



WSIS FORUM 2017 OUTCOME DOCUMENT



Information and
Knowledge Societies for
Sustainable Development Goals
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World Summit
on the Information Society
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015



WSIS Forum 2017

Outcome Document

WSIS Action Lines:

Information and Knowledge Societies for SDGs

Version 1.0



Disclaimer

Please note the WSIS Forum 2017 Outcome Document is a compilation of the outcomes of the sessions (Thematic Workshops, Country Workshops, Action Line Facilitation Meetings, Interactive Sessions, Information Sessions and Policy Sessions) submitted to the WSIS Secretariat by the organizations responsible for their respective sessions. ITU does not hold any responsibility for the outcomes provided by the organizers of the sessions for the WSIS Forum 2017.

All the session recordings are available here:

- Webcast: <https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/WebcastArchive>
- Adobe connect Virtual Rooms: (Available soon)

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Geneva



International
Disability
Alliance



Capacity
Building



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
E-RESIDENCY



GOVERNMENTS:

Government of Algeria
Government of Argentina
Government of Albania
Government of Azerbaijan
Government of Armenia
Government of Burkina Faso
Government of Bangladesh
Government of Brazil
Government of Benin
Government of Costa Rica
Government of Croatia
Government of Colombia
Government of Côte d'Ivoire
Government of Cuba
Government of Congo
Government of Djibouti
Government of Ethiopia
Government of Gabon
Government of India
Government of Japan
Government of Indonesia

Government of Kenya
Government of Iran
Government of Liberia
Government of Mexico
Government of Moldova
Government of Malawi
Government of Monaco
Government of Nigeria
Government of Kuwait
Government of Pakistan
Government of Portugal
Government of Poland
Government of Rwanda
Government of Solomon Islands
Government of Serbia
Government of Switzerland
Government of Sudan
Government of Slovenia
Government of Sri Lanka
Government of Thailand
Government of Timor Leste
Government of Tuvalu
Government of Tunisia
Government of Paraguay
Government of South Africa
Government of Singapore
Government of Sierra Leone
Government of Uganda
Government of United States
Government of Ukraine
Government of Viet Nam
Government of Russian Federation
Government of United Kingdom
Government of United Arab Emirates
Government of Zimbabwe

PRIVATE SECTOR:

- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- African Civil Society on the Information Society (ACSIS)
- Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.
- IBM and ImpactHub Geneva
- International Trademark Association
- Pavan Duggal Associates
- Symantec Corporation
- Türk Telecom and UNDP IICPSD

CIVIL SOCIETY:

- APIG
- APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"
- Arianous
- ARTICLE 19
- ASDF International
- Association for Progressive Communications
- CMAI/Global ICT Forum
- e Worldwide Group
- EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation
- Evolving Consulting/Digital Coalition
- G3ICT
- Geneva Internet Platform, UNIGE and DiploFoundation
- GESI
- GFCE
- GSMA
- ICANN
- IEEE
- IFIP
- IFIP IP3
- IGF Secretariat
- IGF Support Association
- Internet Society of China
- INWES - The International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists
- ISOC
- Be He@lthy, Be Mobile
- ISWA
- Just Net Coalition
- Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students
- OISTE
- Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.
- Project Connect
- Project Integration
- Semantis
- TEDxGeneva
- The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and Nokia
- The Geneva Learning Foundation
- VITO - Flemish Institute for Technological Research
- World Economic Forum
- World Summit Awards
- Zamen Salamati co.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS or COMMISSIONS:

- Access Partnership
- ARCTEL / UNU
- Council of Europe
- FAO
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- UNCTAD
- UNICEF
- ILO
- UNEP-Basel Secretariat
- WMO
- UNCTAD
- UNDESA
- UNESCO
- UNGIS
- UN-OICT
- WHO
- WIPO

ACADEMIA:

- 1 World Connected, University of Pennsylvania
- Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)
- EI Research
- Grenoble Ecole de Management
- IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS)
- Shantou University/CyberLabs
- Royal Holloway, University of London
- University of Zurich

WSIS TEAM:

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List of Organizations that Participated in the WSIS Forum 2017

AVAILABLE SOON

Special Address: United Nations Secretary General



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

Mr António Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations



VIDEO MESSAGE TO WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY FORUM 2017

Geneva, 13 June 2017

www.wsis.org/forum

Welcome to the WSIS Forum 2017

With mobile phones, farmers can monitor prices, refugees can let their families know that they are safe, and health workers can respond to emergencies, and this is why the United Nations is working to unleash the power of Information and Communications Technology, for our common future.

We want to ensure that big data will bring the big impact that so many people need. And this forum can forge partnerships among governments, the private sector, civil society, and technical community and academia.

Together, we can make the most of Information and Communications Technology, to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and keep it's promise, of a life of dignity for all.

Thank you.



WSIS Forum 2017: Introduction

Following the UN General Assembly Resolution A/70/125, calling for close alignment of the WSIS and SDG process as well as holding the WSIS Forum on the annual basis, the WSIS Forum 2017 was held from the 12 – 16 June at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva and the overall theme of the WSIS Forum 2017 was “**WSIS Action Lines: Information and Knowledge Societies for SDGs**”.



Introduction:

- This year the Forum attracted more than 2000 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 150 countries.
- Thousands followed remotely while more than 500 were engaged by intervening remotely.
- More than 500 high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 85 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum.
- More than 200 content rich workshops
- 18 WSIS Prizes winners and 70 WSIS Prizes champions were acknowledged for their excellent work in implementation of the WSIS Action Lines on the ground.

WSIS Forum 2017: Key Achievements (Announcements, Launches, Agreements, Commitments)

1. **UNGIS** reiterated commitment to the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and alignment of the WSIS and SDG processes. UN Regional Commission for Africa was appointed as the rotating Vice Chairman to strengthen the regional perspective.
2. **UN Regional Commissions** committed to strengthen the action at the regional level, providing the platforms for connecting the dots, i.e. all relevant stakeholders, with the aim of strengthening implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and alignment of WSIS and SDG processes. Series of regional face to face meetings were announced. It is anticipated that WSIS will be included in the UN Regional Coordination Mechanisms and WSIS4SDG will become one of the pillar of the regional SDG Forums.
3. **Ministerial Round Table** emphasized on the importance of the WSIS Action Lines framework that remains the key UN framework to the work on the information and knowledge societies, and reiterated that many national digital agendas were built upon it. Value of the WSIS Forum as the only UN platform for exchanging best practices and advancing implementation of ICTs4SDGs was emphasized. Many Ministers expressed their continued support and strengthened commitment to the WSIS process.
4. ITU, WHO and IEEE organized first Hackathon held at WSIS Forum on the issue of e health. **Hack for Health** was a successful event which brought together 42 participants from 16 different countries across all five UN regions and diverse educational backgrounds ranging from computer science, mathematics and electrical engineering through chemistry, epidemiology and business.
5. FAO, ITU and IEEE committed to work on e Agriculture for WSIS Forum 2018 Hackathon – **hack against hunger**.
6. ARM announced that within the framework of the **BeHealthyBeMobile** initiative, ARM will strengthen its focus on a global goals based behaviour change technology focussing on chronic disease, and a wide variety of other issues, that affect low resource settings. The details of the programme will be launched in the context of the 2030Vision partnership, a U.N. wide initiative looking at how technology can support the achievement of all 17 goals.
7. A new **toolkit**, *Bridging the Digital Innovation Divide*, has been developed by ITU to help countries develop a Digital Innovation Framework, a set of policies and projects that foster national innovation
8. ITU and Rwanda launched **The Rwanda Country Review** on the ICT Innovation Ecosystem
9. ILO and ITU launched a campaign to train 5 million young people globally by 2030. The **'Digital Skills for Decent Jobs Campaign'** is part of the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, the first-ever, comprehensive United Nations system-wide effort for the promotion of youth employment worldwide.
10. ITU Launched the **Global Cybersecurity Index**
11. The **Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development** launched a Task Group on ICT for SDGs, that will prepare a thematic list of ICT indicators that aims to complement the monitoring framework for measuring progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

The Agenda 2030 recognizes that ICTs have great potential to accelerate human progress, but only includes 7 indicators in its monitoring framework. The thematic list to be prepared by the Partnership Task Group will try to capture the cross-cutting and multi-faceted contribution of ICT to the SDGs.

12. Launch of the **Global E-waste Statistics Partnership** to increase the availability and quality of e-waste data. This Partnership is made up of ITU, UN University and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA).
13. **Assistance by Japan:** Ministry of Information and Communication from Japan presented equipment for emergency telecommunications to the ITU–D
14. Announcement of the **GEM-TECH Awards 2017** that will be renamed as Equals in Tech will be held during the IGF here in Geneva, call for nominations will be launched next week.
15. In February 2017, ARM joined the Be He@lthy, Be Mobile initiative to collaborate on innovations in health technology for low-resource settings. Under this partnership we are focusing on scaling up behaviour change programs, looking at how different technologies can reach the largest number of people and deliver the greatest impact at the lowest cost. Details of the project portfolio will be announced shortly. The work will also link with the 2030Vision partnership, a U.N.-wide initiative looking at how technology can support the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
16. ITU presented the **Global ICT Regulatory Outlook 2017**, the first of an annual series of reports tracking market and regulatory trends in the information and communication technologies (ICT) sector and their implications across the economy
17. A new feature of **WSIS Stocktaking Process** was launched- an ICT for SDG Application that based on the WSIS Action Lines and the SDG Matrix and developed by University of West Indies and ITU w
18. **Several Multistakeholder Agreements during Workshops:** to work together in the field of ICTs for SDGs by Multistakeholders – eg
 - Agreement Signed by eWorldwide Group (eWWG) & Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID) on ICTs for SDGs,
 - Learning Foundation announced two major initiatives:
 - The #DigitalScholar education initiative to develop new skills and leadership for the digital transformation of learning
 - The #DigitalScholar call for proposals to develop projects to tackle complex challenges around one or more SDGs
 - Grenoble École de management, in follow up, will launch a new research project "Cybersecurity as competitive advantage for companies" in line with the SDGs
 - At the workshop on Regional Engagement in Internet Governance a key announcement was made an internet governance event in Johannesburg, South Africa in 23 and 24 June.
 - Announcement was the setting up of links between digital humanities, social science, anthropology, linguistics on one side and the scientific community and experts for ICT on the other side. This will be effective at the World Conference on Humanities in Liege, 6-12 August 2017, for WSIS FORUM 2018 and other

events, through appropriate channels like Semantis, ISCC-CNRS, LACITO-CNRS, (Paris), Cecua Academy (EU), etc

The WSIS Forum 2017 was chaired by H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana Minister of Youth and ICT Rwanda, who played a key role in providing high-level guidance for the Forum's outcomes.

Within the framework of the High-Level Track, officials of the WSIS Stakeholder community, representing the government, private sector, civil society, academia, technical community and international organizations were given opportunity to provide their insights on the WSIS Action Lines, the outcomes of the UNGA Overall Review and the submissions received during the open consultation process.

Main outcomes of the ceremony:

Mr. ANTONIO GUTERRES, UN Secretary-General: *"Information and communications technology can advance human rights, development and peace. This Forum can forge partnerships with governments and stakeholders to realize the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development."*

Mr. HOULIN ZHAO, Secretary-General, ITU: *"The theme of the Forum is information and knowledge societies for the SDGs. The objective is to ensure that WSIS goals enable a strong international framework for a connected world and for achieving the SDGs. This year we welcome more than 2000 stakeholders from 150 countries, along with over 80 ministers/deputies/regulars and over 120 speakers. We introduce a few innovations: hackathon focusing on e-Health, a new virtual reality track, photo contest and TED talks."*

AKIF GILALOV, Chairman, World's Global Telecom & KATARINA J. WALKER Advisor Vocational Education & Training, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation: *"We are creating the world's first global communication platform for disabled people, Beep. Beep will feature a simplified authorization feature, relying on face recognition, voice recognition on fingerprint scanning."*

MUKHISA KITUYI, Secretary-General, UNCTAD: *"We are committed to closing the gap in ICT technology while furthering global connectivity."*

FRANK LA RUE, Assistant Director General, Knowledge Societies Division (KSD), Communication and Information Sector (CI), UNESCO : *"We need to guarantee public access to all, while improving content."*

DEBORAH GREENFIELD, Deputy Director General, ILO : *"The ILO has launched a global initiative on decent jobs for youth that aims to reach 5 million young women and men by 2030 through digital skills development."*

BISHAR ABDIRAHMAN HUSSEIN, Secretary General , UPU: *"Our project, Econ Africa, focuses*

on connecting the African continent by diversifying on products to cope with the trends and needs of the modern society.”

ARANCHA GONZALEZ, Executive Director, International Trade Center (ITC) : *“We have developed tools to build indigenous cultures of e-commerce and address gender gap in connectivity.”*

ELENA MANAENKOVA, Deputy Secretary-General, WMO: *“We are working to have the WMO’s warnings and alerts reach people everywhere.”*

PETER MAJOR, , Vice-Chair, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD): *“We recognize the important work of the CSTD and UNCTAD in achieving the SDGs especially relating to the Forum.”*

ANRIETTE ESTERHUYSEN, Director of Global Advocacy and Policy Strategy, Association for Progressive Communication (APC): *“We need to bring in new and more diverse organizations and individuals from all stakeholder groups to tackle problems and develop solutions collectively.”*

CAROLYN NGUYEN, Vice-Chair of the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy and Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft: *“We would like to develop a wholistic policy framework for investment to realize the SDGs.”*

JEAN PHILBERT NSENGIMANA, Minister of Youth and ICT, Government of Rwanda : *“WSIS is about seven important themes: people, purpose, passion, prosperity, partnerships, profit and planet. But WSIS is also a time to think about what we need to have more in common. It is about the common people.”*

MALCOLM JOHNSON, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU: *“We have around 2500 participants in year, up from around 2000 last year. They come from 150 countries. The whole WSIS Forum is extra budgetary. We rely entirely on the support we have from our partners and our sponsors.”*

SHIGEKI SUZUKI, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination (International Affairs), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) : *“Japan’s goals are to ensure access to the ICT for all peoples everywhere, to promote and protect the free flow of information, and to promote and utilize innovations like AI.”*

MARCIN CICHY, President, Office for Electronic Communications: *“Poland is mainly focused on development of the I.D. identification and aims expand high speed Internet to an additional 10% of households.”*

THOMAS SCHNEIDER, Ambassador and Director of International Affairs, Swiss Federal Office of Communication (OFCOM): *“Governments need to listen to everyone including minorities and vulnerable groups, and find a balance so that no one is left behind.”*

TAREK KAMEL, Senior VP and Adviser to President, ICANN : *“ICANN prioritizes empowering community to promote accountability, transparency, and the global public interest.”*

KAREN BARTLESON, President, IEEE: *“IEEE represents over 420,000 members in 190 countries. It is committed to supporting ICT development and endorses the goal of universal access to the Internet.”*

RAUL ECHEBERRIA, Vice President, Internet Society (ISOC): *“Governments and regulators are responsible for bridging the growing digital gap.”*

LUIS NEVES, Group Sustainability and Climate Protection Officer, GeSI: *“GeSI has launched Supplier Development Program to examine water efficiency, energy efficiency, human rights, and child labor.”*

TOMAS LAMANAUSKAS, Group Director Public Policy, VEON : *“VEON aims to enable more network sharing and to empower people to become active producers and participants in digital development.”*

BRAHIMA SANOU, Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU: *“We will examine ways to put people first by reaching out to the billions of people in rural areas and use ICTs for delivering health services”*

BORIS KOPRIVNIKAR, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Public Administration and Chief Digital Officer of the Government, Slovenia: *“Slovenia is making government more efficient and reliable and improving public service delivery.”*

OSCAR AGUAD, Minister, Ministry of Communications, Argentina : *“Argentina has addressed the digital divide by expanding public sector infrastructure and developing mobile infrastructure throughout the country in the private sector.”*

MANOJ SINHA, Minister of State for Communications (Independent Charge), India : *“Some of the key policy decisions under implementation in India has expanded connectivity through broadband activity and by providing ICT services in less-connected areas.”*

HABIB DABBABI, Secretary of State in charge of Digital Economy, Ministry of ICT & Digital Economy, Tunisia: *“Tunisia is fighting a digital divide through a project creating digital talent, Startup Africa, with an African rather than a Tunisian perspective.”*

FATIMA DENTON, Director, Special Initiatives Division, UNECA: *“ICTs and technology can help renovate Africa in three areas: climate action (SDG 13), marine conservation (SDG 14), and the promotion of green infrastructure.”*

IDRIS ISAYEV, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Azerbaijan : *“Azerbaijan has adopted 12 strategic roadmaps for innovative development through modern infrastructure creation.”*

Key outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2017 include the following:

- **WSIS Forum 2017: Outcome Document**

This document provides a summary of more than 150 sessions organized during the Forum Track of the WSIS Forum 2017. Each session shows a direct linkage between the WSIS Action Lines and the respective SDGs (please see the WSIS Forum 2017: WSIS Action Lines and SDGs Matrix). The Forum track is the result of the multistakeholder Open Consultation Process.



- **WSIS Forum 2017: High Level Track Outcomes and Executive Brief**

This document provides a summary of each high-level moderated session by the respective High level Track Facilitators and lists thematically all the Policy Statements submitted by the Ministers, Regulators, Heads of UN Agencies, Academia, Leaders from the Civil Society and Technical Community. The key role played by ICTs in Enabling the SDGs is very clear in the statements made by the policy makers.



- **WSIS Action Lines Supporting Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (2017)**

This document has been developed by the WSIS Action Line Facilitators and identifies the key linkages of the Action Line with the SDGs, providing case examples.



- **WSIS Stocktaking Report 2017**

The eighth edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report Series, focuses on contributions by stakeholders worldwide to WSIS and Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes achievements, highlights trends and draws conclusions consistent with the action lines referenced in the Geneva Plan of Action. This Report provides key findings on emerging trends in the development of the information society, and references major activities being implemented in the eighteen areas covered by the eleven WSIS Action Lines.



- **WSIS Stocktaking Success Stories 2017**

This report highlights 18 winning projects of the WSIS Prizes 2017 contest that provides a platform for identification and showcasing success stories across the WSIS Action Lines defined in the Geneva Plan of Action. The WSIS Prizes honour outstanding projects that leverage the power of information and communication technology to accelerate achievement of sustainable development goals.



- **WSIS Forum 2017 and SDG Matrix**

This document builds upon the WSIS-SDG Matrix and provides guidance on the outcomes of more than 100 sessions held during the forum, emphasizing linkages between the WSIS Action Lines and SDGs as well as highlighting rational for each linkage that has been established.

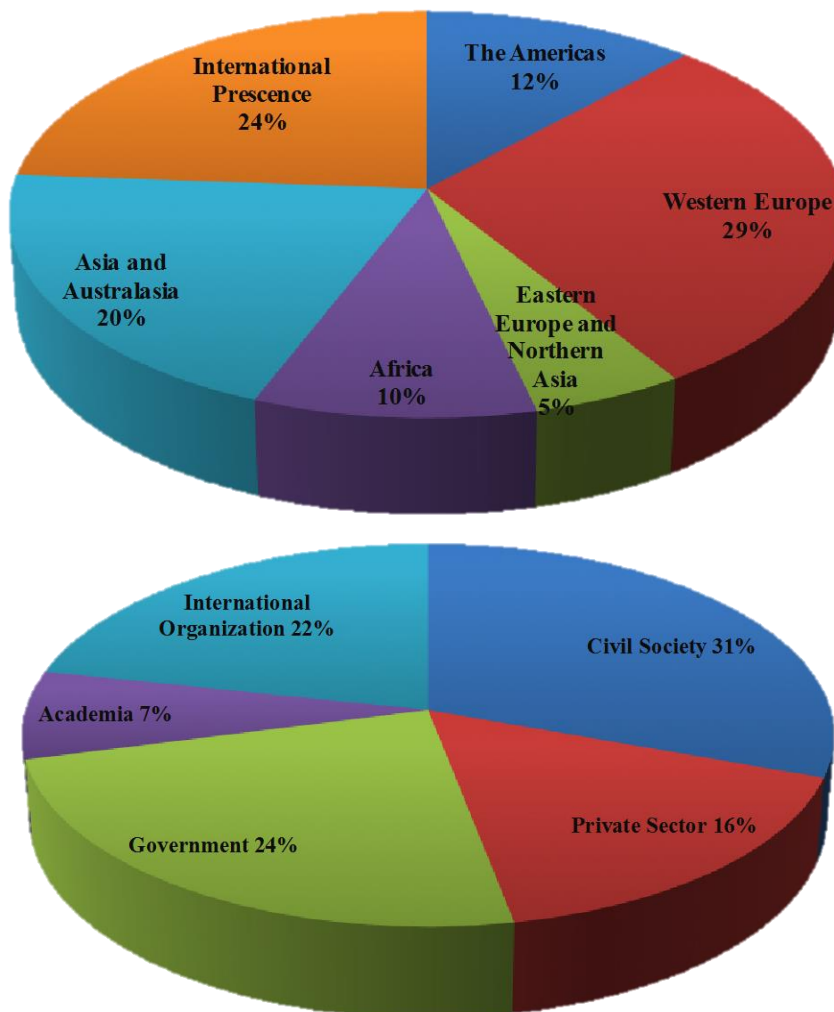
All WSIS Forum 2017 Outcomes, photo and video documentation and highlights are available at www.wsis.org/forum.

Open Consultation Process

The Agenda and Program of the WSIS Forum 2017 were designed in collaboration with the multi-stakeholders on the basis of official submissions received during the Open Consultation Process on the thematic aspects and innovations of the format of the WSIS Forum 2017. Involving all WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and international organizations), this process aimed to ensure an active participation of different players during the event. The process began in September 2016 and was structured in five phases that includes online submissions and physical meetings. The ITU-WSIS Secretariat received more than 200 submissions containing proposals on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2017, including binding requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

All related information can be found at:

<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/OpenConsultations#intro>



The following graphs give an overview of the 4 different social network channels that were used to promote the WSIS Forum 2017 before and during the event. Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and the ImeetyouatWSISForum community platform were used to promote the events and the outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2017 with the aim of reaching more WSIS Stakeholders worldwide.

Facebook:

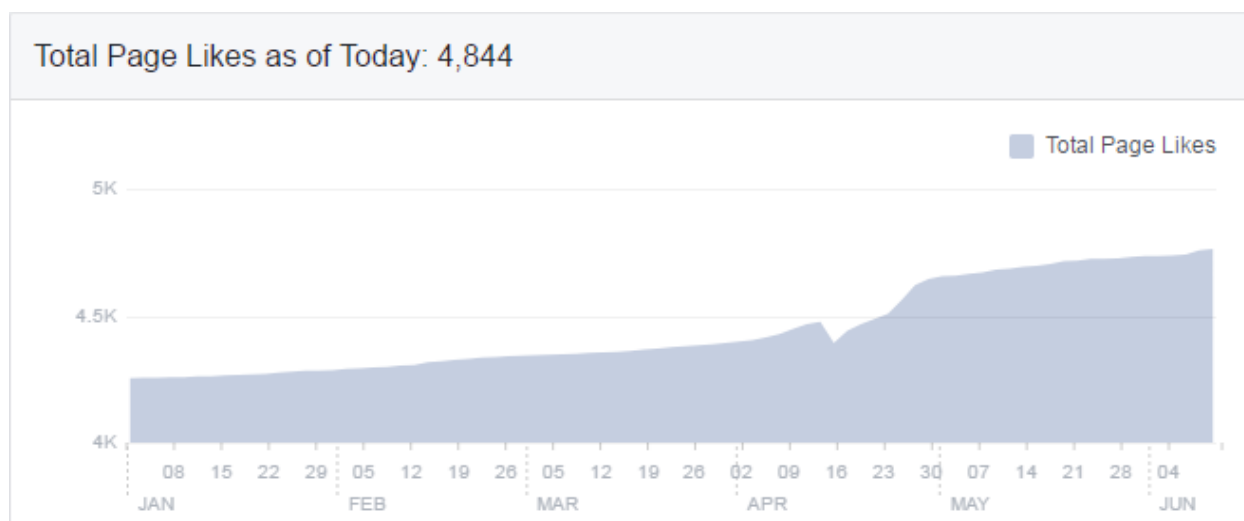
Number of likes:

The official Facebook account of the WSIS Forum 2017: <http://facebook.com/wsisisprocess>.

The page currently has 4844 (as of 16 June, 2017).

The figure below shows the number of likes between 1st January, 2017 and 12 June, 2017, which is relatively stable, having increased from 4253, with a slight increase during the week of the WSIS Forum.

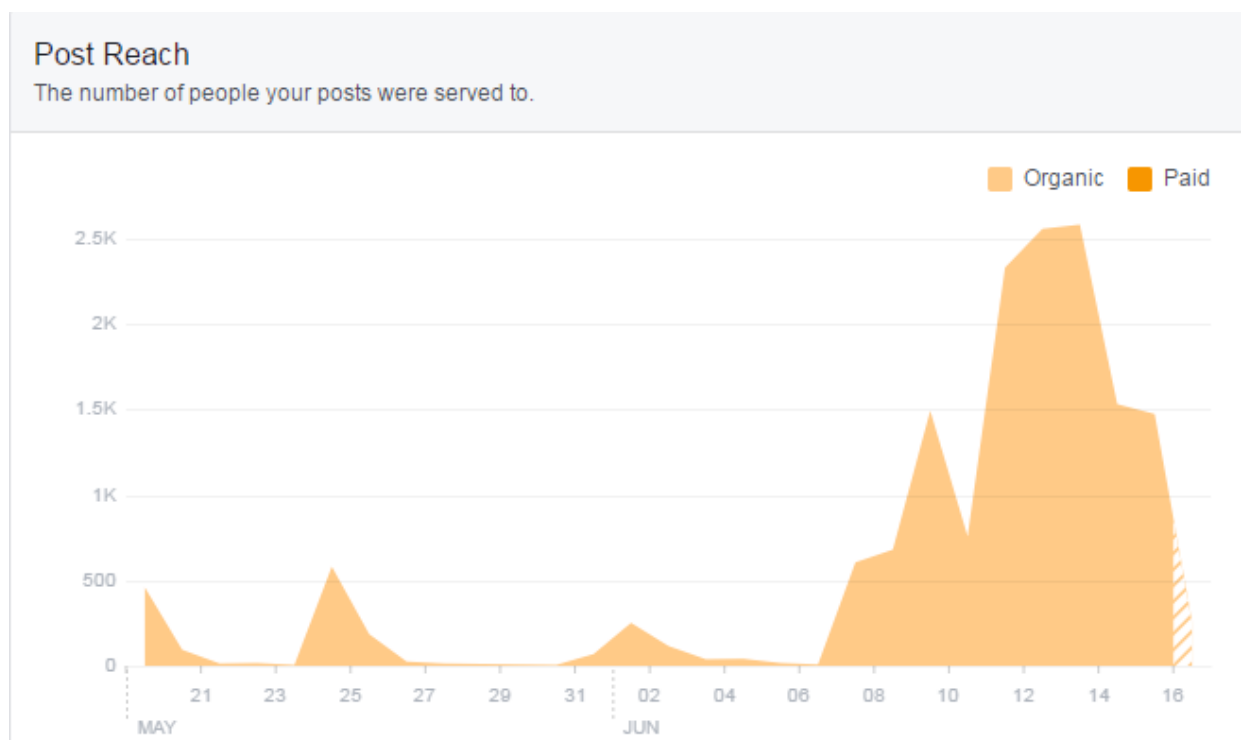
Figure 1: Number of Total Page Likes, per day, between 1 January 2017, and 12 June, 2017.



Source : Facebook Insights

The graph below shows the reach of the posts. According to Facebook Help Center, a post count as reaching someone when it is shown in their News Feed. During the WSIS Forum 2017, their reach was very high, having leaped from an average of 453 reaches per post in the period from 1st January to 16th June, to an average of 2577 reaches per post during the week from 1st January to 16th June.

Figure 2: Post Reach, per day, between 1st January to 16 June 2017.



Source : Facebook Insights

Twitter:

The official twitter page: <https://twitter.com/WSISprocess>.

The hashtag #WSIS has been widely used referring to the WSIS Forum 2017 as well as @wsisprocess. All tweets mentioning #WSIS on a public open profile have been highlighted on the outreach page of the WSIS Forum 2017 official website www.wsis.org/forum. This strategy is a part of the Iwrite4WSISForum campaign. The latter is a campaign that aims to empower stakeholders to write and report on all WSIS related events and activities, sharing their work, experiences, and ideas with thousands of WSIS stakeholders online and worldwide.

Number of followers:

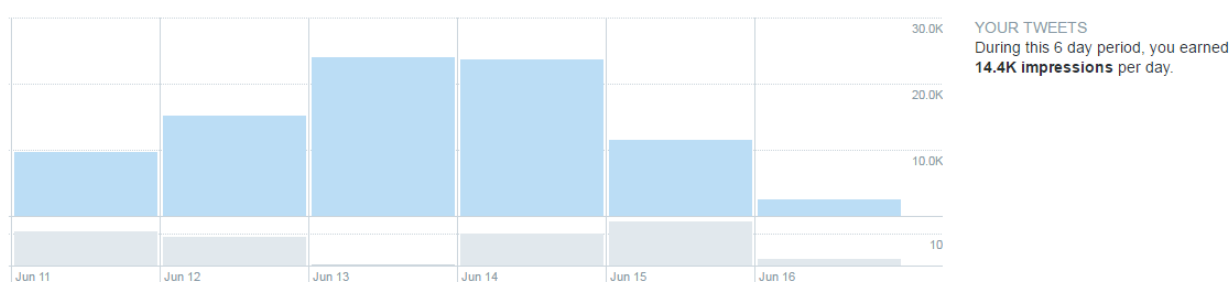
3,943 followers were recorded on 12 June, 2017. Since 1st January 2017, the twitter account of WSIS increased its number of followers in 14.62% with 240 new followers. It can be seen on the graph that there was a significant increase during the week of the WSIS. Between 10 June (the before the WSIS Forum) and 6 May, there was an approximate % increase in the number of followers, from 3,440 to 3,945 followers.

Tweets and Impressions

In the graph below, in light grey you can see the number of Tweets per day and in light blue, the number of impressions, per day. According to Twitter Help Center, Impression is “*times a user is served a Tweet in timeline or search results*”. Therefore, impression is linked to how many times a particular tweet has been seen, not only by your followers, but by the general Twitter community.

Figure 1: Number of Tweets and Impression, per day, between 11 June and 16 June 2017.

Your Tweets earned **85.9K impressions** over this **6 day period**

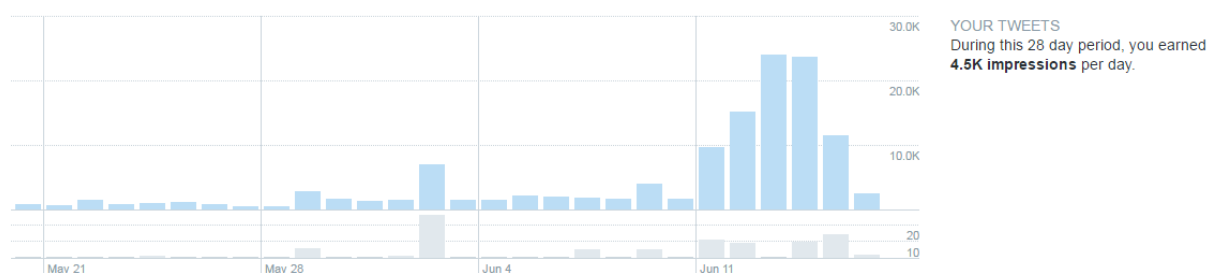


Source : Twitter Analytics

It is clear from Figure 1 that there was a considerable increase in impressions during the period of the WSIS Forum. Furthermore, it is clear that the Tweets generated more impressions during and after the WSIS than before.

Figure 2: Number of Tweets and Impression, per day, between 21 May 2017 and 16 June 2017.

Your Tweets earned **124.1K impressions** over this **28 day period**

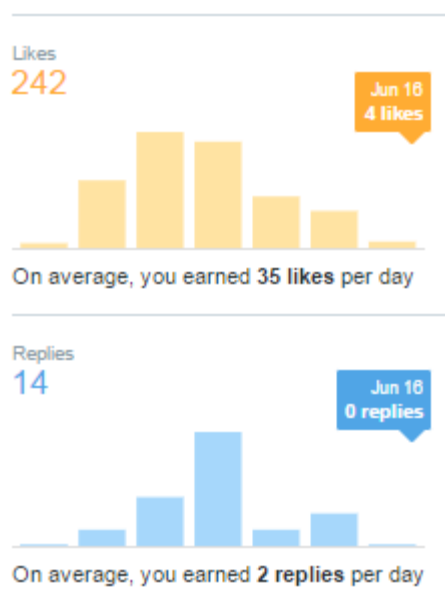


Source : Twitter Analytics

During the six days of the Forum, the 60 Tweets posted generated around 90.k impressions - an average of 1209 impressions per tweet. Below are other Twitter Statistics from the period of the WSIS Forum 2017:

Figure 3: Various Twitter Statistics, per day

2017
12 June, 2017 – 16 June,



Source : Twitter Analytics

YouTube:

The official YouTube channel of WSIS: <https://www.youtube.com/user/WSISProcess>

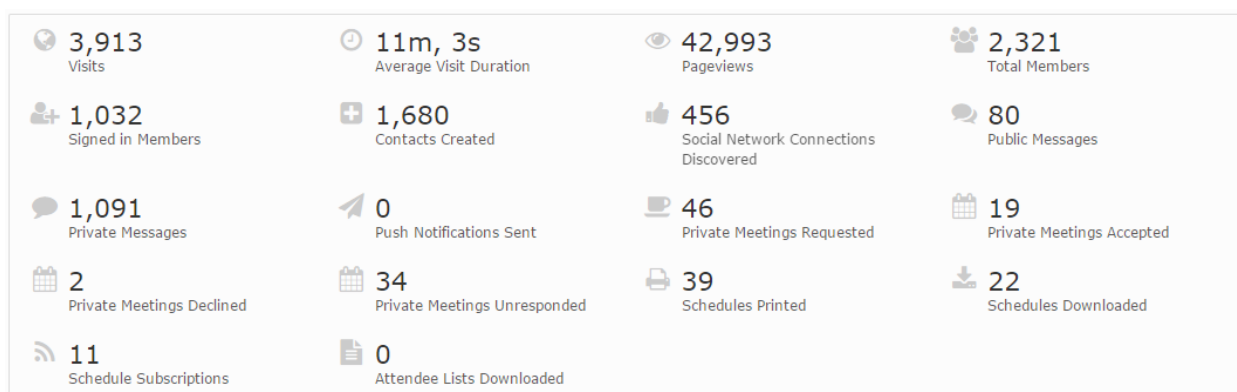
Participants can find all the interviews conducted during the WSIS Forum 2017, and all interviews conducted during previous editions of WSIS. Stakeholders can also find videos that summarize the six days of the event and share them on other social networks.

ImeetyouatWSIS:

ImeetyouatWSIS is a special feature for registered participants, an online community platform created as an extension of the **WSIS Forum 2017** to help attendees to meet other registered participants, start conversations, interact with scheduled speakers and build a personalized schedule of sessions. As a confirmed participant of the Forum, people automatically registered to the online community platform and received an invitation to complete the profile.

ImeetyouatWSIS gave attendees the possibility to:

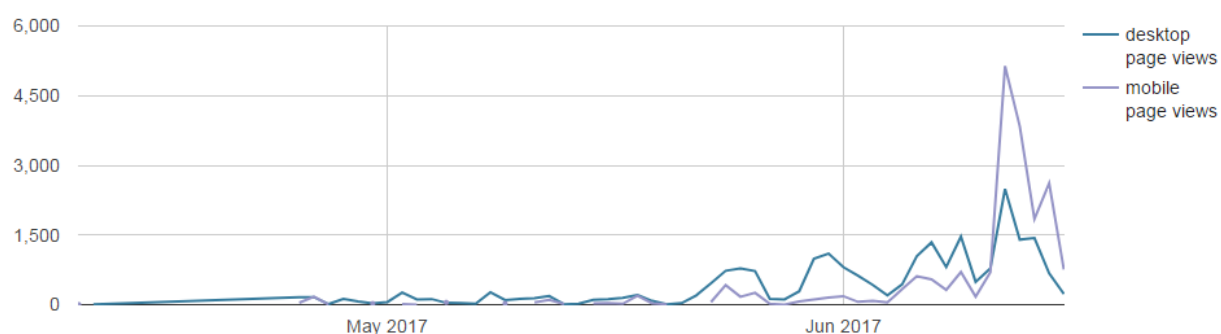
- View the profiles and interests of the other attendees
- Discover which of your Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook contacts are also attending
- Build a personalized schedule of talks to attend
- Download hand-outs and materials for sessions
- Schedule one-on-one meetings with other attendees
- Join the discussions about WSIS related topics and issues



As a result of this year ImeeatWSIS:

- Around 1032 participants at the platform
- More than 2.000 people attending to the Forum
- More than 80 discussions between participants
- And more than 3900 visits to the platform

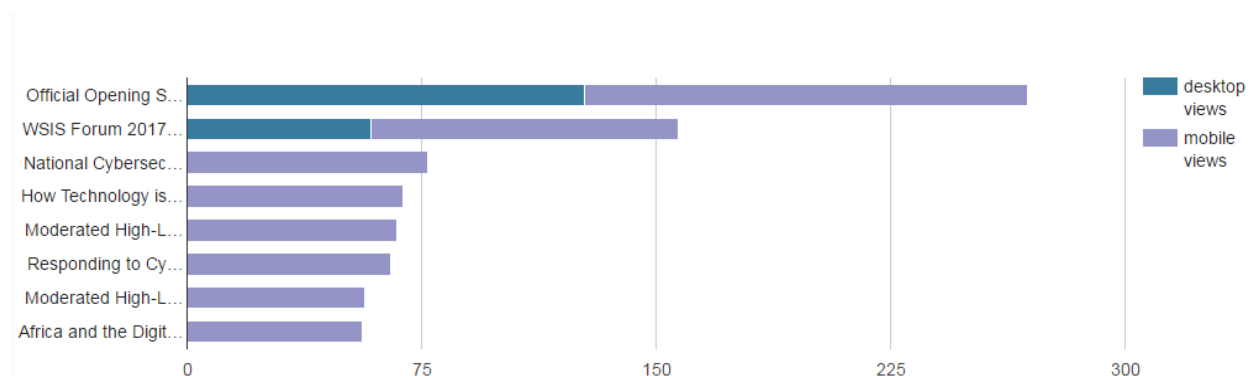
Page Views



Source : Pathable

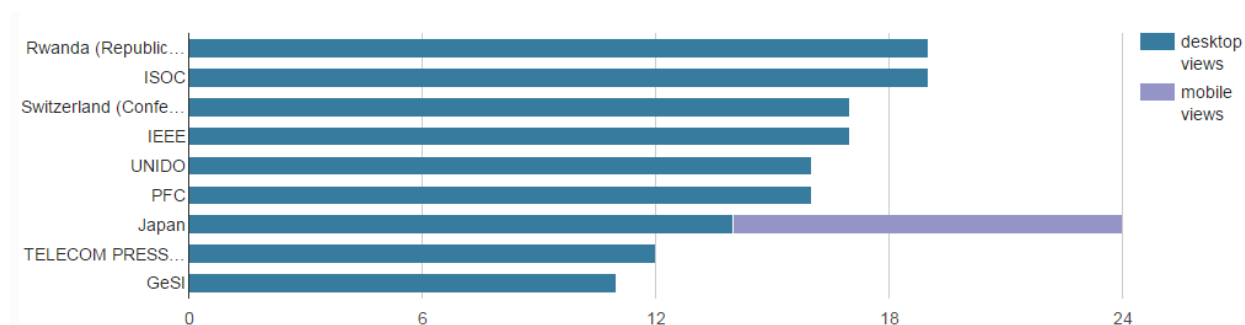
Analytics

Session Views



Source : Pathable Analytics

Organization Views



Source : Pathable

Analytics

Opening Segment:

Opening Ceremony

Opening Session

High-Level Policy Dialogue

Handing over of WSIS Prizes

Group Photograph

Tuesday 13 June 2017

CICG, Room 1

09:00 – 12:15

Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning and Remote Participation

The Opening Ceremony sets the priorities of the WSIS Forum 2017, bringing forth a wide range of topics within the Global Information and Knowledge Societies while emphasizing the role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), WSIS Action Lines in particular, regarding the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this way, the WSIS Forum 2017 builds upon the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes (UNGA Resolution 70/125), which recognized the necessity of holding this Forum on an annual basis and called for a close alignment between WSIS and the SDG processes.

The WSIS Forum 2017 has served as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the SDGs and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA Resolution A/70/1). The WSIS-SDG Matrix, developed by UN WSIS Action Line Facilitator and presented at the WSIS Forum 2015, have served as the mechanism to map, analyse and coordinate the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, and more specifically, ICTs as enablers and accelerators of the SDGs.

The ceremony began with opening statements from the host, co-organizers, partners and representatives of stakeholders engaged in the WSIS Process. The Opening Ceremony concluded with the handing out of the WSIS prizes.

The format, agenda, and the thematic focus of the Forum is a result of an open consultation process with the involvement of all WSIS Stakeholders. The Forum was built upon two tracks, the High-Level Track, and the Forum Track.

9:00-10:00

Opening Ceremony:

- **Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General (Message)**

1. Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
2. Mr. Akif Gilalov, Chairman, World's Global Telecom

3. Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary General, UNCTAD
4. Mr. Frank La Rue, Assistant Director General, Knowledge Societies Division (KSD), Communication and Information Sector (CI), UNESCO
5. Mr. Bishar A. Hussein, Secretary General, UPU
6. Ms. Arancha González, Executive Director, International Trade Center (ITC)
7. Ms. Deborah Greenfield, Deputy Director General, ILO
8. Ms. Elena Manaenkova, Deputy Secretary-General, WMO
9. Mr. Peter Major, Vice-Chair, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
10. Ms. Anriette Esterhuysen, Director of Global Advocacy and Policy Strategy, Association for Progressive Communication (APC)
11. Dr. Carolyn Nguyen, Vice-Chair of the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy and Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft

10:00 – 10:15

Appointment of the Chairman of the WSIS Forum 2017 and Announcement of High-level Track Facilitators

- **Mr. Houlin Zhao**, Secretary-General, ITU
- **Chairman Elect:** H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda
- **High-level Track Facilitators**

Civil Society

- Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chairman IP3 ACS Fellow and Honorary Life Member, CP, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
- Ms. Reine Essobmadje, CO-Founder, Digital Coalition
- Ms. Jessica Dheere, CO-Founder and CO-Director, Social Media Exchange (SMEX)
- Ms. Gayatri Khandhadai, Project Coordinator, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
- Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, DiploFoundation
- Ms. Mehwish Abid Ansari, Programme Assistant at Digital Programme, ARTICLE 19

Private Sector

- Dr. Yury Grin, Deputy Director General, Intervale
- Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association

Academia

- Dr. Habib Kammoun, Chairperson of the IEEE Tunisia Section & leader in the REGIM-Lab. (Research Groups in Intelligent Machines), University of Sfax
- Dr. Nitya Khemka, Affiliate Lecturer, University of Cambridge
- Ms. Shuchita Thapar, Project Manager Cybersecurity Team, National Law University, Delhi
- Mr. André Lucas Fernandes, (Youth Representative) / Lawyer and researcher on Law and Technology at the Federal University of Pernambuco, ISOC's Youth SIG

Technical Community

- Mr. Justin Caso, Technology Policy and International Affairs Senior Advisor, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- Mr. Shernon Osepa, Regional Affairs Manager for Latin America & The Caribbean Bureau, Internet Society (ISOC)

10:15-11:15

Multistakeholder Partnership for WSIS Implementation

- Mr. Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU
 - Chairman: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda
1. **Japan** — H.E. Mr Shigeki Suzuki, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Question

In order to promote ICT innovation, what kind of activities do you do in partnership with multi-stakeholders?

