IGF 2016 Workshop Report Template

Session Title	"Civil Society & Private Sector Build ICT Support for SDGs" #271
Date	Dec. 8
Time	16:30-18:00
Session Organizer	Garland T. McCoy, Technology Education Institute
Chair/Moderator	Marilyn Cade, ICT Strategies
Rapporteur/Notetaker	Anders Halvorsen, WITSA
List of Speakers and their institutional affiliations	Moderator: • Marilyn Cade, President, ICT Strategies, Private Sector, USA (**confirmed**) *Moderator* Speakers: • Manu Bhardwaj, Senior Advisor on Technology and Internet Policy to the Under Secretary of the Department of State, Government, USA (**confirmed**) • Sarah Wynn-Williams, Director of Public Policy, Facebook, Private Sector, USA (**confirmed**) • Dr. Ailyn Febles, President, Union of Informatics Professionals of Cuba, Civil Society, Cuba (**confirmed**) • Tatiana Delgado, Vice President, Union of Informatics Professionals of Cuba, Civil Society, Cuba (**confirmed**) • Ivan Barreto, Vice President, Association of Pedagogues of Cuba, Civil Society, Cuba (**confirmed**) • Yarina Amoroso, President, Society of Right of Informatics in Cuba, Civil Society, Cuba (**confirmed**) • Salam Al Waeli, Director of Programs-IJMA3 and Board member-WAVE, NGO, Iraq, (**confirmed remote participation**) • Sam Paltridge, Directorate of Science, Technology and Industry, OECD, IGO, France (**confirmed**) • Ellen Blackler, Vice President Global Public Policy, The Walt Disney Company, Private Sector, USA (**confirmed**) • Jimson Olufuye, Chair, African ICT Alliance [AfiCTA], NGO, Nigeria (**confirmed**) • Gonzalo Lopez-Barajas Huder, Manager Public Policy & Internet, Telefonica, Private Sector, Spain (**confirmed**) • Ms. Iffat Gill, CEO, The Code to Change, Civil Society, Pakistan (**confirmed remote participation***) • Wahab Sadaat, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and IT, Afghanistan, Government, (**confirmed**)
Key Issues raised (1 sentence per issue):	Building inclusive partnerships with all stakeholders to first identify the challenges (UN SDGs) then forging ahead with further consultations aimed at putting ICT and Internet assets and local content, technical training, etc. to work specifically on the 17 UN SDGs. Further, discussions need to be ongoing to address specific legal issues and to address more holistic issues like gender inclusion and other basic human rights concerns as they arise.
If there were presentations during the session, please provide a 1-paragraph summary for each	See next area for complete workshop capture, there were no power point presentation or video presentations etc. Links to materials are included in workshop capture in next block.

Presentation	
Please describe the Discussions that took place during the workshop session:	## INTRODUCTIONS *Mr. Garland McCoy, Technology Education Institute,* provided an overview of the workshop. Moderator: *Ms. Marilyn Cade* *President, ICT Strategies, Private Sector, USA)* Ms. Cade welcomed all the participants and panelists and introduced Manu Bhardwaj, Senior Advisor on Technology and Internet Policy to the Under Secretary of the Department of State, Government, USA. ## Mr. Manu Bhardwaj *Senior Advisor on Technology and Internet Policy to the Under Secretary of the Department of State, Government, USA* Mr. Bhardwaj expressed concern that the digital divide remained a significant obstacle and barrier today. Together with the World Bank, the U.S. Department of State recently launched the Global Connect initiative to try to bring 1.5 billon people online by 2020. The Internet can help promote gender neutrality, education, health, hunger and more. We have developed a set of principles along these lines. Over 40 countries have joined to date. Through this new and exciting initiative, DOS is working with industry and other stakeholders. We have identified 65 global actions valued at $420bn – quite an achievement. Still, we need more help from industry and civil society to develop best practices and policies to facilitate these goals. ## Mr. Gonzalo López-Barajas *Public Policy and Internet Manager, Telefónica, S.A., Private Sector, Spain.* Education is a top priority for Telefónica. Telefónica and Spanish bank La Caixa have launched ProFuturo (https://fundacionprofuturo.org/), a program to provide high quality elementary education and targeting Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and southeast Asia. The program is based on 3 pillars: a technological platform which provides within a suitcase a laptop, 25 tablets, a small projector and connectivity for school classrooms; digital educational contents and platform focusing on linguistic, stem and general life & health abilities; and teachers training & tutoring. The program was first launched in 9 schools in Angola with 60 teachers and 2.700 students participating, and will be extended to another 26 schools in January 2017. ## Mr. Salam Al Waeli *Director of Programs-IJMA3 and Board member-WAVE, NGO, Iraq* Mr. Waeli provided an overview of several projects that he has been involved with through the Arab ICT Organization (IJMA3).

