Data Protection in Togo
	14 December 2019, Lome
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The national Togo IGF focused its bottom-up developed annual agenda on data, economy and cybersecurity.

The national data protection law was discussed as a case of existing legislation that protects the privacy of individual users, requesting the country to ensure respect of privacy for transferring online data to third party. Welcomed was the initiative for setting up a Personal Data Protection Authority (IPDCP) that would be in charge for any data-related investigations and processing.

These exchanges also reflected on the safety and security online, noting that users also need to be aware of the precautionary measures they can take on their side to ensure online safety.

Participants also underlined that digital is the future of economic development. Good practices were welcome, such as the initiatives to implement biometric ID project to allow more national business owners to access social services and boost their activities.

Participants called for more capacity development on digital literacy, especially for people in remote and rural areas.

Key issues discussed: Data Protection; Digital Economy; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 80+
More information: www.intgovforum.tg/a-propos/
Contact: contact@intgovforum.tg

	Youth IGF of Afghanistan
	www.youth.igf.af
	26 December 2019, Kabul
	Established in: 2015

Key Discussion Areas

The multistakeholder organising committee of the Youth Afghanistan IGF discussed youth's inclusion in Internet governance processes, digital economy and cybersecurity.

Participants underlined that youth Participation in Internet Governance process can bring social inclusion and support society development, long-term. Three elements were recognised as necessary to increase youth participation in Internet Governance: interest, capacity-building opportunities and access to platforms for discussion and debate.

Digitalisation of trade and financial transitions was discussed in light of benefits these processes can bring. Concerns were raised that the local community is left behind due to low Internet penetration and digital literacy. More investment was called in regard to deployment of stable infrastructure and capacity development.

Finally, participants called for better cybersecurity policy frameworks, to ensure safe and secure online behaviour. A Cyber Security Incident Response Team was also a subject of exchanges. More educational trainings for users is seen as necessary to ensure they are equipped with essential skills and knowledges to use the Internet.

Key issues discussed: Youth engagement in Internet governance; Digital Economy; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 70+
More information: www.youth.igf.af/news/
Contact: www.youth.igf.af/contact-us/

	Youth Argentina IGF
	www.youthigfargentina.com.ar
	Annual meetings: **3 December 2019, Buenos Aires** **15 September; 6 and 30 November 2020, hosted online**
	Established in 2016

Key Discussion Areas

Youth and those interested in engaging with youth on Internet governance matters discussed issues of freedom of expression, digital inclusion and cybersecurity during the 2019 Argentina Youth IGF.

Digital inclusion exchanges focused on ensuring accessibility of the Internet based tools and services. With noting that 10,2% of Argentina's population has some form of disability, participants called for more attention of digital technology's manufactures to design and make devices in a way that those can be used by everyone.

Participants also engaged in discussion on freedom of expression online, calling for more capacity development investment in skills and knowledge on how to exercise this human right online; as well as for better policy frameworks to ensure safety for online behaviour. The responsibilities are on all, from users to governments, app developers, Internet service providers, among others, to ensure the Internet is free and accessible and at the same time safe and used in good purposes.

The 2020 edition of this Youth IGF was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme included series of dialogues focused on use of the Internet during the pandemic and development of digital economy in Argentina. Participants underlined that the Internet was given more prominence during the pandemic due to the confinement requirements. At the same time, it has illustrated more vividly the digital divides, which calls for investment infrastructure and development of digital skills.

Digital economy exchanges reflected on the growing need for digital transactions, prevented by the existing digital divide and lack of digital literacy.

Key issues discussed: Freedom of Expression; Digital Inclusion; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 32 (2019); 50+ (2020)
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2209 (2019); www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2453 (2020)
Contact: contacto@youthigfargentina.com

	Bolivia IGF
	www.igfbolivia.bo
	Annual meeting: 24-25 September 2020, hosted online
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bolivian IGF was hosted online in a form of a series of discussions focused on cybersecurity, digital economy, data and artificial intelligence and elections in digital age.

Participants exchanged views on challenges related to cyber culture of Bolivia withing the framework of the National Cybersecurity Capacity Maturity Model and the Cybersecurity Report for the Latin American Region.

Digital economy exchanges were carried in a context of digital platforms potential for economic revitalisation. Much attention was given to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the national and global economies, especially in regard to how the confinement measures have impacted the market dynamics, banking industry and small and mid-size enterprises (SMEs). Many recognised the alarming pace the digital divides take and called for urgent multistakeholder actions to combat it. Specially tailored initiatives in this regard must be directed toward elderly population that has been left out from online dynamics.