2. **Poland** — Mr. Marcin Cichy, President, Office for Electronic Communications

Questions

- 1) We can all agree that ICTs form the backbone of today's digital economy. They drive progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and improve people's lives. Poland has a long history of contributing to the WSIS Forum. What do you do, as a country, to push development further and to create an information society?
- 2) With growing importance of 5G and innovation what concrete actions can the regulator, such as UKE, undertake to ensure development of much-needed infrastructure to connect people to the digital world? What does UKE do in this area?
3. **Switzerland** – H.E. Mr Thomas Schneider is the Ambassador and Director of International Affairs at the Swiss Federal Office of Communication (OFCOM)

Questions

- 1) What is the role of the multistakeholder partnership for WSIS implementation on national level?
- 2) What is important on the international level?

4. **ICANN** — Mr. Tarek Kamel, Senior VP and Adviser to President, ICANN

Questions

- 1) What is ICANN's role in the global IG space post-IANA transition?
- 2) How do you envision further Capacity building requirements by different players to help the implementation of the UNSDG?
5. **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)** — Ms Karen Bartleson, President

Questions

- 1) What role do you believe the technical community should play in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?
- 2) With nearly 60% of the world's population unconnected to the internet, what role can your organization and others take to meaningfully connect the remainder of those unconnected to the internet?
6. **Internet Society (ISOC)** – Mr. Raúl Echeberría, Vice President

Questions

- 1) What are the barriers for access and connecting the unconnected, and will the market solve these issues?
- 2) Based on recent events we see increasing concerns around security and trust. What do you see are the main challenges, and how can we address these issues with partnership?
7. **GeSI** – Ms. Luis Neves, Group Sustainability and Climate Protection Officer

Questions

- 1) The Global e-Sustainability Initiative has a long-time collaboration with ITU, whose Deputy Secretary General currently serves as a GeSI Board member. Could you tell us a bit more about this collaboration and some of its most important milestones?
- 2) One of the key themes of the SDGs as well as a Goal in itself is that of partnerships: indeed, no actor – be it governments, industry, or civil society – can deliver the Goals alone. GeSI has a wide network of members and partners and advocates for cross-sector collaboration to deliver the low-carbon economy. Could you tell us a bit more about the importance of partnerships?
- 3) What barriers do we need to overcome in order for the digital revolution to fully take place, and for society to reap all its benefits? In particular, what kind of actions are required from policy-makers to create the ideal environment for ICT solutions uptake?
8. **VEON** – Mr Tomas Lamanauskas, Group Director Public Policy

Questions

- 1) What is needed to unleash the power of ICTs to accelerate the progress towards SDGs?
- 2) What is VEON's contribution in this regard?

11:15-11:20

Announcement of WSIS Forum 2017 Hackathon Winner and WSIS Forum 2017 Photo Contest Winners

11:20-12:20

High-Level Strategic Dialogue on WSIS Action Lines and SDGs

High-Level Strategic Dialogue - ICTs for Advancing the Implementation of SDGs: Cross-Sectoral Engagement, Linkages and Implementation

- Mr Brahima Sanou, Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU
- Chairman of WSIS Forum 2017: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

1. **Public Administration** – H.E. Mr. Boris Koprivnikar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Public Administration and Chief Digital Officer of the Government, Slovenia

Questions

- 1) Digital technologies are evolving from E (digitalisation) to M (mobility) and more and more to S - smart (better decisions). Is it possible to understand that also ICT in public administration is following that trend?
- 2) Should ICT in public administration be centralised or decentralised concerning security, efficiency, reliability... What's your personal view and Slovenian experience? Where do you see the greatest impact?

2. **Communications** - H.E. Mr. Oscar Aguad , Minister, Ministry of Communications, Argentina

Questions

- 1) Broadband infrastructure is essential for digitization. What does it take to Foster the deployment of a faster, better quality network?
 - 2) The digitization of our economies and societies will only expand and deepen and will not only contribute to productivity and efficiency, but also to broader socio-economic development?
3. **Communications and Railways** - H.E. Mr. Manoj Sinha, Minister of State for Communications (Independent Charge) and Minister of State for Railways, India

Questions

- 1) When we moved from MDGs to SDGs, there is an increased focus and clarity on objectives and targets. India being a country of everything massive with over 18% of world population, what is India's thought process and actions to take ICTs to masses?
 - 2) India is well recognized for its IT prowess and as a 2nd largest network in the world. How is India's Digital India programme envisaged to contribute to global ICT development and bridging digital divide?
4. **Digital Economy** - H.E Mr. Habib Dabbabi, Secretary of State in charge of Digital Economy, Ministry of ICT & Digital Economy, Tunisia
 5. **Labour and Social Protection of Population** – H.E. Mr. Idris Isayev, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Azerbaijan
 6. **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)** – Dr. Fatima Denton, Director, Special Initiatives Division

Questions

- 1) What role can ICT play in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa?
- 2) What are the challenges/opportunities for wider ICT deployment in Africa?

12:20-13:00

WSIS Project Prize Ceremony

Eighteen WSIS Project Prizes were awarded during this session recognizing successful initiatives by governments, private sector actors, civil society members and partnerships between all stakeholders: wsis.org/prizes. The winners were awarded for their tremendous efforts and achievements on implementation of WSIS outcomes.

- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
Awarding 18 Winning Projects



1	Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students	AQDAR's E-SAFE SCHOOL ONLINE UAE SAFETY
2	China Communications Technology Co., Ltd.	South-to-North Water Diversion (Eastern route) communication optical cable project for water resources dispatch and management system
3	Access to Information (a2i) Programme, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh	DAISY-standard Accessible Reading Bangladesh Materials for Students with Visual and Print Disabilities

4	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Punto México Conectado Program	Mexico
5	A.S. Popov Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications	Multimedia distance-learning course on the safe use of Internet resources	Ukraine
6	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Egypt's National Program for ICT Accessibility in Education for Persons with Disabilities	Egypt
7	Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan	Rendering of state and municipal services in electronic format	Russian Federation
8	Singapore Customs	National Trade Platform	Singapore
9	Kuwait University	E-Learning and Virtual Classroom System	Kuwait
10	National Information Center for the Medical Sciences (Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas de la República de Cuba-CNICM)	Infomed: an innovating, socializing project at the service of Cuban public health	Cuba
11	Advanced Info Services	Social Network for Health Promoting Hospital	Thailand
12	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus	Greenmap Belarus	Belarus
13	Rural Support Service	Electronic Application System	Latvia
14	World Science Project	Communication Technology and Networking for Development	Ghana
15	Turkcell	Turkcell "Hello Hope" Mobile App for Integration of Syrian Refugees	Turkey
16	MEDIAPROD	Agribusiness TV	Burkina Faso
17	ICT Watch - Indonesia	Internet Sehat (Internet Healthy) Towards Indonesian Information Society	Indonesia
18	Association for Progressive Communications	African School on Internet Governance	Africa

Moderated High-Level Policy Sessions



Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning and Remote Participation

*Outcomes of 14 statements and policy statements are available at:

The WSIS Forum builds upon the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes ([UNGA Resolution 70/125](#)), which recognized the necessity of holding this Forum on an annual basis and called for a close alignment between WSIS and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) processes. The WSIS Forum has served as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([UNGA Resolution A/70/1](#)).

Policy Statements were delivered during the High-Level Track (13-14 June 2017) of the WSIS Forum 2017 by high-ranking officials of the WSIS Stakeholder community, representing the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and International Organizations. The high-level track will consist of the opening segment, interactive policy dialogues, ministerial round table, and a high-level networking programme. Policy Sessions will be moderated by high-level track facilitators and will be grouped around different themes identified as important by the WSIS Stakeholders during the [open consultation process](#) and the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review.

Moderated High-Level Policy Sessions



Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning and Remote Participation

Tuesday, 13 June 2017 (Room Popov, ITU)	Tuesday, 13 June 2017 (Room C, ITU)
14:30–15:15 Session 1 WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, Diplo Foundation Chairman of WSIS Forum WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Strategic Planning and Membership Department Burkina Faso – H.E. Ms. Ouattara née Sanon Hadja Fatimata, Minister, Ministère du Développement de l'Economie Numérique et des Postes Argentina – H.E. Ms. Clarisa Estol, Secretary of Investment Promotion, Ministry of Communications Bangladesh – Mr. Anir Chowdhury, A2I's Policy Advisor Group of Fifteen – H.E. Mr. Ravinatha Aryasinha, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the UN Geneva and Chairman of the Personal Representatives of the Group of Fifteen (Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)) International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists – Dr. Yvette Ramos, International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists (Switzerland) International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) – Mike Hinchey, President Société Civile Africaine sur la Société de l'Information (ACSIS) – Dr. Cisse Kane, President (Senegal (Republic of))	14:30–15:15 Session 2 Inclusiveness – Access to Information and Knowledge for All Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Dr Yury Grin, Deputy Director General, Intervale Chairman of WSIS Forum WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Mr. Kemal Huseinovic, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications (IEE) Slovenia – H.E. Mr Boris Koprivnikar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Public Administration Thailand – H.E. Mr. Pansak Siriruchatapong, Vice Minister, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society United States – H.E. Ms. Julie Napier Zoller, Acting U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, International Communications and Information Policy (CIP), United States Department of State Zimbabwe – H. E. Dr. Win Busayi Juyana Mlambo, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal & Courier Services Colombia – Dr. Martha Liliana Suárez Peñaloza, Director General, Agencia Nacional del Espectro Facebook – Mr. Robert Pepper, Head, Global Connectivity Policy & Planning (United States) Association for Progressive Communications – Ms. Deborah Brown, Global Advocacy Lead (South Africa (Republic of))
15:15–16:00 Session 3 WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms. Reine Essobmadje, CO-Founder, Digital Coalition Chairman of WSIS Forum	15:15–16:00 Session 4 Inclusiveness – Access to Information and Knowledge for All Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNDESA – Ms Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) 3. Côte d'Ivoire – S.E. M. Bruno Nabagné Koné, Minister, Spokesman for the Government, Ministère de l'Economie Numérique et de la Poste 4. Nigeria – H.E. Mr. Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shittu, Minister of Communication 5. Malawi – Mr. Godfrey Itaye, Director General, Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA) 6. Kuwait – Mr. Mohammad J. Al-Tura, Chief, Information Technology Sector 7. FAO – Mr. Samuel Varas, Director, Information Technology Division (CIO) 8. IEEE – Ms. Karen Bartleson, IEEE President (United States) 9. CMAI - Mr NK Goyal, President 10. Just Net Coalition – Mr. Norbert Bollow, Co-convenor (India (Republic of))	Mr. Justin Caso, Technology Policy and International Affairs Senior Advisor, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1. Chairman of WSIS Forum 2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNESCO – Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, Director, Knowledge Societies Division, Communication and Information Sector 3. Cuba – S.E. Sr. Wilfredo González Vidal, Viceministro, Ministerio de Comunicaciones 4. Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of) – Mr. Kingsly Fernando, Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka 5. European Commission, DG CONNECT – Mr. Marco Marsella, Head of Learning, Multilingualism, and Accessibility Unit (Luxembourg) 6. 25th Century Technology Limited – Dr. Kwaku Ofori-Adarkwa, Chief Executive Officer (Ghana) 7. European Language Technology Company "Tilde" – Dr. Andrejs Vasiljevs, Chief Executive Officer (Latvia) 8. Centre for Communication Governance at National Law University Delhi – Ms. Chinmayi Arun, Executive Director (India (Republic of)) 9. ARTICLE 19 – Ms. Mehwish Ansari, Digital Programme Assistant 10. UNESCO – Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, High Level Representative
16:00–16:45 Session 5 Bridging Digital Divides Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Dr. Nitya Khemka, Affiliate Lecturer, University of Cambridge 1. Chairman of WSIS Forum 2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Mr Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU 3. Ethiopia – H.E. Dr. Debretsion Gebremichael Measho, Deputy Prime Minister, Finance and Economy Cluster Coordinator and Minister of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of	16:00–16:45 Session 6 Knowledge Societies, Capacity Building and e-Learning Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms Jessica Dheere, CO-Founder and CO-Director, Social Media Exchange (SMEX) 1. Chairman of WSIS Forum 2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Mr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Projects and Knowledge Management, Telecommunication Development Bureau 3. Djibouti – H.E. Mr. Abdi Youssouf Sougueh, Minister, Ministry of Communications, Posts & Telecommunications

Communication and Information Technology 4. Mexico – H.E. Mr. Gerardo Ruiz Esparza, Minister, Secretariat of Communications and Transportation 5. Japan – H.E. Mr. Shigeki Suzuki, Vice Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications 6. Russian Federation – H.E. Mr. Rashid Ismailov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation 7. Costa Rica – Mr. Jaime Herrera, Member of the Board, Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones (SUTEL) 8. Pakistan – Dr. Syed Ismail Shah, Chairman, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) 9. Portugal – Ms Fátima Barros, Chair of ANACOM's Board of Directors, ICP - Autoridade Nacional de Comunicações (ANACOM) 10. International Chamber of Commerce (AT&T) – Mr. Virat Bhatia, Vice-Chair, Commission on the Digital Economy (France) 11. Internet Society – Ms. Constance Bommelaer, Senior Director of Global Internet Policy (Switzerland)	4. Kenya – Mr. Samuel Itemere, Principal Secretary, Broadcasting & Telecommunications, Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology 5. India - Mr. Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology 6. Nigeria (Federal Republic of) – Dr. Isa Ali Ibrahim Pantami, Director General/CEO, National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) 7. Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties – Dr. Kokula Krishna Hari Kunasekaran, International Secretary (India (Republic of)) 8. Wiley Rein LLP - Mr. Richard Beard, Consultant 9. ChunriChoupaal – The Code To Change – Ms. Iffat Gill, Founder & CEO (Netherlands (Kingdom of the))
16:45–17:30 Session 7 Bridging Digital Divides Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Dr. Habib Kammoun, Chairperson of the IEEE Tunisia Section & leader in the REGIM-Lab. (Research Groups in Intelligent Machines), University of Sfax 1. Chairman of WSIS Forum 2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Mr. Reinhard Scholl, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau 3. Iran (Islamic Republic of) – H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Vaezi, Minister, Ministry of Information & Communication Technology 4. Uganda – H.E. Mr. Frank Tumwebaze Kagyigyi, Minister,	16:45-17:30 Session 8 ICT Applications and Services Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms Gayatri Khandhadai, Project Coordinator, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) 1. Chairman of WSIS Forum 2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Mr. Yushi Torigoe, Deputy to the Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau 3. Gabon – H.E. Mr. Alain-Claude Bilie-Bi-Nze, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Economie Numérique, de la Communication, de la Culture et des Arts 4. Azerbaijan (Republic of) – H.E. Mr. Elmir Velizadeh, Deputy Minister,

Ministry of ICT and National Guidance 5. Sierra Leone – H.E. Mr. Cornelius Deveaux, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications 6. Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of) – H.E. Mr. Phan Tam, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications (MIC) 7. Mexico – Ms. Adriana Labardini Inzunza, Commissioner, Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones (IFETEL) 8. Moldova – Mr Grigore Varanita, Director, National Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Information Technology (ANRCETI) 9. Arab & African Union for Digital Media – Ms. Azza Awad Elkreem, Head of Organization (Sudan) 10. 50 More Ventures – Mrs. Maya Plentz Fagundes, Executive Director (Switzerland)	Ministry of Communications and High Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan 5. Iran – H.E. Mr. Nasrollah Jahangard, ICT Vice Minister and Chairman of ITO, Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO) 6. Bangladesh – Mohammed Shafiul Alam , Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Division, Bangladesh 7. Liberia – Ms. Angelique E. Weeks, Chairperson, Liberia Telecommunications Authority (LTA) 8. Clean Development Group (CDG) – Mr. Scott Phipps, President and CEO (Canada) 9. Nokia – Mr. Marc Vancoppenolle, Global Head of Nokia Government Relations (Finland)
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WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE 2017, 9:00 – 12:00

Wednesday, 14 June 2017 (Room Popov, ITU)	Wednesday, 14 June 2017 (Room C, ITU)
09:00–10:00 Session 9 Enabling Environment Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Mr. André Lucas Fernandes, (Youth Representative) / Lawyer and researcher on Law and Technology at the Federal University of Pernambuco, ISOC's Youth SIG Chairman of WSIS Forum WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU - Mr. Kemal Huseinovic, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications (IEE) Congo (Republic of the) – S.E. M. Léon Juste Ibombo, Minister, Ministère des Postes et des Télécommunications Sudan – H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed Mohamed Osman, State Minister of Communications and Information Technology United Arab Emirates – H.E. Mr Hamad Al Mansoori, Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) Paraguay (Republic of) – Eng. Mirian Teresita Palacios Ferreira, President, Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL) Brazil – Mr. Igor Vilas Boas de Freitas, Commissioner, National Telecommunications Agency - Anatel Hypergreen Environmental Consultancy – Mr. Hussaini Omale, Chief Executive Officer (Nigeria) ASIET – Mr. Pablo Bello Arellano, Secretary General (Spain) Microsoft – Dr Carolyn Nguyen, Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft	09:00–10:00 Session 10 Digital Economy and Trade Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association Chairman of WSIS Forum WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNCTAD – Mr. Torbjörn Fredriksson Armenia – H.E. Mr. Vahan Martirosyan, Minister, Ministry of Transport, Communication and Information Technologies Portugal – H.E. Mr. Guilherme Oliveira Martins, Secretary of State for Infrastructures, Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure Singapore (Republic of) – Mr. Leong Keng Thai, Deputy Chief Executive, Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – H.E. Mr. Julian Braithwaite, UK Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organisations in Geneva World Economic Forum – Mr. Fadi Chehadé, Senior Advisor (Switzerland) Intervale – Dr. Yury Grin, Deputy Director General (Russian Federation)

Session 11 10:00–11:00 Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chairman IP3 ACS Fellow and Honorary Life Member, CP, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) Chairman of WSIS Forum WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Mr. Reinhard Scholl, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau Ukraine – Mr. Leonid Yevdochenko, Chairman, State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine India – Ms. Aruna Sundarajan, Secretary Telecom & Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology Mexico – Mr. Victor Lagunes, Chief Information Officer, Office of the President International Federation for Information Processing – Ms. Yuko Murayama, Vice-President (Japan) Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) – Ms. Areewan Haorangi, Secretary General (Thailand) Association for Proper Internet Governance – Dr. Richard Hill, President (Switzerland) Systemics-PAB – Ms. Anna Szóstak, Deputy CEO and Commercial Proxy (Poland) Microsoft – Mr. Paul Nicholas, Senior Director Global Security Strategy and Diplomacy (United States)	Session 12 10:00–11:00 ICT Applications and Services, Digital Economy and Trade, Climate Change Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Mr. Shernon Osepa, Regional Affairs Manager for Latin America & The Caribbean Bureau, Internet Society (ISOC) Chairman of WSIS Forum WSIS Action Line Facilitator - Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Projects & Knowledge Management, BDT, ITU Indonesia – H.E. Mr. Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Prof. Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General (Italy) Subah Infosolutions – Mr. Birendra Sasmal, Chief Executive (Ghana) World Summit Award – International Center for New Media – Prof. Peter A. Bruck, Chairman (Austria) CYBERLAW ASIA – Mr. Pavan Duggal, President (India (Republic of)) (Digital, Economy and Trade) Bluefield State College – Prof. Saul Njie, Co-Founder (Gambia (Republic of the)) (Digital, Economy and Trade) Research ICT Africa/ University of Cape Town – Prof. Alison Gillwald, Executive Director, Professor (South Africa (Republic of)) (Enabling Environment) Earth Aid – Mr. Syed Tarek, Founder (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Climate Change)
11:00–12:00 Session 13 Gender Mainstreaming Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms. Shuchita Thapar, Project Manager Cybersecurity Team, National Law University, Delhi Chairman of WSIS Forum	11:00–12:00 Session 14 ICT Applications, Ethical Dimensions of Information and Knowledge Societies and Media Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms. Mehwish Abid Ansari, Programme Assistant at Digital Programme, ARTICLE 19

2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU – Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Strategic Planning and Membership Department 3. Royal Academy of Science International Trust (RASIT) – HRH Princess Dr. Nisreen El-Hashemite, Executive Director (United States) 4. UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment - Ms. Verona Collantes-Lebale, Deputy Chief, Secretariat 5. International Trademark Association (INTA) - Ms. Berard, President-elect 6. Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development – Mr. Shahid Akbar, Chief Executive Officer (Bangladesh (People's Republic of)) 7. Health and Environment Program (HEP) – Dr. Madeleine Scherb, President (Switzerland) 8. Women and Information Society NGO – Mrs. Narine Abazian, President (Armenia (Republic of)) 9. eWorldwide Group - Ms. Salma Abbasi, Chairperson and CEO 10. Ernst & Young Germany - Dr. Beate Degen, Partner	1. Chairman of WSIS Forum 2. WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNESCO 3. Russian Federation - Mr. Mikhail Rodionov, Deputy Director, Russian State Library 4. University of Dhaka – Prof. Khondkar Siddique-e Rabbani, Honorary Professor 5. Information and Communication Technology Association of Zimbabwe – Mr. Hasha Seine Maringe, CEO/President (Zimbabwe)
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High-Level Dialogues



HLD

High-Level Dialogues (HLD) provide a unique combination of expert panellists and audience interaction. These High-Level Dialogues are on specific topics identified as crucial within the mandate of the WSIS Forum 2016 and provide insights from leading experts on these pivotal issues.

HLD1 Defining Internet Universality indicators and access policies to support the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Wednesday 14 June

13:30 – 15:00

ITU, Room C

Interpretation E/F

What next on the road to smart digital societies for all?

Wednesday 14 June

13:30 – 15:00

ITU, Popov Room

Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE



Defining Internet Universality indicators and access policies to support the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda Organization – UNESCO)

Wednesday 14 June

13:30 – 15:00

ITU, Room C

Interpretation E/F

Main outcomes

I. Debated issues Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panelists.

- How to **measure Internet and media development** in the digital age
- UNESCO's new project "**Defining Internet Universality Indicators**" which aims to elaborate appropriate Internet indicators which can serve to enrich the stakeholders' capacity to assess Internet development towards building knowledge societies engaged in sustainable development
- UNESCO's concept of **Internet Universality and related R.O.A.M principles**
- UNESCO presented the **ongoing consultation process** of this project and engaged with WSIS stakeholders for their inputs and contribution
- UNESCO also presented the **template on Knowledge Societies Policy**, another policy instrument which offers multiple diagnostic lenses for exploring each society, understanding its strengths, challenges and characteristics, thereby supporting the collective formulation of appropriate policy responses for the member countries

II. Quotes

Frank La Rue (UNESCO Assistant Director General for Communication and Information): UNESCO supports technological development, particularly 'technology at the service of human beings' and 'with a human approach.' UNESCO wants to ensure that connectivity is available to all which requires diversity of language, script and culture. Multistakeholderism is thus important to guarantee that Internet policies are decided by open debate, not just technicians, corporations or governments but all sectors.

Anriette Esterhuysen (APC): These Internet Universality indicators are not intended to produce rankings of countries, but are intended to encourage dialogue

and engagement at a national level which will bring about changes and policy improvements.

III. Main outcomes of the session Participants see Internet Universality ROAM framework as 'a very positive instrument in policy design' for achieving the SDGs and praise UNESCO's ongoing initiative to define Internet Universality indicators along ROAM principles: human Rights based, Openness, Accessibility for all and Multi-stakeholder participation as well as the crosscutting issues.

Participants suggested that human rights protection, including equivalence between rights online and offline should be tackled, particularly right to freedom of expression and privacy. Some suggested that media and content dimensions need to be stressed such as strengthening pluralism of sources, owners and the content as well as enhancing professional capacity and viability of journalism. It was echoed that Internet indicators should achieve universality and be pre-tested and implemented at national level.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Given Internet and ICTs' instrumental role in building inclusive knowledge society, the session sought to make an optimum contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda including through mainstreaming a gender sensitive and transformative approach in formulating Internet indicators and Knowledge Societies policies. The session particularly addressed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 which seeks to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" and the target 16.10 which aims to "ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements."

The session thus helped to facilitate UNESCO's role in monitoring SDG target 16.10.2, which counts the "number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information".

V. Emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

1. More efforts are needed to examine the role of social media and intermediaries and how to empower them to serve public interested debates and engagement.
2. Those media development indicators should continue to serve as the pillars of information society and democratic systems. Free, independent and plural media, self-regulation of print media, public service content and journalism, media and information literacy as well as gender equality in media should be strengthened in digital environment.

VI.
Suggestions
for Thematic
Aspects that
might be
included in the
WSIS Forum
2018

1. The transition from Information Society to sustainable Knowledge Society and how to forge ahead to improvements in the human condition.
2. The emerging technology of AI (Artificial Intelligence), IoT(Internet of Things), Open data and big data, algorithmic decision making are all shaping the media landscape and should be explored further.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE



What next on the road to smart digital societies for all?

Wednesday 14 June

13:30 – 15:00

ITU, Room C

Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- It is estimated that 85% of the world's population has at least 3G coverage however less than 50% do connect. It is not only an issue of connectivity. If people can't afford to connect or they not understand the technology and the benefit of spending money on connect. There has to be incentives and subsidizing for the poor people, education about the benefits and the critical thing is we need a local content and in local language.
- ICT is prevalent in all sector and many organizations should work together since it is not an issue that is done alone. Regional integration national and regionally. Bring private sector and establish common regulatory environment that help them encourage to invest (action line 6) and it is a tremendous business opportunity. Make sure that that industries has enabling environment. The technical policies need to come together.
- If SDG are to be achieved by poor and developing nations, Digital is the way to go. Experience shows that population is receptive if we can come to well-designed mechanism. Digitalization helps to save the resources, targets the delivery reducing cost.
- The incentive is need for the private sector and our sector follows policies.
- Government has to provide and prioritize the opportunities for ICT solution providers for better societal opportunity and quality of life.
- We need to have rules of the road in the context of digital society.



- We now have Internet as a human heritage and it is the responsibility of the stakeholder to ensure that this heritage is not impacted, fractured and affected in any manner.

II. Quotes

“Without connectivity there is no social and economic growth” – Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, DiploFoundation; Head of the Geneva Internet Platform

“We need to have rules of the road in the context of digital society” - Mr. Pavan Duggal, President, CYBERLAWS.NET

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Private sector engaging the government to provide opportunities for existing and new ICT industries.
- Cooperation and coordination among different stakeholders and build strong regional integration.
- Inclusion in ICT solutions- gender, persons with disabilities, illiterate,
- Need ways of closer and greater cooperation on cyber security.
- Localization- enable the large group of the population in a country to use technology through using local language and solutions.
- Governments should ally together to work on cyber security issues. All stakeholders should be engaged.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The close linkages between the three action lines C2, C5 and C6, and the SDGs demonstrates that the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015 will be crucial for the achievement of the SDGs.

The WSIS – SDG matrix highlights the various specific linkages between these three Action Lines and the various SDGs.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Consider focusing on Artificial Intelligence and Social Good, in relation to SDGs and WSIS Action Lines.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE



Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth

Wednesday 14 June

15:00 – 16:30

ITU, Popov Room

Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The discussion focused on three main issues: the challenges young women and men are facing around the world in acquiring digital skills relevant for the digital economy job market, what kind of solutions are being implemented and the national and regional level to address these challenges and provide youth with job-ready digital skills and the ways each partner can contribute and continue working towards the objectives of the Digital Skills for Decent Jobs campaign.

For several countries, a big challenge is presented by the fact that the largest share of unemployed and underemployed population is found among youth. In the case of Paraguay, women are twice as likely as men to be unemployed or underemployed. In Bangladesh, the figures concerning youth unemployment and underemployment (respectively 10% and 19%) are currently on the rise. As another challenge, panelists mentioned the mismatch between the skills youth acquire in formal education systems and the skills they require in the work market. A third challenge highlighted was related to the fact that connectivity and access to ICTs are still scarce in some regions, particularly in rural areas.

Despite these challenges, public and private sector actors are already implementing strategies to improve the level of digital skills young people possess. In Bangladesh, for example, five thousand digital centers have been set up across the country. These centers, focusing on entrepreneurial skills, and are run by entrepreneurs possessing good digital skills and located on public office premises, representing a successful example of collaboration between private and public entities. Roughly half of the entrepreneurs running these centers are women. In partnership with Microsoft, Bangladesh also conducted a programme to train women in hardware repair, a skill that is currently very sought-after in the country. The Ministry of ICT, in collaboration with the Prime Minister office, is also launching an initiative to train forty thousand young freelancers with digital skills.

Private companies are also taking steps to provide young people with job-relevant digital skills. Google, for example, recently achieved the objective stated in 2016 of equipping one million young people in Africa with digital skills in a year. In India, Google is also launching a programme to equip two million young people with mobile development skills and, over a period of three years, make them certified professionals. One interesting aspect of this programme is that the teaching material is also being integrated in the local formal computer science education programmes.

II. Quotes

Azita Berar Awad: “There are some 70 million young people who are unemployed globally and more than 150 million young women and men who work, but live in poverty. They don’t have the types of work that they need to be able to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. This is not a minor issue as unemployment and labor market detachment can lead to long-term scarring effects on the young generation, our societies and on inclusive development. It is with this commitment, global commitment to the priority of promoting youth employment that the United Nations together under ILOs lead -- have launched what we call the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth.”

Anir Chowdhury, Policy Advisor, a2i Program, Bangladesh: “In partnership with Microsoft we have trained 3,000 female entrepreneurs on hardware repair skills which is something that is very lacking in the rural areas. The Minister of ICT and the prime minister’s office together have trained 40,000 freelancers with digital skills. We have the third largest freelance destination in the world.”

João Magalhães, *Code for All*, Portugal: “I think together with the digital skills topic the main issue is the skills gap we have today because I think sometimes we’re not preparing our children for the skills needed in the future. I really believe that we can work together with public entities, private entities, social business and work partners together to improve it and give these kinds of solutions.”

William Hudson, Google, Inc.: “I think it is important that we remain focused on skills, tangible, specific skills rather than more generalized things.”

Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director, BDT, ITU: “The digital economy is creating job opportunities and salary advances for those with digital skills. Indeed, estimates show there will be at least 10 million unfilled jobs globally for people with advanced digital skills between now and 2030. That’s because currently not enough young people are being trained with advanced digital skills, leaving employers unable to find enough staff. The need for digital skills starts even before job entry. As I’m sure you have seen, many jobs are listed exclusively online. For this reason we also need to train young people with more basic digital skills, including how to search and apply for jobs online, so that we open these job opportunities to them. Training youth will benefit everybody because when youth have decent jobs we all prosper. We’ll all have a stake in preparing young people for a bright future”.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session

A number of government, private sector, social enterprise and NGO stakeholders have launched training programmes to train young people with job-ready digital skills. Many use curriculum that is freely available. There is a need to share knowledge on how these training programmes were implemented to support more stakeholders to provide their own job-ready digital skills training programmes.

Several participants express interest in joining the Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth Campaign. Bangladesh in particular has showed a strong will to implement further large-scale measures to equip more youth with digital skills in the near future. Thailand as well has showed a strong interest in the campaign, while *Code for All* has announced that their organization would be eager to share their know-how and experience with other participants.

Several participants reached the conclusion that it is now necessary to strengthen collaboration between public and private sectors. Such partnerships between different types of stakeholders can in fact allow initiatives promoting youth training and employment to reach their goals in a much more effective manner and at a larger scale.

The implementation of WSIS Action Line C7 will thus be strengthened by the creation of new and more effective training programmes on job-ready digital skills and by the further development of existing ones, which will allow a growing number of young people to participate

in the global digital economy. The Global Campaign on Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth launched during this session is aimed at reaching this objective by incentivizing a range of stakeholders to train in and out-of-school young men and women with job-ready transferable digital skills needed for successful careers in the digital economy.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Digital skills (advanced, basic and soft skills) are increasingly needed for nearly all jobs and professional careers. Providing young women and men with relevant, transferable, job-relevant digital skills is thus in line with SDG 4.3 which calls for equal access for women and men to affordable and relevant education and SDG 4.4 which calls for increasing the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment.

SDGs 5.5 and 5.b are addressed through improving digital skills for young women and men alike, including activities to attract more women to develop advanced digital skills.

Considering the number and quality of jobs available for young people with digital skills, the project discussed in the session will foster job creation and address the current youth employment crisis in line with SDGs 8.5 and 8.6.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

In relation to WSIS Action Line 4, the discussion highlighted several positive trends leading to improved digital skills training for young men and women. Different public and private sector actors are currently taking action, at the national and regional level, with the aim of providing youth with the transferable digital skills needed for successful careers in the digital economy. Actions include for example the recently launched programme aimed at imparting employable digital skills to female university students in Thailand in July 2017 supported by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES) on how to apply ICT and innovation in the area of agriculture, learn how to do business by using digital media, and learn how to secure data. The training will be provided in partnership with FAO and Microsoft and CISCO, Thailand.

In Africa, SAP is planning to launch new MOOC courses to focus on specific thematic areas. In particular, environmental issues, implementation of the SDGs and prevention of radicalization among youth. Kenya is linking youth to online jobs where young people earn more than the national minimum wage.

The panelists highlighted not only what kinds of programmes they are planning for the future but also how these programmes should be shaped to be more effective. Google, for example mentioned the intention of producing more digital skills training content that can be downloaded in a single occasion and used offline, to facilitate reaching areas that are poorly connected. Google also highlighted in this context the importance of providing youth with relevant and tangible skills and of working with local partners that know the community environment and the practices most likely to succeed. Another important opportunity to be seized, for the Paraguayan representative, is integrating more people with disabilities in the job market through new ICT-related employment opportunities and the increased digitization. According to Mr. Chowdhury (Bangladesh), competitions are often a successful format for digital skills promotion. Competitions encourage young adults to engage and develop innovative solutions to existing challenges, and allow investors to find and support promising companies.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Some topics touched upon by this session would in our opinion deserve greater attention. For example, we have been able to notice that several of our panelists were eager to discuss how ICTs can make communities more inclusive and, in particular, what strategies they are planning and implementing to use digital skills training to promote decent jobs for youth and as a means to foster inclusion of minorities, such as persons with disabilities, and to address gender inequality in the work market.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE



Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism Online Including Fake News and Hate Speech UNESCO

Wednesday 14 June

15:00 – 16:30

ITU, Room C

Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

- **Debated Issues**

- ⤴ **highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience**

- *“Extremism is not associated with any particular culture or nationality. It is of fundamental importance to underline nonetheless this youth radicalization is a source of violence it's threatening the security and fundamental rights of citizens all over the world, that is embodied in universal Human Rights and fundamental freedoms. With a mandate to force cooperation and solidarity through communication information, UNESCO supports its Member States and Civil Society actors in responding to extremism and radicalization on the Internet”.*
- Countering online radicalization and violent extremism including fake news and hate speech is indeed an important but difficult balancing act between the preservation of human rights online and the hierarchy of competing rights (i.e. Freedom of expression, protection from harm, discrimination, fake news, abuse, etc) as the final objective is to enhance the freedom of expression and respect of human rights across all borders, virtual and real.
- There is still lack of sufficient research on how socialization leads to radicalization. Further research needs to be conducted in partnership with social media platform providers and other internet players.

- **Quotes**

- ⤴ **(DIVINA MEIGS)** The current state of the research is not enough important to make these connection of causality. But there are correlations. The causality of internet inception, socialization and radicalization cannot be clearly proven with lack of evidence-based research. The internet seems to be more of an amplifier then a cause. Furthermore, radicalization can sometimes be a good thing, with reference to gender quality and empowerment. We should

be increasing education, increased coordination and cooperation between social media platforms and researchers

- ⤴ **DAN SHEFET:** For the first time ever, Obama and the FBI confirmed that the Internet led to radicalization
- ⤴ **(indrajit banerjee)** UNESCO has initiated a number of events and activities and the most notably we have done a very major conference last year in Quebec in Canada and the conference titled "A New Integrated Framework of Action" "Empowering Youth to Build Peace: Youth 2.0" "Building Skills, Bolstering Peace". And this gave birth to what is called the Call of Quebec, "Internet and Radicalization of Youth: Prevent, Act and Live Together"
- ⤴ **Mira milosovic:** I represent a network of 190 media development, journalism associations, reporting investigative reporting networks. People who are trying to produce high-quality content and to ensure we have systems that work for systems and democracy.
- ⤴ *"I think it's about time the two parallel conversations on one hand the technical on the other hand the technical come together and unfortunately it's coming together in moments of crisis and the idea of a suspicion of the role of social media in radicalization is one of them. So how to use best the controversy to advance a higher cause. That's basically what we're trying to do".*
Dr. Divina Meigs

- **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**

- 1. **main conclusions reached during the discussion**

- 1. We should not make hasty statements and we should encourage a balanced perspective to internet radicalization despite media
- 2. Concern was expressed on possible abuse of governmental agencies to shut down the internet for purpose beyond effort of countering radicalization. Therefore, special concern should be paid to ensure that these measures are created within the context of human rights
- 3. the panelist questioned on how to best integrate social media platforms into the media regulatory frameworks

- **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**

SDG 16: Promote peace, justice and good institutions

Among the SDGs, this session is closely linked to Goal 16 which presents a valuable opportunity to bridge the development and security divide. It explicitly provides an entry point for development and security actors to come together to promote inclusive, multidimensional approaches to achieve peaceful societies. One of the targets of Goal 16 (16A) is to: "strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime"

- **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**

- **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
- enlarge the discussion, given the nature of the issue, we should include and invite social media platforms, among all stakeholders into the discussion of regulatory frameworks
- UNESCO will be proud to host a comprehensive discussion among all stakeholders

Ministerial Round Table (MRT)



Closed Session - Ministers Only

14:00 – 16:30

Wednesday 14 June 2017

(E/F/R/S/C/A)

Introduction:

The Ministerial Round Table has provided a platform for an interactive debate, in a high-level setup, on the opportunities and challenges of implementing WSIS Action Lines for achieving SDGs, building upon the outcomes of the UNGA WSIS Overall Review. It was focused on the national approaches aiming at strengthening the role of WSIS Action Lines/ ICTs, as enablers of SDGs. This has also been an opportunity to brainstorm on ways to foster multistakeholder partnerships building and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes towards 2025.

Chairman: Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Vice Chairman: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

Format:

The Round Table has been organized in a dialogue style moderated by the ITU Secretary-General.

Guiding Questions:

1. What are the new opportunities for implementing WSIS Action Lines to address, by 2025, the fresh priorities that were set by the outcomes of the United Nations General Assembly WSIS Overall Review?
2. What are the national approaches aimed at strengthening, in the national development plans, the role of ICTs, in particular WSIS Action Lines, as enablers of Sustainable Development Goals?
3. How can we foster multistakeholder partnerships building and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes towards 2025?

High-Level Policy Statements: Concluding Session

Wednesday 14 June 2017

16:30 – 18:00

Captioning, (E/F/R/S/C/A)

14 June 2017, Wednesday, 16:30 – 18:00, Popov Room

Concluding Session:

- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
- Chairman of WSIS Forum: H.E Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda/ITU – Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
- UNESCO – Mr. Frank La Rue, Assistant Director-General Communication and Information, UNESCO
- Switzerland – Mr. Philipp Metzger, Director, Office fédéral de la communication (OFCOM)
- High Level Track Facilitators

This was the occasion to listen the statement from Mr. Philipp Metzger, Director General, Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM), Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC), Swiss Confederation:

“As we all know, ICTs can play a crucial role in our lives and can greatly contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. They provide new solutions and, where appropriate infrastructure, skills, and services are available, they can be incredibly powerful, e.g. in transforming education, healthcare, or the way we do business. But to do so, we need to deploy special and relentless efforts.

In order to harness the ICTs’ full potential, all stakeholders, across all sectors, we need to be aware of the vast opportunities created by ICTs and digitization – but also of their challenges, including structural change and transformation processes of societies and economies all over the world.

To meet the SDGs, it will be key to engage in constructive cooperation, improved exchange of information in relation to ongoing projects, and joint identification of relevant cross-sectoral issues and interfaces as well as strong partnerships between all stakeholders: governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and the technical and academic communities.

This requires networking between all stakeholders, open minds and a respect of the values and needs of different stakeholder groups in order to enhance mutual comprehension and cross-sectoral, interdisciplinary cooperation between them.

Let us therefore work together to leverage networks and research, stimulate innovation, scale up current initiatives and design new solutions in an inclusive and participatory way. There is a need for new forms of connecting all stakeholders and providing them with real opportunities to

exchange their experiences, best practices, and to discuss together the challenges at hand - both at the national and international level.

Enhancing cooperation at the national and international levels between governments and with all stakeholders is not a new idea, but it is still not sufficiently done and often not with the right attitude.

At the national level, there are a number of challenges to overcome:

We need to connect those people working on implementing the 2030 Agenda, which serves as a kind of a “global overall strategy”, with those working on national digital strategies so that these and other strategies are aligned and work hand in hand.

Cooperation and exchange of information between different ministries and government agencies should be encouraged so that they are aware of each other's activities and take advantage of synergies and do not fall into competition for resources, attention and recognition;

There is a need to build trust between stakeholders and to take action against any prejudices.

Let us listen and respond to the needs of citizens and businesses. That includes also engaging with them as partners, taking their concerns fully into account and listening to their constructive criticism, because often businesses and civil society have experience that governments do not have.

Their trust and willingness to cooperate has to be earned by being accountable to them, but we also need to build capacities of businesses and citizens for them to understand that it is also in their interest to act responsibly and accountably to society as a whole.

The results of these efforts should be analyzed regularly with regard to its actual added value for each of the stakeholder groups and for the perspective of the persons directly concerned. A culture of transparent feedback on the successes and failures can provide a learning effect for our future work.

At the international level, there are a number of useful fora for multistakeholder dialogue and exchange of experience, like the annual WSIS Forum here in Geneva.

The WSIS Forum brings together engaged experts and decision-makers from all over the world and from all stakeholder groups. It offers a great opportunity to discuss decisive and emerging policy issues related to the digitization of our societies and economies, and to learn from experiences of other stakeholders.

Switzerland has been and will be continuing to support the WSIS Forum as a partner for specific activities – as we are doing again this year.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In addition to the WSIS Forum, we also attach great importance to the UN Internet Governance Forum. This year, Switzerland will be the host of the 12th annual IGF, which will take place from 18 to 21 December at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

We believe that having both the WSIS Forum and the IGF 2017 here in Geneva provides a unique opportunity to break the silos and bring together experts and decision-makers from all sectors to discuss digital policy issues and their linkages to the SDGs.

On behalf of the Swiss authorities, I would like to invite you all and your colleagues to actively engage in the preparations of and participate in the IGF, fully benefiting from exchanges with key stakeholders from all over the world to shape the digital future.

To conclude, we would like to thank ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, as well as all WSIS action line facilitators, but also all other IGOs and all private actors for their commitment to implement the WSIS outcomes and to link their activities to the SDGs.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.”

Mr Chairman H.E Jean Philbert Nsengimana and the High Level Track Facilitators have provided a summary of all the 14 sessions held during the high level track, capturing the emerging trends, opportunities and challenges highlighted during the sessions and published in the document **WSIS Forum 2017: High Level Track Outcomes and Executive Brief**

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



WSIS Action Lines

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society states that the WSIS implementation mechanism at the international level should be organized based on the themes and action lines in the Geneva Plan of Action and moderated or facilitated by UN agencies when appropriate. In addition, it states that ITU, UNESCO and UNDP should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action.



