Compilation: "Policy Recommendations or Suggestions for the Way Forward" texts from IGF 2020 Session Reports

Version 1: Accurate as of 10:30 UTC, 17 November 2020

To make it easier for policy makers to identify policy recommendations and proposals for ways to move forward on a range of Internet-related policy issues, the IGF Secretariat has produced this compilation of suggestions and proposals documented in IGF session reports.

Session organisers at each IGF meeting are requested to submit a short report on the session they organised within 12 hours of their session ending, with a more detailed report due two weeks after the session was held.

This compilation has been produced from session reports received to date that have completed the "Policy Recommendations or Suggestions for the Way Forward" field in the session report form. The recommendations and suggestions are listed under the thematic track that the session was included under.

The final compilation will be published after the two-week window for more detailed reports has closed.

Data

DC Session: Future Unclear: data and bodies in the post-pandemic times		
Relevant Policy Sector	**Issue and Recommendation**	**Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?**
Social-cultural	We need to think not just about datafication of bodies, but also about how data is used and what implications it has for us. No longer talking about data as a resource is an important way to start rethinking data and privacy. Feminist thinking around bodies and the constitution bodies becomes a useful tool to develop a language and vision to address some of these issues. We need to put meaningful consent at the centre of the conversations and we take into account power relations - can we negotiate before, during, and after entering into an agreement, and can we walk away from it. Media and Information Literacy is focused on technicalities of using the internet but not about meta data, what goes on outside the user interface and the screens we see, implications of biometrics, FRTs, etc. MIL should focus on including these questions.	
Social-cultural	In data protection frameworks, it is important to recognise consent not as an individualistic matter but as a collective matter closely tied with autonomy, agency, and privacy. Data protection policies should be consistent with feminist principles of consent.	
Social-cultural	We need to have more conversations on the economy of tech which impacts the design of tech and gendered experiences around data collection, algorithms, surveillance etc.	
DC Session: Inaugural Meeting, Dynamic Coalition on Data and Trust		
Social-cultural Overarching governance issues	Objective of the dynamic coalition is to explore multiple dimensions of data and trust from the perspective of a wide variety of stakeholders	1. Dynamic Coalition on Data and Trust
Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	There is a need to address the question of how to restore trust in the digital ecosystem.	1. Dynamic Coalition on Data and Trust

Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	There is a need for reliable information to be shared between registrars regarding DNS abuse during crises.	1. Dynamic Coalition on Data and Trust

OF #30 Human rights and the use of AI in the field of health

Overarching governance issues	As human rights standards already mark red lines for the use of AI. Existing data protection standards and the Oviedo Convention of the Council of Europe, enshrining principles that apply to the use of AI in the area of health, already help addressing the above-mentioned challenges of AI use. Several recommendations came up in the presentations and discussions, including • more effective data protection and security; mandatory human rights impact assessments; • an extension of and a living up to the standards of the GDPR in and by other parts of the world; • avoidance of the use of discriminatory and ineffective AI tools; • having ethical audits; • considering independent enforcement and monitoring systems; as well as • the adoption of a binding legal framework guided by the principle "the greater the impact and harm to be expected, the greater the regulation".	

OF #46 Beyond Personal Data: Literacy, Sovereignty and Rights

Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	1/ Multilateral agreement is needed to increase Cybersecurity, especially to protect personal data, and the; type and definition of this personal data should be agreed also. 2/ The agreement should also arrange the cross-border data transfer among law enforcers should it is related to a criminal investigation. 3/ Interconnection between many INTRANet operators is necessary so that the world will still have One Integrated Internet	1. Governments

WS #75 AI solution and governance for global public emergencies

Overarching governance issues	Issues of Ethical, political, legal and regulatory dimensions for AI governance; Recommendation on reaching consensus on the governance model of AI and establish widely recognized principles.	1. IGF

WS #128 Global crises and socially responsible data responses

Social-cultural Overarching governance issues	Lack of trust is a major barrier to responsible data sharing. Efforts should improved to increase awareness and build more trust in responsible data sharing.	1. All stakeholders

Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	There is a need for greater international collaboration to enable cross-border data free flow with trust. All stakeholders need to join forces to create enabling policy environments to maximize the socio-economic benefits of data sharing while protecting privacy.	1. All stakeholders
Economic Social-cultural	Digital gender divide: Stakeholders must work together to bridge the digital gender divide foster trust.	1. All stakeholders
WS #187 Open data For Women and Persons with disabilities		
Economic	Across the region, countries have open data policies that allow access and sharing of information however, these policies do not further mention how women and persons with disabilities will be able to access it and how it can be interpreted. Open data needs the commitment of political leadership dedicated and embedded through permanent data processes and a pervasive culture within all government institutions.	1. Governments 2. IGF
WS #194 Governing Cross Border Data Flow & Sustainable Development		
Economic Social-cultural Overarching governance issues	The panellists highlighted that a fair distribution of benefits from digitalisation is intrinsically linked to optimal cross border data flows. Cross border data flows open economic opportunities, enhance trade and employment for people leading to achievement of SDGs of inclusivity and economic growth. This is specifically relevant for developing countries in Asia and Africa, which need to develop their innovation and competition capacities to become part of global value chains opened up by data flows. Furthermore, as we move towards industrial revolution 4.0, there is also a need to develop standards for data management which reflects the development agenda of various countries. It was suggested that innovative mechanisms need to be designed which can balance privacy concerns and beneficial sharing of data. These mechanisms should be based on the concepts of multilateralism, trust, inclusivity and common ethical grounds keeping in mind national and institutional capacities.	Intergovernmental organisations: 1. IGF 2. UNIDO 3. UNDP 4. UNCATD
WS #204 Internet Data Protection Under Different Jurisdictions		
	We must continue to promote discussions amongst policymakers, experts and stakeholders on how to blend principles of users' data protection.	
	Further research is needed on the European experience of building a Europe-wide policy consensus on users' data protection and its possible applicability to other regions with diverse experiences.	

| | There is a need for the further involvement of existing multilateral institutions such as the UNHCR, ILO, EU to engage in extending their resources to institutionalize rights protection of global citizens to the internet ecosystem. In absence of this, there is a need for a top down consensus on privacy accompanied by stakeholder bottom up engagement to build upon national and regional experiences and policy vacuums. | |
| | Global citizens lack agency and engagement if they don't have access to the Internet. Universal Internet Access should be a central principle of any dialogue or policy action regarding data security. | |

WS #252 Connected Health in the Post-Covid-19 Era

Economic Overarching governance issues	Broadband access is still limited in many areas, which prevents uptake of these useful technologies.	1. Government 2. Private sector
Social-cultural	Technological literacy is an issue that prevents uptake of digital health technologies.	1. Government 2. Private sector
Social-cultural	Legacy regulatory approaches contribute to lower uptake of digital health technologies. Lawmakers need to update approaches to insurance and interoperability to meet the 21st century.	1. Governments

Environment

OF #43 Fostering ICT to mitigate the aftermath of human tragedy

Relevant Policy Sector	Issue and Recommendation	Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?
Economic	The main recommendation to tackle the different issues due the Brumadinho dam disaster is the multistakeholder approach, where many different actors (civil society, government, academia, NGO's, etc.) work together in order to identify problems emerged due the tragedy, and raise solutions with local population to identify local needs, not only on the short term, but also in the mid and long term and build, in a collective effort, solutions to these situations. This was achieved in the Move on the Web project - formally named "Entrepreneurism with Web Technologies for Brumadinho" - through presencial meetings held in 2019 second half, with the local population.	1. All stakeholders

WS #72 Tech for the Planet

Relevant Policy Sector	Issue and Recommendation	Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?
Economic	Rebound effects need to be taken into account and we need to move from a linear economy to a circular economy. Both governmental and corporate standards are needed, as they can complement each other. Multistakeholder collaboration is a minimum requirement to address environmental issues. All parties need to come together to achieve impact, it cannot be achieved alone.	1. IGF -- The intersessional work within the IGF on environment and digitalisation should further evolve.

WS #100 Best environmental practices across the Internet value-chain

Relevant Policy Sector	Issue and Recommendation	Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?
Overarching governance issues	There should be more cooperation and coordination at institutional level to build a coherent and effective strategy to limit the impact of the digital sector on the environment.	
Economic Overarching governance issues	There is a need for sharing of experience and good practices between actors.	
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	A method must be defined to enable the collection of the data necessary for transparency and action to limit the environmental impact of digital technology	

Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Emphasis should be placed on transparency and information on the environmental consequences of digital technology.	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" style="background:green;color:white">WS #217 The role of digital tech. in environmental sustainability</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Social-cultural Overarching governance issues</td>
<td>Achieving environmental sustainability by the means of ICT is not incumbent on one single player in the ecosystem. It is vital that the public and private sectors, including at all levels of government and at international level, find ways to cooperate to ensure that solutions are adopted and scaled appropriately to reach maximum impact. This can include data sharing / common data spaces, new governance structures, the encouragement of voluntary measures (e.g. labelling), modelling, and monitoring.</td>
<td>1. Governments
2. International organisations
3. Private sector</td>
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WS #231 Youth & Sustainability: Creating change through collaboration		
Overarching governance issues	Digital Sustainability is a topic that should be advocated for by civil society, youth, and strong grassroots movements in cooperation with scientists and scientific institutions, so that the information is available and accessible in a context-sensitive way, in local languages, and aligned with the local and regional circumstances.	1. Civil Society Organizations and Academia
	Legislative bodies should mainstream sustainability in their legislative processes, and consult with civil society, academia, technical community, and the private sector in order to take balanced regulatory steps that address the urgency of the climate crisis, and foster swift implementation. Governments should foster multi-stakeholder processes when enforcing and implementing laws with sustainability effects in the digital sphere.	1. Parliaments and governments
Economic	Digital businesses and start-ups should find the innovative potential of sustainable practices, and actively commit to environmentally friendly, fair, and inclusive processes. The digital private sector should also participate in policy development pertaining to environmental sustainability, as businesses have considerable impact on the environmental effects of digitisation.	

WS #338 Keeping us together: Internet infrastructure in emergencies		
	It is crucial to have action plans prepared for disaster cases, as well as building infrastructure already designed for this type of scenario. It is also important that different stakeholders are involved with the objective of preparing better and faster in these situations.	1. Governments 2. Regulatory agencies

Inclusion

DC Session: Accessibility - Closing the Gap

Relevant Policy Sector	Issue and Recommendation	Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?
Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Accessibility for persons with disability is a cross-cutting issue. Based on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, DCAD will continue to raise awareness and advocate for accessibility and increased participation by persons with disabilities in the IGF. This will done through sharing experiences by persons with disability on our experiences of online meetings, presenting a disability perspective in other Dynamic Coalitions, working with NRIs to become more accessible and joining in a range of IGF workshops to mainstream the accessibility	DCAD will liaise with: 1. IGF Secretariat, IGF MAG 2. NRIs 3. Other Dynamic Coalitions

DC Session: Community Networks at Times of Crises and Pandemics

Relevant Policy Sector	Issue and Recommendation	Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Community networks must be considered as a credible strategy to expand access, empowering people, and increasing connectivity. We need to revamp the Universal Access Policies and what the Funds an be used for We need a renewed focus on Gender and women empowerment and what can be done to make them feel safe. Community Network are key to support local communities	

DC Session: Equitable access to digital content: lessons from COVID-19

Relevant Policy Sector	Issue and Recommendation	Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?
Economic Technical	Support further connectivity infrastructure rollout, especially for priority endpoints and facilities that can support digital inclusion and access to digital content and services. Universal Service Funds can be used to support this rollout.	1. National and local governments 2. Infrastructure development projects
Economic Overarching governance issues	Support Open Access frameworks, controlled digital lending principles and practices - and address the challenges around pricing, access and distribution models of ebooks.	1. Governments 2. Other relevant stakeholders
Overarching governance issues	Support IP policy initiatives and frameworks that help ensure equitable access to key digital content during the pandemic - e.g. India and South Africa's joint proposal IP/C/W/669	1. Governments 2. Other relevant stakeholders

DC Session: Fostering a new key role of Youth in Internet Governance		
Social-cultural Overarching governance issues	A Debate on whether or not Youth Should have their own stakeholder group 1. Invite other stakeholders to the dialogue 2. Know how we perceive ourselves and how we want the other to perceive us 3. Increase the youth presence as they are digital natives and most aware on how to connect the dots 4. Enforce diversity as everyone is a stakeholder 5. Allow youth to grow in the IG spaces 6. Encourage everyone to contribute and make these contributions realized 7. Creating opportunities for all youth to be part of the conversation 8. Reflect more about what are the youth's priority topics 9. Promote the youth experiences in IG spaces through different platforms.	1. Youth Coalition on Internet Governance 2. Youth Initiatives 3. NRIs (Youth IGFs in specific) 4. Young activists in the IG spaces 5. Dynamic Coalitions 6. Internet End users
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	The current challenges with regards to effective youth participation in IG 1. Capacity Building Programs in IG & Leadership 2. Continuous Engagement in the IG spaces. The participation should be sustainable and go beyond conferences. 3. Create a generation of Youth SMEs to represent youth in discussions and Establish Youth Focal Points on specific IG or Technical issues 4. Encourage other SGs to take part of the youth discussions so they can involve youth in discussions and decision-making 5. Youth to support eachother and have unified messages 6. Have a long-term approach of participation instead of only participating in youth programs and stick to the IG eco-system 7. Encourage different perspectives in topics 8. Influence the technology policy decisions 9. Embrace the unique journey of every young people in IG and that they had different entry points and backgrounds 10. Raise issues that are relevant to the youth priorities on national, regional and global levels instead of personal interests & Visualize the interest of the youth.	1. Youth as activists and Internet users 2. Youth IGFs 3. The Youth Coalition on Internet Governance 4. Youth Observatory 5. Youth Local and regional initiatives 6. The IGF Intersessional work
DC Session: Net Neutrality at times of Covid19		

Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	A set of principles and guidelines should be in place to guarantee policy decisions do not harm fundamental rights and do not deviate from an open internet grounded in net neutrality as much as possible.	1. Telecommunications regulators 2. ISP 3. Civil Society 4. IGF

DC Session: #Netgov and news media sustainability in the times of crisis

Economic	Greater consideration and respect for smaller markets by technology platforms.	1. Major platforms 2. The IGF can be a way to convene such companies with journalism and news media organisations
Economic Social-cultural	More transparency for content regulation on Internet platforms regarding sensitive content of human rights activists, journalists, and critical voices across markets and states.	
Economic Social-cultural Technical	Robust tech policies are needed to guarantee independent journalism and access to information.	
Economic Social-cultural	The COVID-19 pandemic reveals what was evident even before: Global Internet governance has a direct and significant impact on media sustainability.	

DC Session: Sustainable Internet Governance & the Right to Development

Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	The IGF has acknowledged this nexus by putting the environment on the IGF 2020 agenda. The meeting strongly supports seeing this trend continue with input from youth representatives from every stakeholder group. To have a sustainable world for the next hundred years policy has to include the means to ensure that ICTs enhance, rather than undermine our natural and built environments.	1. Governments 2. Private sector 3. Technical community

DC Session: The Criticality of the Internet for SIDS in a global crisis

Overarching governance issues	It is deemed important to get more people from island States involved in IG in the first place, showcase efforts being done in the Pacific and the Caribbean in advancing connectivity and digital transformation, alongside with their ability to quickly implement policy in actions.	
Social-cultural	From a social-cultural point of view, the SIDS should raise awareness on cybersecurity and cyberspace in order to get more people involved and expand the community; possibly create a common SIDS platform where networking and	

	identifying an effective cyber strategy that aligns with other countries in order to facilitate the implementation and possible consultation, as well as a repository to share experiences and best practices. Human capacity building and digital literacy are also becoming crucial.	
Technical	Equally important is the need to develop cybersecurity strategies and cyber capacity tools, as well as to call on governments to accede to the Budapest Convention. A common cyber strategy is important as it provides a framework in executing cyber security and data protection. SIDS members should be encouraged to engage more with and get involved in ICANN.	
Main Session INCLUSION		
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	We have more than 84% of the global territory covered by mobile broadband Internet provider, but we have less than half of the population connected. We need to a get a minimum of 4G connection for everyone everywhere, with affordable prices.	1. All stakeholders 2. Investment from private sector 3. Intelligent investment from public sector
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	Lack of access, is not only about Internet connection, but also energy provision, devices availability, security etc. It is also, a matter of integral planning, in order to make smart and efficient investments, particularly in expensive components such as infrastructure. We need to include in solutions all or at least most of the other factors like electric supply and devices provision, safety, stability, and other issues, in an holistic way. The same applies to the planning stage, and all savings that this approach may allow, should be transferred to the users, with more affordable services.	1. Policy makers 2. Everyone involved in inclusion projects
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	About current regulations, everything is prepared for big companies, and mainly for urban areas, preventing new complementary providers and also new business models to take place. Regulations need to be adjusted, aiming to enable other none traditional complementary operators to also be involved in the solutions.	1. Everyone, particularly the beneficiaries.
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	In particular regions, countries do not have all the knowledge to deploy inclusion projects, or the skills to face security threats. We need to invest in local technical capacity building.	1. Universities 2. Governments 3. Private sector

Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	Complementary providers usually need to beg to governments and regulators for small portions of bandwidth of the spectrum. Larger license-free portions of the spectrum must be a common allocation and not the exception. This way spectrum is allocated for the public interest, as it should be.	1. Policy makers 2. Regulators 3. Complementary service providers
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	Most of the regulatory framework in Africa, and perhaps in all global south, had been cycled and recycled over and over, without taking into consideration local realities such as geographical extension, economic situation, level of literacy, etc. And those regulations did not consider creative experiences in policy and programs development in other countries or regions, such as US Government, with different affordability programs. It is important to rethink current policies and regulations (fix the bugs) to overcome different restrictions to new complementary providers, and also to deal with traditional operators.	1. Policy makers 2. Regulators 3. Other stakeholders
	Governments should provide incentives or directly invest in telecommunications infrastructure, via subsidies or special funds.	1. Governments
	Policy makers need to have clear universal access goals and objectives and measurable targets.	1. Policy makers
NRIs Collaborative Session: Future of jobs/work in the digital age		
Other	The importance of laws and regulations about teleworking and telecommunity focused on gender, respecting employees' private sphere.	
Economic Technical Social-cultural	The necessity of protecting people more than jobs, growing up a transformative society thanks to the commitment of governments, private sector and citizens.	
Economic Social-cultural	The need to support entrepreneurship and the participation of women and other vulnerable groups to debate and discuss how to shape good strategies for the future of jobs.	
OF #14 Copyright and inclusion		
Social-cultural	Keep the issue of access of content by people with disabilities high on the agenda of policy makers - eliminate barriers and address market failures	1. IGF 2. IGOs 3. National governments
OF #31 Safe digital spaces, a dialogue on countering cyberviolence		

Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Applying a feminist perspective in the development of regulations and other legal structures.	This must be multistakeholder approach, led and informed by: 1. Grassroots women's rights organisations 2. Digital right's organisations
Social-cultural Technical	Need more evidence to inform gendered policy making. This could include documenting responses to OGBV to understand contextual responses, as well as documenting organising strategies from CSOs.	This must be multistakeholder approach, led and informed by: 1. Grassroots women's rights organisations 2. Digital right's organisations

WS #105 Designing inclusion policies in Internet Governance

Economic Social-cultural Overarching governance issues	Necessity to work stronger towards the Inclusion of marginalized communities (women and gender diverse); Affordability aspects that implies a breach to access to the Internet (data packets and devices' prices); Lack of capacity building for rural communities (Digital Literacy); Governments restricting access to human rights; Design-by-default for persons with disabilities. 1. Share awareness on what internet governance is to various gender diverse groups and their online communities. 2. Create safe spaces for women to express themselves such as newcomer sessions targeted at gender groups. 3. Organize LGBTQ related and led sessions to encourage more participants to be in this space and meaningfully engage. 4. Avoid tokenism of groups such as women, youth and LGBTQ groups. 5. Form mentoring discussions within various multi stakeholder circles to bring in more participants into the discussion. 6. Lower prices of data and digital taxes levied on internet infrastructure to promote digital inclusion	1. Government 2. Civil society 3. Private sector and tech companies 4. IGF

WS #132 Inclusion Challenges and Solutions for Fair Online Education

Overarching governance issues	Quality and equality of the online education, however, remain many challenges as discussed in our session. Recommendation on promoting cooperation and communication between educational institutions, students, and network providers, and present key solutions to improve the quality of online education.	1. IGF

WS #139 CopyLeft or Right? Mediating Interests in Academic Databases		
Economic	Database publishers can offer open access to smaller researcher groups of the society from whose research the database companies can benefit.	1. Database Publishers
Economic	Student Unions can be an intermediary between the students and database publishers in the negotiations for open or affordable access, rather than the contact with the university administration.	1. Universities (Student Unions) 2. Database Publishers
Economic Social-cultural Technical	As soon as the universities create their own databases with the collections of the available books, the database publisher can exchange the resources or they can provide open access to each other from which the students will benefit.	1. Universities 2. Database Publishers
Economic Social-cultural Overarching governance issues	Publicly funded research must be freely open to the access by the public	1. Governments 2. Universities
Overarching governance issues	The policies for funding openly accessible peer reviewed research must be investigated.	1. Governments 2. Universities
WS #147 Building digital bridges: engaging young women online		
Social-cultural	Ensuring the inclusion of women in content creation for social media and the digital space is important to reach gender inclusion and optimal women engagement online.	
Social-cultural	Getting digital literacy skills are crucial especially since we have seen what has happened during the COVID-19 pandemic where those without have been greatly even more disadvantaged. There is a need to continue to build an engaging online environment for women to ensure that that digital gender divide is finally closed.	
Social-cultural	Within community-oriented innovation and capacity building projects there should be more focus on the organizational culture, not only on technology. Understanding the culture and adjusting technology and innovation to it can make it more sustainable and more people will be able to take advantage of digital innovation.	
WS #202 Digital Discrimination during the COVID 19 Pandemic		
Economic Social-cultural	Issue and Recommendation: VRI or web RTC can provide an easy-to-implement community-friendly VRI. It can be web-based, so many people find it easy to implement. VRI, along	