Data privacy focused panel discussed impacts of artificial intelligence. The facial recognition technologies were used as an example to illustrate the ways personal data can be collected. Particulates called for better standards and policy frameworks that would protect users from unlawful use of their personal data, ensuring at the same time the space for free development of new technologies and benefits those can bring to people.

The forum notes that the Bolivian community has been struggling with the harmful proliferation of inaccurate information online during the pandemic. Policy frameworks for accessing public information were discussed, calling for more institutional and individual capacity development on where to search for credible information. This panel evolved toward the participants discussing the importance of the right to be informed and electoral technologies for fair and transparent elections. Given the 2019 cancelation of general elections due to, among other factors, involvement of electoral technology, the community reflected on the need for ensuring informed and transparent voting through credible sources of information backed up by the Internet and related services.

Key issues discussed: Cybersecurity; Digital Economy; Data and Artificial Intelligence; Elections
Number of participants: 300+
More information: www.igfbolivia.bo/igfbolivia/que-es-el-igf-bolivia-2020/
Contact: www.facebook.com/igfbolivia

	Arab IGF
	www.igfarab.org
	Annual meeting: 22-23 January 2020, Cairo, Egypt
	Established in 2012

Key Discussion Areas

The fifth annual meeting of the Arab IGF was hosted in Cairo, Egypt. The multistakeholder community focused the programme agenda on matters related to global Internet governance, access, digital transformation and economy and cybersecurity.

Participants exchanged views on the current states of affairs in Internet governance on regional and global levels. Specific views were given in regard to the institutional participation of the regional stakeholders in global digital policy discourse. Processes connected to the CSTD and ITU were among good practices of regional involvement. It was called for more action-oriented initiatives in developing institutional capacities to take part in global processes, but also to draw attention of the global community to regional processes on digital public policy.

Matters of access and digital inclusion were also disused. With recognising that access to the Internet needs to be meaningful and inclusive to enable potential development benefits, concerns were raised in regard the growing rates of digital divides. It was cautioned against too superficial contextualisation of digital divides, seeing it a mere question of access. The more in-depth look into the issue shows that the digital divides are found in areas of digital innovation, digital economy, privacy and protection. Many called for more investment in providing meaningful access and increasing digital opportunities through also developing the human and institutional capacities on the matter.

Digital transformation was discussed mostly in the context of digital economy. The Internet and online based tools and services are seen as accelerators of economic and social development. However, the forum recognised that this development is challenged by many issues, related to the digital divides, but also jurisdictional and other legal challenges and discussed the need for capacity development and comprehensive digital strategy.

The Forum further discussed the issue of cyberspace security in relation to its implications with trust, seen to have become an international facility and at the same time exposed to threats by actors from various countries and other threats by non-state actors. The Arab IGF was recommended to cooperate with international efforts in order to support a peaceful use of cyberspace. The exchanges also called for the development of appropriate policies that could formulate the Arab vision for a safe cyberspace in the region.

Key issues discussed: Internet governance; Access; Digital Transformation; Digital Economy; Cybersecurity
Number of participants: 500+
More information: www.unescwa.org/events/fifth-arab-internet-governance-forum
Contact: www.igfarab.org/contact

igf🞤	**Swiss IGF**
	www.igf.swiss
	Annual meeting: 28 September 2020, hosted online
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Switzerland was hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Through public call for inputs, the community set as discussion priorities matters related to environment, digital inclusion, digitization and cybersecurity.

The forum discussion impact of digitization on environment, especially the climate change, concluding that so far, this impact is rather negative. It was called for actions oriented toward reducing environmentally unfriendly practices. As examples of good practices, it was elaborated on the national initiative for introducing a new CO_2 taxes on airline taxes which could inspire taxation of ICT industry. Further, participants exchanged views on the needs for assessing the carbon footprints, to a more efficient utilisation of resources through Carbon Neutral Data Centres. In addition to circular economy, reduction of consumption must be a priority.

Digitalisation processes were discussed in a context of benefits they bring to people, but also issues and concerns. Exchanges focused on the need for digitalisation to integrated in political culture. Overall, the main obstacle for this to happen relates to lack of expertise and digital skills among people. As one possible initiative to overcome this barrier could be introducing digital training for parliaments, and further in public administration. Input from civil society is critical for developing strategic approach toward the aim of digitalisation being in service of common good. Furthermore, as there is a growing concentration of data collection and utilisation, participants discussed the concept of self-determination in the digital space with regard to use of personal information.