- [C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development](#)
- [C2. Information and communication infrastructure](#)
- [C3. Access to information and knowledge](#)
- [C4. Capacity building](#)
- [C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs](#)
- [C6. Enabling environment](#)
- [C7. ICT Applications:](#)
 - [E-government](#)
 - [E-business](#)
 - [E-learning](#)
 - [E-health](#)
 - [E-employment](#)
 - [E-environment](#)
 - [E-agriculture](#)
 - [E-science](#)
- [C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content](#)
- [C9. Media](#)
- [C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society](#)
- [C11. International and regional cooperation](#)

Each year, the WSIS Action Line Facilitators:

- Provide reports on the year's activities on their respective Action Lines
- Organize Interactive Action Line Facilitation Meetings on their respective Action Lines.

Interactive Meetings

Facilitator



Action Line C7. E-environment: Environment, an Important Pillar to Building a Sustainable Future ITU/WMO/UNEP-Basel Secretariat

Monday 12 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Popov Room 1 – ITU

Background

The WSIS Geneva Plan of Action defined three goals for Action Line C7. E-environment:

- Use and promote ICTs as an instrument for environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Initiate actions and implement projects and programs for sustainable production and consumption and the environmentally safe disposal and recycling of discarded hardware and components used in ICTs; and
- Establish monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, LDCs and small economies.

In follow up to the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review of the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes (**Res. A/70/125**) and with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (**Res. A/70/1**), the WSIS Forum is constantly evolving and strengthening the alignment between the WSIS Action Lines and the Sustainable Development Goals.

As the WSIS Forum serves as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a facilitator in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and remain as a global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([UNGA Resolution A/70/1](#)).

As the WSIS process continues to be a platform for sharing and caring, the action line facilitation meeting for AL C-7 e-Environment will discuss contribution that ICTs make to achieve a sustainable environment and sustainable development goals. While we are looking for solutions and benefits there are new elements, challenges and considerations that should be incorporated into WSIS forum. The facilitation meeting for Action Line C7, e-environment will be a roundtable discussion among key stakeholders involved in the implementation of this action line along with experts from the sustainability community.

The discussion will be centered on the following questions:

1. *Climate Service Information System, an integrated solution for leveraging climate science and ICT for improving climate data, monitoring and prediction.*
2. *Importance of Early Warning Systems in dealing with Disaster Risk Reduction, what new role to be played by ICT in this regards?*
3. *How can we improve the data sharing and processing of data to inform environment policies?*
4. *How to benefit from ICT to empower nations to attain [Sustainable Development Goals](#) in particular SDG6 on Water, SDG12 on responsible production and consumption, SDG13 on Climate Change, SDG14 on Ocean and SDG15 on biodiversity?*
5. *Why being a Party to the Basel Convention matters for e-waste management?*
6. *What policies and tools for e-waste management should be considered?*
7. *How to contribute to the attainment of targets and goals related to e-waste management?*
8. *What initiatives, frameworks and projects/activities are there that should be considered for promoting easier access to the existing funds for sustainable environment?*

Proposed Format:

- Introduction to the meeting. Presentation of objectives of the meeting by action line facilitator (WMO, ITU, UNEP/Basel Convention Secretariat, and other present participants).
- E-environment @ WSIS Forum 2017. Highlights of upcoming sessions to be held during WSIS Forum 2017 on e-environment.
- Open debate on “Environment, an important pillar to building a sustainable future” – achieving SDG targets, moderated discussion;
- Conclusions and next steps: definition of recommendation on this action line for the future process and its role for WSIS process.

Moderator

Mr. Omar Baddour, WMO

Speakers/Panellists

- Rupa Kumar Kolli, Chief World Climate Applications Services Division, Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch – WMO
- Francesca Cenni (Ms.), Programme Officer, Secretariat of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, UN Environment
- Prof. Anthony Lehmann, Institute for Environmental Sciences, University of Geneva: Spatial Data Infrastructure, Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity and Hydrology
- Prof. François Grey, Director of Digital Strategy and Coordinator of Citizen Cyberlab, University of Geneva
- Orhan Osmani, Emergency Telecommunications Officer, LDCs, SIDS and Emergency Telecommunications Division, ITU

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

VII. Debated Issues

- Importance of WMO’s Global Framework for Climate Services (**GFCS**).

- Critical role ICTs play for Climate Service Information System, an integrated solution for leveraging climate science and ICT for improving climate data, monitoring and prediction.
- Importance of Early Warning Systems in dealing with Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Improvement of the data acquisition, processing and sharing of data for better decision making and improvement of related environment policies.
- The role ICTs play to empower nations to attain Sustainable Development Goals; in particular SDG6 on Water, SDG12 on responsible production and consumption, SDG13 on Climate Change, SDG14 on Ocean and SDG15 on biodiversity from data collection to information sharing.
- The role that the Basel Convention can play for e-waste management, information sharing and knowledge management in regards to managing the entire lifecycle management.
- Incorporating environmental policy issues into national ICT policies.
- Importance of considering different funding mechanisms to implement initiatives, frameworks and projects/activities on environment and ICTs.

VIII. Quotes

"As a key component of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), WMO is implementing a Climate Services Information System (CSIS) to collect, process and distribute climate data and information to support better management of climate risks and adaptation to climate change. ICT infrastructure is a foundational requirement for a successful implementation of the CSIS both for information flow within the system and for its interface with the users. The priority for CSIS to effectively address the SDGs is to fast-track its implementation at the national level through the deployment of Climate Services Toolkit and open data policies, and bridging the gap between information providers and users by way of appropriate regional and national fora." – **Dr. Rupa Kumar Kolli, WMO**

"ICTs and Environment are probably the two biggest revolutions on the century and much more can be done in terms of data sharing, processing and interfacing so that one revolution does not destroy the other" – **Prof. Anthony Lehmann, University of Geneva**

"E-waste, if not managed in an environmentally sound manner, can harm human health and the environment because of hazardous chemicals included in it. When e-waste is disposed of in an uncontrolled manner it can be discarded in dumping sites and be subject to open burning. These practices are exposing humans and the environment to hazardous emissions of potent carcinogens and persistent organic pollutants which can travel through air and waters, contaminating large areas. Studies on dumpsites, in some developing countries, showed that 30% of the waste pickers were women and children, which further contributed to extend the harmful effects across

generations.” – Francesca Cenni, Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions, UN Environment

IX. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- a. ICT is key for implementing the WMO Climate Services Information System (GFCS) and connecting seamlessly tiered climate information at global, regional and national scales for successful implementation of climate services in supporting climate adaptation.
- b. Data are important and provide the potential to achieve SDGs and to create relevant indicators that could be reliable through years. Data barriers are issue to allow free access to information on climate and other environmental data the producers of data to data users (civil society, decision makers, etc). Access to data and information on methodologies used to collect that data must be open to ensure that scientists receive useful data to build simulations and future models.
- c. Use smart ICT solutions to involve students and civil society as a part of the solution.
- d. Crowdsourcing provides additional and useful information for disaster response and early warning
- e. There is a need for enhancing know-how, sharing and allowing analyzing the data with open-source tools and methodologies
- f. ICT has been instrumental in carrying out projects to deliver last mile weather and early warning information for communities
- g. Knowledge sharing and exploiting existing knowledge may help countries improve actions on using ICTs for environmental protection and sustainability.
- h. Improving statistical data on e-waste requires national commitment, there are CoEs around the world that can help with transfer of know-how to developing nations on various topics including collection of data.
- i. A shared responsibility among all stakeholders has been one of the key success factors in the effective application of policies for e-waste management.
- j. Extended producer responsibility policies and leasing policies are effective tool to support take back schemes and sound management of e-waste.
- k. Knowledge sharing through different means can help in addressing environmental, health, employment and other issues related to e-Waste sound disposal and management. In 2016, an open online course on best practices and other relevant guiding materials on e-waste management was launched: [The e-waste challenge MOOC](#).

X. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals SDG 6, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15

XI. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Utilize crowd sourcing for ideas and crowd funding to fund projects.
- Develop pilot projects to demonstrate functioning of innovative projects.

- Educate younger generations on Environmental Protection through the use ICTs.
- Use AI for development of e-environment projects.

XII. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Community funded projects on e-environment
- Involve young in awareness creation projects
- Multi-stakeholder approach – involve everyone to be part of the solution

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C7. E-business: E-commerce for Inclusive Trade and Sustainable Development ITC/UNCTAD/UPU

Monday 12 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room C2 – ITU

eTrade For All connecting the dots for e-commerce assistance

E-commerce is widely recognized as an important driver of innovation, competitiveness, job creation and growth. It holds great potential for men and women entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized enterprises worldwide. However, many countries are still grappling with understanding and managing the impact of the digital economy and e-commerce.



Since the WSIS Forum 2016, there has been a momentum in international discussions to move e-commerce forward in the context of bringing economic growth and inclusive development. In April 2017, the G20 and the Friends of E-commerce for Development (FED) both acknowledged, in separate declarations, that digital trade has the potential to boost inclusive growth and jobs, and e-commerce should be brought to the table to the 11th WTO Ministerial Meeting. They also urged that "intensified and concerted action is needed to enhance the ability of developing and least developed countries" to engage in the digital economy.

This session will consider the practical ways in which the various stakeholders (the international community, donors, the private sector, and beneficiary countries) can help developing countries engage in inclusive e-commerce. The session will present the eTrade For All initiative and its online platform. This public-private initiative aims to channel effective assistance to developing countries wishing to engage in and benefit from e-commerce. Its centerpiece is an online platform that helps beneficiaries and donors navigate the supply of and demand for technical assistance, and learn about trends and best practices.

The eTrade for All initiative key policy areas are: e-commerce readiness, e-commerce infrastructure and services, e-trade facilitation, e-payment solutions, cyberlaw frameworks, e-commerce skills, and access to financing of e-commerce firms.

Moderator
UNCTAD

Speakers/Panellists

Representative from an international organization
Representative from a donor country
Representative from a beneficiary country
Representative from the private sector

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7. ICT Applications: E-business

The session relates to the WSIS Action Line C7. ICT Applications: E-business, which aims to:

Make it possible for businesses to use relevant ICTs and to benefit fully from the information economy, including by creating an enabling environment for selling and buying goods or services via ICT networks.

Enhance the involvement of all stakeholders in promoting the benefits of e-business and stimulating the development of new e-business applications, content and services, including for mobile devices and social media.

Foster a dynamic ICT sector to underpin productive use of ICTs, sustainable growth and development, job creation, trade and innovation as part of broader strategies for poverty reduction through wealth creation.

Enhance the entry of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs), and youth and women entrepreneurs, into all sectors of e-business taking new technological developments into account.

Improve availability of statistical e-business data needed to assess economic and social impacts.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

E-commerce, as well as the infrastructure and services that make e-commerce possible, can contribute to a number of Agenda 2030 Goal and Targets, in particular:

Goal 1 target 4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Goal 2 target 3: By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Goal 5 target b: Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment.

Goal 8 target 3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services.

Goal 8 target 9: By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.

Goal 8 target 10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Goal 9 target 3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets.

Goal 17 target 11: Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- The panelists discussed the potential of e-commerce to contribute to the SDGs. The global e-commerce market is currently estimated at US\$25.3 trillion. The rapid growth of e-commerce contrasts with stagnant global trade in recent years. E-commerce is set to continue growing due to the development of ICT infrastructure and devices, growing trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services (delivered remotely over ICT networks), more cross-border digital flows of data, and the facilitation of online market places and electronic payment solutions.
- However, e-commerce is faced with both digital and non-digital barriers, from weak ICT infrastructure and services, to lack of awareness and ICT skills. The session also noted that digital development strategies often lack an investment dimension. Significant investment is needed to close the digital divide, but less than a quarter of national digital development strategies contain plans to bridge the investment gap.

- To enhance the e-commerce readiness of developing countries means to improve access to affordable ICT infrastructure, improve availability of relevant statistics to inform policy, adapt logistics and trade facilitation to e-commerce, and increase trust in e-commerce.
- Despite the huge divide, there is also huge potential. While the developing regions are lagging in e-commerce readiness, they are also the ones that had the largest percentage growth in 2016: Asia-Pacific grew over 30%, and the Middle East and Africa over 25%. By providing new opportunities and new markets, online commerce can help generate economic opportunities, including jobs. It can also lower the cost of doing business and overcome geographical barriers to growth.

Key Achievements and Challenges

- The session presented the eTrade For All initiative and its new platform launched in April 2017 (etradeforall.org). While many international organizations offer assistance on e-commerce for development, a more concerted effort was needed.
- The initiative aims to raise awareness of e-commerce opportunities and challenges, mobilize financial and human resources to address challenges and constraints in developing countries, and enhance transparency and strengthen synergies among Partners providing assistance.
- The eTrade For All initiative has a multi-stakeholder approach, connecting the dots between beneficiary countries, Partners and donors to enable more businesses and people to benefit from e-commerce, and the private sector contributes through a Business for eTrade Development group.
- At the heart of the initiative is the eTrade For All online platform. This new information hub helps developing countries navigate the technical and financial services they can access to drive development through e-commerce. Through the platform, countries can connect with Partners, learn about trends and best practices, access up-to-date e-commerce data, and be informed of events and policy discussions on e-commerce and digital trade.
- The eTrade For All platform offers development solutions such as UNCTAD's e-Trade Readiness Assessments, ITC's e-solutions programme, or UPU's easy export and import via the postal network.

II. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- E-commerce will continue growing particularly in developing countries, and inclusive e-commerce has become a policy priority in development discussions. However, there is still a lack of awareness among developing countries of the implications of e-commerce, and of how best to leverage e-commerce for sustainable development.
- If developing countries are not equipped to adopt e-commerce, they risk being left out of global value chains, and will miss an opportunity to expand market access and exports.
- Developing countries need comprehensive assistance to tackle the digital economy to their best advantage, and the eTrade For All initiative can help them to get that assistance.

Implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015

- The Action line facilitators on e-business will increasingly look at digital trade and e-commerce as an overarching theme, while emphasizing the links to the SDGs that were identified by the WSIS-SDG matrix.
- The co-facilitators are also Partners in eTrade For All. They will contribute to the initiative in their respective policy areas, and other stakeholders will do the same. The expectation is that the eTrade For All platform will ensure the most efficient channeling of assistance to developing countries and use of resources.
- Overall, the eTrade For All initiative identified seven policy areas that need to be dealt with simultaneously in order to realize the potential of e-commerce for developing countries: e-commerce readiness assessment and strategy formulation, ICT infrastructure and services, trade logistics (including automation and digitalization to facilitate trade), electronic payment solutions (including issues of interoperability), legal and regulatory frameworks, e-commerce skills development, and access to financing for e-commerce projects.

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- E-commerce, as well as the infrastructure and services that make e-commerce possible, can contribute to a number of Agenda 2030 Goal and Targets. In the context of Goals 1 and 2 to eliminate poverty and hunger, e-commerce is a way for people to access services (including financial), add value to their economic activities, and access knowledge and markets (including for agricultural production).
- E-commerce can also be a powerful tool for empowering women as entrepreneurs and traders through their use of ICT (Goal 5).
- Regarding Goal 8 of decent work and economic growth, e-commerce supports productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and the formalization and growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).
- Goal 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure is already being addressed as online and mobile payments are improving the access of MSMEs to financial services, and virtual marketplaces facilitate their integration into global value chains and international markets.
- Such integration can also help developing countries accelerate and increase their share in global exports (Goal 17, target 11).

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- E-commerce will continue expanding due to the development of ICT infrastructure and ICT devices, growing trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services (delivered

remotely over ICT networks), more cross-border digital flows of data, and the facilitation of online market places and electronic payment solutions.

- There is a momentum in discussions of e-commerce in various international fora, with the aim to leverage it to support economic growth and inclusive development. In addition to the WSIS e-business action line (C7), digital trade and e-commerce is receiving fresh attention from the World Trade Organization with a view to its Ministerial meeting in December 2017, from the G20 with a roadmap to a digital future, and from the new eTrade For All initiative that garnered swift support from donors, 23 Partners organizations and over 30 private sector supporters.
- The growth of e-commerce is also affecting other action lines as more activities are conducted online, there are new business models and skills required, there is a need for new or revised laws and regulations, including regarding cross-border data flows, data protection, privacy, consumer protection, and cybercrime.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Digital Economy and Trade should remain a main subject of discussion in the WSIS Forum 2018. In the run-up to 2018, it is likely that there will be important developments in the e-commerce discussions at the WTO, at the G20, and at the UNCTAD. At the same time, the eTrade For All platform will bear its first fruit in the form of improved knowledge for policy making and increased technical assistance to developing countries.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



AL 1, AC 5, AL 10. Ethical and Legal Implications of Darknet UNESCO

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Action line C-10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

The darknet refers overlay network that can be accessed only with specific software (e.g. P2P networks and Tor Browser as opposed to www which is ClearNet or standard internet), configurations, or authorization, often using non-standard communications protocols and ports that is difficult for authorities or non-state actors to monitor. This is usually achieved through encryption or by layering networks.

Darknets in general may be used for various reasons, such as: Computer crime (hacking, file corruption etc.); Protecting dissidents from political reprisal; File sharing (warez, personal files, pornography, confidential files, illegal or counterfeit software etc.); To better protect the privacy rights of citizens from targeted and mass surveillance; Sale of restricted goods on darknet markets; Whistleblowing and news leaks

Darknet is used by terrorist group for youth radicalization leading violent extremism, terrorist recruitment and communication. Jeffrey Feltman, the UN under-secretary-general for political affairs reported that that IS was adapting in several ways to military pressure by resorting to increasingly covert communication and recruitment methods, including by using the “dark web,” encryption and messengers.



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The session will address some of the legal and ethical challenges of the Darknet.

Can you legally manage and block fallout of darknet within the existing legal and policy regime?
What are ethical implications of the Darknet?

Moderator

Dr Hara Padhy, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Dan Shefet, Lawyer, Cabinet Shefet, Denmark

Mr. Pavan Duggal, Cyberlaws.net, India

Dr. Rayna Stamboliyska, Désidédata and RS Strategy, France

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

This session explores the ethical dimension and management of information flows on the Internet, especially the deeper layers of DarkNet. This session is related to Action lines C1, C5 and C10

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

The use of internet by unethical or criminal activities hampers the promotion of universal access to information, peace, justice and good institutions (SDG 16)

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Is Software the key to Access to knowledge in the Digital age? UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:55

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Preserving and sharing software's source code as part of human heritage.

In a digital driven society, Computer source code assumed a crucial role which is often underestimated or relegated to technical considerations. Software is then a key part of the technological and scientific knowledge of humanity and must be preserved and shared.

Action line 3 set out in the WSIS' Geneva Declaration of Principles and plan of action echoes UNESCO's message that "the ability for all to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge is essential in an inclusive Information Society". The WSIS Beyond 2015 vision, reiterates that "ensuring the preservation of digital heritage in the information society by putting into place cohesive, conceptual and practical digital strategies", is among the key priority areas, as well as "the sharing of existing expertise and best-practice solutions between all stakeholders" to create "replicable and sustainable ICT projects".

UNESCO's implementation of Action line 3 includes the promotion of "open approaches to technology and software development, standard-setting, infrastructure access, and the publication and sharing of information and knowledge such as educational resources and scientific research". Such an approach has led UNESCO to work on programmes and partnering with initiatives promoting an approach to computer source code (in particular free and open source software) as a key mean to fully understand and harness today's digital world, notably through adequate education. Increasingly, source code can be seen as expression of particular form of thinking (computational thinking), or as an ultimate mean of participation in shaping the future (problem solving). Certainly, software and source code is a ubiquitous ingredient of today's knowledge, and even more certainly, it is an essential component of gateways to access this knowledge, being it a particular file format, or a specific processing procedure.

Putting this vision in practice, UNESCO has successfully rolled out its YouthMobile Initiative in more than 25 countries worldwide, aiming to provide youth with the necessary skills and confidence and fully participate in the digital society.



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On the other hand, the recent partnership between UNESCO and INRIA, France's national computer science institute, aims to bringing software source code the attention that it merits, as a creation, an expression of a human intellect and a source of inspiration for innovation. This cooperation is part of UNESCO's action to preserve and share digital heritage and will rely in particular on INRIA's Software Heritage initiative which aims to collect, organize, preserve, and make accessible to all the source code of all available software, a major global issue.

This session will be the start of a larger consultation among experts, educators, academics as well as companies, on the theme of software preservation and sharing of software source code. The discussion, which will be open to the audience, will be an opportunity for defining some of the aspects that will have to be taken in account, such as education and pedagogy (coding as literacy), to conservation and access (software repository), legal issues, security, and which actions should be envisaged both at institutional and country levels.

Moderator

Davide Storti, Knowledge Societies Division, UNESCO, France

Speakers/Panellists

Roberto Di Cosmo, Director Software Heritage project, INRIA, France

Jonas Oberg, Founder, Free Software Foundation Europe, Sweden

Prof. Dr. Daniel Burgos, Chair on eLearning, UNESCO, Spain

Prof. Natasa Milic-Frayling, Chair of Data Science at the School of Computer Science, University of Nottingham (United Kingdom)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

Action line 3 set out in the WSIS' Geneva Declaration of Principles and plan of action echoes UNESCO's message that "the ability for all to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge is essential in an inclusive Information Society". In particular, the Action Line mandate focus also on the "access to both proprietary and open source software", an area that is central in UNESCO's implementation of Action line 3 including through the promotion of "open approaches to technology and software development, standard-setting, infrastructure access, and the publication and sharing of information and knowledge such as educational resources and scientific research".

This approach has led UNESCO to work on programmes and partnering with initiatives promoting an approach to computer source code (in particular free and open source software) as a key mean to fully understand and harness today's digital world, notably through adequate education. Software, as a creation, an expression of a human intellect and a source of inspiration for innovation, is at the same time itself part of the digital heritage, and the key to produce and preserve digital heritage at large.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Software, considered as a content in itself, is key to understanding today's digital world. 21st century skills, such as coding, computational thinking, problem solving, can substantially change the approach to lifelong education. The preservation of software source code can be important in ensuring access to information and an element for supporting digital innovation.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C1, C11: The Role of Private Sector in Mobilizing ICTs for SDGs UNDESA

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:55

Room G1 - ITU

The objective of this meeting is to discuss the role of the private sector in mobilizing ICTs to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The meeting will provide a platform for participants to exchange information and experiences; to identify priority areas for implementation within the Action Lines and to explore synergies among different stakeholders for more effective implementation.



Moderator

Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Stephen Ibaraki, Managing Partner, REDDS, Canada

Ms. Reine Essobmadje, Co-founder, Digital Coalition, Cameroon

Mr. Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, Chief Executive Officer, Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development

Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association, United Kingdom

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

This session will be specifically focusing on the role of private sector for the promotion of ICTs for development and international and regional cooperation.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The role of the private sector to mobilizing ICT for realizing the SDGs can take various forms.

- Innovation: The 2030 Agenda called on all businesses to “apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges”. Some global technology companies have made efforts to connect those unconnected to the Internet through new services such as Free Basics from Facebook, or Project Loon (balloon-connected Internet for everyone) from Google. Innovation is also important in many other areas such as creating the kind of smart phones most adapted to the situation in some developing countries.
- Investment: The UN General Assembly, when it reviewed the implementation of the WSIS after ten years, recognized the critical importance of private sector investment in ICT infrastructure, content and services. It encouraged Governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation. According to a World Bank study, a 10 percentage point increase in fixed broadband penetration would increase GDP growth by 1.21% in developed economies and 1.38% in developing ones.
- Partnerships: The WSIS asked for building on and accelerating public-private partnerships, focusing on the use of ICTs in development. The 2030 Agenda likewise recognizes the role of public-private and other partnerships in realizing the goals. More

public-private partnerships are needed to leverage the solutions, scale and resources that the private sector can bring to sustainable development challenges, as well as to stimulate innovation and growth among SMEs, for example, incubate new ICT start-ups to provide locally appropriate services.

- Mainstreaming the SDGs in companies' regular operations: It is increasingly recognized that corporate responsibility involves not only "doing no harm", but also "doing good". Businesses are thus encouraged to find strategies whereby they can both conduct business and advance the SDGs. The Global Compact has developed "SDG Compass"- a tool to guide companies to align their strategies with the SDGs, and measure and manage their impacts. A survey conducted by PWC a year ago showed that 71% of business consulted was already planning how they will engage with the SDGs. For example, EMC, a leader in the information technology (IT) industry, is known for creating technological solutions to sustainability challenges. Since 2010, the company has been named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) every year, in recognition of their leadership in inclusive business activities. In other cases, General Mills gives meals to local food banks which helps to realize SDG 2 - Zero Hunger. LEGO funds children's play, learning, and creativity and Microsoft delivers free Microsoft Office Software to schools to support the SDG 4: Quality Education implementation. IBM's Intelligent Water software contributes to SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production by delivering insights from data to help utilities manage water pressure; detecting leaks; reducing water consumption; mitigating sewer overflow; and better managing water infrastructure, assets, and operations.
- Engaging in national and other dialogues on shaping the information society and developing e-strategies. The original WSIS mandate emphasizes the effective participation of all stakeholders in development of e-strategies including through public/private partnerships, in devising e-strategies for the Information Society and for the exchange of best practices. Such inclusive dialogues can also help create an environment where the private sector can more easily help mobilize ICT for the SDGs. A survey by the Global Compact showed that an overwhelming majority of CEOs (83%) want governments and policymakers to increase efforts to provide an enabling environment for the private sector to pursue sustainability.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- Break-through innovations and investment in ICT most urgently needed in order to accelerate progress towards the SDGs
- ICT trends or innovations that have the greatest risk for the SDGs
- Critical immediate measures governments need to take to engage the private sector in mobilizing ICTs for realizing the SDGs
- Role of private sector in ensuring that the benefits of ICTs reach the poorest and most vulnerable

II. Quotes

- “We all know that realizing the SDGs and putting ICT in the service of sustainable development cannot be realized without the private sector.” Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), UNDESA

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- All technologies bring both positive impacts and risks. But it is clear that emerging technologies can have a major impact on accelerating progress towards the SDGs.
- There is strong evidence about the multiple positive impact of emerging technologies. They help advance health and education. They help anticipate disasters and support responses after disasters or during major epidemics. They can help combatting climate change and protect the environment. At the same time, there are strong concerns about the potential negative impacts of some of these technologies, including job losses or what some even perceive as “existential threats”. The meeting’s feeling was that risks can be addressed and that technologies will never replace the kind of interaction and analysis that happen among human beings.
- The private sector has an important responsibility to mobilize technologies for realizing the SDGs- along with governments, civil society and actors. There are multiple ways in which business companies can contribute, through investments, innovation, incorporating SDG concerns in their operations, engaging in partnerships and national and other dialogues to shape national IT strategies and the information society more generally as well as collecting and analyzing data.
- A number of principles need to be taken into account in determining actions the private sector and other actors need to take for ensuring that ICT help advance the SDGs.
- It is important to take a people-centred and rights based approach. There is a need to protect human rights including people’s rights to privacy and their ownership of information about themselves.
- The first step before taking any action in the area of technology and the SDGs, is to identify and understand the problem that needs to be fixed and then develop the appropriate IT or other solutions. Such solutions must be developed at local and community level so that they actually have an impact. They also need to emerge from a consultative trust-based process between business, public authorities and people. We are sometimes too ambitious

and ignore real acute needs such as the need for improving access to basic social services in developing countries.

- It is important to take an “ecosystem approach” and look at the impact of the action of a company or other actor in a given area on other areas.
- It is critical to build digital literacy and capacities. Policy makers and people must understand technology. The business sector should be educated about the SDGs.
- Policy measures and interventions are critical in area such as smart cities, smart energy, agriculture, basic services, or reinforcing SMEs.
- There needs to be some responsibility of the business sector for the impact of the technology or products it puts on the market.
- Governments have an important role to play to mobilize the private sector in ensuring that ICT advance the SDGs. They are responsible for building an enabling environment and for creating the necessary legal and regulatory environment. They also need to create favourable conditions for innovation, including access to finance and technology for innovators and regulation that does not stifle innovation. Taxation, incentives and other measures are also needed. Interministerial or whole of government approaches are also needed.
- The United Nations have an important role to play as a platform where frontier technologies such as artificial intelligence can be discussed, as showed by the Artificial Intelligence Summit last week. Discussions should focus on fairly narrow topics as this will encourage all relevant actors to come. There should be an international discussion on standards, possible regulation or whether some kind of international agreement may be needed on artificial intelligence. Some experience has been gained in addressing artificial intelligence, for example in the EU where there has been some codification of liability, rights and principles.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Bridging digital divide and mobilizing ICT for realizing the SDGs will only be possible with the engagement of the private sector. The 2030 Agenda recognized the role of the private sector in realizing the SDGs overall. The need to engage the private sector in developing the Information Society was also recognized

earlier at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and reiterated by the General Assembly in December 2015.

The role of the private sector to mobilizing ICT for realizing the SDGs can take various forms.

- Innovation: The 2030 Agenda called on all businesses to “apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges”. Some global technology companies have made efforts to connect those unconnected to the Internet through new services such as Free Basics from Facebook, or Project Loon (balloon-connected Internet for everyone) from Google. Innovation is also important in many other areas such as creating the kind of smart phones most adapted to the situation in some developing countries.
- Investment: The UN General Assembly, when it reviewed the implementation of the WSIS after ten years, recognized the critical importance of private sector investment in ICT infrastructure, content and services. It encouraged Governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation. According to a World Bank study, a 10 percentage point increase in fixed broadband penetration would increase GDP growth by 1.21% in developed economies and 1.38% in developing ones.
- Partnerships: The WSIS asked for building on and accelerating public-private partnerships, focusing on the use of ICTs in development. The 2030 Agenda likewise recognizes the role of public-private and other partnerships in realizing the goals. More public-private partnerships are needed to leverage the solutions, scale and resources that the private sector can bring to sustainable development challenges, as well as to stimulate innovation and growth among SMEs, for example, incubate new ICT start-ups to provide locally appropriate services.
- Mainstreaming the SDGs in companies’ regular operations: It is increasingly recognized that corporate responsibility involves not only “doing no harm”, but also “doing good”. Businesses are thus encouraged to find strategies whereby they can both conduct business and advance the SDGs. The Global Compact has developed “SDG Compass”- a tool to guide companies to align their strategies with the SDGs, and measure and manage their impacts. A survey conducted by PWC a year ago showed that 71% of business consulted was already planning how they will engage with the SDGs. For example, EMC, a leader in the information technology (IT) industry, is known for creating technological solutions to sustainability challenges. Since 2010, the company has been named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) every year, in recognition of their leadership in inclusive business activities. In other cases, General Mills gives meals to [local food banks](#) which helps to realize SDG 2 - Zero Hunger. LEGO funds children’s play, learning, and creativity and Microsoft delivers free Microsoft Office Software to schools to support the SDG 4: Quality Education implementation. IBM’s Intelligent Water software contributes to SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production by delivering insights from data to help utilities manage water pressure; detecting leaks; reducing water

consumption; mitigating sewer overflow; and better managing water infrastructure, assets, and operations.

- Engaging in national and other dialogues on shaping the information society and developing e-strategies. The original WSIS mandate emphasizes the effective participation of all stakeholders in development of e-strategies including through public/private partnerships, in devising e-strategies for the Information Society and for the exchange of best practices. Such inclusive dialogues can also help create an environment where the private sector can more easily help mobilize ICT for the SDGs. A survey by the Global Compact showed that an overwhelming majority of CEOs (83%) want governments and policymakers to increase efforts to provide an enabling environment for the private sector to pursue sustainability.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Artificial intelligence – which will have major impacts on the realization of the SDGs- and blockchain technology.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

“Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies” in line with the theme of HLPF 2018

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C7: E-agriculture FAO/ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:55

Room G2 - ITU

Democratizing Digital Innovation in Agriculture

Agriculture is essential for maintaining human life and social life, and for preserving the environment. It is an important resource that serves as the basis of industries. In many developing countries, agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, is the key



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of the United Nations

industry and has been considered as core regional industries that exert spillover effects on the food industry and on manufacturers and installers of relevant equipment.

According to FAO, the world population is expected to reach nearly 11 billion by 2050, representing an increase in agricultural demand of approximately 70 percent—a figure that can only be met with innovation in agriculture. ICTs can be a key to solve the issue. According to the ITU report, the global ICTs penetration rate approaches 100 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants with the steep rise in mobile-cellular subscriptions worldwide.

The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) can help many areas of rural development, food security and climate change. To face these challenges terabytes of global data and information are available. Now, the global community needs to make all this information accessible, useful, and understandable to farmers, fishers, collectors and pastoralists. Unfortunately, lack of access, caused by the absence of telecommunication infrastructure, is a reality in many countries. Within territory, there are huge differences between urban and rural areas, women and men. Beyond the lack of access, it is necessary to consider other elements of the digital divide, such as difficulties in the use of content, applications and digital services. Without addressing the right incentives, low incomes and affordability, user literacy, and infrastructure, the barriers to the adoption of new technologies will remain.

There are wide range of effective, replicable and sustainable examples of ICTs for agriculture being implemented. This session will explore the opportunities to raise awareness about Digital Innovation on Agriculture. The panel will bring together experts from the public and private sector and international organizations.

Moderator

Cezar Santos Alvarez, IT Senior Officer, FAO

Speakers/Panellists

Ms. Simone Strey, CEO PEAT, Germany

Mr. Jippe Hoogeveen, Water Productivity Open-Access Portal, FAO, Italy

Mr. Francesco Loreto, Director, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - CNR, Italy (TBD)

Mr. eKrishok Shahid Akbar, BANGLADESH (TBD)

Information System for Farmers PT. 8villages Indonesia, INDONESIA (TBD)

iGrow My Own Food iGrow, INDONESIA (TBD)

Electronic Application System Rural Support Service, LATVIA (TBD)

Mobile Agriculture Telenor Pakistan, PAKISTAN (TBD)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

The guidelines of the C7 line aim to: ensure the systematic dissemination of information using ICTs on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and food, in order to provide ready access to comprehensive, up-to-date and detailed knowledge and information, particularly in rural areas; and public-private partnerships should seek to maximize the use of ICTs as an instrument to improve production (quantity and quality).

The session will present cases which the use of ICTs and innovative solutions for agriculture, livestock, water and others sectors are playing a decisive role in terms of access to information, knowledge, improving productivity and ensuring new incomes as well as social inclusion for the people in rural areas.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources, food and agriculture lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Over the coming years, the FAO will focus its efforts in assisting all countries and relevant actors in implementing and monitoring the SDGs. FAO's Strategic Framework draws five main strategic objectives to support the SDG implementation and help

farmers, fishers, collectors, pastoralists, women, youth and traditional communities to be more productive, sustainable and resilient. Today, nearly 800 million people are extremely poor and chronically undernourished, while another 1.9 billion are overweight, of which 600 million are obese. In rural areas, the reality is most dramatic, considering that 80% of the world's hungry and poor live there. FAO believes that food security can be the common thread that links the different challenges the world faces in building a sustainable future.

Applying innovative ways to use ICTs in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture (including farming, fisheries, livestock, forestry, etc.), can boost agricultural and rural development. Improving access to valuable information help agricultural stakeholders to make informed decisions and use the resources available in the most productive and sustainable manner. In a sector that is becoming increasingly knowledge-intensive, having access to the timely information, in the right format, and through the right channels makes a crucial difference in the livelihoods of people involved in agriculture and related fields.

Debate innovative solutions, find new approaches and exchange experiences it's a moment to make good connections to change the reality of the rural communities, achieving the SDGs because bridging the digital divide and information gaps, farmers can better decide their crop selection and choice of markets. This session will discuss how ICTs can improve rural livelihoods and increase income through lower input cost and improved productivity. There is a huge opportunity to scale up these innovative digital services (provided by ICTs) and drastically increase their impact by bringing them closer to more farmers.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Context of Big Data and Analytics for Knowledge Societies UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room Popov 1 - ITU

C7: E-Science (Facilitation meeting)

Research processes, production cycles and scientific projects are all contributing to huge quantities of data. The data produced is diverse in terms of formats, sequences, tool dependencies and such factors lead to complex issues in handling data. Systematic organization and retrieval of data is a challenging task as the process involves annotations, descriptions and methods of semantic indexing. Data by itself maybe a string of characters, signals and symbols and may not in its form be amenable to semantic driven applications for organization and retrieval. There are also several other issues that arise to achieve data driven semantics in services which is the goal in exploiting scientific data.

Big data and Open data are all evolving concepts, though data itself has always been both the source of scientific investigations and outcome of such investigations. Evolving concepts around data are numerous and are related to its organizations, tools and techniques, novel applications, reuse and interoperability.

As resolved during the WSIS review of 2016, access to scientific data will have to be examined differently as the process to achieve at least ten sustainable development goals will depend on continuous scientific data feed. The focus essentially has to be broadened to include how data is used for analysis, forecasting and projections and for other such crucial functions. The value of data itself has come to be regarded as a factor of its utility and hence value of a dataset is not a constant. The same dataset can be exploited for many different purposes bearing different outcomes. Data that is free to be used and reused and repackaged has much more potential to yield more data and paves the way for interesting viewpoints, applications and interpretations. Although this could be interpreted as one of the strong arguments why data should be released as open data, several issues have to be considered; viz:



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How to build capacities at various levels to understand the context and issues linked to big data and analytics;

How to address the challenge of data packaging and opening large data sets without compromising quality;

How to address the challenging tasks of anonymizing data to protect privacy and yet making it available for decision making; and

How to address the culture of sharing data and aim at a policy framework to institutionalize good practices and processes?

The session will be a moderated panel discussion where panellists will present their views on

The context of data and analytics within the broader framework of SDGs

Challenges of data packaging and opening large data sets without compromising quality.

Challenges for anonymizing data to protect privacy for decision making.

Culture of sharing data and aim at a policy framework to institutionalize good practices and processes

Some successful projects include – data revolution spearheaded by UNSG and recognition of the role of data and analytics for SDGs. Impact of Human Genome project and Hedron Collider Data released by CERN.

Moderator

Dr Indrajit Banerjee, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Prof. Maria Fasli, Director, Center of Data Science, University of Sussex, United Kingdom

Dr. Michelle Woods, Director, WIPO, Switzerland

Mr. Ryan Johnson, Senior International Public Policy Specialist , Access Partnerships, USA

Dr. Olivier Martin, Diplomatic counsellor, CERN, Switzerland

Mr. Rajinder Jhol, Consultant, Knowledge Societies Division UNESCO, Singapore

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C9. Media

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The session focuses on addressing how data revolution will assist (or impede) SDG processes.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C6: Enabling Environment ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room Popov 2 - ITU

The Regulatory Wheel of Fire: Collaborative Regulation to Leverage ICTs for SDGs

Connecting the next billion is a prospect clearly in view. ICTs can be leveraged for e-banking and e-health – making a real difference to people's lives and welcoming millions into the digital economy.



This session will address how ICT/telecommunications regulation is coming of age. It will illustrate the seismic shift moving countries through Generations 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Regulation. Generation 5 is on the near horizon and it rewrites the rules: it's open, collaborative, flexible and consensus-based. Where are countries in the regulatory generation process? What does this mean?

Evidence-based decision making is key to regulation. ITU offers global, authoritative, data-rich analysis and commentary on the interplay between ICT regulation and ICT markets. The session will highlight 7 global ICT market trends, 7 regulatory trends – and 7 forecasts on where regulation will go in the coming decade.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C6. Enabling environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C7. E-government: Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity through Digital Government UNDESA/ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room G1 - ITU

The facilitation meeting will focus on how e-Government can help eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world by providing a platform for participants to (i) exchange experiences and lessons on the role of digital government for eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity; (ii) identify priority areas for implementation within the Action Lines; (iii) exchange ideas in particular on how to maximize the role and impact of public authorities in putting ICT at the service of poor; (iv) how can the governments and global community better measure digital government development and (v) explore synergies among different stakeholders for more effective knowledge sharing and collaboration in the implementation process.



The event will consist of a few pointed presentations by governments and other representatives identifying good practices to be shared and challenges on which they would like advice or support. This will be followed by responses by other speakers on the panel and by an interactive dialogue among all meeting participants.

The outcome of this meeting is expected to feed into the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017, which is the United Nations central platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. (see below table for more details about HLPF 2017).

Moderator

Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Wisdom Donkor, E-government and Open Government Data Platforms Specialist, National Information Technology Agency (NITA), Ghana

Mr. Kim Andreasson, Managing Director, Daka Advisory, Vietnam/Sweden

Mr. Victor Lagunes, Chief Information Officer, Office of the President, México (TBC)

Mr. Alexey Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russian Federation (TBC)

Mr. Luis Soares Barbosa, Head, United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance (UNU-EGOV) (TBC)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Gov logo C7. ICT Applications: E-government

This session is focusing on the role of e-government for eradicating Poverty and promoting prosperity through digital Government.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Digital government is an important factor for achieving the SDGs and can generate benefits in the form of eliminating poverty and increasing prosperity. According to the latest ITU Facts and Figures, only 41.1 of households in developing countries have Internet access in 2016, with significant variations by country, as compared with more than 83.8% in developed countries. While people around the world make more than 4 billion Google searches every day, 3.9 billion people is not using the Internet by the end of 2016. Almost 75% of people in Africa are non-users while only 21% of Europeans are offline. In the Americas and the CIS regions, about one third of the population is offline. In Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States, the percentage of the population that is not using the Internet is close to 60%. The poor are the most excluded from the benefits of ICTs. Nearly 6 billion people do not have high-speed internet, making them unable to fully utilize the benefits of digital services including e-government.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- Most promising uses of E-Government for improving the lives of the poorest people and for eradicating poverty and main shortcomings and risks
- Measuring progress in digital government development
- Partnerships for digital government development

II. Quotes

- “While governments make investment in their infrastructure and online services, they need to make sure that they can reach out to all in their constituencies.” Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), UNDESA
- “We need to rethink e-government evaluation. We need to move from benchmarking to benchlearning and focus on impact. Uniformity is not inclusive.” Mr. Luis Barbosa, Head, United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance (UNU-EGOV)
- “E-government measurement increasingly needs to go beyond a supply-side approach to account for broader development goals and emerging trends” Mr. Kim Andreasson, DAKA Advisory, Sweden

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

E-government development

- Governments are making advances in the area of e-government as shown in UN e-Government survey. Dedicated strategies are being adopted and there is also some aim for providing universal access.

- E-government supports some SDGs, notably on health and education, and can enable participatory decision-making. It allows proactive delivery of services. Open data and transparency help to prevent corruption.
- E-Government brings about better delivery of Government services to citizens and contributes to their empowerment (G2C), improved interactions with business (G2B), efficient relations with other Government agencies (G2G), enhanced performance of employees (G2E).
- An efficient, productive and innovative public sector can be a strong driver of economic growth through its support for the private sector.
- There is need for governments to move from e-government to smart government with the emergence of technologies such as artificial intelligence, block chain, and big data analysis and also by focusing service delivery at the local and city levels.
- Standardization, especially cross border interoperability including in applications such as digital signature, can enable the communication within and between governments contributing to economic growth and increased trade.
- It is important to make linkages with the private sector - which also provides e-government services- and similarly with NGOs that can undertake delivery of some online services.
- Cybersecurity is major risk and is being addressed in various ways and by exploring new approaches and technologies. Governments need to pay attention to cybersecurity of their citizen data while providing services, and to ensure the privacy and protection of personal data.