Overarching governance issues	with good ICT infrastructure, should be part of the immediate plan of every nation because this is very important not only for a small number of countries. The failure to do so on the other hand, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic since it is a question of life or death will result in the discrimination against those persons with disabilities involved. Investment is needed in the development of automated speech recognition in national languages which will aid further development of automated captioning and professional captioning services. Standards in defining quality and key performance indicators are needed. Need to improve the education of the technical people that are behind technical solutions, but also policy makers that need to better understand the issues of not just accessibility, but of the digital world. Ensuring rights of PwD such as right to communication access including access to sign language interpretation, real time captioning and other necessary forms of support which are legally binding.	
WS #212 Learn from Home During COVID-19		
Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Engaging multi-stakeholders through effective partnerships. Governments need to lead the process of systemic educational transformation. The private sector should be valued primarily for its understanding of the technologies, its management expertise, and its focus.	1. Governments 2. Educators 3. Management of schools 4. Technical community
WS #259 Building Inclusive Digital Economies in Emerging Markets		
Overarching governance issues	Local business communities across the globe continue to struggle when navigating unclear, overly burdensome, insufficient, or absent local and regional legal frameworks that govern the digital economy. Coordinated multi-stakeholder dialogue during the development and implementation of new legislation impacting the digital economy is crucial. Policymakers should encourage the participation of diverse stakeholder groups in policy dialogues focused on digital transformation.	1. Policymakers 2. Civil society groups 3. Technical community 4. Local business communities
Other	There is a growing need to equip local business communities with the digital and financial skills needed to participate fully in the digital economy.	1. Governments 1. Civil society

		2. Technical community 3. International organisations
	Governments, civil society, the technical community, and international organizations should expand educational initiatives that seek to build digital and financial skills among local business community groups. (This issue and recommendation are cross-cutting across all policy sectors).	
WS #327 Believe it or not, the Internet Protocol is on Sale!		
Economic Technical	1. Raise awareness among decision makers from different stakeholders to the importance of IPv6 deployment. 2. Continue the discussion after the workshop. Schedule a follow-up session within a year to analyse the future status of IPv6 deployment. 3. Create more IGF workshops or an IGF best practice forum in order to engage more people in the discussion of infrastructure development.	1. Governments 2. Educators 3. Management of schools 4. Technical community

Trust

DC Session: Launch of DC Internet Standards, Security & Safety (DC-ISSS)		
Relevant Policy Sector	**Issue and Recommendation**	**Who Should Take Action on the Recommendation?**
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	The three Working Groups will meet on Tuesday 24 November (WG1), Wednesday 25 November (WG2) and Friday 27 November (WG3), all at 12.00 UTC. In these sessions final decisions will be made on priorities, next steps and timelines. Also the topic of WG chairs will be addressed. More information and the link to sign up to the mailing list can be found on the DC-ISSS page.	1. Stakeholders in DC-ISSS
DC Session: Lessons learned from the Pandemic: child rights and safety		
Technical Overarching governance issues	Tech companies should apply more rigorously age restrictions	1. Legal and policy enforcement by governments
Technical Overarching governance issues	We should differentiate between the production of individual content (legal and illegal) and its dissemination. Companies are automating the bad. It is algorithmic amplification that should be addressed properly.	1. Stronger legal and policy implementation for duty bearers such as the tech sector
Overarching governance issues	The technology undermines children's rights while it also sustains children's rights. It is part of the problem and part of the solution.	1. IGF
Overarching governance issues	The Covid-19 crisis has put children in the centre of an (digital) environment not fit for them while they are unprepared and so were their parents and care givers.	1. IGF 2. All stakeholders involved with supporting digital enabling 3. Ministries of Education at country level
Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	A broad range of children's rights are affected by the Covid-19 crisis, including their right to be informed, to privacy, to be protected from abuse and exploitation and their right to health in very different ways but all are equally important because we are creating a new normal with children who are disconnected from their usual social net and their school environment that gives them stability and is important to their mental health.	1. Relevant policy makers 2. Front line service providers at country level