Through several workshops, participants recognised the transformation caused by digital technologies in relation to economic markets, discussing how to create safe online environment without hampering innovation. On raising digital inclusion and knowledge-sharing, several libraries from the country presented their project, such as access to e-books, centralised access to scientific literature through Swiss Library Service Platform, long-term arching of Swiss websites and teaching information literacy to young people.

Finally, the security aspects of utilisation of digital technologies were disused. Encryption is seen as essential security measure to ensure online safety. It was called for more cooperation on fighting cybercrime, seen as underreported still. Investment in education for personal and overall cybersecurity is seen as long-term strategy that can help prevent future cyber incidents.

Key issues discussed: Environment; Digitalisation; Digital Literacy; Self-determination online; Cybersecurity

Number of participants: 325

More information: www.igf.swiss/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/SwissIGF2020_Messages_en.pdf

Contact: info@igf.swiss

	Barbados IGF
	www.smartbarbadosweek.com/igf
	Annual meeting: 4 October 2019, Bridgetown
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The national IGF of Barbados discussed matters related to trust in digital technologies, digital literacy, cybersecurity, data governance, and new emerging technologies.

In light of the national initiative 'Smart Barbados' that aims to implement various means of digital transformation, the forum underlined that trust between the authorities and people is critical for a success of this project. The concept of trust was narrowed down to a practical level, discussion its extent including data collection and related abuses.

Participants also called for redefining the term literacy' which is still traditionally defined as the ability to read and write. Given the proliferation of harmful content online, it was called for more capacity development on building skills and knowledge for recognizing false news, starting through traditional educational systems toward newly established training opportunities. Technology-enabled education was also central to the discussions, calling for promote of massively open courseware and open learning platforms.

As the country enacted a new law on data protection (Data Protection Act), participants discussed its consequences for the private sector. For example, some smaller business will be exposed to costs that could threaten their work, as they are required to afford a data officer. Further, participants discussed the phycological effects of digital economy platforms and if the Internet addiction is becoming prevalent in Barbados.

'Digitally disadvantaged' persons, such elderly population, economically unstable or those with disabilities, were also discussed as vulnerable groups that require specifically tailored investment from all stakeholders to be equally included in all digital dynamics.

Finally, the forum reflected on the 4th industrial revolution and the role newly emerging technologies play. Sharing some of the global predictions that in the next two decades, over 40% jobs will not exist, while the educational systems are stagnating within traditional frameworks, participants called for a multistakeholder efforts on strategies and initiatives for educating and equipping the next generations of experts with skills and knowledge that digitally transforming market requires.

Key issues discussed: Trust; Digital Literacy; Security; Education; Digital Inclusion; New Technologies
Number of participants: 200+
More information: www.smartbarbadosweek.com/igf/schedule
Contact: info@isoc.bb

	Ukraine Youth IGF
Y	**www.igf-ua.org/en/youth-igf-ua**
	Annual meeting: 28 October 2020, hosted online
	Established in 2017

Key Discussion Areas

The third annual meeting of the Youth Ukraine IGF focused on discussing issues related to data online, digital rights, digital currency, cybersecurity, environment and digital inclusion.

While discussing the concept of digital rights, the community underlined that self-awareness about the concept of digital rights for users is essential, as well as effective legal framework. Building on this, a particular exchange developed around the end-user's skills to predict the consequences of sharing personal data and ways of self-protection.

The efforts of the national stakeholders to set up good conditions for digital currencies was also seen as positive and the community called for a continuous exchange of good practices to advance these efforts.

The Forum also called for more investment all stakeholder's digital literacy in the field of cybersecurity, especially of young people.

As a new discussion theme, the environmental sustainability was extensive discussed. The community spoke about the renewable energy being not an alternative, but the main direction of further development of energy, noting that energy efficiency has a direct impact on smart technology and that further technological development must continue with this in mind.

Youth specifically advocated for more action-oriented plans to bring meaningful access to elderly population.