E-government and leaving no one behind

- Key principles in developing e-government are focusing on people, working towards inclusiveness and ensuring e-government has an impact on the SDGs
- All countries face obstacles in ensuring inclusiveness. These must be identified and addressed
- The facilitation meeting felt that e-government can help to increase access to services that are important to the poorest people as well as to reduce poverty and inequality
- To stand up against poverty, governments should empower people by providing equal access to information and knowledge sources.
- E-Government can act as a facilitator for equal access to information, thus empowering people in all aspects of social arenas.
- Two main barriers for low usage of e-government services are suggested as low trust in government websites considering online security and complexity of e-government websites.
- E-government can support digital identity, enable land registration or provide e-learning to farmers - all of which helps people to come out of poverty

- It is important to ensure that e-government services are affordable. In some countries the government subsidizes on line services e.g. in health and education.

Usage

- It is important to reach out to people and communities so that they are aware of existing e-government services
- In order to increase usage of e-government, digital divides need to be addressed.
- Digital literacy is important but there are also many illiterate in the developing countries, and reaching out to these citizens, mostly in rural areas, with call centers, or partnering with post offices can be an effective strategy for bringing the benefits of e-government to the most vulnerable.
- E-Government is an effective tool to bridge the knowledge gap between impoverished and upper class citizens.

Benchmarking e-government development

- There is a gap between the availability of e-government services (supply) and use of them (demand). Understanding demand side indicators are extremely helpful.
- The importance of conducting online surveys to measure the quality of e-government services with citizens at the time of they used online services.
- Indicators also from private sector such as how governments are interacting with citizens through social media, and using big data to analyze the government web sites and particularly census of large number of web pages to see the type of content (PDF, open standards), IPV4 or IPV6, accessibility protocols etc.
- Measuring also the duration of e-government services, the time it took citizens to complete a transaction, and also measuring the cost per transaction from government site
- There is a demand for measurement at all levels across sectors in order to give local policy-makers and public sector managers the equivalent data, tools and benchmarks available at the national level.
- E-government measurement increasingly needs to go beyond a supply-side approach to account for broader development goals and emerging trends.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Digital government is an important factor for achieving the SDGs and can generate benefits in the form of eliminating poverty and increasing prosperity. Exploiting ICTs through digital government has far-reaching potential in improving public services that are critical to the poor. ICTs can ensure inclusion and participation to fulfil the motto of leaving no one behind. Increasing access to digital technologies brings more choice and greater convenience for the most vulnerable. Through inclusion, and innovation, poor and disadvantaged are provided by opportunities that were previously out of reach. Governments by

exploiting ICTs can provide new services or improve existing ones that are critical to the poor in ending poverty, hunger and achieving food security as well as ensuring healthy lives and empowering women and girls.

Digital government can improve processes and workflows for greater efficacy and effectiveness of public service delivery. It can also help ensure a participatory approach by creating structures for communication and collaboration, strengthening accountability and decision-making among various agencies. According to the 2016 United Nations E-Government Survey, least developed countries achieved large gains in e-government development during the period 2003-2016. Bangladesh has made the largest gains with a global ranking of 124th in the 2016 Survey, partly due to the fact that the role of e-government is recognised at the highest level of its administration, with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh highlighting its “state of the art” digital technology. People in Bangladesh are today receiving more than 200 services from 4,582 digitized Union Services and Information Centres (Bangladesh, 2013). In Ethiopia (ranked 157th), the significant improvement in e-government development over the period 2003-2016 has been a result of its far-reaching vision recognising ICT, including e-government, as a key cross-cutting factor to promoting national prosperity and sustainable development. The national e-government strategy has a holistic approach: it focuses on creating a “SMART” (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) government; affirms that e-government is not merely translating processes, but rather transforming processes; and aims to build a networked and integrated government (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ethiopia, 2015).

Among the e-government services, digital identity offers the potential to leapfrog from analogue ID infrastructures and scale access to, and participation in, the digital economy. Without proof of identification, a citizen’s right to vote, open a bank account or access essential health services may prove prohibitively difficult. Identity registration at birth is also a UN proclaimed human right and a specific target of the 2030 Agenda (Target 16.9 – A/RES/70/1). However, it is still not available in many of the world’s poorer countries today. The online application for a personal identity card is still the transactional service provided by the lowest number of countries. 31 out of 193 countries provide this service as of 2016, with only 4 countries introducing it since 2014 according to the United Nations E-Government Survey 2016. In Tanzania and Pakistan for example, mobile operators are leveraging the scale and reach of their networks to enable and accelerate birth registration through partnerships with national authorities and organizations like UNICEF. According to the Tanzania Demographics Survey, 2010, only 16 per cent of children under the age of five have been registered by the civil authorities in Tanzania. In the pilot region of Tanzania, Tigo, RITA and UNICEF have, through their SMS platform, raised registration rates from 8 to 45 percent and targeted 1 million births to be registered by the end of 2016.

Measuring progress in digital government development will also be crucial in the coming years to see the impact of digital services especially on the poor. While governments make investment in their infrastructure and online services, they need to make sure that they can reach out to all in their constituencies. Capacity building and providing the right skills to citizens will have an impact on the usage of the digital services. In that regard, monitoring and evaluation of the services and also measuring progress will be key for success.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- a. Digital by default, meaning that “digital services are so straightforward and convenient that all those who can use them will choose to do so whilst those who can’t are not excluded”
- b. Digital identity
- c. People-driven online services
- d. Security of e-government services
- e. Services through public private partnerships or in partnerships with civil society organizations

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

“Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies” in line with the theme of HLPF 2018

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C4. Capacity Building: Building capacity to leverage e-Agriculture applications ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room G2 - ITU

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2) aims to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” by 2030. It also calls for universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year. This will require sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, equal access to land, technology and markets and international cooperation on investments in infrastructure and technology to boost agricultural productivity.



ICTs play a key role in supporting the achievement of SDG 2. They provide access to digital information services and online education to farmers, extension agents, agricultural marketing parties and institutions and all service providers in the agricultural production and delivery services value chain.

These developments are underpinned by a level of capacity building in various areas such as the development and implementation of national e-agriculture policies and strategies, the use of new agricultural technological advances, as well as the adoption of modern agricultural management practices.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are cooperating to promote the use of ICTs in agriculture. They have carried out several awareness raising and capacity building exercises at national and international levels. Experiences suggest that there is a need to strengthen and expand these efforts to reach all stakeholders, including policy makers, regulators, extension workers, farmers, associations, research institutes, agriculture and telecom industry and IT service providers in the development, adoption and use of ICTs in agriculture.

This session explores current ICT applications designed for agriculture and discusses capacity building issues and challenges related to the use of these applications, as well as the training and awareness raising programmes designed to support their adoption.

A panel of experts with diverse backgrounds will exchange knowledge, ideas and experiences of how capacity building in e-agriculture has helped to improve agricultural production, marketing, distribution and general management. The session will be led by a moderator.

Moderator

Dr Susan Teltscher, Head, Human Capacity Building Division, ITU/BDT

Speakers/Panellists

Opening remarks:

Dr Cosmas Zavazava, Chief, Projects and Knowledge Management Department, ITU/BDT

Panelists:

Mr Cliff Schmidt, Founder and Executive Director, Literacy Bridge and creator of the “Talking Book”

Ms Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, Government and Regulatory Affairs, GSMA

Dr Marco Zennaro, Researcher, International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Italy
Representative from FAO (t.b.a.)

Country representative (t.b.a.)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 2: Zero hunger logo

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The session was conducted in the form of a panel discussion. It attracted around 22 participants. In the opening remarks the moderator stated that Action Line C4 has been discussing the impact of capacity building on the use of ICT applications in different sectors of the economy. This year the focus is on Agriculture under the theme “Transcending from Infrastructure to applications and services: Building capacity to leverage eAgriculture applications and services.

The session assessed how capacity building using ICTs supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal, number 2 (SDG 2) on ending

hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promotion sustainable agriculture. This will require sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, equal access to land, technology and markets and international cooperation on investments in infrastructure and technology to boost agricultural productivity.

ICTs provide access to digital information services and online education to farmers, extension agents, agricultural marketing parties and institutions and all service providers in the agricultural production and delivery services value chain. These developments are underpinned by a level of capacity building in various areas such as the development and implementation of national e-agriculture policies and strategies, the use of new agricultural technological advances, as well as the adoption of modern agricultural management practices. The panel consisted of a mix of experts from UN agencies, Academia, Private sector and the Non-Governmental Organizations community involved in agriculture. The panelists shared their experiences in implementing different projects, programs and initiatives dealing with eAgriculture applications. Each speaker made a presentation of approximately 15 minutes, covering their project or initiative and within that, addressing the capacity building issues.

Cliff Schmidt, from the Literacy Bridge presented a cost effective technology called the “talking book”. This tool is designed for people with low levels of literacy and have no or limited access to infrastructure. The talking book is designed to address shortfalls of the standard approaches normally used to disseminate critical information on agriculture and health. These challenges include limitations of Governments to provide extension workers in the required numbers, limitations of use of radio broadcasts which may not reach all intended recipients, and farmers not able to record the programme to re-listen if they need a reminder of the information.

To address these limitations, the Talking book was developed. This tool plays recordings made in local language using locally produced songs, dramas, and interviews. Content can be updated through the use of smart phones. The talking book also collects user statistics and feedback. User groups will listen to the Talking book on three day rotations and provide frequent feedback.

The presentation highlighted noted behavior changes associated with the use of the Talking book within a community in Ghana, such as men lobbying for land for their wives; soya crop spacing; proper harvesting techniques; and sharing of farming workload by both men and women. These changes could contribute to improving food security.

Dominique Lazanski, from GSMA, presented the GSMA mAgri programme. This programme forges partnerships between mobile operators, technology providers and agricultural organisations. The programme promotes behavior change through mobile services. The services are used to support smallholder farmers and the agricultural industry at large. The presentation looked at the case of Sri-Lanka where overuse of chemical fertilizers is prevalent and malnutrition women and children estimated to be over 20%. Through mAgri programme, localized voice messages with minimum cost of 1 rupee a day, sent government approved content to farmers and promoted rice and kitchen garden crops. This initiative achieved 70% engagement level of farmers with 90% of users making changes.

Marco Zennaro, from the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), focused his presentation on the use of IoT in Agriculture, and covered a number of training Activities in the Use of IoT in Agriculture in countries such as, Ghana, Rwanda, Thailand, Colombia Benin, Ecuador, to name a few. He covered a number of projects undertaken and the IoT technologies that are used, such as Wireless Sensor Networks for Tea Farm Monitoring in Rwanda. His presentation highlight the central role of training, in the use of IoT technologies for development.

Muhaimin Iqbal, from iGrow Asia, made a presentation on the work of iGrow Asia. The company focuses on building capacity to secure food for the future. Under the iGrow model, developing skills is a critical element of efforts to increase food production, together with accessing capital and markets. iGrow has a number of educational and research facilities where farmers are taught the skills needed to improve their agricultural yield and increase their productivity per hectare.

Imma Subirats, from Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) presented on the Role of capacity development to improve the use of ICTs for Agriculture to Achieve SDG 2. They demonstrated the role of e-agriculture in the achievement of SDG 2. ICTs are critical in the transformation of food and agriculture systems; offering cross-sectorial innovation platforms, and in the support of the adoption of open data, open access and interoperability standards. However capacity development is very critical, at both the individual and institutional/organisational levels, backed by the right enabling environment. From the enabling environment point of view, FAO has supported Governments in the development and implementation of their National e-Agricultural strategies. They have also launched an open e-Agriculture Platform, which acts as an information sharing and exchange platform for all on good agricultural practices. FAO also shared a number of case studies where capacity building activities have been carried out.

Key achievements highlighted in this session are:

- Reduction in the use of chemicals in farming
- Increased access to required information
- Awareness of sustainable farming methods raised
- Decrease of barriers to participation in extension programs

Challenges highlighted are:

- Lack of pre-requisite skills in use of e-applications
- Illiteracy as an impediment to learning of new skills.
- Limited internet penetration and IT infrastructure
- Lack of economic power to access ICTs
- Extension officers have insufficient ICT knowledge

II. Quotes

“We should use simple examples to create complex solutions” Marco Zennaro, ICTP

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Main conclusions reached during the discussion

- Capacity development is one of the main factors of success to develop and implement programmes for e-Agriculture
- Awareness is key to start capacity building
- Capacity development is required at three dimensions: individual, organizational and enabling environment.
- Use of local content improves the uptake and impact of eAgriculture applications; simple solutions are key
- End users are an important group to consider in capacity building in order for ordinary people to fully leverage the benefits of e-applications
- Involving key stakeholders in the programmes is important (e.g. policy makers, operators, local community leaders, field experts, users etc)

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 1, Focus of the action line C4 includes development of domestic policies to ensure that ICTs are fully integrated in education and training at all levels, including in curriculum development, teacher training, institutional administration and management, in support of the concept of lifelong learning. Creation of policy frameworks requires stakeholder engagement, analysis and interpretation of data for targeted policy interventions which can be achieved through skills development programmes.

SDG 2, With the emergence of e-agriculture and the growing need for the knowledge in the use of ICT's, capacity building interventions focused at development and promotion of programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional and international levels, will contribute to knowledge growth and inclusion. It also focuses on building the capacity to use ICT tools to increase crop production, adopt modern farming methods, predict weather patterns, and in the process work towards eliminating hunger and creating food security.

SDG 3, To support research and strengthen capacity of developing countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national global health risks, activities include design of specific training programmes in the use of ICTs in order to meet the educational needs of information professionals, such as archivists, librarians, museum professionals, scientists, teachers, journalists, postal workers and other relevant professional groups which focuses not only on new methods and techniques for the development and provision of information and communication services, but also on relevant management skills to ensure the best use of technologies.

SDG 4, Action line C4 focuses on development and promotion of programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional and international levels, with the aim of increasing the number of people with relevant ICT skills and to facilitate employment and entrepreneurship in the ICT sector.

SDG 5, Work on removing the gender barriers to ICT education and training and promoting equal training opportunities in ICT-related fields for women and girls, is part of the action line, with early intervention programmes in science and technology targeting young girls with the aim of increasing the number of women

in ICT careers as well as promotion the exchange of best practices on the integration of gender perspectives in ICT education.

SDG 6, Development of distance learning, training and other forms of education and training as part of capacity building programmes, is part of the capacity building initiatives that supports countries interventions giving special attention to developing countries and especially LDCs in different levels of human resources development.

SDG 12, Raising awareness on sustainable consumption and production in today's era requires the use of technology. The action line therefore impacts on this SDG by enhancing technological capacity of countries through training and development initiatives that target ICT's and related areas, as well as building a more inclusive information society.

SDG 13, Action line C4 promotes creation by governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, of programmes for capacity building with an emphasis on building a critical mass of qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts.

SDG 14, Empowering communities in ICT use and promoting the production of useful and socially meaningful content is a capacity building intervention that can increase scientific knowledge and promote innovation and research.

SDG 16, The C4 action line focuses on promotion of international and regional cooperation in the field of capacity building, including country programmes developed by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

SDG 17, Capacity building initiatives contributes to the SDG through the design and implementation of regional and international cooperation activities to enhance the capacity, notably, of leaders and operational staff in developing countries and LDCs, to apply ICTs effectively in the whole range of educational activities. Also through the launch of pilot projects to design new forms of ICT-based networking, linking education, training and research institutions between and among developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- A demand for new sets of skills and knowledge is created by the rapid increase of e-applications developed to meet the needs of different sectors
- When supported by training of all user groups, tailor made e-applications promote the speed of response in dealing with communicable diseases
- Training programmes designed to increase the use of developed applications should be accessible to everyone

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Strengthening privacy, encryption and source protection for media freedom and Internet development
UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Action Line C9: Media / Facilitation Meeting (UNESCO)

As provided by WSIS+10 review document, protecting and reinforcing all human rights online and offline as well as recognizing their importance to realize economic and social development is a post-2015 priority area. The Action Line C9 media in post-2015 is thus missioned to advance the right to freedom of expression and privacy which are of particular significance to the Internet as a communication medium and which are essential to enhance media's contributions to fulfill the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.

UNESCO's Internet Universality framework and the related R.O.A.M principles (Rights based, Openness, Accessibility and Multi-stakeholder participation) are aimed to explore the complexities of achieving freedom of expression and privacy online and offline. The R.O.A.M principles provide holistic views and recommendations by considering not only the protection of those rights but also their impact on the broader dimension of preserving Internet's openness, accessibility and multi-stakeholderism.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

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Within this context, UNESCO has commissioned several new studies as part of its flagship Internet Series publications, shedding light on the issues of Protecting journalism sources in digital age, Human rights and encryption as well as Redefining the new boundaries of privacy, free expression and transparency.

The publication Protecting journalism sources in digital age recognizes that the legal frameworks that protect the confidential sources of journalism internationally are essential to reporting information in the public interest — information that may otherwise never come to light. However, these frameworks are under significant strain in the digital age, and there is now a

need to revise and strengthen them — or introduce them where they do not exist. A major output of the study is a 11-point assessment tool for measuring the effectiveness of legal source protection frameworks in the digital era.

The publication Human rights and encryption recognizes that the availability and deployment of encryption by relevant actors is a necessary ingredient for realizing a free and open Internet. Encryption supports free expression, anonymity, access to information, private communication and privacy. Encryption also plays a crucial role in protecting online safety for all users including journalists and media actors. As a result, limitations on encryption need to be carefully scrutinized.

The publication Privacy, Free Expression and Transparency explores the crucial challenges and examines related legal frameworks of protecting the fundamental rights of privacy, freedom of expression and the related value of transparency online. As revealed by the research, traditional laws and regulations for the protection of privacy and freedom of expression are not sufficient to deal with digital issues. The research also covers the interplay and interactions between multiple players — e.g. the State agents, Internet users, ICT companies, civil society organizations, the judiciary and the security services. Various policy recommendations are made to address both key issues and various stakeholders groups.

The C9 media session will launch these publications and present the key outcomes as a basis to trigger stakeholder's discussion on how to take forward those policy recommendations and translate them into actions.

Moderator

Ms. Xianhong Hu, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, UC Irvine School of Law, United States of America

Ms Julie Posetti, Author of UNESCO publication "Protecting Journalism Sources in the Digital Age", Head of Digital Editorial Capability at Fairfax Media, Australia

Ms Jeanne Bonnici, Author of UNESCO publication "Privacy, FOE and Transparency", Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Ms Malgorzata Pek, Programme Officer, the Council of Europe

Dr. Walid Al-Saqaf, Internet rights advocate, Member of the Board of Trustees, Internet Society, Sweden

Mr. Jan Dirk Herbermann, President of the Association of Correspondents Accredited to the United Nations (ACANU), Switzerland

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C9. Media

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

The Action Line C9 media is closely linked to C3 Access given media's crucial role in facilitating public access to news and information. Media in all forms contribute to preserving language diversity and fostering local content generation, thus link to C8. The converged media platforms based on ICTs are facing increasing ethical challenges on how to protect those fundamental freedoms online and offline such as free expression and privacy, which crosscut with the concerns of C10.v

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

UNESCO is involved to monitor the Goal 16 indicators on protecting safety journalists and access to information

4) Main outcomes

I. Debated issues

- Focus on **privacy, human rights on the Internet and encryption**
- Protecting and **reinforcing all human rights online and offline**
- UNESCO's **Internet Universality framework** and the related **R.O.A.M principles**
- **Protecting journalism sources** in the digital age
- Journalist would have to train their sources to protect their sources. Therefore, **advocacy, collaboration and funding** are important
- The importance of **investigative journalism** to reduce corruption
- **Human rights and encryption**
- Redefining the new boundaries of **privacy, free expression and transparency**
- **Social media platforms** have to be reviewed for possible breaches of human rights

II. Quotes

- **Mr. David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, UC Irvine School of Law, United States of America**
 - "Security cannot only be the security of the State but also security of individuals, including journalists, protection of individual use of the network."

- “The internet is the contemporary space for human rights interaction. What encryption provides is a certain level of privacy to enjoy freedom of expression.”
- **Ms. Julie Posetti, Author of UNESCO publication “Protecting Journalism Sources in the Digital Age”, Head of Digital Editorial Capability at Fairfax Media, Australia**
 - “The issue of source protection has come to intersect with the issues of mass surveillance, targeted surveillance, data retention, the spillover effects of anti-terrorism /national security legislation and the role of third party internet providers”.
 - “There needs to be more transparency and accountability on the issue of search warrants for journalism. Sources and whistleblower should have the confidence to have the contact with journalists”.
- **Mr. Frank La Rue, UNESCO Assistant-Director General for Communication and Information**
 - “Privacy and freedom of expression are very close, and are valid for individuals, for society and journalism, especially investigative journalism”.

III. Main outcomes of the session

Participants congratulate UNESCO on its privacy related publications which serve a useful reference to reflect the changes in the technology space with regard to the **protection of individual privacy and freedom of expression. It was recognized that privacy, encryption and source protection are key issues to be further explored and debated by Action Line C9 media. And the discussion focuses on below aspects:**

- **Security must include both security of the State and security of the individual** according to Article 19 on the covenant of social and economic rights
- **Journalists require increase capacity in improving their personal security and the security of their sources** in order to ensure the freedom of expression.
- 11 point assessment of source protection framework serves a useful tool for law makers to update their existing source protection laws and enhance protection of sources in digital age.
- A human rights-based analysis should be done of the social platforms, and we need to highlight **media and information literacy programs** that are of long terms strategies for **digital security and digital safety**

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

UNESCO is involved to monitor the Goal 16 indicators on protecting safety journalists and access to information.

V. Emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

More attention should be given to crucial issues regarding :

- Source protection vs. mass surveillance, targeted surveillance, data retention, the Spillover effects of anti-terrorism/national security legislation
- Individual encryption vs. protection of the State
- Online protection tools enabling innovation

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Review of all existing regulatory and legislative framework in the domain of freedom of expression and privacy online.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



AL C5: Measuring Cybersecurity ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 2 - ITU

To adequately measure progress, reliable metrics are required. Many initiatives have been undertaken in recent years by different organizations to measure progress in the complex and dynamic field of cybersecurity. These have provided great insights into various aspects of cybersecurity and its influence on socio-economic progress. This session will bring leading world experts to discuss their work and outlook for measuring cybersecurity.



Moderator

Kemal Huseinovic, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

Raul Rikk, Head of National Cyber Security Domain, e-Governance Academy

Bjarte Malmedal, Norsis

David Satola, Lead ICT Counsel, World Bank

Michael Goldsmith, Director, Global Cyber Security Capacity Center

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

As provided by WSIS+10 review document, protecting and reinforcing all human rights online and offline as well as recognizing their importance to realize economic and social development is a post

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- To adequately measure progress, reliable metrics are required. It was recognized that many initiatives have been undertaken in recent years by different organizations to measure progress in the complex and dynamic field of cybersecurity. Moreover many different indexes exist globally, all focusing in different cybersecurity areas. However there is no internationally agreed way of measuring cybersecurity. This session brought together experts to discuss their work and outlook on measuring cybersecurity and share their good practices and experiences.
- During the session, the new iteration of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) was officially launched. This index measures each country's cybersecurity commitment in five main areas: Legal, Technical, Organizational, Capacity Building, Cooperation, with the aim to help countries identify potential areas for improvement, and thus contribute to increasing the level of cybersecurity at the global level.

II. Quotes

- **Raul Rikk, Head of National Cyber Security Domain, e-Governance Academy:** "It is not only important to manage cyber-incidents well, government also need to look into preventing incidents efficiently"
- **David Satola, Lead ICT Counsel, World Bank:** "In the old days cybersecurity was defensive, measuring effectiveness by preventing penetration. Today it is more about resilience, which is a lot more difficult to measure."
- **Bjarte Malmedal, Norsis:** "Digital crime is the 3rd most common crime in Norway"

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Finding measurable aspects of cybersecurity and developing effective indicators is the main challenge and defines the scope of the different cybersecurity measurement tools.
- It is important to increase awareness and education on cybersecurity, not only among government and private sector, but also among individuals using the Internet. Creating a broader cyber-culture within a country is key.
- Capacity building among emerging economies is important for the development of effective cybersecurity policies and cybercrime legislation.
- A collaborative approach to cybersecurity measurement needs to be explored, as successes can only come through collaborative action. Currently available initiatives and tools contribute to bringing global actors and different areas of expertise together, working towards enhanced coordination.
- Transnational harmonization is hard to achieve, so focusing on those aspects that are measureable within a country is important at this earlier stage.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Underlies all Sustainable Developments Goals that rely on ICTs.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Measuring cybersecurity in meaningful ways is increasingly important to Action Line C5.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Towards the development of a collaborative cybersecurity data platform

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Open Educational Resources to achieve Quality Education for all (SDG4) UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room C2 - ITU

Action Line C7: E-learning. Theme: OER – Mainstreaming OER to achieve SDG4

Open Educational Resources (OER) are any type of educational materials in the public domain, or released with an open license that allow users to legally and freely use, copy, adapt, combine and share.

OER offers the potential to provide broader and equal access to knowledge and educational opportunities by making quality and affordable educational resources widely available, at a time when education systems worldwide are facing growing challenges.

The growing demand for education and the ongoing rollout of ICT infrastructure have created unique challenges for education institutions. OER has the potential to play a pivotal and innovative role, in an era of often tight budgetary resources.

It has been observed that awareness of OER has spread faster than its implementation. Obstacles remain that hinder the mainstreaming of OER by the global educational community. The Paris OER Declaration 2012 highlighted these obstacles as areas that require further cooperation to address. While advances have been made in each of these five areas, increased efforts by the international community are still necessary. These obstacles are: 1) the capacity of users to access, re-use and share OER; 2) issues related to language and culture; 3) ensuring inclusive and equitable access to quality OER; 4) changing business models; 5) the development of supportive policy environments. The discussions at this session will focus on the above challenges, and are linked directly to the theme of the 2nd World OER Congress “OER for Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education: from Commitment to Action”, to be held 18 to 20 September 2017 in Ljubljana, Slovenia.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Moderator

Ms. Zeynep Varoglu, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Papa Youga Dieng, Coordinateur IFADEM - Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)

Mr. Florian Ducommun, Partner, HDC Law Firm - Creative Commons (Affiliate Switzerland), Switzerland

Mr. Raymond Morel, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), Switzerland

Mr. Yongyeon Won, Programme Specialist, Education Sector – UNESCO

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

OER contributes directly to C7 (Elearning), C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge), and C4 (Capacity Building). The topic is : Mainstreaming OER to achieve SDG4 (Quality Education For All).

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

OER has a significant potential to align with and support the achievement of SDG-4 (Quality Education). OERs address the key challenges of quality, cost and access to learning materials and educational opportunities for citizens. More widely accessible, equitable and relevant, cost-efficient and quality educational resources and lifelong learning opportunities will be a precondition for achievement of not only SDG-4 but also all seventeen SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

This session explored actions related to supporting SDG 4 'Education' of the Education 2030 agenda, with on the 5 challenges to mainstreaming OER, as identified in the lead up to the 2nd World OER Congress. These challenges are: 1) the capacity of users to access, re-use and share OER; 2) issues relating to language and culture; 3) ensuring

inclusive and equitable access to quality OER; 4) changing business models; and 5) the development of supportive policy environments.

During the Session Mr Papa Youga Dieng, Coordinator IFADEM of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) presented the strategic cornerstones of the OIF strategy in the area of OER. Mr Florian Ducommun, Partner, HDC Law Firm, and Representative of Creative Commons (Switzerland Affiliate) presented on the work of the Creative Commons Foundation, and the related impacts of OER on education systems. The session was concluded by a presentation by Mr Raymond Morel of the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) who spoke on the evolution of digital technologies and disruptive pedagogical practices historically.

The discussions focused on the role of academics in supporting OER developments, and the role of technology in leading knowledge creation.

II. Quotes

When we use technology for education, we must keep in mind that our main objective is to share knowledge

Papa Youga Dieng, Coordinator IFADEM, Org. Intl. de la Francophonie.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- OER represents an important innovation for achieving SDG4. Innovations in education which are fuelled by technology should always bear in mind that the primary objective is the learning, not the technology
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

Innovations in learning harnessing ICT are vital for achieving SDG4.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG4 – Inclusive Education

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Use of OER to achieve SDG4

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Licensing of Educational Resources

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



AL C7 E Health
WHO/ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room G2 - ITU

ICT for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals that all UN Member States have agreed to try to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030. This includes financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. UHC calls for an inclusive society where no one is left behind. The principles and objectives of UHC are very much in line with the principles and objectives of “Universal Telecommunication Services Obligation” that has been historically adopted by telecom providers.

Those principles and strategies strive to provide widespread and non-discriminatory access to quality ICT services at affordable prices to people in rural and remote areas so that the benefits of inclusive growth reach everyone bringing rapid socio-economic development and improved standards of living.

The session will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about how to leverage ICT to reach greater equity in accessing health services irrespective of socioeconomic status and without incurring financial hardship in pursuit and in the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals. More importantly, it will emphasize what is required from the ICT sector to achieve this in terms of cost, appropriateness, scalability and sustainability of ICT services and products that are designed for SDGs.

This event will be a panel discussion that will bring together experts from the public and private sector and international organizations.

Moderator

TBC

Speakers/Panellists

TBC

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

The guidelines of the C7 line (ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life) aim to following matters:

Promote collaborative efforts of governments, planners, health professionals, and other agencies along with the participation of international organizations for creating a reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care and health information systems and for promoting continuous medical training, education, and research through the use of ICTs, while respecting and protecting citizens' right to privacy.

Facilitate access to the world's medical knowledge and locally-relevant content resources for strengthening public health research and prevention programmes and promoting women's and men's health, such as content on sexual and reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections, and for diseases that attract full attention of the world including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

Alert, monitor and control the spread of communicable diseases, through the improvement of common information systems.

Promote the development of international standards for the exchange of health data, taking due account of privacy concerns.

Encourage the adoption of ICTs to improve and extend health care and health information systems to remote and underserved areas and vulnerable populations, recognising women's roles as health providers in their families and communities.

Strengthen and expand ICT-based initiatives for providing medical and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being logo

Interactive Facilitation Meetings



Action Line C2. Information and Communication Infrastructure: Building the Foundation for an Inclusive Information Society

ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room G2 - ITU

The WSIS Action Line C2 Facilitators Meeting will focus on the “Implementation of Information and Communication Infrastructure Goals, covering technical, economic and policy aspects”, identified by the WSIS-SDG Matrix. The Meeting will discuss on latest and affordable technologies, innovative ways for promoting ICT development and expected challenges that must be overcome in order to accomplish SDGs. The meeting will invite high-level officials and active participants from the industry, international organizations, administrations, and others to share their views as Panelists.



Based on the WSIS Open Consultation Process and other input sources from stakeholders engaged in Action Line C2 (Information and Communication Infrastructure) activities, the following topics will be addressed focusing on the implementation of SDGs:

- Identifying ICT infrastructure and opportunities;
- Affordable broadband;
- Accelerate the broadband deployment across networks and shared resources;
- Interoperability, conformity to international standards, spectrum free of harmful interference, and IoT readiness;
- The next ICT Infrastructure to connect the unconnected;
- Identification of technology mix by country based on demographic mapping and desired coverage target;
- Development of a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services for citizens.
- Regional activities and the potential to bring those at the far end of the implementation level to the center of discussions and further engagement.

- Smart Cities to create sustainable cities and communities
- The role of Community Networks and enabling bottom-up development.
- Infrastructure as an essential enabler and the growing digital divide both between and within countries

Moderator

Mr. István Bozsoki, Head Telecommunication Network and Spectrum Management Division (TND), BDT/ITU

Speakers/Panellists

t.b.c.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Infrastructure provides the basic physical systems and structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprises. Infrastructure and economic development also rely on information and communications technology. Mobile cellular services have spread rapidly around the world, allowing people in previously unconnected areas to join the global information society

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

9c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

1) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

VII. Debated Issues

Based on the WSIS Open Consultation Process and other input sources from stakeholders engaged in Action Line C2 (Information and Communication Infrastructure) activities, the following topics were addressed focusing on the implementation side of the related SDGs to the Action Line C2:

- The next ICT Infrastructure to connect the unconnected;
- Interoperability, conformity to international standards, spectrum free of harmful interference, and IoT readiness;
- Smart Cities to create sustainable cities and communities;
- Infrastructure as an essential enabler and the growing digital divide both between and within countries;
- Broadcasting developments.

VIII. Quotes

- “Information and Communication Infrastructure is the backbone of today’s digital economy. They have enormous potential to fast forward progress on the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improve people’s lives in fundamental ways” – Dr. Kemal Huseinovic
- “Governments should consider Information and Communication Infrastructure as a foundation of long-term economic development and a means to achieving the SDGs. Therefore, countries need to establish very clear roadmaps towards the realization of a connected and knowledge-based economy. The roadmaps ought to address both supply and demand side needs of the citizens” – Daniel Obam
- “We must prevent formation of a new digital divide between those that live in a programmable world, benefiting from connected health, education and smart transportation, and those without access to IoT. Therefore it is time to broaden the discussion about connecting the unconnected from focus on connecting people, towards facilitation of IoT for low and middle income economies. For them IoT holds the biggest promise – in remote healthcare, quality education which was not accessible before, financial empowerment.” – Julia Jasinska
- “Smart cities and communities increase citizen engagement. Integration of existing technologies towards public sector IoT” – Prof. Gyu Lee
- “Leadership of governmental authorities, telecommunication regulatory authorities, Internet authorities, Utilities authorities, must be reinforced” - Carolina Leclerc
- “The consumption of audiovisual content is living a golden era and in this context traditional broadcasting still plays a crucial role in the distribution. For public service broadcasters delivering information, education and entertainment while connecting the unconnected is not an option, but a mission and an obligation.” - Marcello Lombardo

IX. Main Outcomes of the Session

- Convergence of Technologies: Trust and Knowledge – There is need to support three main domains; information sharing platform, creative knowledge eco-society, ICT network;
- Connection increasing necessity: such as for remote and rural areas not covered by cellular operator, and hi-speed broadband connectivity provision. Economic aspects: investment, revenue streams, jobs and capacity-building perspectives are still challenges;
- Development gaps between cities and remote areas are remarkable, stakeholders must work together to refrain and overcome this divide;
- The next digital society need to establish clear roadmaps towards a knowledge-based economy, and future implementation must be citizen-centered;
- IoT has enormous potentials to bridge digital divides: in remote healthcare, quality education, financial empowerment;
- Technology developments

X. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs: 8, 9, 11

XI. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- IoT as community-centric smart connected services from living space to community spaces;
- The importance of data processing and management for data driven applications to leverage the massive amounts of data in the future trust and knowledge infrastructure;
- Connecting rural areas is needed. New alternatives and affordable technologies are a promise to take care of places left behind.

XII. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Action Line C2 Meeting – taking stock of the implementation of related SDGs

WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting



Eleventh Meeting of WSIS Action Line Facilitators

Friday 16 June 2017

14:45 – 16:00

Room Popov

Captioning (E/F Passive A)

Action Line Facilitators

Pursuant to Article 109 of the Tunis Agenda, the eleventh meeting of the WSIS Action Line Facilitators will take place within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2017.

The purpose of the meeting is to assess the general progress made within the WSIS Action Lines, as well as to identify measures to strengthen the overall WSIS implementation process. In addition, this year's meeting will focus on innovating trends in ICTs and the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines to facilitate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.



Format:

This session will be moderated in a dialogue style format engaging all WSIS Action Lines Facilitators to identify the key priorities, opportunities and challenges for their respective WSIS Action Line towards the achievement of the SDGs

AGENDA:

Moderator:

- Mr Jaroslav Ponder, ITU
- Ms Gitanjali Sah, ITU

Welcome by Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General ITU

UN Regional Commission Meeting Round Table

ITU/ UNECE / UNECA / UNESCWA / UNESCAP

Thursday 15 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room G1

The UN Regional Commissions (UNRCs) play an important role for regional WSIS follow-up activities. The UNGA WSIS overall review invites the regional commissions to continue their work in implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society Action Lines and their contribution to the reviews thereof, including through regional reviews.

An annual Regional Commissions meeting is held each year at the WSIS Forum where the UNRCs report on their regional WSIS related activities and present their plans for the year. Since the inception of the WSIS Forum, these annual meetings have served as a unique platform for exchange of experiences amongst the regional commissions and other stakeholders in context of the WSIS process. ITU has facilitated the organization of these annual meetings and serves as the Secretariat. For the year 2017, the new appointed chair is UNECA and the act was officialised in the Round Table Meeting. In light of the UNGA overall review the role of the UNRCs in the implementation of the WSIS and, in particular alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals becomes particularly relevant.

Interactive Sessions (IS)



Interactive sessions provide workshop style interactions amongst the participants and panellists. The panellists provide an introduction to the framework of the session and act as moderators, while the participants are encouraged to drive the discussion of the session.



Interactive Sessions



Measurement of Progress Towards the SDGs Through ICT Indicators

Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 2 – ITU

The session will highlight the measurement of progress towards the SDGs through ICT indicators, beyond the SDG Indicators Monitoring Framework. An initial mapping of ICT indicators to the SDGs based on the Partnership's core list of ICT indicators will be presented, followed by a country example. Parallel work on developing a thematic set of indicators on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs will lead to the launch of a Partnership Task Force on developing a thematic list of ICT indicators for the SDGs. Thematic ICT indicators should help monitor the availability and use of ICT in different sectors relevant to the SDGs. The indicators will be open to feedback from the WSIS stakeholders, during and after the WSIS Forum 2017.



PARTNERSHIP ON MEASURING ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Speakers/Panellists

Mapping ICT indicators to the SDGs - Scarlett Fondeur Gil, Economic Affairs Officer, UNCTAD
ICT indicators for the SDGs: The Korean experience - Sang-yirl Nam, Director, KISDI, Korea, (tbc)

Thematic indicators on STI for the SDGs - Martin Schaaper, Head of Science, Culture and Communication, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (remote participation)

Developing a thematic list of ICT indicators for the SDGs - Esperanza Magpantay, Senior Statistician, ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's work is closely linked to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which called upon countries and international organisations to work together to develop appropriate indicators and produce official statistics to monitor the Information Society.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Partnership has made a concerted effort to highlight the role that ICTs will play in achieving the SDGs. It has also shaped the SDG monitoring framework to help track the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

The Partnership's work will support monitoring the SDGs, and help overcome the challenges in terms of data availability, and quality. The Partnership will present new and potential data sources in support of monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

The Partnership will produce a thematic sub-list of ICT indicators to better monitor the broader contribution of ICTs to achieve the SDGs.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- The panelists have stressed the role ICTs will play in achieving the SDGs and highlighted the importance of appropriate ICT indicators to measure the progress towards the SDGs. The contribution of ICTs to achieving the SDGs has been recognized by the WSIS, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the UNGIS. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that "the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies". Several SDG targets make reference to ICTs and technology, highlighting the need to include specific ICT indicators in the monitoring framework.
- Yet out of 231 global indicators, there are currently only 7 ICT indicators in global indicators framework for the 2030 Agenda (for Goals 4, 5, 9, and 17) which is due to the need to keep the framework manageable. The SDG indicators framework needs to be complemented by additional indicators that capture sufficiently the contribution of ICT to SDGs. Therefore, the Partnership launched the Task Group on ICT for SDGs (TG-SDGs) that will work on developing a framework for monitoring SDG targets and the contribution of ICT to these targets with ICT indicators, complementary to the existing global indicators framework. The starting point for the thematic list of indicators will be the Partnership's core list of indicators.
- CETIC Brazil shared the experience of how Brazil collects ICT indicators. There are currently 10 nationwide standalone ICT surveys that are guided by international methodology which makes their data comparable internationally. The importance of multi-stakeholder engagement such as international organizations, government,

academia, research institutes, and civil society organizations in identifying the needs for data and its improvements was highlighted during the session.

- Given that the SDG goals and ICT are very cross-cutting, the issue of collecting the appropriate indicators and addressing all relevant targets was raised, especially in the national context where different ministries often work focused on their fields of work. This highlighted the importance of national coordination committee that Brazil has also set up, which helps to track all the SDG-related indicators.
- Big data from social media or operators could provide an insight and complement the current indicators based on traditional data sources such as surveys.

II. Quotes

- Jeffrey D. Sachs, Special Adviser on the MDGs said that “ICTs are one of the reasons we can be optimistic that we will realize the SDGs” (this was quoted by Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), UNDESA).
- Tatiana Jereissati, CETIC, Brazil: “It has already been said that ICT may serve as a catalyst towards achieving the SDGs and therefore play a fundamental role in the 2030 Agenda. So this is why measuring availability and use of ICT is important for informing policies that promote sustainable development”.
- Martin Schaaper, Head of Science, Culture and Communication, UNESCO Institute for Statistics: “The “T” in STI stands for technology and the “T” in ICT also stands for technology... there is a very clear link between ICT and STI. In order to do STI, we need ICTs.”

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The current SDG framework needs to be supplemented by additional indicators to capture with sufficient precision the contribution of ICT to achieving the SDGs. Therefore there is a need for a thematic list of ICT indicators that the Task Group on ICT for SDGs has started to work on.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- a. The Partnership has made a concerted effort to highlight the role that ICTs will play in achieving the SDGs. It has also helped to shape the SDG monitoring framework to help track the SDGs and targets.
- b. The Partnership’s work will support monitoring the SDGs, and help overcome the challenges in terms of data availability, and quality. The Partnership will present new and potential data sources in support of monitoring progress towards the SDGs.
- c. The Partnership will produce a thematic list of ICT indicators to better monitor the broader contribution of ICTs to achieve the SDGs. This approach has been adopted for other areas to monitor progress towards the SDGs.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Big data as an alternative data source was highlighted during the session.

World Café



Implementing Best Practices and Addressing Challenges with WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions

Thursday 15 June 2017

12:15 – 14:30

ICT Discovery, 2nd Floor Montbrillant Building, ITU

World Café is the ideal multistakeholder platform, enabling active involvement of each and every participant to explore key questions about the successful implementation of the WSIS Action lines at international, regional and local level, while addressing challenges towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This collaborative format facilitates brainstorming trends, challenges and opportunities in the ICT Ecosystem and further development of the Information and Knowledge Societies.

Objective: Share stakeholders' ideas and experiences on how to efficiently use information and communication technologies in addressing challenges of modern societies while developing strategies and policies that would further knowledge sharing through WSIS Stocktaking process among different stakeholders and geographic areas.

During the World Café “Implementing Best Practices and Addressing Challenges with WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions”, stakeholders will have the opportunity to discuss and explore the challenges, insights, and actions society is facing when using ICTs for development. This World Café will give a glimpse into the success stories around the world as delivered by the WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions in which ICTs are used to enable grassroots enhancement and how they are paving the way to achieving development in all segments of life. It will also provide a platform to discuss the trials and triumphs of implementing ICT4SDG, focusing on the mechanisms that will further enhance “taking stock” of ICT progress and implementation of effective policies from the multistakeholder perspective.

Highlighting the importance of identifying good practices around the world, discussions will be enriched by the presence of WSIS Prize Winners and Champions, who will share and present their innovative projects and ideas. This will be a unique opportunity to meet-the-winners and champions and learn from their valuable experience. This exchange will also yield insights into concrete ways in which WSIS Action Lines can be put into action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The World Café will be moderated by Mr Vladimir Stankovic, WSIS, ITU.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6. Enabling environment
- AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
- AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
- AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
- AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
- AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
- AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
- AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
- AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- AL C9. Media
- AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

- Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
- Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

Knowledge Café



Building Blocks of Trust in the Digital Age

IEEE

Friday 15 June 2017

12:45 – 14:00

Room A, ITU

2) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

As the value of ICTs in all areas of global community and economy grows, issues of trust, safety and security become barriers to achieving global benefit, particularly for currently underserved countries and communities. As individuals and businesses increasingly rely on digital platforms to communicate, collaborate and transact, the trust we put into modern technology is becoming one of the most important drivers of our future economic growth, shared prosperity and societal progress. Modern platforms are powering innovation and gains in productivity with profound impacts on people's lives. ICTs will play a critical role in accelerating achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Trust is increasingly becoming a key asset in an ever more complex digital world. But how do we ensure the benefits of ICTs when trust boundaries are changing and when trust constructs are shifting, both contributing to a new dynamic global environment which may inspire insecurity, fear and suspicion therefore creating consequences for how ICTs can be leveraged for delivering a better future for world citizens?