DC Session: Public Collaboration On Multi-Stakeholder Health Data Values		
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues Other	Affordable universal access to ehealth for each family unit space with trusted data exchange in times of pandemic crisis is critical and this should be extended to the new normal so as to meet SDG#3 .Telemedicine is critical support to meet quarantine and isolation requirements for Covid 19	1. ITU 2. WHO 3. UNDESA 4. Governments 5. IGF WSIS 6. G20 7. All stakeholders
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues Other	Ethics in the health care space amongst all stakeholders must be developed further. New Technologies such as block chain, machine learning, AI, quantum technology and holograms add a new dimension to the ethical values currently in place and hence the discussion on ethics must be developed further.	1. All stakeholders and institutions
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues Other	Data quality, input and generated is critical for good decision making. Poor data quality and misinformation are an issue and awareness of these issues are important. Outputs of AI / ML could have bias and gross errors. Reasonable human intervention for the evaluation of results should be part of any reporting process to reduce bias and error.	1. All stakeholders 2. ITU 3. IGF 4. WHO 5. UNDESA
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues Other	Mobile technology sophistication and affordability is an important tool to facilitate the reach to all global citizens for Ehealth care through telemedicine. This accessibility would meet SDG#3.	1. All stakeholders 2. ITU 3. IGF 4. WHO 5. UNDESA
NRIs Collaborative Session: Cybersecurity local policies and standards		
Economic Social-cultural Technical	The need for more awareness raising in cybersecurity issues	
Social-cultural	The need for creating a culture of cybersecurity within countries and communities	
Social-cultural Technical	Tthe need for improving education, training, and capacity building initiatives on the topic	
NRIs Collaborative Session: Cybersecurity local policies and standards		
Technical Overarching governance issues	1. Partnership between academia and private sector to development technical solution 2. Development of machine learning tools to recognize hate speech 3. Strengthen the debate to raise awareness	
OF #13 Trust Building in Cyberspace on Public Health Emergencies		

Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	We should further leverage the role of the Internet and digital technology in fighting the epidemic. At the technical level, secure and trusted infrastructure and network applications should be ensured. User experience should be improved. Data should be further mined, and the role of AI, big data and other technologies in the fight against COVID-19 should be enhanced through statistics and other interdisciplinary studies. At the governance level, governments should strengthen personal data protection, balance the relationship between public interests and privacy, and build a sense of security and trust for the public.	
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	All parties in the international community should find an effective way to build a trust mechanism in cyberspace. For example, try our best to bring into full play of the role of digital technology in fighting the epidemic, work together to amplify the effects of the digital economy so as to promote economic recovery. Promote dialogue and cooperation in a coordinated way to maintain cyber security; Deepen multilateral participation in a coordinated way to improve governance; bridge the digital divide and achieve inclusiveness for all. The trust mechanism in cyberspace shall focus on building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. This mechanism shall be established based on responsibility, transparency, respect, understanding (mutual consultation and mutual understanding), and open cooperation, with parties including governments, international organizations, enterprises, technical communities, scientific research institutions and individuals as the main actors, using means (tools) such as laws and regulations, IT capabilities, social responsibility, ethics, supervision and self-discipline, as well as norms and standards in a route covering technologies, applications, and legal and social matters.	
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Governments, international organizations, Internet companies, technical communities, social organizations, individuals and other entities in cyberspace shall play their respective roles, giving full play to the important role of governments, and working together to strengthen governance in cyberspace.	
OF #20 Attention economy and free expression?		
Overarching governance issues	To address these root causes of disruptions in the media and information environment, steps should be taken to ensure digital platforms' accountability for the business model they employ. Co-regulatory approaches should be promoted (see Council of	1. Government 2. Industry 3. IGOs

	Europe Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2018)2 on the roles and responsibilities of internet intermediaries) and further complemented by oversight mechanisms and indicators (see Ranking Digital Rights' Corporate Accountability Index; see also Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2020)1 on the human rights impacts of algorithmic systems), to ensure due transparency. Careful and frequently reviewed regulation of content curation/moderation is needed see the ongoing work of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Freedom of Expression and Digital Technologies). Indicators for quality journalism are needed to boost trust (see draft Recommendation on promoting a favourable environment for quality journalism in the digital age, prepared by the Council of Europe Committee of experts on quality journalism in the digital age).	