Key issues discussed: Data; Digital Rights; Digital Currency; Cybersecurity; Environment; Digital Inclusion
Number of participants: 90
More information: www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/7508/2429
Contact: info@igf-ua.org

List of Recognized NRIs[8]

Logo and Name of the IGF Initiative		Website
	Benin IGF	http://fgi.bj/
	Botswana IGF	https://botswana.intgovforum.org/
	Burkina Faso IGF	http://igf-burkina.org/
	Cameroon IGF	http://www.igf.cm/
	Chad IGF	https://www.chadigf.org/
	Côte D'Ivoire IGF	https://fgi.ci/
	Democratic Republic of the Congo IGF	http://www.fgi.cd/
	Gabon IGF	http://www.igf.ga/
	The Gambia IGF	http://www.gmigf.gm/
	Ghana IGF	https://igf.org.gh/
	Kenya IGF	http://kigf.or.ke/
	Madagascar IGF	https://madagascar.intgovforum.org/
	Malawi IGF	https://malawi.intgovforum.org/
	Mauritius IGF	https://mauritius.intgovforum.org/
	Mozambique IGF	Initiative inactive
	Namibia IGF	https://namibia.intgovforum.org/
	Nigeria IGF	http://www.nigf.org.ng/
	Rwanda IGF	http://ricta.org.rw/
	Senegal IGF	http://isoc-senegal.org/

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[8] Latest update : 4 January 2021

	Sierra Leone IGF	https://sierraleone.intgovforum.org/
	South Africa IGF	https://www.zaigf.org.za/index.html
	South Sudan IGF	http://southsudanigf.net/
	Sudan IGF	http://igf.sd/igf/
	Tanzania IGF	https://www.tzigf.or.tz/
	Togo IGF	https://intgovforum.tg/
	Tunisia IGF	http://www.igf.tn/
	Uganda IGF	https://isoc.ug/index.php/tag/igf/
	Zambia IGF	http://digitalrightsafrica.org/zambia-internet-governance-forum/
	Zimbabwe IGF	http://www.zigf.org.zw/
	Afghanistan IGF	http://igf.af/
	Bangladesh IGF	http://bangladeshigf.org/
	China IGF	http://igfchina.caict.ac.cn/
	Indonesia IGF	http://igf.id/
Japan IGF	Japan IGF	https://japanigf.jp/
	Lebanon IGF	http://www.igflebanon.com/
NepalIGF	Nepal IGF	http://igf.org.np/
Pakistan IGF	Pakistan IGF	http://pakistanigf.pk/
	Republic of Korea IGF	http://krigf.kr/
	Sri Lanka IGF	http://www.igf.lk/
	Vanuatu IGF	http://www.internet.org.vu/
	Albania IGF	http://www.albigf.al/
	Armenia IGF	http://armigf.am/
	Azerbaijan IGF	http://rigf.az/en/

	Belarus IGF	http://igf.by/
	Bosnia and Herzegovina IGF	http://bhigf.ba/en
	Croatia IGF	https://www.carnet.hr/en/projekt/internet-governance-forum/
	Estonia IGF	http://päev.internet.ee/
	Georgia IGF	https://igf.ge/
	Hungary IGF	https://www.igfhungary.hu/
	Moldova IGF	http://migf.rts.one/
	North Macedonia IGF	http://igfmkd.mk/
	Poland IGF	https://mc.gov.pl/igfpolska
	Russia IGF	http://rigf.ru/
	Slovenia IGF	http://sloigf.si/
	Ukraine IGF	http://igf-ua.org/en
	Argentina IGF	http://igfargentina.org/
	Barbados IGF	http://igf.bb/website/
	Bolivia IGF	http://www.igfbolivia.bo/
	Brazil IGF	http://forumdainternet.cgi.br/en/
	Colombia IGF	http://www.gobernanzadeinternet.co/
	Costa Rica IGF	http://www.igfcostarica.cr/
	Dominican Republic IGF	http://isoc-rd.org.do/publicaciones/noticias/concluye-dialogo-gobernanza-organizado-por-isoc-rd/
	Ecuador IGF	https://igfecuador.ec/
	El Salvador IGF	http://igf.sv/
	Guatemala IGF	http://www.igf.gt/
	Haiti IGF	https://isoc.ht/news/le-forum-national-sur-la-gouvernance-de-linternet-haiti-2019/