This Knowledge Café explored issues, challenges and opportunities of the new trust dynamic—focusing on how to identify opportunities for technical oriented outputs that support interoperability and trustworthy solutions and models and how to work collectively to encourage privacy and ethical responsibility in technology development and use.

The Knowledge Café participants noted the following observations for the questions:

Question One World Café: how to identify opportunities for technical oriented outputs that support interoperability and trustworthy solutions

- There is a need to raise awareness that a user's data may not be as secure as one thinks

- Increase education on the need for the user to exercise caution to secure their own privacy and security through the use of strong passwords, avoidance of online scams, etc.
- Simplify terms and conditions online by perhaps using a video, infographic, or other visualization to make the terms easier to understand for the user

Question Two World Café: how to work collectively to encourage privacy and ethical responsibility in technology development and use

- Individuals with questions about medical issues, such as depression, may not use online services due to the fear of not being anonymous
- National and international policy should focus on data privacy that could be governed by an international nonprofit organization to monitor both industry and governments for compliance
- There are more questions than answers on how to encourage privacy and ethical responsibility in technology development and use

Facilitators:

- Deepak Maheshwari, IEEE Internet Initiative Vice Chair; Director of Government Affairs in India and ASEAN Region at Symantec
- Karen McCabe, IEEE Senior Director Technology Policy & International Affairs
- Justin Caso, IEEE Technology Policy Programs Senior Manager

Information Sessions (IS)



Information Session: IGFSAs Role in Promoting National and Regional IGF Initiatives (IGF Support Association)

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:10

Room L1

The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) Vol. 22
(Symantec Corporation)

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:10

Room L2

Information Sessions



Information Session: IGFSa's Role in Promoting National and Regional IGF Initiatives

IGF Support Association

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:10

Room L1

Internet governance as an inclusive and participatory democratic process

IGFSa Session

The goal of the session is to provide an overview of IGFSa's activities so far and to explain how and IGFSa contributes to strengthen the IGF and for contributes to a healthy Internet ecosystem.



**Internet
Governance
Forum
Support
Association**

The session will focus on IGFSa's role in supporting National and Regional IGF Initiatives (NRIs) and strengthening their linkages to the global IGF. Since its inception in 2014 IGFSa sponsored 19 Regional Initiatives and 42 National Initiatives with contributions of USD 3500 and USD 2000 respectively.

Why are NRIs important? Much of Internet governance happens at the national and regional levels and the NRIs can help influence national and regional Internet governance processes. The global IGF provides the template for a truly inclusive and participatory democratic process. The NRIs use this template to engage in a constructive dialogue on how to shape the governance framework that allows the Internet to thrive and contribute to the social and economic development of their respective countries and regions.

IGFSa's sponsorships go a long way for newly formed NRIs. The contribution is seed-funding and can be used for renting a meeting space, providing conference and printing materials and

much more. IGFSAs aim is to help kick start these initiatives and provide support so they can grow.

The focus of the session will be on NRIs. However, it is equally important to note that IGFSAs also provides financial support to the global IGF by contributing to the UN IGF Trust Fund. IGFSAs contributions so far amount to USD 240.00.

Aim of the session is to be as interactive as possible and to engage in a discussion and answer any questions or comments pertaining to IGFSAs.

Moderator

Markus Kummer

Speakers/Panellists

- Ms. Marilyn Cade, mCADE, IGFSAs Executive Committee
- Ms. Jennifer Chung, DotAsia, IGFSAs Co-Secretary
- Mr. Tarek Kamel, ICANN, IGFSAs Executive Committee
- Mr. Markus Kummer, Independent Consultant, IGFSAs Chair
- Ms. Karen McCabe, IEEE, IGFSAs Executive Committee

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C6. Enabling environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Key points

- This is an information session to introduce the work the Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA), established in 2014 at IGF Istanbul, does in support for the Global IGF and its Secretariat as well as the National and Regional Initiatives (NRIs). Executive committee members highlights the importance of why their organizations backs this crucial work towards supporting the growth of IGF initiatives and involvement at regional and national levels. The IGF Secretariat NRI Focal Point shared an update of the current NRI landscape as well as highlighted the importance the IGFSA

grants have made especially towards NRIs in formation. NRIs (Ghana IGF, and Asia Pacific Regional IGF) also share the impact the grants from IGFSAs has made towards their initiatives.

II. Quotes

- “There is great value in participating in the IGF itself...the other thing that is catalyzed at the IGF is building those relationships and helping you go back home and launch a national-level activity. You can talk about international Internet Governance policy at a global level, but you can’t change it at a global level, you have to change it at a national level.” – Marilyn Cade, mCADE
- “ICANN is interested in a healthy multistakeholder system on a global, regional and national level– it helps to attract new people coming to the ICANN process as one of the multistakeholder processes in the technical arena. It connects us with the underserved regions and makes clear to us, and other organizations in the technical community, what type of capacity building programs are needed in the underserved regions specifically in the technical area.” – Tarek Kammel, ICANN.
- “Last year Sri Lanka IGF was able to organize a really impressive meeting with help and contribution only from the IGFSAs. I think that should be emphasized...from the side implementing the whole project, it is seen as a huge, huge help. What I appreciate a lot with the IGFSAs is that the story ends at the time the funding is transferred – which means that the agendas and programs [of the supported NRIs] are staying really bottom-up” – Anja Gengo, IGF Secretariat – NRI focal point

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- National and Regional Initiatives make important contributions towards the Internet Governance ecosystem. These bottom up, many times volunteer-led grass roots initiatives, many of which are also from underserved regions, need support financially, technically and in-kind.
- This reinforces WSIS action lines C1, C3, C4, C11

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Capacity building; capacity building in underserved regions; fostering national and regional partnerships and multistakeholder collaboration; supporting the Internet Governance Forum; supporting the Internet Governance ecosystem.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Capacity building; capacity building in underserved regions; fostering national and regional partnerships and multistakeholder collaboration; supporting the Internet Governance Forum; supporting the Internet Governance ecosystem.

Information Sessions



Elaborating the International Telecommunication Union Strategic Plan for 2020-2023: An Invitation to be Part of an Open, Transparent and Inclusive Process

ITU

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:10

Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

ITU has started an open, transparent and inclusive process of elaboration of the new ITU Strategic Plan for 2020-2023. A Council Working Group has been established in May 2017 to draft the plan to be presented to ITU Council in April 2018. The group will conduct, amongst others, 3 public consultations during the period June 2017 – March 2018, the first one open until July 7 2017. This presentation describes ITU's current strategy, analyses lessons learned and anticipates some of the key developments to be considered when developing the future strategy. Everyone is invited to submit views on the key strategic priorities for the Union, the key technological trends to be considered, the main challenges, as well as the achievements you would like to see being accomplished by the ITU in the 2020-2023 timeframe. ITU aims at establishing a truly multi-stakeholder vision for its role in the 2020-2023 period, to help bring everyone online, to ensure that the global communications infrastructure runs as smoothly and efficiently as possible, and to enable everybody to access the benefits of ICTs.

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Catalin Marinescu, Head, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Mr. Vaggelis Igglesis, Strategy and Policy Officer, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Mr. Fernando Rivera, Coordinator, Corporate Strategic Planning, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Lea logoC7. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): “Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development”, establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020.

The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): “Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development”, establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020.

The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.

ITU's work is linked to the SDGs in several ways:

Main key focus: SDG 9, target 9c, Universal and affordable access for all

Key focus: SDGs 4, 5 and 17.

ICTs as enablers of all 17 SDGs.

Information Sessions



The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) Vol. 22 Symantec Corporation

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:10

Room L2

The cyber threat intelligence captured by 98 Million sensors, analysed and explained

The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) provides information and intelligence about actors, motivations, techniques and vectors (phishing, social media, email, web, IoT, etc), types of threat and their implications, includes targeted attacks, data breaches, cybercrime (ransomware, financial heists, IP espionage, etc), as well as specific statistics by Country, and safety practices for individuals and organisations on how to defend against the different threats.



This session will discuss how cyber attackers revealed new levels of ambition in 2016, a year marked by extraordinary attacks, including multi-million dollar virtual bank heists, and some of the biggest distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on record powered by a botnet of Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

While cyber attacks managed to cause unprecedented levels of disruption, attackers frequently used very simple tools and tactics to make a big impact. Zero-day vulnerabilities and sophisticated malware now tend to be used sparingly and attackers are increasingly attempting to hide in plain sight. They rely on straightforward approaches, such as spear-phishing emails and “living off the land” by using whatever tools are on hand, such as legitimate network administration software and operating system features.

Symantec has established the largest civilian threat collection network in the world, and one of the most comprehensive collections of cyber security threat intelligence through the Symantec Global Intelligence Network™. The Symantec Global Intelligence Network tracks over 700,000 global adversaries and records events from 98 million attack sensors worldwide.

This network monitors threat activities in over 157 countries and territories.

These resources give Symantec analysts unparalleled sources of data with which to identify, analyze, and provide informed commentary on emerging trends in attacks, malicious code activity, phishing, and spam. The result is the annual Symantec Internet Security Threat Report™, which gives enterprises, small businesses, and consumers essential information to secure their systems effectively now and into the future.

Moderator

Dr. Chaesub Lee, Director of TSB

Speakers/Panellists

Jeff Greene, Head Global Government Affairs, Symantec

Giampiero Nanni, Government Affairs, Europe, Middle East, Africa, Symantec

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

The Internet Security Threat Report, is the result of a detailed analysis of the cyber intelligence collected by Symantec around the Internet.

Intelligence is the first step towards a security posture for Governments, organizations and individuals, that minimises the risk of cyber attacks and their consequences.

Being able to anticipate attacks, and provide suitable responses, is crucial in terms of building confidence in every sector, and in the day-to-day life of individuals around the world.

Being able to operate in a secure environment will boost capabilities in all directions and dimensions.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.

Country Workshops



During Country Workshops, countries provide updates and reports on the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines in their respective countries. These sessions provide an opportunity for all participants to learn and share their country level experiences on the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines.



Country Workshop

Smart Health: Towards a Happier Nation
UAE

Monday 12 June 2017
Room Popov 2 - ITU

11:00 – 13:00

Talk (1) UAE eHealth Journey

The UAE seeks to transform the healthcare landscape by using digital health solutions that leverage clinical data to foster key structural changes and align goals to new, innovative delivery models of care.



The UAE's Vision 2021 includes a world-class healthcare system that promotes a more nurturing and sustainable health environment where its citizens enjoy the highest quality of life. In providing better service and care, patient medical information plays a critical role. Facilitating timely access to such data would help to eliminate medical errors, as well as duplicated efforts.

Ministry of Health and Prevention realized that automation and state of the art healthcare IT solutions utilizing international standards are key to achieve its goals and objectives of improving patient safety and wellness of the population, so building a national unified medical record supports the UAE's goals, helping to turn vision into reality by using digital health technologies to improve healthcare services and increase the accessibility of patient health data

The healthcare IT journey of MOHAP started in 1996 by implementing standalone Electronic Medical Record solutions, in 2008, the fully integrated solution across all MOHAP facilities started to ensure "one patient, one record". Smart patient portal implemented in 2016 to enable patients manage their records, Book appointments, and more engaged managing their health. By 2021 all UAE residents will have one record across the country exchanging data between public and private to ensure availability of data at the point of care regardless where the patient is.

Talk(2)

Services of the Future : Designing Services from Customers perspective, making them simple and available when they need them.

On 23 Jan 2017, The Customers' Happiness Factory was launched with the aim to develop eight joint governmental services bundles that revolve around the happiness of customers, simplifying procedures and slashing time, efforts and cost.

One of the eight services include: "New born Baby bundle" which revolves around facilitating the issuance of all related documents (Birth Certificate, National ID & Passport) in simple steps.

Having a baby is a deeply rewarding experience; however, the process of registering newborn baby & obtaining all the official documents can be frustrating to many. Parents have told us that they:

Struggle to navigate multiple entities to find out the proper procedure & information they need
They provide the same information multiple times through the journey of registering newborn to applying for all the official documents
They need to make multiple payments to different entities
The current process takes anywhere between 5-8 days to complete by visiting entities multiple times during the process

New Born Baby Bundle:

The workshop will shed light on the new designed service and how it aims to delight parents by celebrating the happy moment together.

Moderator

Eng. Suleman Bakhsh, Manager Internet Governance, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority UAE

Speakers/Panellists

MOHAP

Mr. Ali Al Ajami, Director Information Technology Department, Ministry of Health & Prevention UAE

Ms. Mubarak Ibrahim, Director of Health information systems, Ministry of Health & Prevention UAE

TRA

Eng. Mohammed Al Khamis, Senior Manager , Policies, Planning, and Standards Section,
Telecommunication Regulatory Authority UAE

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs
for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C7 e-Hea logoC7. ICT Applications: E-health

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being logo

Country Workshop



Digital India
India

Monday 12 June 2017
Room C1 - ITU

11:00 – 13:00

Transforming India to a Digitally Empowered Society & Knowledge Economy

• Background

India is known today as the source of the next million Internet users. With such a high participation in the digital future on the world, policies and projects need to be in place which can manage and satisfy the increasing demand for digital solutions. Addressing this issue is the main objective of the Digital India programme. The project envisions that every citizen shall have the knowledge and resources required to leverage the digital medium to access sources of knowledge, economic opportunities, services, and governance.



The Digital India programme consists of a number of initiatives. The National Optic Fibre Network lays a physical network spanning across the country to connect village administrations to the Internet and also to help them provide e-Governance services to the citizens in the area.

National Digital Literacy Mission has trained 8.2 million persons, half of them women. The 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (PMGDISHA) is slated to cover 60 million rural households wherein one person per household would be trained on digital literacy by 31.03.2019. The training includes capacity building on using the various options for making an electronic payments using mobiles.

• Some successful projects relevant to the thematic focus of your session

Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015, towards 2025

The Government has facilitated opening of 300 million Jan Dhan Bank accounts. These accounts have a cumulative balance of to close to US \$10 Billion, which shows that these

accounts are being actively used by the beneficiaries. These accounts are used for initiatives such as the 'DBT - Direct Benefit Transfers', covering 338.6 million beneficiaries in around 100 schemes of the Government to transfer the funds directly to the beneficiaries account thus eliminating any intermediaries. Savings accrued due to use of DBT over the last 3 years has touched \$ 7.51 billion.

'Common Services Centres', known as CSCs, have been set up primarily in rural India to drive digital inclusion, entrepreneurship, digital services and productivity across rural India's grassroots, empowering India's underprivileged citizens. These CSCs are managed by village-based entrepreneurs. CSCs provide citizen-centric services in electronic mode in rural areas. Around 0.25 million such CSCs exist in the country and host more than 2,500 G2C and B2C services to the citizens. The CSCs are also leveraged to conduct awareness sessions for the promotion of digital payment amongst rural citizens. They have trained more than 20 million rural population and 2.5 million merchants from rural India.

There have been innovative and indigenous ICT solutions using mobiles for enabling e-payments. Digital payments are being promoted through multiple platforms such as AADHAR Pay, Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) and e-wallets, in addition to debit/credit cards. The Government has launched a mobile app named 'Bharat Interface for Money' (BHIM) for facilitating electronic payments to bank accounts not only through smartphones but also feature phones.

We aim to have established a comprehensive system for all kinds of digital services in the coming years. The basic facilities would then be available to every citizen. Towards WSIS 2025, we expect the focus to be on increasing awareness and reducing inequality by means of the services provided.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

The session covers the role of the Digital India project in the expansion of digital services across the country in various fields. These services are provided by state functionaries, as described in WSIS Action Line C1. As part of the larger programme, the government plans to provide a National Optic Fibre Network. This network will form the basis of connecting a large number of

village level administrations, including parts of the population that have not had access to computers. This network will also serve to deliver e-Governance services and online platforms to enable economic development amongst the population. On similar lines, WSIS Action Line C2 discusses creation of infrastructure for ICT services.

The National Digital Literacy Mission undertakes training for digital literacy in underdeveloped areas. Knowledge on how to use digital services will empower rural citizens to access services and benefits available to them on digital platforms, and authenticate their identity and realize entitlements across schemes. Knowledge of digital platforms and e-Governance services will empower citizens to create and take advantage of economic opportunities available through these platforms. This is a capacity building exercise, the kind described in WSIS Action Line C4. The e-Governance services provided will enable access to entitlements and public records, useful and relevant information for citizens livelihood. This links the scope of the project to WSIS Action Line C3. The platforms host services provided by the state, but businesses can also use the platform provided to increase their reach, bringing in the relevance of WSIS Action Lines C7 (a) and C7 (b).

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth logo

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The education aspect of the Digital India programme is undertaken in the National Digital Literacy Mission. Digital literacy empowers a person to learn a variety of skillsets over the course of their life, moving towards the fulfillment of SDG 4.

The CSCs set up under the programme have exclusively employed women as the entrepreneurs to run the Service Centres, giving gainful employment to these women and making use of their skillset with digital tools. This corresponds to the objective of SDG 5.

The Sustainable Development Goals place a high emphasis on bridging the digital divide and bringing the benefits of the development to those who do not have access to resources. Goal 8 of the SDGs focuses on inclusive financial growth. The mission of digital inclusion goes a long way to make possible the larger objective of providing services and benefits that are available to regular users digital services.

The access to a host of digital services, along with the establishment of a national broadband network and Common Service Centres for e-Governance services, makes sure that rural

underserved communities gain access to services which they have as yet not done. This serves to reduce inequality in access to services and livelihood, as described in SDG 10.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists

Vision, Vision Area and Key initiatives taken them under were highlighted. Providing Unique Digital Identity to residents, its benefits were highlighted. Growth in Telecom Sector and, framework for faceless, paperless and cashless transactions were discussed. E-sign, Digital Locker, Government e Procurement Place were cited as examples. Financial inclusion and sustainable economic growth are being achieved through Digital literacy programme . Social inclusion is being achieved through e-participations of citizens on MyGov collaborative portal. Open Data and Open Forge platforms were discussed to show case openness and as means to achieve faster growth, save time and cost. Initiatives, incentive, capacity building programme undertaken to make Digital Payment a success and challenges associated with digital payment were highlighted.

India's effort to make cyber space a secure, safe through efforts such as National Cyber Security Policy and IT Act 2000 were highlighted. Need to further strengthen the cyber laws was also discussed in view of the initiative being taken to increase foot print of digital payment in India.

Providing digital infrastructure as a utility, making government services available on demand and doing digital empowerment of citizens were the key achievements of the Digital India Programme. Making Infrastructure Available and secure for online authentication and meeting growing demands of digital payment related services were some of the concerns and challenges raised by panelists. Setting up governance structure, bringing on board all stakeholders and security of data which is with government were the concerns shared by audience.

II. Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

It was concluded that India has taken innovative and holistic approach to make Digital India Programme a success. All the components critical for the success of programme are included in it. But it was also said that it is a journey not a destination, so new learning and insights will help in strengthening this program further as the programme moves on. As digital payment usage increases in the country, ICT Infrastructure becomes a bottleneck and behavior of different stakeholders associated with digital payment also requires special attention.

eSign is an innovative digital signature technology of India which is cost effective, legally tenable and scale able and its usage is getting traction among people.

Session helped in creating awareness among audience of digital India programme about connectivity, mobile growth, platforms and portals launched to provide e-services to citizens.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The education aspect of the Digital India programme is undertaken in the National Digital Literacy Mission. Digital literacy empowers a person to learn a variety of skillsets over the course of their life, moving towards the fulfillment of SDG 4.

The CSCs set up under the programme have exclusively employed women as the entrepreneurs to run the Service Centres, giving gainful employment to these women and making use of their skillset with digital tools. This corresponds to the objective of SDG 5.

The Sustainable Development Goals place a high emphasis on bridging the digital divide and bringing the benefits of the development to those who do not have access to resources. Goal 8 of the SDGs focuses on inclusive financial growth. The mission of digital inclusion goes a long way to make possible the larger objective of providing services and benefits that are available to regular users digital services.

The access to a host of digital services, along with the establishment of a national broadband network and Common Service Centres for e-Governance services makes sure that rural underserved communities gain access to services which they have as yet not done. This serves to reduce inequality in access to services and livelihood, as described in SDG 10.

Country Workshop



E-Services in Saudi Arabia Success Story-Factors and Enablers
Saudi Arabia

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room C1 - ITU



Ministry of Interior
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

اللجنة الوطنية لمجتمع المعلومات
National Committee for Information Society



In 2016 , around 60 % of the population of Saudi Arabia are below 30 years old. It is a digital generation that needs to be connected in all times.

Ministry of Interior (MOI) in Saudi Arabia proactively led the change with many initiatives that complete each other. This session will be highlighted through three of those initiatives:

- Absher e-services gateway that enable citizens and residents to perform verity of government transactions and services.

- Centralized Identity and Authentication Management (IAM) system which enable National Digital Identity solutions and services.
- Cyber security threat, information sharing, cyber platform to better defend Saudi Arabia infrastructure and ICT provider.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 14: Life below water

Country Workshop



Selection of Cuban Informatics Projects in Order to Increase Access to Information and Knowledge, Capacity Building and the Protection of Citizens' Rights
Ministry of Communications of Cuba

Monday 12 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room C1 - ITU

This workshop seeks to provide speakers and attendees with an integrated view of a selection of Cuban informatics projects in order to increase access to information and knowledge, capacity building and the protection of citizens' rights.

The main topics are :

- The University of Computer Science: A new type of University.
- The 600 Young Computer Club and its services for the population.
- INFOMED: Information network for Cuban public health specialists.



REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE COMUNICACIONES

- CUBARTE: Network and its services to artists, writers and the public in general.
- Educational technology projects in the Cuban school.
- ICT in function of the protection of citizens' rights in the General Prosecutor's Office of Cuba.
- The Union of Computer Scientists of Cuba: New organization that groups the Cuban computer science specialists.

By exploring the opportunities and challenges developing countries face while our organizations implementing these projects, participants will exchange experiences and share perspectives on related dialogues taken up in various policy arenas. Some of these projects are selected as Champions in WSIS 2017 Prizes.

The Cuban government is aware that are the fundamental problems of society, their economic, social and cultural challenges that must be at the heart of the strategy of using ICTs to achieve information society. The topic is complex, but we have the disposition to develop the computerization of the society with a proper conception of the use of these technologies, which aims to expand the use of ICT, to meet the growing needs for information and services, improve the welfare of the population, accelerate economic and social development, and publicize on the network the reasons of Cuba and our truth.

In this area our country has a program based on its development priorities and the necessary technological sovereignty to ensure the proper use of these technologies at the service of the national interest. The human capital formed by the Cuban Revolution in this field is extensive and valuable, and is the main strength that we have to face today's and future challenges. Proof of this is the creation of the Union of Computer Scientists of Cuba, a social organization that recently concluded its process of constitution, and already counts among its members with thousands of professionals linked to ICT.

Moderator

Eng. Wilfredo González Vidal. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications of Cuba

Speakers/Panellists

Prof. Melchor Gil Morell. Advisor, Ministry of Communications of Cuba

Dr. Ailyn Febles Estrada. President, Union of Computer Scientists of Cuba

Dr. Iván Barreto Gélles. General Manager, Enterprise CINESOFT

Ph. D. Ileana Regla Alfonso. General Director, National Center of Medical Sciences Information of Cuba

M. Sc. Rafael Torralbas Ezpeleta. Advisor of President of University of Informatics Sciences

Prof. José Luis Prado Ramírez. Director, Digital Editorial of CUBARTE

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C8 logoC8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth logo

Country Workshop



2020 National Transformation Program: Research, Support, and Beyond
Saudi Arabia

Tuesday 13 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room C1 - ITU



اللجنة الوطنية لمجتمع المعلومات
National Committee for Information Society



King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology KACST, as one of the 2020 vision stakeholder, has aligned its strategic plans with the vision including R&D, research support and the information society in many fields. KACST role in the information society has been strengthened in variety of ways.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C9 logoC9. Media

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality

Country Workshop



Platinum Sponsor

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room A - ITU

Country Workshop



Innovating Together: How to Utilize ICT for Achieving SDGs?

Japan: FUJITSU, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC, Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric, NEC, NTT

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room C2 - ITU

Valuable Use Cases and Lessons Learned from tackling societal challenges

We Japan aim to address global and societal challenges by making full use of ICT and would like to contribute to achieve SDGs.

This session will introduce our valuable practical cases and important insights for sustainable development to as many participants as possible.



The Power of ICT, Fujitsu's approaches to a Sustainable Future / FUJITSU

Fujitsu aims to contribute to a sustainable society through ICT.



We'll introduce our vision and specific case. These cases will include disaster prevention, smart mobility and manufacturing.

Activities for sustainable optical network construction / FURUKAWA ELECTRIC

High quality products and well trained operations can reduce the operation cost. These items are necessary for establishment of sustainable infrastructure.

We will introduce our activities that help other countries to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly by using Japanese technology.

“Healthcare Management” with AI technologies and Big data processing / Hitachi

This presentation will introduce the idea of “Data health in Japan”. Then Hitachi’s experiences will be introduced, including;

- Healthcare Data Analytics using AI technologies
- “Harasuma Diet” system introduced into Hitachi for the health of employees
- Improvement of mental aspects on productivities with “Happiness sensor”

Mitsubishi Electric's ICT strategy for Achieving SDGs / Mitsubishi Electric

Mitsubishi Electric is committed to contributing to the realization of a low-carbon society, which is one of the most important SDGs, through our total energy-saving solutions. The presentation will introduce ICT technologies enabling the total energy-saving solutions.

ICT solutions for Sustainable Development Goals / NEC

This presentation introduces NEC’s ICT solutions which contribute to sustainable development goals. Our bio metric technologies for face and finger print recognition have very high accuracy, high recognition speed and high scalability. These solutions can be adapted to large scale public service such as national ID system and support a safe and secure society.

Creating new industries by sharing ICT solutions data in collaboration with developing countries / NTT

We had many pilot projects for each industrial (education, healthcare, environment, aquaculture and agriculture etc.) solution in rural areas supported by APT. We would like to introduce our challenge to create a new industry by sharing each of the ICT solution data in collaboration with developing countries.

Moderator

Ms. Yukiko TSUCHIYA, Assistant Director, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, JAPAN

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Seiya YAMAZAKI, Director, Green Solution Promotion Department, Green Business Innovation Division Corporate Environmental Strategy Unit, FUJITSU LIMITED

Mr. Ichiro KOBAYASHI, General manager, Engineering Department, Optical Fiber&Cable Products Division, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Mr. Yoshito SAKURAI, Chief Architect, R&D Group, Hitachi, Ltd.

Dr. Kuniaki MOTOSHIMA, Senior Chief Engineer, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Mr. Kaoru KENYOSHI, Senior Expert for Standardization, NEC Corporation

Dr. Hideyuki IWATA, General Manager, Standardization Strategy, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (NTT)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The session will provide value updates and useful tips linked to above Action Lines.

FUJITSU: C6, C7, C11: Introducing ICT's potential to solve social issues with our case. Especially for preventing disaster, mobility, manufacturing and healthcare.

FURUKAWA: C2: Our activities help to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly, also to transfer our technologies through practice training of operation procedure and construction of model networks in some countries.

Hitachi: C7: Healthcare management is an urgent key issue for aging societies/countries like Japan. AI technologies and big data processing enable us to attain periodical health checkups and periodical follow-ups which are necessary for keeping one's healthy condition and Quality of Life. The e-business to provide such an information system platform with a database that

records one's life conditions will be required and fully accepted to make a good PDCA cycle of the health management.

Mitsubishi Electric: C2, C3, C5, C6: Our wired and wireless communication technologies enable nation-wide, energy-efficient infrastructures for IoT era, such as Auto-metering system and broadband Internet access for high-speed railway systems.

NEC: C2, 3, 5, 7: Identification solutions are used to access control to data and directly contribute to build confidence and security of the ICT system.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The session will provide value updates and useful tips linked to above SDGs.

FUJITSU: G3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17: Introducing ICT's potential to solve the social issues with our case. Especially for preventing disaster, mobility, manufacturing and healthcare.

FURUKAWA: G9: Our activities help to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly by using our technology. This optical fiber network has excellent performance in construction and operation so that it can achieve sustainable optical fiber infrastructure.

Hitachi: G3, 8, 16: Goal 3 is the main target of proposed "healthcare management", and one's health condition enables us to achieve Goal 8 and Goal 16.

Mitsubishi Electric: G9, G11, G13: Our wired and wireless communication technologies establish a common infrastructure for a low-carbon, a smart society with demand-response capability, and also for a secure society utilizing high-definition network cameras.

NEC: G3, 8, 11: Identification of individuals with bio matrix information would contribute to build a safe and secure society. These solutions are used for voting system, boarder control system, national ID systems and surveillance/monitoring system etc. in public services and private services. These solutions are the keys and fundamental elements to support sustainable economic growth and a healthy and well-being life.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

➤ ***Title of Presentations / Name of Speakers***

➤ ***ICT solutions for Sustainable Development Goals / Mr. Kaoru Kenyoshi, NEC***

NEC's biometric technologies for face and finger print recognition have very high accuracy and high recognition speed, and are used for voting system, boarder control system, national ID systems and surveillance/monitoring system etc. This contributes to build a safe and secure society.

➤ ***"Healthcare Management" with AI technologies and Big data processing / Mr. Yoshito SAKURAI, Hitachi***

Mr. Sakurai introduced Hitachi's valuable use cases such as Healthcare Data Analytics to predict disease transitions, "Harasuma Diet" system for the health of employees and "Happiness sensor" for improving the productivity. This will lead to Quality of Life and economic growth.

➤ ***The Power of ICT, Fujitsu's approaches to a Sustainable Future / Mr. Seiya YAMAZAKI, Fujitsu.***

Mr. Yamazaki introduced some specific cases by utilizing the potential of ICT, such as disaster prevention, smart mobility, smart manufacturing and healthcare. These could be the solution to solve social issues and to realize sustainable future.

➤ ***Mitsubishi Electric's ICT Strategy for Achieving SDGs / Dr. Kuniaki MOTOSHIMA, Mitsubishi Electric.***

Mitsubishi Electric is committed to contributing to the realization of a low-carbon society by their total energy-saving solutions. Mr. Motoshima introduced joint project "Smart Community Demonstration Systems" in Indonesia, which is able to support energy conservation while maintaining a high-quality electricity supply.

➤ ***Creating new industries by sharing ICT solutions data in collaboration with developing countries / Dr. Hideyuki IWATA, NTT***

Based on NTT's experiences and lessons learned from many pilot projects for each industry (education, healthcare, environment, aquaculture and agriculture) in rural areas in Asian region, Dr. Iwata introduced their activities to create a new business and solution in collaboration with developing countries by knowledge sharing.

➤ ***Activities for sustainable optical network construction / Mr. Ichiro KOBAYASHI, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC***

Mr. Kobayashi introduced their use cases to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly in the world. They provide not only high quality networks but also technological transfer, and this contributes to sustainable infrastructure.

II. Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

- Ms. Shereen of NGO, government advisor of infrastructure based in Geneva asked the key factor of smart city, and speakers elaborated it how to contribute to smart city.
- Latvia mission pointed the importance of privacy and data protection for introduced solutions, especially for biometric identification and healthcare management.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
Valuable practical cases introduced at this workshop showed how to address global and societal challenges which both developing and developed countries face by utilizing ICT, as an example.
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015
We, Japanese private sectors and government will continue to strive toward the achievement of SDGs through our various activities as introduced at this workshop.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

AI is a powerful enabler to reduce human's workload and improve efficiency and productivity. Mr. Sakurai (Hitachi) and Mr. Yamazaki (Fujitsu) introduced their valuable use cases of AI related to C7: E-Health.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

How to make the outcomes of ICT use cases sustainable?

How to utilize use case for other counties by knowledge sharing for inclusive development.

Country Workshop



Digital Bangladesh and the ICT4D experience
Bangladesh

Thursday 15 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room A - ITU

Country Workshop



Iran Country Workshop
Iran National Committee for WSIS / Information Technology Organization of Iran

Friday 16 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room Popov 1- ITU

Iran National and Regional Activities towards the Information Society

This workshop will provide a brief summary of the performances, experiences and accomplishments of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the Information Society.

The workshop is organized in two parts. In the first part the national achievements and activities regarding the WSIS Action Lines will be reported. Panelists from government, private sector, and academia will update the past reported projects, as well as introducing the new ones. Also the core results of the Iran national ICT measurement survey, conducted by the Information Technology Organization (ITO), as the body in charge for planning and monitoring the Information Technology (IT) in Iran, will be reviewed.



Iran National Committee
for WSIS



Information Technology
Organization of Iran

In the second part of the workshop, some regional activities will be reviewed. In this regards a framework for regional spatial data infrastructure (SDI) will be presented. SDI as a key element in supporting decision making for sustainable development, is a data infrastructure implementing a framework of geographic data, metadata, users and tools, and is used throughout an organization, countries, regions, and the world. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) member states and Iran's neighbor countries representatives have been invited in order to share their experience to make this regional cooperation in an efficient and flexible way.

Moderator

Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, IUST Vice Chancellor for International affairs and Senior Advisor of ITO, Iran.

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr Nasrollah Jahangard, Iran ICT Ministry and Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran.
- Dr Seyed Mahmood Tara, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iran.
- Ms Molood Mehrabian, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEFA), Iran.
- Ms Haydeh Bagheripour, Customs Administration, Iran.
- Dr MohammadReza A. Shirazi, Data Processing Company, Iran.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment
 AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
 AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
 AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
 AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
 AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
 AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
 AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
 AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
 AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
 AL C9. Media
 AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
 AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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Hackathon



A Hackathon is traditionally an event where computer programmers get together to collaborate on the development of various types software projects. At WSIS, the Hackathon track is composed of all of WSIS multistakeholders, from various nationalities and backgrounds, getting together to “hack” development issues related to ICTs in a collaborative manner.

This year, the Hackathon format was introduced to the WSIS Forum and it will continue to evolve as a permanent component of the Forum.

Hackathon



Hackathon - Hack for Health

ITU and IEEE in collaboration with Be He@lthy, Be Mobile (ITU-WHO)

Sunday 11 June 2017

08:00 – 21:30

Monday 12 June 2017

07:00 – 14:00

Reception Area – ITU Montbrillant

WSIS Action Lines advancing the implementation of SDGs

The future of health and well-being lies in stopping diseases before they start. In a world of growing populations, changing demographics and shrinking health budgets, preventative action will be a critical part of health care – which means more systematically engaging people in their own health care and lifestyle. This is especially true for non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Cancers, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory conditions, diabetes and mental disorders together cause around 68% of all deaths every year and represent an enormous social and financial burden for individuals and the health systems that serve them.



In settings constrained by poverty, limited health infrastructure and human-resource capacity, people are far less likely to access timely, adequate or affordable diagnosis and care. As a result, these preventable diseases are often detected at a late stage, increasing the likelihood of largely preventable, premature death. In cities around the world, urbanization is accelerating this NCD epidemic by increasing the number of people exposed to common risk factors for NCDs—such as physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, tobacco use, air pollution, physical waste, and alcohol abuse—as well as by placing greater demand on health systems that are already stretched thin.

One of the most promising solutions to the issue of ‘urban unhealthiness’ is the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Healthy City program, which aims at making health considerations an integral part of urban design and management. While not new, this program is of growing relevance today as the global community seeks mechanisms to fight urban health challenges, including NCDs. Indeed, mobile and digital health solutions can help increase access to information and services leading to health enhancing behaviour change. This is especially promising in increasingly connected urban centres and cities.

08:00 am - Doors Open

08:30 am - Hackathon Begins

08:35 am - Welcome and Intro

08:40 am - Logistics and Event Overview

08:45 am - Challenge Overview

09:15 am - Team Formation (if necessary)

10:00 am - Hacking Begins

09:30 pm - Team Check-In; Participants depart and cleanup

10:00 pm - Venue Closed

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

The Hack for Health hackathon at the WSIS Forum was organized in association with ITU and IEEE in collaboration with Be He@lthy, Be Mobile (ITU-WHO). The hackathon resulted in the development of innovative digital solutions addressing four challenges relevant to middle-and lower-income population in cities. The Hack for Health addressed WSIS Action Line C7: E-health and the SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.

Over the course of two days, 42 students (17 female, 25 male) from 16 different nations representing all five United Nations regions competed as teams to develop a technological innovation to address one of four challenges. These challenges addressed the following areas:

- Clean water access
- Urban Environmental Quality
- Managing Non-Communicable Diseases for Healthy Living
- Promoting Health Behaviors

Winning teams:

- First place: Team Norway - SAGA: Bridging the Gap Between Folklore and Fact

- Challenge: Improve citizen awareness of healthy behaviors and promote healthy habits, such as increased physical exercise, proper nutrition and stress management.
- Solution An interactive kid-friendly media (ebooks, games, cartoons) presented on a website which incorporates local folklore with a factual twist to help teach children healthier eating habits.
- Second place: Team Poland - NCD Management for Healthy Living
 - Challenge: Allow for self -diagnosis, treatment, and greater disease awareness in those individuals with non -communicable illnesses, such as diabetes and heart disease .
 - Solution: A two -sided application to analyze eating patterns for better health. The mobile patient app acquires basic medical data, physical activities, allergies, environmental conditions, and more, which gives context to the user's eating behaviors and includes a product scanner for supermarket use to evaluate purchases. The doctor side web service monitors the patient data and makes recommendations for food intake and physical activity for best health. The data will allow for the use machine learning and a classification algorithm to improve the system with less human input.
- Third place: Team Tunisia - Urban Environmental Quality
 - Challenge Air pollution is increasing exponentially and serves as a major contributing factor to a wide -variety of global health issues .
 - Solution An application that gathers air pollution data using sensors and feeds it into an algorithm that provides relevant information for government and citizens to incite healthy practices. Citizens participate in change by installing sensors at their homes to provide more accurate data. This allows them to draw benefits in return.

Judges:

- Nick Banatvala, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Director General Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health, WHO
- Karen Bartleson, IEEE President
- Luc Dandurand, Head of ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, ITU
- Yushi Torigoe, Deputy to the Director and Chief of Administration and Operations Coordination Department

Subject Matter Experts:

- Bill Ash, Senior Technology Program Director, IEEE
- Hani Eskandar, ICT Applications Coordinator at the ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, ITU
- Stephanie Meagher, ITU
- Sameer Pujari, Manager and Co-Founder Be He@thly, Be Mobile, WHO

Mentors:

- Justin Caso, Technology Policy Programs Senior Manager, IEEE
- Dr. Habib Kammoun, Chairperson of the IEE Tunisia Section & Leader in the REGIM-Lab (Research Groups in Intelligent Machines), University of Sfax

- Deepak Maheshwari, Director – Government Affairs, India & ASEAN Region, Symantec

Karen McCabe, Senior Director, Technology Policy and International Affairs

Thematic Workshops



Thematic Workshops are interactive sessions based on the requests received from stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process. These workshops are organized and designed by the aforementioned stakeholders and are therefore a true testament to the inclusive spirit of the WSIS Forum 2016.



Thematic Workshop



Inclusive ICTs for Disaster and Emergency Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities and those with Specific Needs
G3ICT / ITU

Monday 12 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room Popov 2 - ITU

The use of ICTs can play a key role to provide early warning for emergencies and eminent disasters which can help prevent injury and loss of life. The use of ICTs is critical also in Disaster Relief. ITU has had experience in a number of important activities to address natural disasters, as in 2010 where ITU deployed satellite communications to Haiti after a hurricane. ITU provided High-speed data capability to assist in applying telemedicine and overall humanitarian effort focusing on and in particular to disaster relief. Most importantly this enabled people to also communicate to relatives, friends, and the outside world with news and to ask for assistance. Without ICTs it will be more difficult to deploy disaster relief but also disaster and emergency preparedness. It should be highlighted that, without any implementation of accessible ICT measures for early warning and evacuation, persons with disabilities will most likely perish.



However, even now in 2017, persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs are still the most susceptible to injury and loss of life than their non-disabled counterparts. This is, due to multiple reasons, including the lack of accessibility evacuation plans, communication to and the training of first responders. It is important for governments as well, to utilize ICTs in an accessible manner for persons with disabilities, and to those providing emergency and medical services.

Within ITU-T there are ongoing studies for both emergency preparedness, disaster relief and accessibility to multimedia systems and services for persons with disabilities. There are work items that cover emergency and disaster preparedness using accessible ICTs for Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs, with the participation of experts from the communities of persons with disabilities.

This workshop will address the urgent needs of ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs in emergency situations, the ongoing work and study in this area worldwide, and discuss a step by step way forward towards 2025.

Moderator

Ms Andrea Saks, G3ict, Chairman of ITU-T JCA-AHF

Speakers/Panellists

Ms. Nirmita Narasimhan, Policy Director, Centre for Internet and Society (CIS), India

Ms Marcie Roth, President and CEO, Inclusive Emergency Management Strategies (IEMS) LLC / Former Director of Office of Disability Integration and coordination, US Department of Homeland Security/FEMA (Emergency services)

Mr Hiroshi Kawamura, President of the Daisy Consortium

Mr Masahito Kawamori, Rapporteur of ITU-T Q26/16 (Accessibility to multimedia systems and services), Project professor of Keio University, Japan

Mr Hiroshi Ota, Advisor for ITU-T Study Group 15 (Networks, Technologies and Infrastructures for Transport, Access and Home), ITU-TSB

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

The workshop will directly address the urgent needs to take appropriate measures to implement accessible ICT to provide information and knowledge to persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs (C3).

It will also aim at raising awareness of the importance of training on accessible ICT disaster / emergency preparedness for emergency service providers, and others those who can aid persons with/without disabilities to save lives in an emergency situation (C4).

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The objective of the workshop is to raise awareness of the importance of immediate action to take appropriate measures to save lives of persons with disabilities in an emergency situation (Goal 3).

Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is a basic requirement to achieve an inclusive society for all, including persons with disabilities (Goal 11).

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

Thematic Workshop



WePROTECT Global Alliance : Multi-Stakeholder Action to Stop Online Child Sexual Exploitation
United Kingdom

Monday 12 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room A - ITU

A multi-stakeholder action to stop online child sexual exploitation

WePROTECT Global Alliance is global coalition of stakeholders dedicated to national and global action to end the online sexual exploitation of children. The workshop will focus on the WePROTECT Global Alliance Model National Response.

It is a clear example of different actors working hand-in-hand in a cohesive and coordinated way to combat online child sexual exploitation (CSE) around the world. It shows how collective experience and expertise can come together to develop a multifaceted, all-encompassing answer to help tackle CSE.