WS #53 Right to Play?---Online Gaming and Child Rights

	Governance in child online gaming is not only an emerging and rapidly developing policy area, but also an indispensable part of global internet governance. Based on the characteristics of the existing practices, it could be agreed on that the protection of children in online gaming requires a careful balance between managing the risks and maximizing the opportunities. As the connecting nature of the internet and the profiting nature of businesses challenge the current governance framework, all stakeholders shouldering responsibility for protecting children in online games should strengthen coordination to more effectively carry out their roles. In conclusion, a systematic approach to achieve evidence-based governance of online gaming calls for a combination of public, private, legal and voluntary measures at national and international levels.	4. Parents 5. Educators 6. The industry 7. Policy makers

WS #71 Building trust through responsible response to global crises

Other	1. Digital transformation within the government sector is critical to ensuring citizen access to important information during times of crisis. 2. Bridging the divide through expanded broadband connectivity is a prerequisite to fully leveraging the digital economy. 3. Strengthening cybersecurity readiness for workforces that move to a work from home environment is critical to ensuring the security and resiliency of critical infrastructure and to supporting an ever-expanding digital economy.	1. ITU 2. National, multistakeholder bodies devoted to crisis response

	4. Disaster response strategies should ensure coordination and alignment across all levels of government – Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial partners is important for developing a cohesive, meaning response to national disasters, even when infrastructure isn't impacted such was the case with the COVID-19 crisis.	
Other	1. Develop a methodology for identifying gaps and bottlenecks in assessing digital infrastructure to design an action plan for affordable and reliable connectivity, such as the Connect to Recover program, a global initiative. 2. Countries that establish a national emergency telecommunications plan are well positioned to manage disaster responses more effectively during times of crisis, like COVID-19. 3. Strengthen online child protection guidelines to help children, parents, educators, industry, and policymakers ensure cyberspace is as safe and empowering as possible. 4. Collaborative and inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches to internet governance and policy strategies are important to ensuring all relevant players have a voice in the decision-making process.	1. ITU 2. National, multistakeholder bodies devoted to crisis response

WS #97 Fact-Checking: A Realm for Multi-stakeholder model?		
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues Other	For the way forward, several panellists laid emphasis on the importance of holding social media platforms accountable, both regarding algorithms and regarding financing of fact-checking. Similarly, it was suggested that educational solutions have to be found to address decreasing trust in journalism, erosion of media literacy and the disconnect of public discourse from facts. However, speakers also emphasised a personal component, urging every user to remain vigilant hold themselves accountable when encountering and sharing information on social media.	

WS #129 The Revolution won't be Televised, but Social Mediatised?		
Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Recommendations provided at the end of the session, highlighted once more that the multi-stakeholder approach is the way forward. Technology cannot be blamed alone for the concerns people have towards social media. Early childhood education is key in order for children and young people to built emphasis and critical thinking skills. Equally important is the education of adults	1. IGF

	(e.g. parents and teachers) that still need to be improved and strengthens. The current pandemic has shown that technology and especially social media is the way forward and the online lifeline many people had during the lockdown, in order to stay connected with friends and families. However, regulation is key and a shared responsibility of different players from the public and private sector is necessary to make sure users are able to interact and communicate in a secure (online) environment.	
WS #210 Nobody Left Behind - Interregional Cyber Capacity Building		
Economic Technical Overarching governance issues	1. More multistakeholder involvement 2. More South-South cooperation in the Global South 3. Mixing bilateral with cross-regional capacity building 4. Building governmental expertise.	1. Paris Call 2. GFCE 3. National governments with the support of the private sector
WS #287 Robots against disinformation - Automated trust building?		
Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	The participants agreed that an ethical deployment of bots to counter disinformation is possible. Transparency in the use and explainability to the process including criteria are central for its legitimacy. As another policy recommendation, participants noted that humans should be at center of the decision-making process. Bots and automated tools have a role to play as facilitating human action as raising levels of efficiency. The availability of such tools present an opportunity, yet they are not capable of dealing with the whole phenomenon. Other low tech initiatives are important particularly for places with low and spotty connectivity. The different levels of technological availability and media and tech literacy should be taken into consideration when deciding to deploy such technologies. Moving forward, best practices and common approaches to deploying bots and automated tools should be developed. Flashing out the degree of transparency and human interaction has to be at the forefront of the discussions.	
WS #325 Internet of Things: Trust, Trick or Threats?		
Social-cultural	There are procedures that have been overlooked which require users' attention within IoT deployment.	1. IGF

	This indicates the lack of knowledge about the IoT associated risks and the need of capacity building actions to present best practices and prevent threats.	
Technical	Security related guidelines and publications are recommended to use user-friendly terminology with less jargons and technical terminology.	1. Academia 2. Technical bodies such as IETF/IRTF and ICANN ACs. DC-ISSS 3. BPF on IoT
WS #341 Multistakeholder Voices and the UN Cyber Dialogues		
Economic Social-cultural Technical Overarching governance issues	Multistakeholder participation in the UN cyber dialogues.	1. IGF