The lack of connectivity in rural areas in Lebanon have been a particular cause of concern for IJMA3. The unfortunate lack of such connectivity has caused economic distress to the people living in remote areas. We have worked with ISPs to break this vicious circle. Providing the needed infrastructure equipment to rural areas has been the center of focus. This initiative has been successfully implemented in various rural areas in Lebanon. More than 1,000 partners and beneficiaries have been involved.

The Women's Alliance for Virtual Exchange (WAVE) initiative (https://www.facebook.com/WAVEalliance/). This initiative covers women from the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia. It provides a collaboration platform enabling women entrepreneurs to share success stories and best practices. The focus is on regional and global issues. WAVE has been very active, including in Internet governance. AT IGF Istanbul last year, we had a workshop on gender balance and access. The initiative has been remarkably successful in bringing industry and civil society together.

Ellen Blackler
Vice President Global Public Policy, The Walt Disney Company, Private Sector, USA
Walt Disney has been very focused on how ICT underpins all of the SDGs and have launched or participated in several initiatives in emerging markets.

One project named "Latin America Kids" focused on teaching children how to use technology safely. In Africa, Walt Disney have been involved in a program at the other end of the spectrum: Developing professional content such as movies and television in Africa. Disney has worked with a company called Trigger Fish Animation, identifying barriers to local program development. Main obstacles have been lack of political support and unavailability of infrastructure. Through this collaboration, we ran a script contest – we received 1,400 ideas and mentored winners. We teamed up with local partners, which generally have been very supportive. For Disney, this has been a long term commitment, but we remain optimistic about future results.

Mr. Wahab Sadaat
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and IT, Afghanistan, Government
The Government of Afghanistan has launched several initiatives in recent years in order to improve development and connectivity. These have mainly taken a holistic approach. The Ministry has been working with community development councils for 10-12 years. A recent gender equality program has been implemented as well. This is a $260m program with a duration of 5 years. The main focus is on integrating

women in the economy, in technology, leadership and in government. It is a coalition model, where we are working closely with stakeholders, in particular industry. Moreover, a new policy by the Ministry has been crafted around these goals and lessons learned from these initiatives, and in collaboration with industry. As a result, thus far, 200,000 jobs have been created valued at $2.3bn.

We have also focused on capacity building through a business incubator program. This program has been developed with businesses. Another initiative has been the deployment of a fiber optics network around the country to connect all major metropolitan areas. Launched in 2011, this program will be completed in 2017. All cities in Afghanistan will be connected at this time.

On education and health services, programs have been financed through our telecom fund. These center on helping schools and health care providers so as to provide better services to the Afghan people.

Ms. Iffat Gill
CEO, Code to Change, Civil Society, Pakistan
Ms. Gill participated remotely, calling in from Amsterdam. Through Code to Change, she has been working on economically empowering women through technology. The Internet is a great tool for facilitating development, but it also comes with a lot of challenges. We have been focusing especially on the troublesome gender skills gap. The initiative was launched about 2 or 3 years ago. We aim to help women graduates, women refugees and victims of sexual violence. The focus is on how to get women reintegrated into the workforce and provide mentorships. While there is a lot of learning-resources online, women thinking about starting a new career can often become overwhelmed. We give people a starting point, including information on how to access jobs of interest. We offer mentorships to facilitate career change and reentry into job market.

In the developing world, challenges are a little different than in the emerging societies. Factors include social and cultural issues, local content issues, as well as safety issues. But still, women want to build their capacity to enter or reenter workforce regardless of location. Skills are an issue, of course, but also important is where can women go to start learning. We provide a starting point for them, get them going in the right direction so they can succeed in the job market. Role models are important. We need to continue to work together with all stakeholders to attain these objectives. We need more involvement from the ICT sector to give back to the underprivileged.