Moderator

Catherine Mbengue, Senior Advisor for Advocacy, ECPAT International

Speakers/Panellists

- i) Kristof Claesen, Director of Policy and Public Affairs at the IWF
- ii) Anjan Bose, Child Protection Specialist Violence Prevention and Online Protection, Programme Division, UNICEF HQ
- iii) Maud Buquicchio UN Special Rapporteur on Crimes against Children
- iv) Peter van Dalen, Crimes Against Children Unit, INTERPOL

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

The workshop will link to the above WSIS action lines because the focus of the WePROTECT Global Alliance and its multistakeholder way of working is to build capacity through country-led action plans, aligned with the model national response. The MNR includes ways in which industry and those actors working specifically in information society sectors can contribute to the elimination of online child sexual exploitation.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

SDG 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

SDG 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour...and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

The workshop's primary focus will be on the MNR. The MNR works on all of the above SDG's because it is a national action plan countries can adopt to ensure they develop a robust response to online child sexual exploitation, in a multistakeholder, cohesive way.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

V. Debated Issues

- Presentation of the situation related to child online sexual exploitation and what global answer we can provide with the example of the WePROTECT Global Alliance as a multistakeholder model to tackle the issue
- Policy and Governance related to child online exploitation
- Criminal Justice
- Societal considerations
- Support for the victims
- The role of the industry

VI. Quotes

- "Violence is the source and motor of all this evil and should be tackled in all its forms simultaneously and vigorously" Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children
- "It is a global crime and an holistic and multistakeholder response is required", Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children
- "We need leadership and commitment to protect the children but also give them the power to grow", Anjan Bose, Child Protection Specialist Violence Prevention and Online Protection, Programme Division, UNICEF
- "Sexual exploitation is not only online. Should not forget the relation between online and offline", Peter van Dalen, Crime Against Children Unit, INTERPOL
- "Every country needs an effective system to tackle child sexual abuse material online, including all relevant stakeholders", Kristof Claesen, Director of Policy and Public Affairs, IWF

- "On line child sexual exploitation of children demands a coordinated global response by governments, technology companies and civil society. The WePROTECT Global Alliance to End Online Child Sexual Exploitation is that response", Catherine Mbengue, Senior Advisor for Advocacy, ECPAT International

VII. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The importance of a multistakeholder approach to combat child online sexual exploitation. A responsive environment can only be achieved with all players involved. This includes the private sector, civil society, governments, international organizations, law enforcement agencies.
- Data sharing has been underlined as a key component of a strong response to child online sexual exploitation. There is still hesitation in the international community to share data on the issues. However, the panelists emphasized that evidence would bring commitment and is the only way to effectively combat child online sexual exploitation.
- The Model National Response (MNR) promoted by the WePROTECT Global Alliance is centered around a country-led approach. The MNR focuses on national response related to the legal environment, creating a platform for multistakeholder collaboration, education and awareness-raising, victim support and law enforcement.
- Tackling online sexual exploitation is the responsibility of all stakeholders. ICT companies should include this issue as part of the discussions related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and because of their technical capacities are playing an essential role.
- It is not only cooperation that is needed but also coordinate, a cross-sectoral coordination to avoid duplication of work. Capacity building, awareness raising, innovation and training need to be tackled.

VIII. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

SDG 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

SDG 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

SDG 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour...and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

IX. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

In a world that is becoming more and more connected, threats related to child online sexual exploitation are expanding and changing. Never in the past has it been so easy to contact children, share images and inspire others to commit crimes. Although the threats are present, evolving and growing, there are also opportunities to empower children through ICTs.

Interest on the ground for a multistakeholder answer to combat child online sexual exploitation and for initiatives such as the WePROTECT Global Alliance has been observed in the past year. There is however still a lot of work to be done to ensure a global and effective response and to promote national action plans.

Thematic Workshop



Health & Learning
UAE

Monday 12 June 2017
Room C1 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

Smart School Transformation Program

The Smart School Transformation Framework (SSTF) is one of Mohammed Bin Rashid Smart Learning Program's initiatives. MBRSLP is a joint venture of the Prime Minister's Office, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA), ICT Fund, and Ministry of Education in UAE.



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التربية والتعليم

هيئة الصحة بدبي
DUBAI HEALTH AUTHORITY



To achieve transformation to a fully integrated ICT solution and a life-long learning environment, deploy a common framework, and to develop a culture of self-improvement the program had to go through multiple studies regionally and globally. It also had to go through cycles of project pilots to attain its objectives. This uncovered several challenges and obstacles affecting the implementation of e-Learning initiatives and the use of ICT in schools on the learning and educational outcomes.

Most evident challenges faced during implementation were lack of an enrolment mechanism, lack of a unified ICT maturity understanding and definition, and lack of change drives. These were effectively addressed through mitigation plans by establishing systems to bridge gaps, introducing the e-maturity model, and building professional development for leaders accordingly.

The program, becoming internationally recognized, has developed a systematic framework to improve the outcomes of learners and the community through effective strategic leadership of ICT.

The SSTF aims for:

- A stable framework for school improvement, exploiting technologies
- Consistent language, definitions and understanding of the role of technologies and alignment with educational practice

- Robust capacities and capabilities of the system in schools and dedicated professional development for leaders
- A framework that drives change in practice for better outcomes

The SSTF focuses on the 6 strategic components:

- Leadership
- Curriculum and Resourcing Learning
- Learning, Teachers and Teaching
- Students and family context
- Assessment and student progress
- Technology, Operational Provision and Management

The SSTF also embraces three cross-cutting themes

- Synergy and inclusion
- Creativity and innovation
- E-safety

SALAMA Program

DHA's aim in Dubai is to provide a smart, accessible, effective and integrated healthcare system, protect public health and improve the quality of life within the Emirate. This is a direct translation of the objectives of the Dubai Strategic Plan launched by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum. Keeping the strategic plan in mind, the DHA's mission is to ensure access to health services, maintain and improve the quality of these services, improve the health status of nationals, residents and visitors and oversee a dynamic, efficient and innovative health sector.

Salama is the name of the initiative, which is the implementation of new EMR system that will offer the following benefits compared to DHA's current, HIS:

- Improved Patient Care: Quick access to patient records from inpatient and remote locations leads to higher degree of care coordination. Improved and automatic decision support. Real-time quality monitoring. Consolidation and integration of patient info allows providers to quickly get the whole picture. Patient access to their medical record through a patient portal.
- Improved Patient Safety: Automatic cross-referencing of medication and allergy interactions. Positive identification for medication administration. Real-time alerts, warnings, and flags to draw attention to changes in the chart or patient condition. Significant decrease in near-miss medication events.
- Improved Risk Management: Automatic and immediate clinical alerts. System designed to adhere to evidence-based, best-practice clinical pathways. Helps prevent adverse events.
- - Improved Organizational Quality: In-depth reports identify short- and long-term adherence to quality standards. Decision support is customized to target operational and strategic organizational goals. Organizational changes can be data- and evidence-driven.

Most importantly, Salama is Dubai Health Authority's effort in improving health care services in UAE, enabling the local and federal governments in preparation for a national unified medical record database as per His Highness direction to have one record per patient across UAE.

Moderator

Mr. Humaid Al Basti, Internet Governance Specialist, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority UAE

Speakers/Panellists

MOE

Mr. Ali Al Yafei, Advisor to the General Secretariat of the Executive Council, Ministry of Education UAE

Dr.Waleed Al-Ali, advisor at Mohammed Bin Rashid's Smart Learning Program, Ministry of Education UAE

DHA

Mr. Qasim Yousef Qasim Abuhantash, Senior Specialist, Dubai Health Authority UAE

Ms. Smita Sathiyasenan, Project Manager, Dubai Health Authority UAE

Thematic Workshop



Connectivity, Meaningful Access and Inclusive Growth in Developing Countries
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS) in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the Government of India

Monday 12 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room C2 - ITU

Whether it's in the underpinning infrastructure for economic and social progress or in providing tools for programmes in sectors such as health, safety and disaster relief or education, the value of ICTs and the Internet cannot be understated. This value has only grown with time, due to ongoing innovations that continue to improve technology, increase bandwidth, and enable new services, business models, and investments. These developments are transforming every organization, institution, community, and help to accelerate the achievement of the development agenda for 2030, and further the WSIS Action lines for inclusive growth and sustainable development.



This workshop seeks to provide speakers and attendees with an integrated view of the lessons learned from local and regional projects aimed at advancing the development agenda by enhancing connectivity, adopting digital technologies, and encouraging public/private partnerships and investments. By exploring the opportunities and challenges developing countries face while implementing these projects, participants will exchange experiences and share perspectives on related dialogues taken up in various policy arenas.

A number of representatives of governments, business, civil society and technical community, especially from developing countries, will participate in an interactive panel discussion on furthering the WSIS Action Lines. Panelists will share their experience in leading / cooperating on projects to expand connectivity and adopt digital technologies. Discussion will outline creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and ensure deployment and development of digital technologies that address developing country needs.

Moderator

Mr Virat Bhatia, Vice-Chair, ICC Commission on the Digital Economy and President IEA, South Asia Region, AT&T

Speakers/Panellists

Ms María Inés Baqué, Secretary of Public Management and Innovation of the Ministry of Modernization of the National Government, Argentina - TBC

Mr Melchor Gil Morell, Ministry of Communications, Cuba - TBC

Ms Veronica Boateng, Director of Applications, National Information Technology Agency, Ghana

Dr Siyabonga Cwele, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa - TBC

Distinguished representative of the Government of India - TBC

Ms Carolina Rossini, Global Connectivity Policy Manager, Facebook

Mr Mongi Marzoug, Vice President, Internet and Sustainable Energy Governance, Orange

Ms Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, DotAsia Organisation - TBC

Distinguished representative of APC - TBC

Distinguished representative of UNESCO – TBC

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development.

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The workshop is directly related to a number of WSIS Action Lines, especially on access to ICT and ICT applications.

The workshop will contribute to the WSIS forum mandate of taking stock of the progress made on the WSIS Action Lines since their adoption in 2005 by convening an interactive discussion where speakers and attendees can have an integrated view of the lessons learned from local and regional projects aimed at advancing the above-mentioned Action Lines by enhancing connectivity, adopting digital technologies, and encouraging public/private partnerships and investments.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This workshop was directly related to the sustainable development process as it will provide an important discussion on how the use of ICT can support development and highlight the ways in which stakeholders can work together to advance progress on action lines to expand connectivity and further adoption of digital technologies.

Discussion will outline creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and facilitate deployment and development of digital technologies that are responsive to developing country needs.

3) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

VII. Debated Issues

- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

Discussion during the workshop focused on creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and ensure deployment and development of digital technologies that address developing country needs.

The workshop marked the launch of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) policy statement on *ICT, Policy and Sustainable Economic Development*. Prepared by the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy, the statement aims to raise awareness of the impact that policies on infrastructure, applications, services and user-engagement have on the ICT

ecosystem. Greater understanding of these issues can equip policymakers with a framework to identify appropriate policy approaches and leverage ICT for realizing the SDGs. In the statement, ICC encourages policymakers to ensure an interoperable, seamless ICT ecosystem; encourage the participation of all relevant stakeholders in policy-making processes; and drive effective policy approaches to support an enabling policy environment.

The discussion was organized around two broad themes. First it addressed the layers and inner working of the ICT ecosystem, then it went on to debate the policy approaches that secure an enabling environment for this ecosystem to function.

Participants highlighted how an interoperable, seamless ICT ecosystem is crucial to help populations reap the benefits of ICT and further development opportunity. Panellists identified a number of elements building up the ICT ecosystem and stressed that the benefits of ICT and Internet can only be enjoyed to their full potential if these elements work in close synergy. Thus panellists highlighted the need for an accessible and affordable infrastructure that enables connectivity, which needs to be coupled with appropriate applications and services that promote local content in local languages and script, coupled with initiatives to equip the users with the ability and skills necessary to actively and independently use and contribute to locally relevant content, applications and services.

The second part of the workshop emphasized that this layered ecosystem can only function if supported by effective policy approaches and all relevant stakeholders playing key roles in ensuring the necessary well-informed and targeted policy approaches.

Different policy issues (economic, technical, social/cultural, governance) arise through the use and development of ICT. These policy issues can be overlapping and need the engagement of local communities to be identified correctly and the experience and expertise of relevant stakeholders to be addressed effectively. By encouraging the participation of stakeholders and local communities in policy-making processes, governments can generate policies that are timely, scalable, and innovation enabling.

- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists

Participants shared their experience in leading and/or cooperating on projects to expand connectivity and adopt digital technologies and outlined creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and ensure deployment and development of digital technologies that address developing country needs. Examples included:

- pairing the deployment of mobile broadband with programmes to expand the electricity grid from renewable energy sources to ensure stable and resilient connectivity;
- collaborating with local communities and private sector partners to better identify the specific needs of local populations that can be addressed by connecting the unconnected and empowering the underconnected;
- conducting in-depth research to identify what constitutes relevant content in certain communities to ensure inclusive connectivity;
- raising awareness of key policy discussions in laymen's terms to equip end users with the necessary understanding and power to influence the decisions that impact them; and
- creating platforms and opportunities for collaboration through information sharing, capacity building and match-making to ensure that the benefits of ICT and the digital economy are shared by all.

VIII. Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

Mongi Marzoug, Orange: The success of digital transformation is based on four pillars: adapted and up to date digital regulatory policy that enables innovation, is future-proof, tech neutral and applies the same rules for same service; infrastructure that enables fast, reliable and trustworthy connectivity; local content and digital competences and skills to fully benefit from the Information Society.

Torbjorn Fredriksson, UNCTAD: The digital economy creates both opportunities and challenges for developing countries. But whether we are talking about helping developing countries reap the benefits or address challenges, policies are at the center of discussion. Fitting policy solutions can be found through a holistic approach and connecting the dots between and among key policy areas and all relevant stakeholders.

IX. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
 - Access does not mean only access to infrastructure, but also meaningful access resting on the four pillars of availability of the network, affordability of connection, relevance of content and readiness in terms of skills to not only consume but to create content.

- For developing countries energy transition and digital transformation go hand in hand.
 - It is important to address connectivity with a cross-cutting and multistakeholder frame for policymaking and enable all relevant stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes.
 - ICT can speed up the process of achieving the SDGs, but this can be done only if the SDGs are at the center of ICT discussions.
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

The Geneva Plan of Action and the WSIS Action lines aim to create and sustain an open and inclusive Information Society where governments, civil society, businesses, the technical community and international organizations could work together to achieve the full potential of ICTs for development, to bridge digital divides and leave no one behind.

The role of the WSIS Forum is to highlight the important activities and contributions the pursuit of the WSIS action lines can make. By highlighting the efforts made across the many UN agencies involved as well as the work of governments, business, civil society and others in making progress – WSIS Forum is an annual opportunity to benchmark progress, share success stories and learning experiences and incentivize further action.

X. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The workshop was directly related to the sustainable development process as it provided an important discussion on how the use of ICT can support development and highlight the ways in which stakeholders can work together to advance progress on action lines to expand connectivity and further adoption of digital technologies.

The discussion outlined creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and facilitate deployment and development of digital technologies that are responsive to developing country needs.

Discussions at the workshop mainly linked to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13 and 17.

XI. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The workshop highlighted that appropriate policies are at the center of the implementation of WSIS Action Lines for development and pointed to the growing need for partnership among all stakeholders to identify the timely, scalable, and innovation enabling policies that enable the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines.

Stakeholders play key roles in ensuring well-informed and targeted policy approaches. For example, engaging relevant stakeholders in policymaking can help drive meaningful ICT access for women. The private sector plays a pivotal role in deploying Internet related infrastructure and delivering a wide range of ICT services. Business also contributes to encouraging access through capacity building and education initiatives, promoting innovation, public-private research and development partnerships, where businesses work with other stakeholders. Civil society and the technical community are also important to consult to ensure well-informed policy approaches. For example, civil society can advise on societal and cultural factors within social groups that may impact women's access and use of ICT. The technical community lends its invaluable expertise by advising on technical capabilities of infrastructure and technology.

XII. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

WSIS Forum 2018 should seek in-depth discussions on connectivity and access.

The WSIS Forum mandate refers to taking stock of the progress made on the WSIS Action Lines. Thus discussions should also include presentations of collaborative initiatives and partnerships showcasing the lessons learned from local and regional projects aimed at advancing the Action Lines by enhancing connectivity, adopting digital technologies, and encouraging multistakeholder cooperation and public-private partnerships and investments.

Thematic Workshop



IGF 2017 2nd Open Consultations & MAG Meeting
IGF Secretariat

Monday 12 June 2017
Room K - ITU

09:00 – 18:15

The purpose of the second round of IGF open consultations and face-to-face meeting of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) is to advance preparations for the IGF 2017 annual meeting, including the finalization of the MAG's selection of workshops, and to review ongoing IGF intersessional activities.

The three-day meeting is open to all. As the IGF will take place in Geneva this year, inputs from Geneva-based stakeholders are particularly welcome and encouraged.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6. Enabling environment
- AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

- Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

Thematic Workshop



Mapping and Data Collection to enable Internet Connectivity at Schools
Project Connect

Monday 12 June 2017
Room L1 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

At this session, Project Connect will discuss its goal to map every school in the world and measure connectivity at schools. Project Connect is a new non-profit created in January of 2017, working to provide online mapping of every school in the world, including real-time data about the quality of each school's connectivity, in order to create an observable metric of the progress towards enabling educational access and opportunity for all students.

We are working on three main lines of effort. The first is partnering with governments and NGOs to collect existing data about school location and internet connectivity. Early on in this process,

we will also combine existing data on school locations with high-resolution satellite imagery and machine learning to determine if we are able to develop an algorithm that can ultimately find schools. We are also conducting several on the ground data collection and crowd-sourcing pilots. Project Connect will also do country-specific operational research projects, where we work with providers to connect schools to explore models of connectivity.

Moderator

Sara Jacobs

Speakers/Panellists

Sara Jacobs, CEO of Project Connect, USA

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The platform that Project Connect is developing is meant to serve as enabling infrastructure for the broader goal of extending internet connectivity, which ultimately will help to close the digital divide. The data collection required for mapping every school in the world can only be achieved through fortified partnerships with governments and NGOs.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

An equally important objective of Project Connect is providing broader quality education through our platform. In some less-developed nations, national governments do not even know the locations of all of their schools. The tool we develop will hopefully help governments learn what resources are already available in their schools and serve as useful infrastructure for the implementation of resources that are lacking.

Thematic Workshop



Using ICT's to Support Development Opportunities by Building an Online Brand Presence for Small and Emerging Businesses
International Trademark Association

Monday 12 June 2017
Room L2 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

Leveraging the relationship between ICTs, entrepreneurship, sustainable growth and trademarks to maximize the impact on economic ecosystems

Presented in a lively interview format, young entrepreneurs from the corporate and nonprofit world will discuss the importance of having a trustworthy and protected name and brand right from the start of a business endeavor. ICTs and trademark protection are compatible and necessary to ensure sustainable growth by creating economic stability and the means for local and global outreach. Early planning and trademark awareness help create a marketable, protectable, attractive face for the goods and services offered to consumers, and at the same time, help emerging businesses to cope with copycats and infringers, counterfeiters and cybersquatting, all of which affect business owners and consumers and impacts their ecosystem. Trademarks and domains emerge as protectable assets that sustain economic growth by enabling job creation and licensing opportunities. One of the challenges to be discussed is how to disseminate the knowledge of available protections to entrepreneurs who may not be aware of how domain names and trademarks interrelate and how to seek qualified, affordable help in obtaining a trademark registration and protecting their brands online.



Moderator

Lori Schulman, Senior Director, Internet Policy, INTA, United States

Speakers/Panellists

Fatima Amehri – President, Association Marocaine de l'Indication Géographique de l'Huile d'Argane (AMIGHA), Morocco

Andrea Gerosa, Chief Thinker and Founder, Think Young, Europe and Asia

Maxine Moffatt, CEO and Founder, Bridge Africa, United States and Africa

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

Our session links to WSIS Action Lines C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge), C4 (Capacity Building) and C7 (e-business). All three ventures to be highlighted in the session, AMHIGA, Bridge Africa and Think Young, have harnessed the power of ICT's to provide access to local knowledge, increase capacity through connectivity by mobile phone and internet and create sustainable businesses using e-commerce and social media techniques. Once the platforms and business models are developed, branding becomes a critical factor in ensuring that targeted users know who is providing the goods or services and that those products are genuine and of good quality. Good branding equal good business and opportunities for sustainability. AMHIGA and Bridge Africa are led by women entrepreneurs. Think Young fosters creativity and innovation for all genders as youth can create their own destinies through entrepreneurship and technical education.

Bridge Africa is a communication platform for business. It operates a 3 in 1 service, that works online and offline through text messaging, which helps users create websites, connect to a business directory, and join a network. It started as a result of US Fulbright research completed by its founder, Maxine Moffett. It was this research on the impact of ICTs for solving development issues where the disparities of available online content concerning local communities became

apparent. Bridge Africa was founded as a solution to help communities produce more online content which was user centered and useful locally and internationally. Users can create websites in a matter of minutes then connect to a business directory and have the ability to gather followers through technology. The program is flexible and an internet connection is not required. The 3 core features of creating websites, connecting to a business directory, and networking all work through a text messaging service. This allows for broad access and capacity building. There are billions of businesses without websites in Africa and other emerging markets. Bridge Africa provides communications solutions that works for almost all in these communities. This includes the 72.5% who do not have access to the internet, the 80% with mobile phone access and even those living in rural areas (50%). Bridge Africa is helping the 4 billion who face digital exclusion become more inclusive. This platform received the WSIS Prize in 2016 from the ITU, as one of the world's best applications that contributes to linguistic diversity and local content. To date the site has helped thousands of people create websites and the technology has even been utilized by international organizations with a focus on health and agriculture as a means to better network their constituencies in a practical manner.

ThinkYoung is the first think tank that focuses on young people. It was founded in 2007 and has expanded to have offices in Brussels, Geneva, Madrid and Hong Kong. It is a not-for-profit organization, with the aim of making the world a better place for young people, by involving them in decision making processes and by providing decision makers with high quality research on key issues affecting young people. ThinkYoung conducts studies and surveys, makes documentary movies, writes policy proposals and develops education programs: up to date, ThinkYoung projects have reached over 600'000 young people through multimedia and face-to-face education projects. Based on its research on young people's necessities, ThinkYoung creates trainings and workshops to empower youth with the tools to have a positive impact and make a change. Through the entrepreneurship schools set up in Europe and Asia, every year 300 young people from all continents are given the opportunity to cooperate, the chance to learn first-hand experience from successful entrepreneurs, and the skills to create their own company. At Think Young Audiovisual Laboratory young researchers are trained in filmmaking and multimedia projects. So far, the Think Young Team has produced about 100 documentaries on youth in more than 30 different European and Asian countries. Their website can be found at thinkyoung.edu

AMHIGA is an association focused on the protection of the heritage and position of argan oil in the global market place. This is achieved by ensuring the authenticity, origin, quality and traceability of the product which is recognized by the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture and certified by an approved body. AMHIGA promote awareness of the cultural heritage of argan oil and the transmission of traditional knowledge of its production and uses, participates with the emancipation of rural women through its role within the sector of argan and strengthening their position within their community; advocates for conservation and regeneration of the argan tree, the last defense against desertification, and contributes toward the organization of sustainable companies and cooperatives able to provide a fair income for women and to fix the added value in Morocco. AMIGHA is tasked with the administration and oversight of the protected geographical indication (PGI) status of argan oil. This includes licensing the name ARGAN only to products derived from authentic sources, enforcing against unauthorized use of the designation and managing a trademark portfolio that includes the AMHIGHA, A.N.C.A. and IGP ARGANE Logos

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

The programs discussed in this workshop focus on business and nonprofit ventures that are run by women and focus on economic empowerment through the development of powerful brands. Such brands identify the sources of businesses that rely on ICT's for dissemination and growth. Whether it's through a mobile application, text messaging, social media platform or technology training, the aim is to promote capacity building and infrastructure to create viable enterprises and promote economic opportunity. Such programs enhance infrastructure by creating networks that enable the production and distribution of goods and services through ICTs. These sources are identified by their trademarks. By building a strong brand presence using ICTs, entrepreneurs can ensure that users know how and where to find them whether in a local village or an ocean away. Building protections around local resources such as Moroccan Argan Oil sustains the value of the goods and helps businesses develop brick and mortar establishments and virtual networks that create jobs. The backbone of such brand development is trademark protection. Trademark protection is a system of local, national and international laws that allow entrepreneurs to protect their assets and combat fraud. The consumer has the right to know the source of the goods and services that they are purchasing or the charity to which they are donating. Trademarks are the legal means by which reliable sources are identified. The consumer can then return again and again for the same high quality experience. Recently, INTA and Asociación Interamericana de la Propiedad Intelectual (ASIPPI) collaborated on the study to determine the impact of trademark-intensive industries on the economies of Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Peru. Overall, the results of the study are positive. Across the five countries, trademark-intensive industries generated 8 to 26 percent of total employment; and 10 to 21 percent of GDP. This is equivalent to 18.5 million jobs and a value added per person of US \$2,390 annually. These results underscore the huge potential for economic growth that can be unlocked by promoting trademarks within the business communities, and by further developing national trademark systems and trademark-intensive industries. The study, available in Spanish and English, can be found at <http://www.inta.org/Communications/Pages/Impact-Studies.aspx>. NGO's benefit from trademark protections in the same manner as for-profit business. Like a business, a charitable venture survives by the strength of its name and the quality of its output thus ensuring long term growth and sustainability. Therefore, it is imperative that ICT and development policies consider trademarks and consumer production as a part of regulatory regimes and education programs that promote innovation, growth, fair trade and long term sustainability.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

- **Debated Issues**
 - Choosing a good name and registering it as a trademark early in the development of a new business venture is important – whether it is for profit or nonprofit.
 - SME's may need more trademark protection because they are in a building phase and could be more vulnerable to losing their assets.
 - Trademarks support sustainable innovation by providing a reference point for consumers so they can return for the same good experience.

- Trademark owners have an obligation to protect the integrity of their good name and to protect their consumers from fraud and abuse of trademarks.
- Most SMEs in developing countries lack the knowledge and resources to secure trademarks and related domain names early on.
- SME's may have to bargain for desirable domain names as prices are often affected by secondary markets and the popularity of names.
- How can we impart information about trademark protection at low or no cost?
- As in the brick and mortar world, trademarks are source identifiers and symbols of quality in ICTs.
- Youth entrepreneurs are more attuned to the importance of brands and creating big names for their products. The traditional model of creating the product and then the brand is shifting. Some look at branding first. Brands = promise of a good experience.
- Women entrepreneurs, particularly from emerging economies, are battling social norms to create SMEs. Intellectual property is not at the top of their agenda. Their priorities focus on gaining economic independence and basic survival. The women who established the women's cooperatives to produce argan oil in Morocco were sometimes greeted with stones when they entered a new village. They were upending a social norm. Husbands had to be convinced of the value of the project along with the wives. Sympathetic men can be their greatest allies.
- Although e-commerce platforms have facilitated trade in countries like Cameroon, practical considerations like transportation fees and customs requirements still make the transactional costs prohibitive and products uncompetitive.
- **Quotes**
 - "Youth are thinking more about brands because they realize the importance of a name to a sustainable business model. They see what is happening with brands like AMAZON and want to replicate the success" – Andrea Gerosa, Chief Thinker and Founder, ThinkYoung, Belgium
 - "E-commerce is the path to economic independence for many women. The points made about trademarks today have made me think even more about how we can protect our resources with branding." – Fatima Amehri, President Association Marocaine de l'Indication Géographique de l'Huile d'Argane (AMIGHA), Morocco
- **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**
 - Much work needs to be done to provide SME's with knowledge and resources to protect their trademarks and domain names.
 - Trademarks, domains and branding should be on the checklist for start-ups
 - SME's need strategies for affordable ways to protect their brands.
 - National intellectual property offices and WIPO are good sources of information for SME's in developing countries – we need to figure out the ways to communicate the availability of those resources.

- Local bar associations and trade associations may be good sources for information and references for low cost or pro bono legal assistance depending upon the practice in different countries.
- WSIS action lines should incorporate principles of intellectual property protection as part of knowledge sharing.
- **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals: SDG**
 - I. SDG 5 – achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
 - II. SDG 8 – promote inclusive and sustainable growth, employment and decent work for all
 - III. SDG 9 – build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
 - IV. SDG 16 – promote just, peace and inclusive societies
- **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**
 - I. Trademarks and domains are more important than ever to SME's.
 - II. Intellectual Property awareness is essential for ICT4D.
 - III. Emerging businesses in ecommerce should protect their innovations through sensible and affordable intellectual asset protections including trademark registration and domain name management.
 - IV. Branding and related intellectual property protection can help protect local resources and promote sustainable business models.
- **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
 - I. Intellectual property considerations are critical to ICT4D because they foster and protect innovation.
 - II. Intellectual property management promotes sustainable and inclusive growth in ICT4D.
 - III. Intellectual property management may be done sensibly and affordably for ICTs and SMEs.

Thematic Workshop



The Digital Transformation of Learning, Education and Training and the SDGs
The Geneva Learning Foundation

Monday 12 June 2017
Room M1 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

Moving from isolated to collective impact by education, government, and industry stakeholders

Our aim is for the workshop is to provide a small but significant stepping stone to building new partnerships between stakeholders with an interest in achieving SDG Goal 4.

to engage potential partners from government, industry, and international organizations seeking approaches to support open, scalable capacity-building that empowers communities on their way to sustainable development and resilience.



SDG Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. For most if not all global organizations, it is a major challenge to scale up their education and other capacity-building efforts. The workshop will explore new ways to harness digital learning toward this goal.

Workshop concept summary

SDG Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

For most if not all global organizations, it is a major challenge to scale up their education and other capacity-building efforts.

The digital transformation of learning, education, and training (LET) enables a new economy of effort to accelerate progress toward this Target, but also creates new, complex problems.

What is the point of this workshop?

The workshop will explore new ways to harness digital learning toward SDG Target 4.7.

We believe that many organizations are working (explicitly or implicitly) toward this target and some may achieve isolated impact.

However, there is currently no shared vision or common agenda, a lack of mutually-reinforcing activities that could build trust and encourage communication, and no shared measurement system to track progress.

We hope to provide a small but significant stepping stone toward collective impact by stakeholders with an interest in leveraging the digital transformation of education to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Following the WSIS workshop, the Geneva Learning Foundation will launch a new #DigitalScholar partnership open to all stakeholders interested in capacity-building at scale. By confirming your interest in the WSIS workshop (even if you are unable to attend), you will receive an invitation to the online briefing that will explain and launch this new initiative.

Moderator

Dr Patricia Charlton

Speakers/Panellists

The workshop's panel will be composed of distinguished academics, researchers, education industry startups, and non-profit actors.

This workshop will be open to public, crowd-sourced contributions using GRAASP, an innovative knowledge-sharing system developed by Switzerland's leading engineering school (EPFL):

<http://graasp.eu/ils/5903001316d1ef21470cf3b6/?lang=en>

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity buildingAL C6 logoC6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C8 logoC8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

In knowledge-based economies, access to information and knowledge (C3) is necessary but no longer sufficient.

We believe that education technology and digital pedagogies enable (C6) new forms of open, scalable capacity building (C4) through e-learning (C7).

These new technologies are key to the future of work (C7), sustaining global health achievement and continued progress (C7). They offer the key to connect every citizen to a global community while retaining, strengthening, and celebrating diversity and identity (C8).

Finally, new forms of education pose new ethical questions (C10) and call for international cooperation (C11) linking stakeholders from education, government, and industry called to collaborate in new ways to do new things needed to build a sustainable future.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. For most if not all global organizations, it is a major challenge to scale up their education and other capacity-building efforts.

The workshop will explore new ways to harness digital learning toward this goal.

It will also be the occasion to announce the Geneva Learning Foundation's new #DigitalScholar initiative, open to all stakeholders with an interest in building local capacity through global knowledge co-creation networks.

Thematic Workshop



How technology Empowers Refugees UNHCR & Project Integration

Monday 12 June 2017
Room M2 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

Project Integration teaches computer programming to refugees and asylum seekers in Geneva. Join and donate your unused electronics: laptops, usb sticks, projector...

Thematic Workshop



ICTs for Safety, Security and Disaster Recovery, EC MEDICI Framework
EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation

Monday 12 June 2017
Room A - ITU

11:00 – 13:00

From "Cyber" Security to Cyber Safety, Security and Disaster Management

Since its conception and first phase, held in Geneva, WSIS was characterized by its specific focus on "society" and the deep involvement of both stakeholders and civil society in the process: a citizens centred approach.

It was very evident to both technologists and humanists that such a revolution, likely to change significantly not only life but also society, cannot be managed by companies or governments only.



The idea to open the discussion about the impact due to new technologies and their future uses and developments to different actors ranging between governments and civil society it was and still is greatly relevant and extremely positive.

Among the other positive effects, the WSIS outlined both threats and opportunities offered by the ICTs counterbalancing the too often abused trend of blind innovation technology trained.

Nowadays more than fifth teen years later, if our agenda really includes sustainable development goals, a multi-stakeholder multidisciplinary approach is needed in order to approach and positively solve complex problems, how to foresee the effects on society due to new technologies in 20, 50 years or more.

Let us now focus on a specific topic. The action line "C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs", in charge to ITU, addressed some concrete needs in order to make feasible the implementation of the rest of the services (e.g. Government, Business, etc.). Cyber frauds, viruses, cyber identity and spam were, in 2003 - 2005, some of the main obstacles.

Nowadays the demand for "safety & security" in all its forms has increased, especially quantitatively and qualitatively, making clear the need for new approaches to enable the entire sector to ensure better results. It is time to extend the scope from "confidence and security" to a much more general scenario including not only security in a broader sense but even safety, natural and human disasters recovery and management, and more.

Safety and security are integral part of human rights; we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

We must promote the opportunity to share experiences and best practices among countries and foster research thanks to the WSIS.

On the occasion of the High Level Policy Statements on May 2015, H.E. Mr Yasuo Sakamoto, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan), said - on the occasion of natural disasters ICT is the lifeblood to ensure citizen's safety.

Looking from a different perspective: we outline the role of ICTs in risks assessment and management. ICTs are playing key roles in a number of "risky" scenarios from health and children abuse to homeland security and law enforcement, crimes, trafficking (humans, drugs, weapons, artefacts, etc.) and even safety on working places and mobility.

As Mr. Sunil Bahadur Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications in Nepal, told us on the same occasion on May 2015 - ICTs were crucial in recovering the territory during and after the recent earthquake.

Internet of things, grids, network of sensors, remote sensing as well as Near Field Communication glued by networking are some of the building blocks of safety and security apps. Of course we cannot forget the need for an international regulatory framework, in a globalised interconnected world we cannot rely on local not harmonised laws and regulations.

In conclusion we would like to stress the positive effects due to the WSIS process and its outcomes, and suggest to include and to promote a wider range of "security" topics under the WSIS umbrella endorsing a holistic approach to the "Safety, Security, Disaster Recovery and Management" sector.

Moderator

Alfredo M. Ronchi (Secretary General, EC MEDICI Framework, Italy)

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. Mahdi Bina (Chief Technology Officer - Presidential Office – Islamic Republic of Iran)

Dr. Simone Colombo (Delegate JRC S2D2 Fondazione Politecnico di Milano – Italy)

Dr. Pavan Duggal (Head Pavan Duggal Associates – India)

Dr. Jabu Mtsweni (Research Group Leader for Cyber Defence at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR) – South Africa)

Prof. Sarah Fox (Associate Professor, Coventry University – United Kingdom)

Dr. Gianluca Sensidoni (Intelligence & Defense Sales Manager - R&D Security Manager - Expert System S.p.A. - Italy)

Prof. Lynn Thiesmeyer (Full Professor Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University – Japan)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
AL C9. Media
AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

- 1) The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development - (Safety and security are integral part of human rights - as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights).
- 2) Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society - (Access to public official information, Public access to information, Public domain information)
- 4) Capacity building (education and training in the field of safety, disasters, emergencies)
- 5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (extension of the line)
- 7) ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life (Disaster recovery, E-agriculture, E-environment, E-health, Sustainable production and consumption)
- 10) Ethical dimensions the Information Society (Common good, Ethics, Human rights, Preventing abusive uses of ICTs, Values.)
- 11) International and regional cooperation (Infrastructure development projects, Regional action plan)

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- The forum addressed some key concerns relating to the feasibility and use of ICTs:
- The action line "C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" is relevant

but does not cover all the key aspect aspects related to safety and security in a broad sense;

- Nowadays it is a paramount to ensure public "safety & security" and last but not least relevant disaster recovery as we witnessed in recent times;
- Contemporary terrorists and criminal organizations increasingly exploit the Internet to spread their message and gain support. They use social networks, either Surface or Deep/Dark Web, for disinformation, raising funds, organization, planning and finally for discovering lacks on software protection of Critical Infrastructure or directly apply cyber threats to it;
- On the other side the network provides a significant source of information and evidence of criminal activities - if adequate analytical tools are in use;
- The implications of autonomous (remotely controlled devices) vehicles (drones and cars) which are set to become a part of our everyday lives in the not too distant future, was also discussed. In doing so the lack of a framework and the potential risks were highlighted. In addition such technologies pose some relevant issues in the field of ethics and more;
- "Confidence in security" continues to remain a key issue with technological advancements involving cyberspace. Yet frameworks, policies and legislation are failing to keep pace with technological developments.
- Hence, it was acknowledged – that, on the one hand, there is reluctance to engage and to cooperate more extensively; yet, on the other hand, it is accepted that there is a need to adopt new approaches, including overarching governance frameworks. Therefore there remains conflict – not least between security and public willingness to accept the sharing of information that may be necessary to protect them from both a security and safety perspective.
- Whilst safety and security are an integral part of human rights, we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights). However, cyber security is still viewed as a key challenge that still needs to be overcome and where public confidence needs to be increased.
- Also discussed as part of this was:
 - - The need to be proactive to challenges and not responsive to issues and difficulties.
 - - The need for transferability of past experiences and lessons learnt.
 - - The need for investment into technological solutions.

Quotes

Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy, introducing the workshop he said:

"The WSIS Forum is the key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the SDGs domain it is a must to adequately take into account ICTs applied to safety and security in a broad sense, they are relevant part of SDGs as outlined many times both within the UNGA Overall WSIS Review and the UNDP 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDGs."

“Safety and security are integral part of human rights as well; we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3, 22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights).”

“Nowadays the demand for "safety & security" in all its forms has increased, we outline the role of ICTs in risks assessment and management. They are playing key roles in a number of “risky” scenarios from health and children abuse to homeland security and law enforcement, crimes, trafficking (humans, drugs, weapons, artefacts, etc.) and even safety on working places and mobility”

Pavan Duggal, Chairman, International Commission on Cyber Security Law, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Advocate, Supreme Court of India - India:

“ Cyber Security, Cyber Resilience, Cyber Disaster Reconstruction and connected legal issues have to be the guiding lights to guide the further evolution of ICTs in today's scenario”

“ ICTs form the foundation blocks of the digital and mobile ecosystem today and hence, their related legal and policy nuances need to be given adequate attention by all stakeholders, given increased cyber security breaches and the increased use of dark net for launching cyber security attacks” - (Pavan Duggal)

Simone Colombo, Politecnico di Milano, “JRC Safety, Security, Defense, Disaster Recovery and Management” - Italy:

“Making decisions in complex systems and for complex phenomena is a complicated task to accomplish. As complexity and uncertainty increase, the use of scenarios to exploring that uncertainty becomes essential to support decision makers.”

“Artificial Intelligence might help coping with the increasing complexity of systems/phenomena, allowing to envisaging universes of scenarios of unthinkable complexity (with today's tools and methodologies) and to explore them at different level of abstraction. ”

Jabu Mtsweni, Research Group Leader for Cyber Defense at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR) – South Africa:

“The world is moving towards centralization of ICTs where many Internet-enabled objects are interconnected. Connected systems have the potential to improve the quality of life of the global citizens through better digital inclusion, improved service delivery, and sustainable development. However, connectedness that uses the cyber space as an enabler introduces a number of threats to the safety and security of citizens, organisations and nations due to the vulnerable cyber space”

“It is evident that cyber safety and security transcends all critical infrastructure domains, making cyber security a domain problem, rather than just a security problem or technology problem. And in order to solve these challenges, innovative solutions are required that consider security of all capabilities within organizations, from the people,

technology and process perspective”

“We have over the years developed an integrated capability management (ICM) approach that has been tested and implemented across different domains for defining, building, deploying, and sustaining cyber security capabilities that consider both physical and logical cyber safety and security challenges affecting technological solutions, people, and processes. It also considers systems and capabilities to be defined at different levels. The approach also helps to bridge the gap between capability planning and systems acquisition and management. An integrated capability management approach is also vital towards providing decision makers with processes and tools to make better and inform acquisition decisions, and continued lifecycle management decisions when dealing with cyber safety and security”.

Sarah Fox (Middlesex University, UK) stated:

"There is a natural synergy between ICT (cyber space) and transport (both are transportation systems) - this also means today that there is an ever-increasing symbiotic relationship. We must see cyber security as an overarching umbrella and aim; and yet also take forward the lessons and developments learnt from transport. Functional logic of integration also translates to learning from past experiences as well as preparing for the future.

Going forward the following challenges need to be met:

- 1) Technical interoperability needs to be aligned to wider frameworks.
- 2) Frameworks need to cross borders, cross systems.
- 3) Security and counter terrorism needs to embrace the culture of sharing widely timely and proactively.
- 4) Lessons from transport need to be embraced by ICT,
 - And, ICT has a role to play in ensuring transport modes are not compromised.
 - Consideration needs to be given to the means to police and prosecute – i.e. offenders, the Internet and cyber-space; to track and bring perpetrators to account for security breaches and terrorist acts."

Gianluca Sensidoni, Intelligence & Defense Sales Manager - R&D Security Manager - Expert

System S.p.A. – Italy said:

Security necessitates further technological developments and: “In order to reach these goals particular focus is given to the managing and comprehension of slangs, acronyms and abbreviations included in the content and also misspellings. This proposed approach can be more relevant and complex if we consider the presence of Multilanguage contents always more diffused on Internet.”

“Using Deep Semantic technology mapped to Machine Learning (ML) algorithms can radically increase the quality/precision of discovering hidden targets “*Under the Sea*” either extracting entities/relationships in advance (EX-ANTE Analysis) or analysing Lessons Learned (EX-POST Analysis).”

II. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

It was identified that there is a need:

In general

- To promote an interdisciplinary approach and a “culture” of safety & security, they are the basis in order to obtain good results in this area;

With specific reference to WSIS:

- To promote the opportunity to share experiences and best practices among countries and foster research thanks to the WSIS, and;
- that WSIS needs to act as a global reference point for all those working in these sectors and those who may take advantage from their outcomes;
- To establish in the WSIS framework a global observatory on ICTs for safety, security and disaster recovery;
- To extend the scope of action line C5 “Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs” or create an additional action line devoted to ICTs for safety, security and disaster recovery;
- To ensure that there are appropriate frameworks in place to ensure security and safety i.e. from technological developments (e.g. autonomous systems) and yet at the same time, guarantee that such systems holding data – such as the Internet and Cloud systems remains secure;

And,

With specific reference to regulatory framework:

- Therefore to develop a framework and legislation that is proactive and keeps pace with technology.

With specific reference to security in a broad sense:

- To ensure that public confidence is developed in terms of sharing data and information in a secure way (particularly at government levels).
- To be proactive to challenges and not responsive to issues and difficulties.
- To ensure the transferability of past experiences and lessons learnt to cyber security.
- To cooperate and coordinate policies and approaches – across borders and subject areas within and external to countries.
- To invest more in achieving security solutions (technological)

e.g. on behavioural algorithms related to content analytics, image/video/face and audio analytics, for example related to:

- Fake messages and Disinformation
- Authorship
- Encoded messages
- Mapping virtual identity with physical identity
- Propaganda (radicalization process)
- “Out of context” content (early warnings)

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 2, SDG3, SDG6, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG11, SDG16, SDG17

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG 2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE - > food & water security

SDG 3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
-> Safety & Security

SDG 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women -> human security, safety

SDG 6 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies -> Water Security, critical infrastructure resilience, etc

SDG 7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support -> C5, critical infrastructure resilience, etc.