	Honduras IGF	https://www.uth.hn/igfhonduras
	Mexico IGF	http://www.gobernanzadeinternet.mx/
	Panama IGF	http://www.igfpanama.pa/
	Paraguay IGF	https://foro.igf.org.py/
	Peru IGF	http://gobernanzadeinternet.pe/
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines IGF	http://isoc.vc/
	Trinidad and Tobago IGF	http://mag.tt/
	Uruguay IGF	http://igf.isocuy.org/
	Venezuela IGF	http://igfve.org/
	Australia IGF	https://www.igf.org.au/
	Austria IGF	https://www.igf-austria.at/
	Canada IGF	https://canadianigf.ca/
	Denmark IGF	http://www.fremtidensinternet.dk/
	Finland IGF	http://internetforum.fi/
	France IGF	https://isoc.fr/ateliers/#comite
	Germany IGF	https://www.igf-d.de/
	Italy IGF	http://www.igfitalia.org/
	Malta IGF	http://www.mca.org.mt/migf/about-migf
	Netherlands IGF	http://www.nligf.nl/
	New Zealand IGF	http://nethui.org.nz/
	Portugal IGF	http://www.governacaodainternet.pt/
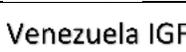
	Spain IGF	https://igfspain.org/
	Switzerland IGF	http://www.igf.swiss/
	United Kingdom IGF	http://www.ukigf.org.uk/
	United States of America IGF	https://www.igfusa.us/
	African IGF	https://afigf.org/
	Arab IGF	
	Asia Pacific regional IGF	https://www.aprigf.asia/
	Central African IGF	http://fgiac.org/
	Central Asian IGF	http://caigf.org/
	Caribbean IGF	http://www.ctu.int/internet-governance
	Commonwealth IGF	http://www.commonwealthigf.org/
	East African IGF	https://isoc.ug/index.php/east-africa-internet-governance-forums/
	European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG)	http://www.eurodig.org/
	Latin American and Caribbean IGF (LACIGF)	https://lacigf.org/
	Macao IGF	http://www.hnet.asia/event/eng/igf2016.html
	Pacific IGF	https://www.picisoc.org/events-2/pacific-regional-meeting-reports/
	North African IGF	http://naigf.org/
	Persian IGF	https://persianigf.org/ *initiative inactive*
	Southern African IGF	https://www.saigf.org/
	South European Dialogue on Internet Governance (SEEDIG)	http://www.seedig.net/
	West African IGF	https://www.waigf.org/
	Hong Kong IGF	https://www.isoc.hk/hkigf/

	Quebec IGF	https://isoc.quebec/en/projects/fgi-quebec-en/fgi-quebec-2020-en/
	Netherlands Youth IGF	https://www.nligf.nl/en/young-igf-2/
	German Youth IGF	https://yigf.de/
	Asia Pacific Youth IGF	http://www.yigf.asia/
	Youth LACIGF	http://youthlacigf.org/
	Youth IGF of Hong Kong	http://hk.yigf.asia/index.html
	Youth IGF of Turkey	https://igfturkey.wordpress.com/
	Youth IGF of Ukraine	
	African Youth IGF	http://youthigf.mysxl.cn/
	Youth IGF of China	
	Albania Youth IGF	http://youthigf.al/
	India Youth IGF	https://youthigf.in/
	Indonesia Youth IGF	http://youth.igf.id/
	Nigeria Youth IGF	https://youthigf.ng/
	West African Youth IGF	https://wayigf.org/
	Armenia Youth IGF	http://yigf.am/
	Italy Youth IGF	https://igfgiovani.wordpress.com/
	Malaysia Youth IGF	www.igfy.my/
	Nicaragua Youth IGF	www.nicaraguayouth.intgovforum.org
	Afghanistan Youth IGF	https://youth.igf.af/
	Russian Youth IGF	http://youth.rigf.ru/
	Chad Youth IGF	https://chadyouth.intgovforum.org/
	Ghana Youth IGF	https://igf.org.gh/youth-igf/
	Youth Ukraine IGF	http://igf-ua.org/en/youth-igf-ua

Overview of all NRIs available on the IGF website
https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-regional-and-national-initiatives

Digital technologies have proven themselves as accelerators of sustainable development. However, if not backed with good policies, they can have detrimental effects on people's wellbeing, ranging from economic and security aspects, to human and other rights and environmental sustainability.

Internet is all prevailing. Traditional frameworks of national borders, jurisdictional scope or local actions are challenged. Its good governance calls for a multistakeholder international global cooperation. Governments, international and intergovernmental organizations, civil society, academic and research sectors, technical communities, media and all other disciplines have a role to play in creating a safe, accessible and affordable Internet for all. However, global networks, initiatives and partnerships can not work without understanding of local specificities of the Internet. Internet governance issues and conditions are different between cities, countries and regions. This is what makes an organized multistakeholder effort on local levels pivotal. Despite the ongoing and emerging issues related to digital public policy, the national, regional, sub-regional and youth IGF initiatives are an encouraging factor of confidence that the global community can respond to these and long-term facilitate development of the Internet of use to all. This Compendium highlights the substantive priorities of some of the NRIs hosted over 2019 and 2020 annual cycles.

https://www.intgovforum.org/