Dr. Ailyn Febles
President, Union of Informatics Professionals of Cuba (UIC), Civil Society,

Cuba

The Union of Informatics Professionals of Cuba (UIC) is a civil society organization fostering the adoption and use of ICTs for social and economic development. This platform works with all stakeholder groups in a two-year program to analyze what needs to be done to achieve 2030 SDGs. Since its inception these are several initiatives launched by UIC aiming 6 SDGs: aiming at objective #1; creation of a network of professionals, farmers and scientists working in use of ICTs for the production of food on objective #2; several projects on objective #3 including the monitoring of hypertensive patients; educational initiatives with UIC as platform for objective #4 ; regarding objective #5 some numbers endorse our achievements: women represent 35% of UIC members, some provincial presidents are women, etc. On objective #11 we are implementing projects for local development, technological suburbs, and for the protection of cultural heritage.

Ms. Tatiana Delgado

Vice President, Union of Informatics Professionals of Cuba, Civil Society, Cuba

Provides insight into capacity building experience jointly implemented by Cuban and Mexican civil society. Both orgs created a course on the implementation of geospatial information infrastructure in the IoT era. What is relevant is the approach to the course, using disruptive trends (IoT, big data, cloud computing, open data) as a strategy, and innovation as a method, for which we targeted 2030 objectives as an innovation method: how to use these technologies to achieve SDGs goals. These resulted in 30 innovative ideas targeting 9 SDGs. Through this program, professionals in Cuba are preparing a new university level curriculum promoting digital innovation aiming to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Sarah Wynn-Williams

Director of Public Policy, Facebook, Private Sector, USA

Two years before the new SDGs were developed, Facebook went to the UN and expressed concern about the lack of focus on connectivity. There was major resistance: Hunger and poverty was the main focus. However we were pleasantly surprised when SDG 91C was adopted, aiming for universal connectivity by 2020. This, of course, is unrealistic, but it is an important start. We need to engage. Connectivity is essential to any SDGs, underpinning everything. The challenge is keeping up the awareness, developing partnerships with civil society and governments. In 2015, Facebook had a central role in launching the Connectivity Declaration: Demanding Internet Access for all and implementation of the Global Goals, signed by prominent leaders from the global development community, technology industry, the arts and entertainment. The Connectivity Declaration is something we strongly encourage everyone to sign onto.

Facebook continues to take an active role in the global debate on connectivity, including Mr. Zuckerberg participation with government heads of state at a roundtable in Peru two weeks ago. This remains a top priority for Facebook.

Mr. Ivan Barreto
Vice President, Association of Pedagogues of Cuba, Civil Society, Cuba
Education is a horizontal objective affecting us all. We should aim projects investing in high quality, Inclusive and equitable education. Though Internet will not solve all divides (digital, educations, food divides) it will act as an enabling factor if all commit to solving this issues. Provides insight into project involving over 2 million students, 250,000 teachers and 12,000 educational centers: aimed to provide technological equipment and connectivity to all educational centers; trained all professors on ICTs as case of study, and also to use ICT and Internet as a tool for providing inclusive and high quality education. We generated our own educational content focusing on best classroom practices with the participation of teachers, psychologists, designers, etc. We are at the same time working in investigation projects on ICTs.

Ms. Yarina Amoroso
President, Society of Right of Informatics of the National Lawyers Union, Civil Society, Cuba
Ours is an NGO with a consultative status at the UN where working on the digitalization process of Cuba. We have open dialogues on the analysis of the legal framework and the development of the design of how ICT should be implemented within a justice scope; this is now named "protection by design". I fully support there can be no code without the participation of professionals with a humanistic approach. On this regard we are part of the Cuban Civil Society consensus stating Internet Governance should acknowledge economic, social and political features, where all should participate in the debate and decision making about Internet; supporting universal and free access to the Internet where services are to provide social benefits, responsible business models preserving and respecting users' privacy fostering an open access to information, guaranteeing the compliance of the Cuban Constitutional precept of respect for the full dignity of manhood.