SDG 8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services -> C5 safety & security

SDG 9 BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 -> C5, critical infrastructure resilience, etc etc

SDG 11 MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage -> extended cooperation with UNESCO

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations -> C5 Safety and Security

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels -> C5 Safety and Security

SDG 16 PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children -> C5 safety & security

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms -> C5 safety & security

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements -> C5 safety & security

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime -> C5 safety & security

SDG 17 STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology -> C5 safety & security

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries -> C5 safety & security

17.17 Encourage and promote a active public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. -> C5 safety & security

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The need to adequately take into account the relevant contributions due to ICTs in the field of Safety, Security, and Disaster Recovery and Management. WSIS must act as a reference point for all the experts and researchers working in these sectors promoting an interdisciplinary approach.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Broaden the scope of action line C5 including safety, security, disaster recovery & management

Thematic Workshop



Bangladesh
Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)

Monday 12 June 2017
Room C1 - ITU

11:00 – 13:00

eKrishok: Making ICT Works for Agricultural Sector to Empower Farmers and Agro-SMEs

BIID will share eKrishok experiences on how ICT can facilitate business development services to the farmers and agr-businesses, primarily small & medium sized enterprises and foster growth. The multidimensional perspective of eKrishok will be shared through a presentation. A2I/PMO, Bangladesh will also present a brief on the ongoing initiatives in the field of eAgriculture. Panelists and experts will contribute in the session on the topic and presentations. A quick Q&A session will be moderated by the session Chair.

Moderator

Md Shahid Uddin Akbar

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, CEO, BIID

Mr. Md Shakhawatul Islam, Innovation Associate, A2I/PMO, Bangladesh

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

C7 of the PoA of WSIS categorically identified agricultural sector as one of the major focus area to address and emphasized on integration of ICT enabled services to empower the farmers and agro-businesses. BIID session will highlight the potentials and scopes to improvize the ongoing efforts.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 12 identified various aspects of agricultural, nutrition and gender issues which directly and indirectly links the BIID session. eAgriculture can foster access to information and new technology to farmers and businesses to manage their farms smartly and improve their livelihood including addressing nutritional challenges and gender equality.

Thematic Workshop



Capacity Building in Underserved Regions ICANN

Monday 12 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room L1 - ITU

Harnessing the potential of Government officials for participation in Internet Governance

This session will be a roundtable discussion in the form of a multi-stakeholder dialogue on capacity development initiatives by the ICANN Community, and in particular the Government Advisory Committee, and other organisations, to work on specific issues of interest for governments in underserved regions with respect to the development of the Internet and specific policy and regulatory issues pertaining to it.



The session will reflect on successful recent meetings in Nairobi, Kenya, in Nadi, Fiji, and others with governments and other stakeholders and discuss how this approach could be replicated in other underserved regions in general.

A diverse range of stakeholders will be involved in the session.

Moderator

Moderator Alice Munyua, ICANN GAC USR Co Chair

Speakers/Panellists

- Thomas Schneider, OFCOM Switzerland
- Susan Telschter, ITU, Switzerland
- Khaled Koubaa, ICANN Board
- Anne-Rachel Inne, ICANN, Niger
- Jovan Kurbalija, DIPLO, Switzerland
- Representative of AUC, Ethiopia
- Representative of Kenya Government

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

This session ties into Action line 1) The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development, Action Line 4) Capacity building and Action line 6) Enabling environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This session and the work on capacity building at all levels ties into lifelong learning as technologies and their use evolve, to allow policy development to be just as agile in covering some of the challenges that we face going forward. It is an area that also requires cooperation and partnerships so we can cover all aspects of the challenges to come.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The round table had a well-balanced and distinguished panel representing diverse stakeholders from International, Intergovernmental organisations, academia/civil society and the public sector. The panellists shared their work, experience and expertise in capacity development for under-served regions relating to the development of the Internet and specific policy and regulatory issues pertaining to it.

There were spirited discussions around challenges and gaps and very insightful suggestions on approaches to address these gaps.

Moderator: Alice Munyua.

Panellists: Teltscher Susan (ITU), Major Peter CSTD), Inne Anne-Rachel (ICANN), Roxana Radu (DIPLO), Khaled Kobaa (ICANN Board)

Highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

- ICANN's GAC has learnt that capacity development in complex policy environments/situations, like ICANN, which has a limited technical mandate, requires a long-term process, working at multiple levels and often with multiple strands of activities. Requiring strategic and long-term resources among others to be applied to the overall approach and the specific methods.
- Getting essential information to guide how capacity building approaches are designed is important.
- Prior information is needed about current and future capacity needs, in addition, clear goals objectives and indicators to measure impact.
- Collaborating and engagement with various stakeholders in the decision making process. Everyone needs to be thinking holistically about the levels (individual, organisational, sectoral and institutional) and types (hard and soft) of capacity, in order to avoid the trap of thinking everything starts and ends with training

- It is important to take into account previous or existing initiatives; relevant factors in other parts of ICANN ecosystem; and, the need to produce some quick-wins that solve urgent problems and engage support for long-term activities.
- Choice of interventions is determined by how complex the needs, the context, and range of responses to develop a flexible step by step that is responsive to emerging capacity gaps, challenges and shifting priorities. Different tools that can be considered for the various needs.
- Sequencing is necessary for operational planning of any capacity development initiative. Prioritising needs to be strategic so that interventions and activities happen logically in a sequence that addresses the necessary components of capacity incrementally and coherently
- Many developing countries are aiming to have their entire government thinking about digital issues. In particular bringing traditional sectors like health, education, and agriculture online. In line with the SDG's. This will mean that the Internet governance space will welcome new stakeholders from those sectors and organisations engaged in capacity development will have to adapt their approaches to accommodate these new stakeholders.
- Evaluating changes in capacity and performance over time is important.
 - Gender gap continues to grow Distinct socio-economic disadvantages faced by women, including the gender wage gap that continues to persist make the relatively high price of Internet access in developing countries one of the most significant barriers to increasing adoption of ICTs among women and female-headed household.

II. Quotes

- “It is important to engage all stakeholders in capacity development approaches” Anne-Rachel Inne, ICANN
- “Ensuring clarity, in terms of target audience, will assist in determine the kind o content developed and approaches for capacity development” Susan Teltscher, ITU
- “Providing a form of certification and accreditation is important for most participants, it provides a sense of achievement and dedicated” Roxana DIPLO Foundation
- “Gender gap continues to widen, we must increase our efforts in capacity building to ensure more women and girls benefit from ICTs” Peter Major, ITU
- “ICANN is committed to providing resources to continue focus on capacity development especially with governments, who are also important stakeholders of the ICANN ecosystem” Khaled Kobaa, ICANN
- “As member states implement SDG's there will be a need for the focus of capacity development in ICT to shift in a way that accommodates new stakeholders from sectors like health, education, among others” Alice Munyua

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- **Main conclusions reached during the discussion**

- i. Capacity building has a wide understanding and needs to be understood at multiple levels.
- ii. The importance of national and regional focus workshop. Recognising that each region has its own context and unique challenges.
- iii. It is important to work with all stakeholders to deliver capacity development approaches that are effective, efficient and have an impact.
- iv. It is critical to be clear about the target audience and at what levels (beginner, intermediary level or advanced?) LEA's legislators SMEs, to determine the right approach to training delivery and methodology. This helps develop relevant course material
- v. Most organisations must aim to implement online learning platforms that also offer regularly updated content, as well as certification/accreditation.
- vi. Mobilising resources, in particular financial resources to ensure sustainability remains a challenge for most institutions.
- vii. The need for increased collaboration in capacity building initiatives.
- viii. Inequalities in access to and use of the Internet and associated technologies have the potential to undermine the opportunities for realising human rights and attaining SDGs

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Sustainable Development Goal Target 17.9 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is dedicated target to capacity- building and aims to *"Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation"*. Within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, capacity building is also mentioned by target 17.8 in ensuring full operationalization of the *"technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017"*. ICANN as organiser of the round table is committed to capacity-building development to not only for outreach and awareness but to increase engagement in multi stakeholder model of ICANN policy development.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

C4: Capacity building and C11 International and regional cooperation

ICANN has delivered capacity development in support of developing countries, including small islands in collaboration with industry, intergovernmental organizations, to enhance governmental and governmental institutions capacities c, building on the

lessons and successes of the first series of regional capacity building session in Nairobi in January 2017.

In addition, the WSIS Tunis Commitment on “*women’s empowerment and to a gender equality perspective, so that we can overcome this divide. We further acknowledge that the full participation of women in the Information Society is necessary to ensure the inclusiveness and respect for human rights within the Information Society*”.

Thematic Workshop



The Economics of Cybersecurity APIG

Monday 12 June 2017
Room L2 - ITU

11:00 – 13:00

The session will cover the following topics:

- Users are increasingly concerned about data breaches.
- The costs of breaches are not borne by those who should protect the data: there are externalities.
- Users cannot readily determine which organizations have better security measures.
- There is information asymmetry
- There is a need to increase transparency (e.g. mandatory reporting of breaches); to increase the priority given to the problem; to increase accountability (e.g. an organization with inadequate security measures should bear the full costs of a breach); and to increase incentives for improved security.
- Inadequately secured IoT devices present an increasing risk that should be addressed

Moderator

Richard Hill

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. Richard Hill, Association for Proper Internet Governance

Dr. Michael Kende, ISOC Fellow

Dr. Jovan Kurbilaya, Diplo Foundation

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

The session is directly relation to WSIS action line C5, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Addressing security issues will help to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- Users are increasingly aware of the lack of security of the Internet.
- Lack of trust appears to be affecting user willingness to use the Internet, including in developing countries.
- Market failures lead to inadequate security:
 - Externalities: the lack of security of an entity may create costs for others, and not be fully borne by the entity itself
 - Information asymmetry: end-users are not able to evaluate the level of security of the products they buy.
- A comprehensive review of the issues can be found at: <https://www.internetsociety.org/globalinternetreport/2016/>
- A related issue is Microsoft's call for a Digital Geneva Convention, under which states would agree not to stockpile malware, and not to conduct cyberattacks on civilians in times of peace, see: <https://mscorpmedia.azureedge.net/mscorpmedia/2017/05/Digital-Geneva-Convention.pdf>
- In conjunction with that proposal, Microsoft has also proposed a voluntary industry accord, and the creation of a organization that would attribute the source of cyber-attacks, see: <https://mscorpmedia.azureedge.net/mscorpmedia/2017/05/Digital-Geneva-Convention.pdf>
<https://mscorpmedia.azureedge.net/mscorpmedia/2017/05/Attribution-Organization.pdf>

II. Quotes

- "Review of available data shows that cyber-attacks have significant impacts and may be affecting the willingness of people to use the Internet. We need to understand the economic issues why organisations are allowing this to happen to their own users" Michael Kende, ISOC Fellow
- "The time has come to recognize that market forces will not address the cyber-security issues and that some state intervention is required, for example to establish liabilities and/or minimum security standards." Richard Hill, APIG

- “Microsoft’s recent call for a Geneva Digital Convention and cybercrime attribution organisation have been discussed in several fora. It has been triggered by a context of increasing cyber threats and mounting offensive.”
Marilia Maciel, Diplo

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- It was recognized that states are increasingly concerned and involved with cyber-security issues.
- However, there is little agreement amongst states regarding how to address the issues.
- Some of the actions proposed, or taken, by some states (e.g. mass surveillance, content control) are considered inappropriate by some portions of civil society.
- Further, there are disagreements between states, the private sector, and civil society regarding how best to address the issues.
- The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015 is to continue the dialog between all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, so as to further the implementation of a collaborative model for cyber-security.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs cannot be achieved without confidence and trust in ICTs.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

There is a need for actions to address the market failures that have resulted in inadequate security.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Cybersecurity

Thematic Workshop

International Organizations and Open Access
WIPO



Monday 12 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room M1 - ITU

Facilitating access to content produced by International Organizations

International organizations produce a wealth of data and content such as images, videos, reports, scientific results. An increasing number of them have adopted an Open Access policy to facilitate the distribution and re-use of their material.

Representatives from the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN); the European Space Agency (ESA); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Bank; the World Health Organization (WHO); and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will discuss their intention, strategies and their policies in this field.



Moderator

Paolo Lanteri, WIPO

Speakers/Panellists

Marco Trovatiello, ESA

Valeria Brancolini, CERN

Jonh Cummings, Wikimedian-UNESCO

Charlotte Beauchamp, WIPO

Ian Colthard, WHO

Mayaa Rezina, World Bank

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C9. Media

Information and content that IGOs create can be made maximally useful to the diverse communities they serve, helping citizens, governments, civic institutions, and businesses across all sectors.

Open access policies are key to facilitate access to information and knowledge; and they can also allow alternative distribution of Media content.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Rich and open access to information, educational material and data is a key asset to boost innovation and creativity for the benefit of all member states.

Disseminating useful information globally is aligned with the mission of International Organizations; and Open Access policies help to reach wider audiences in a user-friendly way.

4) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

VII. Debated Issues

- Panelists from a range of international organizations – ADB, CERN, ESA, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO and IFLA – spoke about their experiences developing and implementing Open Access (OA) policies.
- Working together, IGOs have already removed their major external barrier to OA. For some years, they were unable to use Creative Commons (CC) licenses because of concerns that those licenses were not compatible with the international juridical status of IGOs. The development and launch of the CC IGO 3.0 suite of licenses has removed that problem.
- But developing and implementing OA is still challenging. Organizations need to implement effective rights management and clearance systems to ensure that they can license their own material. This requires investment in internal training and a degree of evangelization to convince colleagues and stakeholders of the benefits of OA. Many smaller IGOs lack the necessary control over their publishing programs. And management need to understand that resources saved in dealing with downstream permission requests may be more than offset, at least initially, by the time and effort required to clear and manage content upstream so that it is fit to license.
- Open access to data ultimately returns information to citizens of IGO Member States. It raises particular challenges. Data should be described when captured to be findable in the long term. Balance should be found (as for CERN or ESA projects and missions) between incentives for funding agencies to invest in scientific programs and reasonable embargo periods where data is accessible only to the original investigation groups. Particular care should be paid to the long-term sustainability of the repositories which host data.
- Impact measurement is a significant concern for some IGOs. While OA may help them fulfil part of their mandate in making information more widely available, it can also make it much more difficult to track the reuse of content because users no longer need to request permission – making it harder for IGOs to demonstrate their impact to stakeholders. However, user surveys gave insights, as did download and page view statistics, including from collaborative platforms such as Wikipedia and Wikidata where IGO content is shared. For other IGOs, the goal of openness was more important than understanding what happened to the content.
- IGOs have convening power, reaching into their constituencies and Member States, and arguably a duty to bring different parties together and collaborate to promote the common standards and infrastructure for Open Access. CERN, for example, has convened research organizations, libraries, publishers, funding agencies and transformed the entire world literature of high-energy physics to Open Access through their SCOAP3 consortium.

- Views vary within and among IGOs as to whether their content should be made freely available for commercial reuse. The CC IGO license suite (as the standard CC licenses) does offer a range of options for licensing different content types. Licenses such as CC BY allow broad reuse of the content, but could increase the risk of inappropriate use of the content. More restrictive non-commercial (NC) and non-derivative (ND) licenses may impact on downstream innovation and economic activity. For some IGOs, the default use of CC BY-SA manifested a viable compromise.

Quotes

“I’d like to challenge whether we need to know what’s happening to our content. The fact that CERN’s data is out there and out of the ivory tower is important: you may use it or not, we don’t care. We can see that people are getting more fascinated by science and this is the big reward.”

- Salvatore Mele, CERN

“The 2014 Rosetta comet-chasing mission – including humankind’s first landing on such a celestial body – stirred huge interest in space science. It paved the way for ESA to go open and to reaffirm its until then poorly advocated open data policies. We share a lot of IPR with our partners in industry and science though, so we still have quite a way to go.”

- Marco Trovatiello, European Space Agency (ESA)

VIII. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting main conclusions reached during the discussion and the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

- IGOs are key players in promoting OA, for at least three reasons: (i) they produce a lot of interesting and useful content, both in-house and through commissioning work; (ii) they can serve as important models and so drive change among governments and civil society actors; and (iii) they can act as convenors, bringing together different stakeholders in their Member States and in their constituencies, coming up with concrete solutions to accelerate Open Access that are win-win.
- Dialogue and practical collaboration among IGOs (e.g. in the ‘porting’ of CC licenses) has been crucial in supporting their internal take-up of OA.
- More work is required, notably on standardization, interoperability, and other efforts to ensure discovery and useability of content, and adherence to new emerging standards.

IX. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Rich and open access to information, educational material and data, and effective tools for using it, are key assets to boost innovation, creativity and better decision-making for the benefit of all member states.
- Disseminating useful information globally is aligned with the public-interest mission of international organizations; and Open Access policies help to reach wider audiences in a user-friendly way.
- Open Access policies help to ensure transparency and so build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

- X. **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**
- XI. **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
 - IGOs, Open Access and accessibility: Success stories from the field
 - Concrete potential for IGOs to convene initiatives to promote Open Access

Potential for open data produced at IGOs or their projects/programs

Thematic Workshop



Cybersecurity and Managers: Opportunities & Challenges
Grenoble Ecole de Management

Monday 12 June 2017
Room M2 - ITU

11:00 – 13:00

From accountability to strategic asset

The pervasiveness of information technologies is revolutionizing our society, becoming a transparent mediator of our activities. The increasing availability of real-time data concerning events of business significance has opened a whole new range of business opportunities. Innovative business models have emerged for leveraging this digital oil. Organization quickly realized the need of whole new set of resources and capabilities for competing in a digitally transformed world. As new opportunities rise, new challenges emerge, and cybersecurity is in the spotlight. The clear sign that cybersecurity is a central managerial issue is reflected by the abundance of news concerning data breaches and security threats. For example, recently car manufactures faced the novel threat of cyber carjacking, healthcare organizations have become a primary target of data breaches, and retailers still find their POS system compromised. Additionally, the paradigm shift



of Industry 4.0 is exposing a whole class of connected objects, infrastructures, and interfaces to cybersecurity risks.

The effects of cybersecurity have now far reaching implication well beyond the single organization, and embracing entire industries and, in some cases, the overall society.

Traditionally, assigned to CIOs, company boards members have increasingly recognized the need for active cybersecurity management to mitigate financial risks. Although most executives are very concerned about cybersecurity, a small number of them is effectively managing it beyond an analysis of costs and risks. Decision makers, agent of change, board members play a key role and should consider cybersecurity as a business accelerator. Cybersecurity requires today a different governance, capable of a proper alignment with business objectives and strategy.

While advocated, only few examples consider that cybersecurity should support firms when competing, support its plans for achieving strategic objectives, and provide those resources for achieving its business strategy.

In this workshop, we will explore the main opportunities and threats raised by an increasingly digital society, and focus on the role of cybersecurity in supporting and enabling organizations' success.

Moderator

Nathalie Devillier, and Federico Pigni, Associate Professors, GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Speakers/Panellists

Academic Researchers:

Nathalie Devillier, Associate Professor to department Accounting, Law & Finance, GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Dejan Kosutic, CEO at Advisera.com, DBA GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Federico Pigni, Associate Professor to department Management & Technology, GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Private sector expert:

Federico Smith, Scalian

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

The session will develop the potential of participants in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and highlight the ambiguity of cybersecurity at a company level. As multiple data breaches show, cybersecurity is not an IT problem, it is managed by multiple officers from various departments: IT, HR, legal, risk, compliance in order to cover areas like architecture, business continuity, governance, identity and access management, data privacy, e-commerce, incident response and threat intelligence. With the increasing impact of data breaches, legal

instruments relating to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including national and international initiatives were passed in recent years.

Speakers will make recommendations to increase concretely the level of confidence and security in the use of ICTs in such a complex environment.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Provide information on current cybersecurity challenges that service providers, regulatory agencies and other relevant parties are facing. Demonstrate how a culture of cybersecurity can promote trust and confidence in these networks, stimulate secure usage, ensure protection of data and privacy while enhancing access and trade, and enable nations to better achieve the economic and social development benefits of the information society.

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers.

5) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

IV. Debated Issues

- Main issue debated: Traditionally, assigned to CIOs, company board members have increasingly recognized the need for active cybersecurity management to mitigate financial risks. Although most executives are very concerned about cybersecurity, a small number of them is effectively managing it beyond an analysis of costs and risks. Decision makers, agent of change, board members play a key role and should consider cybersecurity as a business accelerator. Cybersecurity requires today a different governance, capable of a proper alignment with business objectives and strategy.
- Key achievements and challenges shared:
 - Diversity of attacks shows cyber-security impacts all sectors and types of entities. Cyber-security's ramifications require an international commitment to fight cybercrime and a vision to promote trust and peace to provide an Internet based on democracy.
 - Cyber-security for companies used to be an accountability or compliance issue based on ISO standards. Panelists demonstrated cyber-security is a competitive advantage for companies that align information security with their strategy.
 - The main challenge is to make the top management interested. The following options are suggested to present the business opportunities of information security:
 - Lower operating costs
 - Ease the compliance process
 - Increasing revenue / market share
 - Influence the business plans by opening new opportunities

- Measurement of company success – revenue, profit, shareholder value
- Contribute to the competitive advantage of a company
- The implementation should include the following elements:
 - Based on risk assessment
 - Integrated technical and organizational security
 - Security awareness & training
 - Balance between security controls and innovation, open access and knowledge sharing
 - Effective communication and reporting between all interested parties
 - Embedding security activities in operational day-to-day activities
 - The relevant standards supporting the development of more secure infrastructure favoring, in particular, those organizations that naturally will become “digitally” rich, but resources poor like SMEs.
- In terms of corporate governance, companies of all sectors should:
 - Consider cyber-security as strategic as organizational structure, products, marketing, and human resources management in order to achieve its business goals.
 - Clarify how cyber-security has a positive impact on the performance of a business. This will require to do strategic analysis, a vision statement and define key performance indicators.
 - Achieve more transparency regarding cyber-security via quarterly briefing reports.
- From a legal perspective, companies should make clear contractual clauses re. delegations of powers and share of responsibilities between the controller and processor, and update data protection clauses including:
 - Obligation to require suppliers to proactively notify breaches
 - Put a great emphasis on the duty to cooperate between the parties
 - Assess the coverage of your insurance policies in case of breaches since personal data breaches have more impact on a company’s stock market valuation.

II. Quotes

- “I have a digital dream, as would have said Martin Luther King, I dream of an Internet that serves democracy, trust and peace. Let’s translate this into practice”. Federico Smith, Manager Excellence Center DS Platform, Scalian.
- “Cybersecurity is crucial to business and achieves many goals: quicker compliance with legal and contractual requirements, better visibility and

reputation, quicker decision making and collaboration.” Dejan Kosutic, CEO at Advisera, DBA at Grenoble Ecole de Management.

- “Cyber-security is a strange case. How does it become value? Just look in the eyes of your customers and assess their sensitivity to transform your business models.” Federico Pigni, PhD, Grenoble Ecole de Management.
- “There is no clinical isolation of cyber-security in companies: all C-level positions are involved up to the board level.” Nathalie Devillier, Grenoble Ecole de Management.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Only few examples consider that cybersecurity should support firms when competing, support its plans for achieving strategic objectives, and provide those resources for achieving its business strategy.
- Regarding the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015, panelists made recommendations to increase concretely the level of confidence and security in the use of ICTs in such a complex environment.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Provide information on current cybersecurity challenges that service providers, regulatory agencies and other relevant parties are facing. Demonstrate how a culture of cybersecurity can promote trust and confidence in these networks, stimulate secure usage, ensures protection of data and privacy while enhancing access and trade, and enable nations to better achieve the economic and social development benefits of the information society.

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Cyber-security implementation at company level
- Evolution of the Global Cybersecurity Index to cover companies practices

Thematic Workshop



Students eAwareness and School's eSafety Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students

Monday 12 June 2017
Room A - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

UAE's experience in promoting online safety in schools

UAE's efforts in promoting online safety in schools to counter the risks of today's digital world like extremism, terrorism, cyber attacks, cyber bullyings, cyber blackmail..etc.



Moderator

TBD

Speakers/Panellists

Colonel Dr. Ibrahim Al Dabal - Director, Khalifa Empowerment program for students AQDAR

Ali Awadallah - Manager, eAwareness Project

Ahmed Salem -

Dr. Rashed Al thakhri - Director of strategy management, performance, evaluation and organizational excellence.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Thematic Workshop



ICT and Prosumption: The Solutions for SDGs and Poverty Reduction
 Zamen Salamati co.

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:00

Room C1 - ITU

The solutions for using various ICT technologies for making small Business

Today, large sum of the world population are living with poverty. It means they have not access to many products and services that they would. The commercial society have tried to reduce the prices, specially when the products and goods are produced in some countries that the costs are lower. But still they are enough expensive that many would not have access to many of these services. So, while we would try to reduce poverty worldwide, solutions for reduction of income expences gap by producing and offrring the cheaper goods and services. The ICTs now can promote this issue, by developing the virtual ecosystems that reduce the costs of products and to offer cheaper services for the population. In this session the methods to setup s ecosystem and the methods to find access to these ecosystems as a producer and/or consumer will be described and also the notion so called prosumption will be explained. And role of ICT in prosumption will be described.



Moderator

Dr Reza Assadi

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Reza Assadi, MD, PhD

Dr Bahareh Fazeli, MD, PhD

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production logo

Thematic Workshop



Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and Emerging Global Trends
Pavan Duggal Associates

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:00

Room C2 - ITU

The Thematic Workshop entitled “Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and Emerging Global Trends” will aim to examine the current status of Cyberlaw as emerging discipline as also the emergence of cyber security law as prominent sub-discipline emerging within the Cyberlaw umbrella. More and more countries are increasingly coming up with new cyber security legislations and policies which have a direct impact upon all stakeholders. The advent of Internet of Things and increasing cyber security breaches means that various legal, policy and regulatory concerning the Internet of Things need to be appropriately addressed.

This Thematic Workshop will also look at emerging global trends in the context of Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law and what further needs to be done to strengthen the cyber ecosystem.

The Thematic Workshop will also examine the contribution of global events like International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity for the purposes of identifying Cyberlaw and Cyber Security trends. The Thematic Workshop will also examine the current global Cyberlaw responses that need to be evolved, pursuant to the Wannacry ransomware attacks and Adylkuzz minimizing malware attacks.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

The main issues that were debated in the Session related to emerging trends in Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and other emerging issues. The landscape of Cyberlaw currently looks very fragmented but there are distinct new trends and challenges emerging which are further contributing to the growth of evolving Cyberlaw jurisprudence.

I. Debated Issues

- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the panellists

Pavan Duggal, Head of Pavan Duggal Associates, organizer of the said Session, moderated the session. He highlighted the fragmented landscape in Cyberlaw jurisprudence at the global level. He pointed out the lack of any International Cyberlaw in place which has led to the emergence of fragmented bilateral and regional approaches on cyber legal frameworks. Pavan Duggal further highlighted the intrinsic differences and approaches by nations as they have gone about regulating activities in cyberspace.

Pavan further highlighted the significance of cyber security as a new sub-discipline of cyber security law as part of broader Cyberlaw umbrella. He highlighted the contribution made by various national legislations on cyber security as also bilateral arrangements on cyber security towards the further evolution of cyber security jurisprudence. He further predicted that large number of countries sooner or later will start legislating on various issues of cyber security, given the critical importance of cyber security. He further highlighted the various legal, policy and regulatory issues thrown up by Internet of Things and the need for a holistic legal framework to deal with emerging challenges thrown up by Internet of Things.

Pavan also highlighted the emerging new technologies and the respective cyber legal challenges thrown up by the said technologies and the need for countries to have holistic perspectives to regulate and legislate various activities in the digital and mobile ecosystem. Pavan reiterated the need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law which can be in the form of common minimum denominators of common accepted principles, which can be used as a starting point for countries to start working together on challenges raised by cyber security breaches.

Pavan Duggal highlighted the contribution being made by the International Commission on Cyber Security Law in working on common minimum acceptable principles concerning cyber security which are evolving in different parts of the world and how the said principles could inform the relevant decision making of various stakeholders. He further highlighted the contribution made by the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity in the further evolution of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity jurisprudence.

Pavan further highlighted that rapid Cyberlaw developments are taking place which must be appropriately taken into consideration by all stakeholders in the digital and mobile ecosystem.

His presentation was followed by presentation by Dr. Indrajit Banerjee from UNESCO. Dr. Indrajit Banerjee highlighted the work being done by UNESCO in the area of various policy approaches and principles. Dr. Banerjee highlighted that time has come for countries to start taking action on common accepted principles given the significance of the various emerging challenges concerning cybercrimes posing before nations. He complimented Pavan Duggal and Pavan Duggal Associates, Advocates for organizing the extremely relevant and thematic workshop. He further highlighted various critical issues of importance for stakeholders.

Thereafter Mr. Paolo Casini from the European Commission highlighted the distinctive work in the area of Cyberlaw frameworks done by the European Commission. He addressed that more approaches on data protection to be evolved and stressed on the need for far quicker addressing of the emerging legal challenges in the Internet of Things ecosystem.

Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying gave extremely fresh perspectives to the entire discussions by bringing in as to what are the hopes, aspirations and expectations of the younger generation in the context of Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law and Internet of Things and other related technologies. Saakshar Duggal highlighted the fact that younger generation today are not bothered about what is happening on Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

He further highlighted the lack of a focused approach adopted by younger generation in not understanding the significance and relevance of cyber security and their ultimate contribution towards strengthening the cyber ecosystem. He further highlighted the challenges that youth of the world are currently facing and highlighting the significance of younger generation for the further growth of Internet. Saakshar Duggal highlighted that there is a need for various stakeholders including nations and legislatures to keep in mind the specific expectation of the younger generation, while they go ahead and legislate about various issues and activities in cyberspace. He further highlighted the need for proactive and tremendous capacity building and awareness programmes to be undertaken amongst the youth on emerging paradigm in Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and other emerging technologies.

Mr. Alfredo Ronchi, Secretary General, EC MEDICI Framework gave holistic approach that is emerging in the European context towards Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law. He called for far more harmonization of existing conflicting and somewhat contradictory trends that are beginning to emerge concerning cyber security regulation. He pointed out that we live in a world in which there are already countless sensors and smart objects around us, all the time and thus, the concept of “private” becomes far more ephemeral. He further highlighted that this is not enough, what it is not collected by APPs it will be collected in a seamless mode by IoT; of course IoT will add a lot to our life but this will cost us a significant part of our privacy.

He highlighted the need for consultation with all stakeholders for the purposes of going forward in the area of Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law and Internet of Things.

Other debated issues included the following:-

- “Appification” of society
- Information ownership
- Information property
- Data protection
- Ethics in cyber society
- Sensitive data and Privacy

-

- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience

The session moderator Mr. Pavan Duggal conducted an interactive session with the audience. During the interactive discussions, there was one question which talked about the significance of Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe and the adequacy of the same given the emerging challenges thrown up by cyber security. Pavan Duggal highlighted the historical relevance of Budapest Convention. He further pointed out that large number of emerging cyber security challenges that are currently existing in today's context, which have not been appropriately addressed under existing frameworks and hence there is a need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

The questions from young stakeholders wanted to find out as to how youth can contribute in the capacity building initiatives for creating awareness on issues and aspects concerning Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law. There were specific questions asked by stakeholders about what kind of ethical regulatory mechanisms can be put on the activities of robotics.

It was pointed out by the panel that the principles of robotics law are currently under development. There is a need for coming up with ethical and regulatory boundaries in this regard, as the world moves forward on how to legally regulate and limit the impact of robotics activities.

Further, various stakeholders specifically highlighted the need for more clarity on what kind of role that stakeholders need to play in creating more awareness about cyber security and Cyberlaw. It was pointed out that cyber security is a shared responsibility and the expectation that capacity building on Cyber Security should only be done by the Government is only a wrong notion to begin with. Pavan Duggal highlighted that ignorance of law is no excuse in the eyes of law and hence all stakeholders including the private sector have to contribute in the direction of creating more awareness and capacity building in the context of Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

The session ended with vote of thanks.

II. Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.
- "In today's world, in the absence of global Cyberlaw, there is an urgent crying need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity. The said Convention needs to be in the form of common minimum denominators of common accepted principles which are accepted by all stakeholders. This needs to be taken as a starting point to come up with global cyber legal responses to legal challenges as the global challenges require global response. Individual, national or regional approaches to deal with global challenges may not necessarily be effective in dealing with global

paradigms.” – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- “Cyberlaw as a discipline is making a leap frog transformation from the e-commerce enabling mode to becoming the legal framework fighting cyber security breaches and attacks by anonymous elements.” – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates
- “Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity today represent important fascinating aspects of our lives.” – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates
- “Cyberlaw frameworks need to be developed globally to counter and prevent cyber radicalization leading to violence , through the publication, transmission and dissemination of extremist and violent content on the Internet.” – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates
- “As different new challenges are coming up on cyberspace firmament, Cyberlaw as a discipline has to grow to deal with the new challenges. Cybersecurity presents a remarkable new opportunity for cyber legal discipline to evolve. No wonder, cyber security law is emerging very fast as an important discipline under the Cyberlaw jurisprudence.” – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates
- “Cyber Security Law can be defined as “the new emerging legal discipline within the Cyberlaw umbrella, which deals with all the legal policy and regulatory issues pertaining to cyber security, its protection, preservation, maintenance and continued updation.” – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates
- “Time has come for countries to start taking action on common accepted principles given the significance of the various emerging challenges concerning cybercrimes posing before nations.” – Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, UNESCO
- “As more and more young people come on to the Internet bandwagon, their hopes, aspirations and challenges need to be appropriately addressed.” – Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying

- “Cyberlaw frameworks which need to evolve in today’s times as also cyber security law must take into consideration the expectations of the young generation.” – Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying

- “Information is built on top of single or aggregation of data, for quite a long time people use to think that cyberspace is a “black hole” without memory where you pour data without any side effect. Young generations shared on line sensitive information in order to access a videogame or chat with friends or more recently posted images and clips about their private life.No matter you may say, we have nothing to hide, but what about the use, abuse or misuse others may do?”- Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy:

- “Historically speaking, the idea of even owning information is relatively new. The earliest copyright laws—which granted the creator of a work exclusive rights to duplication and distribution of said work—first appeared in the early 18th century. It would still be hundreds of years, however, before the concept of "data" as we understand it even began to develop.”- Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy:

- “The question of who owns your data is not an easy one to solve. It becomes particularly problematic because you create data (whether or not it gets recorded) every time you leave (or not) your (private) house. The number of steps you take, whether you look ahead or at the ground, what types of clothes you wear, and any number of decisions you make in view of other people are all potential data points. Arguably, we haven't even discovered every type of data that can be recorded.”- Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy:

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
The main conclusions reached during the discussion were as under:
 1. Cyberlaw as a discipline has constantly evolving

2. Cyber security law as a discipline is emerging as a new discipline of Cyberlaw jurisprudence
 3. Internet of Things is brining forward large number of complex legal challenges which require appropriate redressal
 4. In the absence of global Cyberlaw, there is a need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity which could be in the form of common principles impacting all stakeholders. The same could be a starting point for the world to move forward in the evolution of Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity law jurisprudence.
 5. It was recommended that International Commission on Cyber Security Law could take thought leadership in the area of cyber security law and come up with appropriate principles for evolving legal frameworks pertaining to cyber security.
 6. It was also recommended that a Working Group could be constituted by the International Commission on Cyber Security Law for the purposes of collating different issues and aspects which need to be incorporated as important issues, aspects and common minimum denominators concerning cyber security law. The contribution made by the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity in the evolving jurisprudence on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity was appreciated and recognized.
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.
The subject of the session could be further relied upon for the purposes of working in the direction of the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The session has a direct link with the Sustainable Development Goals and the subjects of the session can help enhance the security the cause of rule of law. The subjects covered under the session would also help in providing avenues for justice to affected parties and assist in the development of more cooperation in the area of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity. It will also help to identify the emerging best practices for the establishment and functioning of education for ICT in the context of Cyberlaw and Cyber security law. Further, the session agreed that legal and cyber security aspects pertaining to ICT would help proactively in implementing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals targets. Further, the said Session would help to enable and further access to the increasing use of ICTs and help to manage the challenges resulting from the usage of ICTs. It will further help to strengthen the cause of cyber security.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting including the need for rendering justice to affected victims of cyber security breaches, the need for reiterating the value of justice and rule of law as well as the need for far more international cooperation in the context of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Robotics and Machine Learning – Connected Legal, Policy and Regulatory Issues

Thematic Workshop



The Woman in the Information Society
APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:00

Room K - ITU

In search of an ethical dimension of the society using the TIC competes to create legislative conditions in another world that recognize in positive rights terms to the woman natural right, intangible right and that can not be subject to commerce the rights to be a woman - from the 4th world conference on women (Beijing, 4-5 September, 1995) to the resolution adopted by the United Nations Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/70/L.1 https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/res/70/1) and to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations on dated 16 December 2015 (A/70/L.33 - https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/res/70/125)

How to conciliate (if and on which points may be) a global ethics, promoted by tic in favor of the recognition of the women's rights, with particular ethics of any country, each nation of the world, when country and country even with the same continental region there are cultural religious or non-religious etc... differences also of language (= form mentis) and diversity of local and family traditions etc ...

We also like, always for example, to cultural diversities between china and japan and the Oceania etc ... or with reference to the same Europe there is the cultural diversity that are example between turkey and Italy or France or Spain or Portugal etc ... or between the northern Europe countries and those of south Europe or between the countries of Estonia Europe and the European western owners and therefore the difficulties that are about India and the north Africa Arabic countries or to the diversity that are between the middle east and the extreme orient or between the diversities that are between the countries of central America and the countries of south America or America of the north etc ... and those of the Africa center or south Africa etc ...

there is a diversity of ethics that he has given two distinct universal declarations of human rights: the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) and the universal Islamic declaration of human rights

and that for these diversity of ethics there are:

Countries, whose legal system belongs to the tradition of civil law (Austria,, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland) ;

Countries, whose legal system belongs to the tradition of common law (United States, Singapore, Myanmar);

Countries whose legal system is based on common law but with a tendency to the Chinese model as customary law (Hong Kong), or with a tendency to the communist model as theory of law (Cambodia);

Countries with a mixed system of common law and civil law (Cyprus, Malta, Philippines);

Countries with a mixed system of civil law and religious law (Indonesia);

Countries with a mixed system of common law and religious law (Brunei, Bahrain);

Countries whose legal system for some it is framed in a system fully to Islamic religious law, and for others in a mixed system consisting of a base of common law, partly contaminated by the civil law (French), and by the Islamic religious law (Kuwait).

For example:

the United States (such as federal legislation and laws of individual states with the exception of Louisiana which is the only state with a law belonging to the civil law tradition) - United States, inter alia, are part of APEC and the East Asia Summit;

Singapore (is part of the APEC and ASEAN and Commonwealth);

Hong Kong (is part of APEC since 1997 and is no longer part of the Commonwealth even though continue to participate to some organizations in the Commonwealth, such as: the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Association of Commonwealth Universities);

Brunei (is part of APEC and of Commonwealth);

Myanmar (Burma) is also the 24th most populous country in the world with over 58.8 million people. British rule brought social, economic, cultural and administrative changes to the once-feudal society. Since independence in 1948, the country has been in one of the longest running civil wars among the country's myriad ethnic groups that remains unresolved. From 1962 to 2011, the country was under military rule . The military junta was dissolved in 2011 following a general election in 2010 and a civilian government installed. Burma is a resource rich country. However, since the reformations of 1962 , the Burmese economy has become one of the least

developed in the world. Burma's GDP stands at \$42.953 billion and grows at an average rate of 2.9% annually – the lowest rate of economic growth in the Greater Mekong Subregion. Among others, the EU, United States and Canada have imposed economic sanctions on Burma. Burma's health care system is one of the worst in the world: The World Health Organization ranked Burma at 190th, the worst performing of all countries. The United Nations and several other organizations have reported consistent and systematic human rights violations in the country, including child labour, human trafficking and a lack of freedom of speech. The ASEAN members have approved Burma's bid for ASEAN chair in 2014;

Etc...

The fundamental role of education in reference to the isced educational issues 2011 – UNESCO to purchase to an ethics that recognizes the dignity and equal opportunities between man and woman in all world society and the great opportunity of ICT to that education.

Moderator

MR. MASSIMO MALLEGGNI, THE MAYOR OF THE PIETRASANTA CITY

Speakers/Panellists

Maurizio Incerpi, an ordinary man

www.maurinc.com

Founder and Legal Representative

of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" and pro tempore consultant on cultural goods and cultural activities of the Municipal Administration of the City of Pietrasanta

With the assistance of Mrs. Valentina Fogher

Administrative Specialist

Cultural Institutes

Municipality of Pietrasanta

C / o Cultural Center "Luigi Russo"

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local contentA

L C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Main Outcomes

For the occasion I had brought both a my personal thought both a thought of the APS (concerning the City of Lucca where I was born sixty-seven years ago and where in May 1994 I founded the APS), which I would have wanted to give to the Secretary General. But this, of course, after the exchange of greetings and the delivery of the gift of the City of Pietrasanta, which the Mayor of the same City had planned for that occasion. And this has been accomplished, as can be seen from the photo attached here. After that was my turn of greetings and gifts for the Secretary General. Mr. Secretary General, at the very first moments of his visit to the stand, was exactly between the Mayor of Pietrasanta and me. But inexplicably and totally in a way really rude, you suddenly impersonate a person (which is exactly that shot in the photo attached here) It has positioned itself among the Secretary General of ITU and me. And not only that person climbed with his feet on my feet and not only that person with his body moved my body to make room for himself and not just that person gave me his shoulders and continued to give me his shoulders all over time that the Secretary General of ITU was visiting the stand of the City of Pietrasanta and of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"

- a stand that was at the same time the stand of the City of Pietrasanta and stand of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"
- a stand that had the same theme for both the well-known and very diverse institutions
- a stand that had its own unique theme the theme I had suggested to the Mayor Massimo Mallegni, as a pro tempore consultant on the cultural assets and cultural activities of the Mayor of the City of Pietrasanta but also as founder and legal representative of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità", since, as has long been known to ITU, the theme of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" Conference was what it was and that is "The Woman in the Information Society" and the sub-theme, then become the central theme of the 13:15 Monday, June 12, 2017 Conference in the M1 Room Montbrillant, it was "Women in the Information Society and the Ethics of the Information Society" just as it was made public everywhere in the WSIS Forum 2017 . program https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/docs/agenda/WSISForum2017_ProgrammeBrochure.pdf
- and therefore a stand of two entities - the Municipal Administration of Pietrasanta and APS - but having a single theme proposed by Maurizio Incerpi as it was more than known and well known to the same ITU
- as well as from 13:15 to 14:00, was also confirmed by the joint conference held in the M1 Montbrillant hall by Massimo Mallegni, Mayor of the City of Pietrasanta, and by Maurizio Incerpi, founder and legal representative of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" and not only did that person continue to act as a barrier (at that point in Pietrasanta's stand there were also work tables with their computers, available to exhibitors and actually such a point where I was pushed in a little way by This important business man and important philanthropist,

is a narrow point easily locked by anyone who wanted to kill with his body to other people, in the case of my person and I certainly could not make to this important business man important and important philanthropist what he had instead done to me My style of men - an ordinary man - whatever is notoriously different from what this important business man and such an important philanthropist man, who gave my shoulders and continued to give me back, preventing me (in fact) from approaching the ITU General Secretary until Mr. ITU Secretary General, continuing his visit to the Exhibitors, went to see Other stands. But among the Exhibitors in WSIS Forum 2017 https://wsisforum2017.pathable.com/organizations/list?per_page=24&sort_mode=asc there is the Municipality of Pietrasanta but there is also the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità", which was already present at WSIS Forum 2016 with its own stand (together with the Carlo Collodi National Foundation - Pinocchio <http://www.pinocchio.it/fondazionecollodi> <http://www.pinocchio.it/fondazionecollodi/concorso-internazionale-avventure-di-pinocchio-2018-2/> <http://www.pinocchio.it/fondazionecollodi/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/BANDO-DOMANDA-2017.pdf> http://www.maurinc.com/index_file/Page4112.htm http://www.maurinc.com/index_file/Page4500.htm http://www.maurinc.com/index_file/Page3151.htm

Unfortunately - and as yesterday I have given my written statement to ITU - for unexpected and very urgent reasons in the afternoon of Monday, June 12, 2017 I left Geneva for Lucca. I will continue to follow the work in remote participation. Congratulations to you, dear ITU, for what you've done in the past and recent past, as long as you're still doing as much as you want / you can keep doing. Your job, dear ITU, is really very much valuable.