Mr. Sam Paltridge
Directorate of Science, Technology and Industry, OECD, IGO, France
Mr. Paltridge showed and highlighted the June 2016 OECD study, "Broadband Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean" (http://www.oecd.org/internet/broadband-policies-for-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-9789264251823-en.htm). The report focuses on many of the SDGs. Just highlight a couple, on health and wellness, we looked for good practices and examples from the region on how to

reach the goals; e.g. with respect to dengue fever, diabetes, and maternal care. Focus was on how using simple technologies like SMS can make a real difference to peoples' lives. On education, the report examined usage of online training tools, as well as tax credits for online training (example: Chile). However, the study includes many other examples as well.

Dr. Jimson Olufuye
Chair, African ICT Alliance [AfICTA], NGO, Nigeria
Dr. Olufuye informed the audience that the Africa Information & Communication Technologies Alliance (AfICTA), a private sector led alliance of ICT associations, multi-national corporations, companies, organizations and individuals in the ICT sector in Africa was formed to get people connected. The organization's vision is to address the problems of the digital age so that its promise can be fulfilled for everyone in Africa. The focus has been on policies and best practices, getting everyone involved. AfICTA has held recent meetings and conferences in Namibia, South Africa and in Egypt. At its October 2016 Summit in Namibia, the "Windhoek Declaration" spells out Africa's ICT challenges. The Declaration states that national ICT policies within many African countries should be reviewed for compliance, that IoT presents a new opportunity for job creation, and that governments should priorities visa-free business-to-business regimes.

Most importantly, we worked with government minsters on the Summit to develop this Declaration. As a result, we are securing much needed government commitments to help improve policies, laws and regulations region wide. We are fully focused on policies being aligned with the UN SDGs. AFICTA is committed to bringing about a million new jobs by 2020. We need to work together with all stakeholders to make that happen.

Ms Cade added that Namibia will hold its first IGF initiative next year. A real success story.

COMMENTS & QUESTIONS

COMMENT 1: A comment from a government representative from Pakistan centered on the ICT SDs: The Government of Pakistan has taken the initiative to develop an ICT project to train young girls in order to enhance their employment prospects.

COMMENT 2: Tony, working for an organization named BOSCO Uganda (http://boscouganda.com/) mentioned that his organization was launched in 2006 and has been implementing a pilot ICT project in 6 IDP-camps and helps communities turn isolation and aid-dependency into self-advocacy through the use of innovative and collaborative ICT

	technologies and entrepreneurial uses of micro-scale electricity. They provide training and build community service centers, and offer entrepreneurship training. Energy and solar training is offered as well, enabling people to obtain batteries for connectivity. This initiative has enhanced literacy levels, generating much better income for the affected people. However, much more needs to be done. We are working with ISPs as well. A main barrier is ancient and counterproductive policies. Industry needs to play an active role in working with government in modernizing the legal framework to support connectivity and economic growth. QUESTION: By an Asia Pacific Google manager: Are there reports that focus on what tech companies can do to bring awareness through the development side of things? Ms Marilyn Cade responded that we need to focus on meaningful applications, digital capacity, digital skills and connectivity. There must be many more useful illustrations available on how technology help facilitate the SDGs. We need a broader initiative to shed light on all these success stories. ## CONCLUSION Ms. Cade thanked everyone for their participation. Anyone who has additional input were asked to contact Garland.
Please describe any Participant suggestions regarding the way forward/ potential next steps /key takeaways: (3 paragraphs)	There needs to be a clearing house or one stop website where people can go to both post their examples of success putting ICT Internet assets to work tackling the UN SDGs but also to go to get started, look for case studies and examples where there have been successful results and how those results came about. Given the role of critical enabler that the Internet has taken on for both developed and developing economies, civil society and private sector interests must build bridges with government officials and be as inclusive as possible in order to have any chance of achieving any of the SDGs. If partnerships can be built and maintained it will greatly increase the chances that robust information infrastructure (ICTs and the Internet) will be built and used. This will lead to highlighting the enabling role of the Internet as demonstrated with the following examples: SDGs 1. & 8. "No Poverty and "Decent Work and Economic Growth" Information Infrastructure is proving to be powerful driver of economic growth, which in many countries, has begun to lift citizens out of the clutches of poverty through job creation. SDGs 9. & 12. "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" leads to "Responsible Consumption and Production" ICTs and the Internet contribute to innovation, expansion of industry and critically important infrastructure all of which contributes to the production of goods and services to be responsibly consumed. SDGs 2. & 3. & 4. "Zero Hunger", "Good Health and Well-Being" need to bgiven before "Quality Education" can begin.