Thematic Workshop



Impact on Society Through Digital Innovation
World Summit Awards

Monday 12 June 2017
Room M1 - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

With the digital age our world is becoming more and more connected.

Data is the new oil, the fourth industrial revolution is in its starting point and people's fear to lose their jobs to robots is growing.



On the contrary, the ongoing movement of using ICTs to drive development and empowerment, to reach new communities and to provide low threshold access to information, proves the potential of digital innovation to have a positive impact on society.

Young people prove that entrepreneurial and technical skills can be used to make our world more inclusive and educated and to tackle the UN SDGs.

The World Summit Award provides a platform for such start-ups, social entrepreneurs, NGOs, governments, private sector and academia to exchange best practice solutions in IT applications from all over the world.

Initiated in 2003 by the republic of Austria in the framework of UN WSIS, WSA since then is active in 178 UN member states. By the means of a global contest WSA identifies, promotes and connects digital applications with a local impact on society.

In this workshop, WSA presents not only inspiring and useful solutions developed by young entrepreneurs from all around the world, tackling the UN SDGs, but how a global initiative like the World Summit Award can help to build an exclusive knowledge society.

A panel of international experts in the field of using ICT to take action on the UN SDG's will share their insights and latest developments. And interactive discussion invites the audience to share their thoughts and their own experiences.

Moderator

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck, Chairman of the WSA Board of Directors

Speakers/Panellists

Sharmishta Sivaramakrishnan, WSA Youth Ambassador
Jon Mark Walls, CEO GovFaces, USA
Tudor Mihailescu, GovFaces, Romania
Jordi Serrano Pons, Founder Universal Doctor, Spain
Alfredo Ronchi, Medici Framework and WSA Expert Italy, Italy
Nigel Hickson, ICANN and WSA partner
Nora Wolloch, WSA manager, Austria

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
AL C9. Media
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The World Summit Award was initiated in 2003 in the WSIS framework. WSA invites each year all UN member states to submit their best local digital applications in each of the C.7. ICT Applications action lines. WSA uses these action lines as award categories.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Thematic Workshop



Women in the Information Society and the Ethics of the Information Society
 APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"

Monday 12 June 2017
 Room M1, ITU Montbrillant

13:15 – 14:00

In search of an ethical dimension of the society using the tic competes to create legislative conditions in another world that recognize in positive rights terms to the woman natural right, intangible right and that can not be subject to commerce the rights to be a woman - from the 4th world conference on women (Beijing, 4-5 September, 1995) to the resolution adopted by the united nations assembly on 25 September 2015 (a / 70 / l.1 https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/1) and to the resolution adopted by the general assembly of united nations on dated 16 December 2015 (a/70/l.33 - https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/res/70/125)

How to conciliate (if and on which points may be) a global ethics, promoted by tic in favor of the recognition of the women's rights, with particular ethics of any country, each nation of the world, when country and country even with the same continental region there are cultural religious or non-religious etc... differences also of language (= form mentis) and diversity of local and family traditions etc ...

We also like, always for example, to cultural diversities between china and japan and the Oceania etc ... or with reference to the same Europe there is the cultural diversity that are example between turkey and Italy or France or Spain or Portugal etc ... or between the northern Europe countries and those of south Europe or between the countries of Estonia Europe and the European western owners and therefore the difficulties that are about India and the north Africa Arabic countries or to the diversity that are between the middle east and the extreme orient or between the diversities that are between the countries of central America and the countries of south America or America of the north etc ... and those of the Africa center or south Africa etc ...

there is a diversity of ethics that he has given two distinct universal declarations of human rights: the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) and the universal Islamic declaration of human rights

and that for these diversity of ethics there are:

Countries, whose legal system belongs to the tradition of civil law (Austria,, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland) ;
 Countries, whose legal system belongs to the tradition of common law (United States, Singapore, Myanmar);

Countries whose legal system is based on common law but with a tendency to the Chinese model as customary law (Hong Kong), or with a tendency to the communist model as theory of law (Cambodia);

Countries with a mixed system of common law and civil law (Cyprus, Malta, Philippines);

Countries with a mixed system of civil law and religious law (Indonesia);

Countries with a mixed system of common law and religious law (Brunei, Bahrain);

Countries whose legal system for some it is framed in a system fully to Islamic religious law, and for others in a mixed system consisting of a base of common law, partly contaminated by the civil law (French), and by the Islamic religious law (Kuwait).

For example:

the United States (such as federal legislation and laws of individual states with the exception of Louisiana which is the only state with a law belonging to the civil law tradition) - United States, inter alia, are part of APEC and the East Asia Summit;

Singapore (is part of the APEC and ASEAN and Commonwealth);

Hong Kong (is part of APEC since 1997 and is no longer part of the Commonwealth even though continue to participate to some organizations in the Commonwealth, such as: the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Association of Commonwealth Universities);

Brunei (is part of APEC and of Commonwealth);

Myanmar (Burma) is also the 24th most populous country in the world with over 58.8 million people. British rule brought social, economic, cultural and administrative changes to the once-feudal society. Since independence in 1948, the country has been in one of the longest running civil wars among the country's myriad ethnic groups that remains unresolved. From 1962 to 2011, the country was under military rule. The military junta was dissolved in 2011 following a general election in 2010 and a civilian government installed. Burma is a resource rich country. However, since the reformations of 1962, the Burmese economy has become one of the least developed in the world. Burma's GDP stands at \$42.953 billion and grows at an average rate of 2.9% annually – the lowest rate of economic growth in the Greater Mekong Subregion. Among others, the EU, United States and Canada have imposed economic sanctions on Burma. Burma's health care system is one of the worst in the world: The World Health Organization ranked Burma at 190th, the worst performing of all countries. The United Nations and several other organizations have reported consistent and systematic human rights violations in the country, including child labour, human trafficking and a lack of freedom of speech. The ASEAN members have approved Burma's bid for ASEAN chair in 2014;

Etc...

The fundamental role of education in reference to the isced educational issues 2011 – UNESCO to purchase to an ethics that recognizes the dignity and equal opportunities between man and woman in all world society and the great opportunity of ICT to that education.

Moderator

MR. MASSIMO MALLEGGNI, THE MAYOR OF THE PIETRASANTA CITY

Speakers/Panellists

Maurizio Incerpi, an ordinary man

www.maurinc.com

Founder and Legal Representative

of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"

and pro tempore consultant on cultural goods and cultural activities of the Municipal Administration of the City of Pietrasanta
with the assistance of Mrs.Valentina Fogher
Administrative Specialist
Cultural Institutes
Municipality of Pietrasanta
C / o Cultural Center "Luigi Russo"

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
AL C7 e-Sci . ICT Applications: E-science
AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Thematic Workshop



Elaborating the International Telecommunication Union Strategic Plan for 2020-2023: An Invitation to be Part of an Open, Transparent and Inclusive Process
ITU

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 14:00

Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

ITU has started an open, transparent and inclusive process of elaboration of the new ITU Strategic Plan for 2020-2023. A Council Working Group has been established in May 2017 to draft the plan to be presented to ITU Council in April 2018. The group will conduct, amongst others, 3 public consultations during the period June 2017 – March 2018, the first one open until July 7 2017. This presentation describes ITU's current strategy, analyses lessons learned and anticipates some of the key developments to be considered when developing the future strategy. Everyone is invited to submit views on the key strategic priorities for the Union, the key technological trends to be considered, the main challenges, as well as the achievements you would like to see being accomplished by the ITU in the 2020-2023 timeframe. ITU aims at establishing a truly multi-stakeholder vision for its role in the 2020-2023 period, to help bring everyone online, to ensure that the global communications infrastructure runs as smoothly and efficiently as possible, and to enable everybody to access the benefits of ICTs.

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Catalin Marinescu, Head, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Mr. Vaggelis Igglesis, Strategy and Policy Officer, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Mr. Fernando Rivera, Coordinator, Corporate Strategic Planning, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C5 .Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6 logoC6. Enabling environmentalAL C7 e-Lea logoC7. ICT Applications: E-learningAL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): “Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development”, establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020.

The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth .Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): “Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development”, establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020. The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.

ITU's work is linked to the SDGs in several ways:

Main key focus: SDG 9, target 9c, Universal and affordable access for all

Key focus: SDGs 4, 5 and 17.

ICTs as enablers of all 17 SDGs.

Thematic Workshop



From Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, to Unleashing 21st Century Global Goals Potentials
IFIP

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 16:15

Room M2 - ITU

Let's mutualize efforts, federate resources, work as One from aligned meta to micro perspectives in order to reach together Nationally Determined Contributions NDCs, before 2030. The keys: integration of 21st century updated data, information, scientific knowledge, digital societies, diversity, innovation, common sense, transparency and coherence, humanizing wisdom and the global goal no 17: renew our perspectives and partnerships between public - private sectors, investors' and civil society, the societal actors.



To reach the NDCs signed by all governments in Paris at COP-21, we propose realistic, tested and validated, worldwide replicable scientific and technological solutions of the 21st century.

This will enable the emergence of a Renaissance 2. Together we can accelerate and co-create the conditions to favor this dynamic living systems approach, as expected by UN.

In this workshop we present you unique world wide recognized experts, each with at least 10 years of investments and pioneer work, to propose a universal "tool box" to get there, accompany you, your city regions, and countries. It is our pledge to ease the efforts, optimize investments and outcomes. This includes 21st century funding and financing schemes, a new integrated accounting and multi capitalistic triple bottom line system - people, planet , profits - as supported by 21st c. notation agencies, auditing, and consulting, Reporting 3.0, GRI and IIRC. We propose corresponding effective, efficient 2030 roadmaps, integrated and integrative proven tools that are state of the art, recognized as worldwide best in class.

By using in addition the third of the time of this workshop to elaborate recommendations to decision-makers, we look forward to host you, listen to you and as you wish walk with you, your strategic and operational partners on the 2030 journey. Together, working and living as One, we can do it. It is the legacy we owe our children and the next generations: handover the humanity, the planet and the economy in a better condition than when we received it .

For more information, please visit the page:

<http://www.ict-21.ch/l4d/pg/file/read/897245/from-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-to-unleashing-21st-century-global-goals-potentials-a-mindset-shift-a-human-centric-approach-in-favor-of-the-common-greater-good>

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6. Enabling environment
- AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
- AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
- AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
- AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
- AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
- AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
- AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
- AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- AL C9. Media
- AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

- Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
- Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
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- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
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- Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Thematic Workshop



From Policy to Start-ups: Guiding Innovation Dynamics
ITU & Poland

Monday 12 June 2017
Room A - ITU

14:30 – 18:15

The development of strong innovation ecosystems is a key component of national development, as innovation, especially in ICTs, is a driver of economic competitiveness and growth in modern economies. ICT centric innovation ecosystems need to be established in order to accelerate

sustainable development, composed of three pillars - social, economic and environmental. Creation of innovation ecosystem plays a critical role in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals.

A dynamic business environment requires a coherent regulatory setting that guides, facilitates and promotes innovation activities. This includes creation of digital transformation roadmap with clear vision and strategy aimed at fundamental transformation of processes, and establishment of innovation agencies and funds.

Achieving “innovation readiness” often requires a change in organizations, leaders and networks. Building up the capacities of individual stakeholders in the innovation ecosystem helps to create that change.

The right ecosystem can provide both an inspiration for innovation and source of competitive advantage. The dynamics of start-ups in an economy’s technology sectors is an important indicator of technological performance. The challenging process of formation of new firms that focus on the development and introduction of new technology is a major source of innovation and technological advance. Many of these technology-based start-ups transfer new knowledge or new ideas for products and processes into commercial applications. Start-ups create new jobs through direct employment, creation of platforms that reduce or eliminate barriers to market access, and disruption of traditional sectors.

To catalyse the entrepreneurial ecosystem that consists of large firms, start-ups, universities and governments, the key is not just the roles that these organizations play, but also the interactions between them. Networks and knowledge sharing play a key role in the successful creation and growth of start-ups.

This session will discuss:

National innovation approaches and digital transformation roadmaps

Building digital innovation agencies and the role of digital innovation agents

Building up the stakeholders’ capacity for digital innovation

Knowledge sharing through innovation networks and collaborative environments

Inspiring success stories of start-up companies offering innovative solutions for sustainable development.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Main outcomes:

***i.* Debated Issues**

- Five pillars of strategy of responsible development of the Republic of Poland: Reindustrialization, Development of innovative companies, Increased savings, Foreign expansion, Sustainable social and regional development.
- UKE innovation strategy: Support of innovative solutions, Cooperation with business incubators, R&D departments, Monitoring ICT industry to adjust regulatory environment, Participation in government projects, Promoting existing innovation
- Decline in productivity growth since 1990s in Europe region. Premature de-industrialization. Strict liability, data portability and access to data all have impact on innovation
- The key is balancing public interest/customer protection and market force that will drive innovation, public – private partnerships and international harmonisation of regulation
- Reducing the cost of investment, fiscal policies to attract international startups, financial policies that have attracted international startups to choose Lisbon and Porto as their headquarters
- The growing digital innovation divide in Europe may be explained by the fact that there is limited (not to say none) Venture Capital available in Europe. Startups created in Europe (with the help of EU funding), move to the US, are bought over by big players. Another issue is taxation whereby big companies are not paying what their due to subsidise startups.
- Startup policy for growth
Startups are not able to pay the tax. We should promote tax-free for new startups
- Regarding what's happening with non-financial applications of blockchain, European Commission is making an inventory of what is existing and not thinking of regulation, at this stage it would be premature.
- A startup within the parent company experiences challenges namely: people mindset, technical issues, tough cooperation with parent company, clash of cultures.
- Big data has a huge potential, but there are problems with regulation, issues with privacy. The solution may be: "Open algorithms, rather than open data." Building trust is key in sharing data.
- Poland is the 3rd country with UAV operators [after US & Japan] Government of Poland helped startups to do roadshows, now they want to scale up and cut from Polish government funding while keeping focus on specialized products via R&D. This approach may work for other countries too.
- How to Scale up and have market access is a recurring issue for many startups
- Policy responses in Korea are 1) Short term: extensive macroeconomic policies, e.g. stimulus fiscal and monetary policies 2) Long term: structural reform, to identify and develop new sources of economic growth (rather than depending upon traditional factors of production, labour and capital) 3) Facilitate to develop "Innovation Ecosystem": by fostering and forming

clusters of startups and SMEs with creative ideas and technology. Korea is creating regional clusters of innovation ecosystems, 17 clusters by region, with the aims to stimulate entrepreneurship, foster regional flagship industries and facilitate startups advancements

- Innovation can reduce total contract value of services, promote jobs and accelerate growth. We do not need only new skills but also new approaches and a new thinking.
- Startup challenges in Bangladesh are: IP valuation not done well; Angel, venture capital don't exist in Bangladesh hence there is no scale up. Investors cannot mentor since education system doesn't promote entrepreneurship. New form of education is needed with the 21st century skills. Created a teachers' portal platform focused on STEM education, teaching teachers how to teach. "Solviton" is a competition sponsored by the government for students to solve critical problems of the country.
- Services beyond Corporate Social Responsibility were exemplified by Turkcell's Hello Hope app. It facilitates learning of a foreign language with simple techniques and spontaneous translation for Syrian refugees. Currently other areas of the application are being investigated as well as expansion to other countries or to other groups. It is a great example of how to solve a problem for disadvantaged groups with a comprehensive execution plan. Regulators must be more flexible towards entrepreneurs in Turkey.

ii. Quotes

- "We value our Partners without whom we cannot successfully complete our actions in Innovation". Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
- "Innovation is the future. Digital innovation is crucial for economic growth." Marcin Cichy, President, UKE, Poland
- "We need to spark the spirit of ICT centric innovation across the Europe region." Jaroslaw Ponder, ITU
- "Current innovation can have negative effect in future innovation (Scale without mass)", Paolo Casini, European Commission
- "The first prepaid mobile phone cards in the world were introduced 22 years ago in Portugal. You do not need to be a superpower to influence the world of innovation", Manuel Costa Cabral

iii. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- European countries need to work closely together for interaction and interoperability with regards to innovation for digital transformation.
- All participants were apprised and Member states invited to the ITU events (e.g. one in Montenegro in September 2017) on "how to spark spirit of ICT centric innovation across the Europe region "
 - At the ITU Telecom World in Busan, there is an opportunity for startups to exhibit and seek for international expansion.
 - Enhancing success rate of startups requires proper compensation and incentive system, tax incentives, encouragement of entrepreneurship, cooperation with large enterprises and collaboration.

- There are a lot of challenges and there is a lot of excitement around innovation and entrepreneurship. We need a multi- stakeholder approach, dynamic, grassroots - policy experimentation, entrepreneurs have to work on the right problems, there need to be linkages between ecosystems and markets, startups need support to find their way to regional and global markets.

iv. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG9

v. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Strengthening digital industries and innovation capacity

Leveraging investment to bridge the innovation divide.

Thematic Workshop



Public Open Data and E-Governance for Local Government
Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room C2 - ITU

Cooperation and tools for turning information into knowledge and action on local level

Local government is closest to the citizens, provides majority of public services and affects everyday lives. It also has a key role in bringing about e-government. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals depends on effective, accountable and inclusive public intuitions on all levels and the recent UN E-government Survey showed that e-government contributes to the principles and the goals of SDGs. Therefore, it is important not to neglect local government level and e-government when considering the path towards achieving the SDGs in information and knowledge societies.

This session brings together representatives from NGO, private sector and government backgrounds with experience in e-government and open data tools for local government to focus on two themes:

- International multistakeholder cooperation for experience sharing and capacity building for e-government and
- Tools for turning the increasingly available public open data into knowledge and action at the local level.

Estonia has improved its e-government for over two decades on both local and central level. This has resulted in an extensive body of experience that is valuable for countries just starting with e-government as well as for those wishing to improve the existing systems to provide their

citizens better services. The key player in sharing Estonia's experience is the independent non-profit foundation e-Governance Academy (www.ega.ee) which has helped in cooperation projects more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean and Europe over the last 15 years to set up and improve e-government systems. e-Governance Academy hosts the yearly e-governance conference in Tallinn that in 2017 is titled "Transfer of e-governance knowledge" (<http://2017.tallinnconference.ee>). This experience will be discussed in the context of e-government and SDG 16 (inclusive societies and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions) drawing on WSIS Action Lines C1 (role of government), C4 (capacity building), C7 (e-government) and C11 (cooperation).

Public open data is increasingly becoming available from governments around the world. The number of governments providing public data has nearly doubled in recent years and currently 128 out of 193 UN Member States provide some open data according to the 2016 UN E-government Survey. However, to enable better-informed decisions on all levels of government and help the communities in their goals the data and information first need to be translated into knowledge. Tools are needed for working with open data that by itself is not easy to use. Private sector has an important role in contributing to the creation of these tools in multistakeholder cooperation. Looking at recent experience of Ovela (www.ovala.us), the author of Find Your Town (www.findyour.town), this session will discuss the ways for communities to make the open public data work for their benefit and issues related to the creation and replication of the necessary tools. In addition to SDG 16, goals 17 and 11 are relevant for this discussion as well as WSIS Action Lines C1, C4, C7 and C11.

Moderator

Veikko Montonen, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Estonia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva

Speakers/Panellists

Mr Villem Alango, Associated Expert, e-Governance Academy Foundation

Mr Carl Pucci, Head of American Operations, Datel AS/Ovela LLC

Mr Brett Makens, Internet Governance and Telecommunications Officer, Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The session discusses issues relevant for WSIS Action Lines C1 (role of government), C4 (capacity building), C7 (ICT Applications: E-government) and C11 (cooperation). Government on levels has a crucial role in the achievement of SDGs, which is helped by e-government that enables to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. Countries' efforts to implement e-government are varied making cooperation, experience sharing and capacity building very important for the development of e-government by countries around the world in order to improve the relationship between people and their government and make public services delivery more effective, accessible and responsive to people's needs. The cooperation extends

beyond governments and includes NGOs and private sector to that help to transfer the knowledge and to create the tools that enable governments to make most of the possibilities offered by information societies.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The session has the strongest link to SDG 16 while having relevance to other SDGs including SDG 9, 11 and 17. Effective e-government helps to improve transparency and accountability while reducing possibilities for bribery and corruption (targets 16.5 and 16.6). It creates new ways for citizens to participate in the decision-making and can provide the public with more access information (targets 16.7, 16.10 and 11.3). Government's decision to implement e-government can drive it's focus on providing new ways for the citizens to access the services (target 9.c) and to make sure that they have legal identities that can also be used securely online (target 16.9). Transfer of knowledge and experience in global partnerships (target 17.16) is critical for the success of e-government around the world. It also contributes to the availability of data and the capacity to produce it helping assess the way towards achieving the SDG-s (17.18).

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- E-government, while not a new topic, remains crucially important for citizen engagement, better public services, efficient and effective government on all levels. Good e-government services can bridge divisions, for examples the effects of rural-urban divide, and making government on all levels more effective and efficient contributes to the objectives of Sustainable Development Goals as well as WSIS Action lines.
- Private sector plays a central part in the creation of an environment of e-government services that are easy to use and kept up to date. There are different ways how government can engage private sector. For example, it can act as a smart purchaser of e-government components as [Estonia's experience](#) has shown. As another example, it can encourage companies and communities to together address key problems with new digital tools while making available resources such as public open data as exemplified by [The Opportunity Project](#) in the United States.
- An issue addressed in The Opportunity Project is rural economic development. Urbanization, while rapid, will not encompass the entire population of any area. It is important that those remaining in rural and regional areas have economic opportunity regardless of location. E-Government tools are capable and ready to bridge the gap in information flow and capabilities. Not bound by any physical limitation, public open data and user centric tools such as www.FindYour.Town take on the following areas of rural development needs:

- Improving communication of funding assistance opportunities.
- Bringing public open data into the local space in a useful, relevant way.
- Empowering small business development and growth with public open data.
- Enabling communities to propel their story in a compelling, data powered way to the internet with the goal of both attracting investment and also to detail, in a concrete way, their assistance needs.
- With many governments and private sector companies having years of experience with developing e-government solutions, it is important to focus on cooperation so that all countries can benefit from the best practices and lesson learnt to boost their own e-government development. A good example is the [e-Governance Academy](#) foundation dedicated for this purpose and the yearly [Tallinn E-Government Conference](#).
- A lot of useful experience comes from Estonia's journey towards [The Digital Society](#) where digital services have become inseparable parts of people's lives. Building on the experience the e-Governance Academy has trained more than 3500 officials from around the world and the projects to support setting up e-government systems and to build local knowledge networks have engaged 60 countries.
- While sharing the existing experience Estonia continues to innovate in e-government pushing the boundaries what can be done in information societies to make the lives of people and businesses easier. Estonia was the first country to offer its e-services to people around the world independent of their physical location by launching [e-Residency](#) in 2014. More than 20 000 people from 115 countries have already become e-Residents and explore its possibilities for secure digital identities and business but also for financial inclusion and e-commerce for entrepreneurs around the world.

II. Quotes

- 'e-Estonia shows that access to the internet isn't access if it isn't more than simply a connection. It's about usable tools that can empower communities to build economic opportunity from any level of government, anywhere, even in the middle of a field. What we've done with www.findyour.town is build a model of how to do just that with data of any form for anyone. Built by rural Estonian technology teams for rural communities anywhere; FindYour.Town is here today to say, 'the story of a community is the most powerful tool it has, bring it to life with data and get it online in a simple, cost conscious way – no matter how rural or urban you are, having your community's story online and supported by data is the only way to truly thrive in this century and we have a model platform to make it possible.'
Carl Pucci, Datel Ovela
- Estonia's experience, acquired during our pioneering 20-year journey towards [The Digital Society](#), has benefited nearly a third of all countries in the world in their own e-government aspirations, often with help of projects and training programs of [the e-Governance Academy](#).
Veikko Montonen, Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- It is important for countries to create their own e-government services involving private sector and building local knowledge networks. This process can be enhanced and accelerated by learning from the experience and best practices of other countries as well as the methods that have been successfully used to engage communities and companies to create the services that are needed and used in real life on all levels of government.
- E-government is an important component in making use of the opportunities provided by the information societies for the benefit of people and businesses. Government has a leading role in pushing forward e-government development on all levels. This can be done in different ways (smart purchaser, provider of open data, engaging private sector to address communities problems with digital tools) and there is both existing experience and for innovation that can be discussed in the context of action lines C1 and C7 (e-government). Also, e-government is a good area for advancing the cooperation between countries and different actors and to foster capacity building, issues tackled under action lines C4 and C11.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG-s 9, 11, 16, 17

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals depends on effective, accountable and inclusive public intuitions towards which e-government makes an important contribution. This underlines the importance of the work done under WSIS Action Line C7 (e-government) but also C1, C4 and C11 and is a strong argument to keep e-government at the heart of WSIS process.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- 1) E-government (including cooperation, private sector role, capacity building, local knowledge networks)
- 2) Empowerment of women in ICT

Thematic Workshop



Multilingualism: Enabling Access to the Knowledge Society
Tilde, Latvia

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room L1 - ITU



Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Latvia to
the United Nations Office
in Geneva

Creating equal opportunities online for all linguistic communities

We communicate, think, pass along information and knowledge through language. That is why the ability to deal with human language is so essential in all information and communication technologies. The ability to use the Internet and ICTs in the language you comprehend determines inclusion or exclusion from the Knowledge Society. Although there are more than 6000 languages spoken on our planet today, only a dozen or two are flourishing in the digital world with advanced language understanding and spoken language communication technologies. Limitations in the multilingual skills of computers and mobile devices widen the digital gap which excludes hundreds of millions of people from accessing the full benefits of the Internet and digital technologies.

How are state of the art language technologies changing the way we interact in the digital world? How to provide equal access to ICT advancements for all language communities? How to preserve a language from digital extinction? What is the role of language technologies for language vitality in the digital age? What are examples of national and international activities that advance the development and usage of language technologies? These are the key questions that will be discussed by a panel of internationally renowned experts in multilingual technologies.

We will show how policy measures and practical activities on the global, regional and local level are bridging the language divide and fostering a truly multilingual and inclusive Information and Knowledge Society. UNESCO will share its approach for raising global awareness and promoting linguistic and cultural diversity. The European Commission will present its strategy and work on a multilingual infrastructure to ensure equal online opportunities for all 24 official languages of the European Union. The development of the Latvian language in the Internet era will serve as a vivid example of how a small language with only 2 million speakers can successfully strive for the most advanced technological support. We will also present how the research community in cooperation with private sector is working on novel technologies that expand the range of technologically fit languages.

The workshop invites us to forge targeted efforts to equip all language communities with the digital tools to enable their access to information and full participation in the Knowledge Society. Taking a glimpse beyond 2025, we should finally put an end to the language based confusion, exclusion, and discrimination so vividly depicted by the myth of the Tower of Babel. With the power of technologies we can preserve linguistic and cultural diversity while at the same time eliminating language barriers.

This workshop addresses the Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 of “everyone’s right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work and local content in the language of their choice”. It is directly related to the Action lines C8 and C3, and has a strong horizontal impact on C4 and C6 as well as several SDGs (4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16).

Moderator

Dr. Andrejs Vasiljevs, CEO, Tilde, Latvia

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Jānis Kārklīšs, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Mr. Indrajit Banerjee, Head of Knowledge Societies Division, UNESCO HQ

Mr. Marco Marsella, Head of the Learning, Multilingualism and Accessibility at the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology of the European Commission, Luxembourg

Mr. Joseph Mariani, Research Director Emeritus, LIMSI-CNRS; Honorary President, European Language Resource Association, France

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

C3, C4, C6, C8: the workshop will show how targeted policy measures and practical activities allow to equip all language communities with digital tools enabling access to information and full participation in the Knowledge Society.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goals 4, 10, 11, 16: the workshop will show how targeted policy measures and practical activities allow to equip all language communities with digital tools enabling access to information and full

participation in the Knowledge Society. Having a glimpse beyond 2025, we should finally put an end to the language based confusion, exclusion, and discrimination.

Goal 5: digital language technologies enable women and girls, particularly empowering the ones most distant from socio-economic melting pots - those residing in scarcely inhabited rural areas and often lacking access to advanced foreign language training.

Goal 8: numerous studies provide that many SMEs suffer from impeded digital market access because customers are less likely to buy online goods or services offered in other than the languages of their fluency.

Goal 9: the workshop will present how research community in cooperation with private sector is working on novel technologies that expand the range of technologically fit languages.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

Language diversity is the source of richness and cultural diversity of the humankind. This diversity should be reflected on the Internet and ICTs to include all linguistic communities in the Knowledge Society.

Two main aspects should be addressed to secure this diversity: multilingual content and the underlying technical structure supporting it. Internationalized domain name system is particularly important as a significant part of the global population is not able to use Latin script.

Digital technologies are essential for the survival of small languages in the digital age: Alvin Toffler has said that smaller languages might survive in the 21st century only if the speed of language technology development is faster than the rate of their diminishment. 95% of 6,500 languages are spoken by 6% of population, whereas the 15 biggest ones – by a half of population. English language presence online diminishes (from 75% in 1998 to 25-30% in 2017) while Chinese might soon become the main language used on the Internet.

At least 50% of the languages currently spoken on our planet may become extinct by 2100. If you cannot save them, you should at least preserve them.

Only 1-2% of languages benefit from Language Technologies. Development of Latvian language serves as an example how smaller languages can be equipped with advanced technologies. Although there are only 1.3 million Latvian language native speakers, it is one of the best technologically equipped small languages thanks to efficient cooperation between research, technology companies, and Government.

Linguistic diversity is one of the European Union fundamental values and cultural cornerstones: multilingualism is at the very heart of the European idea. There are 24 official EU languages. 62% of Europeans do not speak English well enough to hold a conversation. Multilingualism is key to seize the opportunities provided by the Digital Single Market: 90% of consumers in the EU want to use online services in their own language while 42% of Europeans have *never* purchased products or services in a language other than their own. There are 500 companies devoted only to language technologies in Europe. Research and innovation crucial. European Commission supports it through Horizon 2020 and Connecting Europe Facility programmes.

Most language technology products are trained on existing data sets. If data sets are not available in a given language, the product will not be available for the users of that language. If a product is not trained on relevant data set for a given language or domain, the product will not be able to reflect the linguistic and cultural features of that language or domain. Even if there is a potential wealth of data available from other languages, most natural language processing and AI tools are geared towards English.

There are simply more commercial incentives to overexpose English, rather than other languages. The existence of off-the-shelf tools for English makes it easy to try new ideas, while to start exploring other languages requires a higher start-up cost in terms of basic models, so researchers are less likely to work on them.

- *Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panelists*

Key achievements:

- Introduction of the internationalized domain name system: today we have about 7 millions internationalized domain names.
- UNESCO is working on the World's Atlas of Languages.
- Advancements in machine translation, exemplified by European Commission service MT@EC with support for 26 languages and Latvian eGovernment machine translation system HUGO.LV.
- European Union has invested 200M EUR in research and innovation for language technologies since 2007.
- Several widely used open source tools and language resources are fostering development of language technologies.

Challenges:

- Lack of support for their language on Internet and ICTs excludes hundreds of millions of people from the Knowledge Society.
- Languages are disappearing at an alarming rate - 199 languages have fewer than 10 speakers, by 2050 half of the world languages will be extinct according to UNESCO.
- Language resources are the main component for developing contemporary language technologies, but there is a scarcity of language data for smaller languages.

- Only the largest languages are supported by Artificial Intelligence systems like spoken language dialog and conversational virtual agents.
- The landscape of language technology research and innovation is very fragmented with many smaller research centers and companies and lack of cooperation on institutional, national and international levels.

II. Quotes

- *Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.*

“The strength of languages as a defining element of human development is often forgotten, and it lies in its diversity. Linguistic diversity, as in a case biological ecosystems, ensures vitality and evolution. Linguistic diversity is an integral part of cultural diversity, forming an ecosystem of relations and ideas. It is also among the most important elements in transmission of knowledge over generations, and plays an essential role in disseminating cultures and traditions.”

Indrajit Banerjee, UNESCO

“Speech interfaces are an important factor in [Artificial intelligence systems] because they enhance the operability of the robots considerably, allowing the citizen to engage into a dialogue with the machine. However, speech interfaces must be available in the language of the citizen for the devices to be used properly and safely. [...]”

Communities that are able to put this new technology into play will have a strong advantage compared to others [...] If these types of technologies are available only in a few widely spoken languages, they will only benefit those countries and groups that have the privilege of speaking these languages, whereas other countries will not be able to take full advantage of the new technology and consequently will have higher expenses and ultimately provide poorer services for their citizens.”

Sabine Kirchmeier, EFNIL

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Nobody should be discriminated in Knowledge Society due to his or her mother tongue.
- As broad as possible language diversity should be enabled by language tools and multilingual content to ensure inclusion of all linguistic communities.
 - a. Awareness on the importance of linguistic diversity is not sufficient, it should be promoted as an important element for achieving SDG.
- All countries should have a language technology strategy and take on the responsibility for collecting and curating public language data and for ensuring the availability of the linguistic and technological expertise that is necessary to develop high quality language technology for their languages.

- a. A strategic long term focus on research and development of language technology is necessary promoting close cooperation on national, regional and international levels.
- b. Positive experience in Europe should be extended through collaboration with non-European partners, possibly under UNESCO coordination.
- World Summit on Multilingualism would be an efficient instrument for raising awareness, preparing actions and building cooperation.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Goals 4, 10, 11, 16: the workshop showed how targeted policy measures and practical activities allow to equip all language communities with digital tools enabling access to information and full participation in the Knowledge Society. Having a glimpse beyond 2025, we should finally put an end to the language based confusion, exclusion, and discrimination.

Goal 5: digital language technologies enable women and girls, particularly empowering the ones most distant from socio-economic melting pots - those residing in scarcely inhabited rural areas and often lacking access to advanced foreign language training.

Goal 8: numerous studies provide that many SMEs suffer from impeded digital market access because customers are less likely to buy online goods or services offered in other than the languages of their fluency.

Goal 9: the workshop presented how research community in cooperation with private sector is working on novel technologies that expand the range of technologically fit languages.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Significant growth of the online content in other language than English (from 25% in 1998 to 70 in 2017).
- Widening of the digital gap in technological support between larger and smaller languages.
- Rapid extinction of many languages with estimated 50% of languages extinct by 2100.
- Positive developments (e.g. European Union) to foster multilingualism through targeted research and innovation programmes.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Practical aspects and examples of implementation of multilingualism.

Thematic Workshop

The Internet Social Forum: the Internet needs Social Justice Movements
Just Net Coalition

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room L2 - ITU

The Internet and the electronic networking revolution, like previous technological shifts, holds out the promise of a better and more equitable world for all. Yet it is increasingly evident that certain elites are capturing the benefits of these developments largely for themselves and consolidating their overall positions of control. Global corporations, often in partnership with governments, are framing and constructing this new society in their own interests, at the expense of what is required in the wider public interest.

“Big data” is creating new paradigms across many areas — for instance the idea of “smart cities” is presented as the new model of data-based governance potentially supplanting political and democratic processes. Yet these changes — unlike those at the consumer level — are largely invisible. They are transforming the terms and conditions by which people are employed and work, the knowledge they have access to, basic economic power relations, and ultimately the rights to which people are entitled. The implementation of these paradigms can, and will, impact everyone as their influence spreads through social and economic sectors and enters the mainstream in all countries, and for all socio-economic classes.

The Internet Social Forum (ISF), through its various events and actions, will offer a response to these trends based on the real struggles of those fighting for social justice. It will build a dynamic and productive space for dialogue and action across different social sectors and interest groups that can raise awareness, inform, educate, and mobilize global civil society to bring about political change. From this space we will actively seek out and implement concrete and coherent alternatives. These will guide and energize the emerging innovative social movements, and lead toward a more sustainable development path that reinforces human rights and social justice outcomes.

<http://www.thepanamanews.com/2016/11/internet-social-forum-the-internet-needs-social-justice-movements/>

Moderator

Mr Norbert Bollow

Speakers/Panellists

Mr Norbert Bollow, co-Coordinator, JustNet Coalition

Ms Renate Aquino Ribeiro, Member of Steering Committee, JustNet Coalition

Ms Chantal Lebrument, Manager, Open-Root

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

As the challenge to much wider societal issues grows, and the dangers of undermining hard-won gains in social justice across sectors (health, education, environment, gender equality, economic development, etc.) become very real, the ISF facilitating group calls upon social justice movements around the world, as well as other concerned individuals and organizations, to engage with the ISF process.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

As the challenge to much wider societal issues grows, and the dangers of undermining hard-won gains in social justice across sectors (health, education, environment, gender equality, economic development, etc.) become very real, the ISF facilitating group calls upon social justice movements around the world, as well as other concerned individuals and organizations, to engage with the ISF process.

Thematic Workshop



Data Needs for Knowledge Societies: Defining Data Skills for International Organisations
Geneva Internet Platform, UNIGE and DiploFoundation

Monday 12 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room M1 - ITU

Information and knowledge-based organizations rely extensively on the handling, processing and presentation of data of different kinds, employing both hard and soft skills. This session will discuss topics such as data governance, data privacy, data visualization and Big Data analysis, from the perspective of the data skill sets that international organizations increasingly seek. The objective of the session is to gather requirements towards a curriculum for educating data scientists who can tackle the unique and rapidly evolving data challenges facing the UN and other Inter-Governmental Organizations, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and diplomatic missions. The concrete outcome of this multi-stakeholder session will be a listing of data skills, with a particular focus on skills needed for the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and practical ways to think about capacity development in the field, based on multi-stakeholder partnerships between academia, industry and international organizations.

Moderator

Dr. Roxana Radu, Programme Manager, Geneva Internet Platform and Internet Governance Associate, DiploFoundation

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. David Foster, Head of Data Privacy and Data Protection, CERN

Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Chief of Strategic Planning and Membership, ITU

Prof. Giovanna Di Marzo, Director of the Centre Universitaire d'Informatique, University of Geneva

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The panel reflected the multistakeholder approach with panelists from the private sector, academia and government. As data flows continuously increase, the ability to interpret and contextualise the data would become more crucial in the next decades.

The world is now hyperconnected and opportunities to create value by collaborating and communicating were more than ever. In a world where nine out of ten top applications were communication applications, the data produced by these communications are now richer. Hence, it is not only about making sense of data but also a question of what type of infrastructure is needed to carry, store and send rich data.

The pressing need for collaboration, adopting the bazaar model of software development, to avoid a widening gap between states as well as individuals, was also addressed. The discussion also touched on the need to provide increased and democratised access to datasets while preserving anonymity, as well as the opportunities data presents to increase inclusivity in respect of local culture, gender, diversity and closing the digital divide.

Among the topics addressed were the significance of political will in the widening digital gap between societies, vitality of human judgement and critical thinking; framework design with security; sovereignty and privacy for data in mind; investing in individual's skills more than equipment; and increasing youth's potential with open data. Finally, the gender gap and its dampening effect on the digital divide, as well as new technologies both destroying and creating jobs, were discussed.

II. Quotes

Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin (Chief of Strategic Planning and Membership, ITU)

'Data is not only statistics and programming, it is an interdisciplinary field where engineering, sociology, law, ethics and other fields merge', while also touching on the issues of privacy and security when it comes to the data generated by Internet of Things.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

If we want to raise the next generation of data scientists, programming needs to be taught to children very early on, together with math and other subjects. Collaboration is crucial since all the needed skills cannot be collected into single individuals. Therefore, teams from various fields, such as international relations, history, geography, and statistics would become vital.

The need for more ready-made and open source tools for the collection, analysis, processing and exploitation of data was underlined. The benefits of issue-focused, shorter term projects encouraging interdisciplinary approaches and short seminars, in place of long educational programs were also highlighted.

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Access to information and knowledge is increasingly mediated via data processing
- Capacity building is key to developing the next generation of data analysts that understand international issues in a multidisciplinary way
- Role of different stakeholders in the design of a curriculum for enhancing data skills

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Developing the next generation of data scientists

Thematic Workshop



Targeting SDG Goal 9: Identifying Development Gaps to Infrastructure Placement and Search for Opportunities
ITU

Monday 12 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room Popov1 - ITU

Information and Communication Infrastructure: building the foundation for an inclusive information society

Having in mind the Goal 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” the Action Line C2 Facilitators are proposing a Panel session (1h minimum) on “Targeting SDG Goal 9: Identifying development Gaps to infrastructure placement and search for opportunities”.

As extension of the topics that will be discussed during the ALC2 Facilitator’s meeting, this special event will focus on the implementation side of the SDGs specially on identifying the existing infrastructure (ICT, utilities, transportation, etc.) and on the searching for new investment opportunities.

The ALC2 Facilitators will present the ITU Interactive Map and the work undertaken by partners (e.g. UNESCAP) for taking stock of ICT network resources:

- Resources for achieving the SDGs: Microwaves, satellite earth stations, optical fibers, IXPs, Broadband, spectrum management, database on Orbit and Spectrum usage, etc;
- Use of new technologies for identifying development gaps: GIS solutions, Big Data, Data Visualization, Virtual Reality, and Enhanced Reality.

Moderator

Mr Istvan Bozsoki, Head Telecommunication Network and Spectrum Management Division, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

Opening Remarks: Mr Kemal Huseinovic, Chief IEE Department, ITU

- o H.E. Igor Freitas, Anatel's Commissioner, Brazil
- o Mr Salar Shahna, CEO, World Virtual Reality Forum
- o Mr Istvan Bozsoki and Vladimir Daigle – Map information and demonstration, ITU
- o Mr Desire Kayabwite – Broadband Wireless Project, ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- Implementation focus of programmes and activities taken by Action Line C2 stakeholders for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 9.
- Physical ICT resources for achieving the SDGs: Microwaves, satellite earth stations, optical fibers, IXPs, Broadband, spectrum management, database on Orbit and Spectrum usage, utilities, others;
- Use of new technologies for identifying development gaps: GIS solutions, Big Data, Data Visualization, Virtual Reality, and Enhanced Reality;
- Partnership and collaboration opportunities;
- Innovative methods, algorithms and models for network planning for informed investment;
- How to install affordable infrastructure and provide necessary telecommunication services for remote and rural area in economical, technological, spectrum management aspects;
- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panelists;
- search new informed investment opportunities, deployment, and policy decisions.

II. Quotes

- “Introducing new telecommunication services in rural area can change the community”– Karim Lakhari
- “Leadership of governmental authorities, telecommunication regulatory authorities, Internet authorities, Utilities authorities, must be reinforced” - Carolina Leclerc

III. Main Outcomes of the Session

- How to use virtual reality in remote areas, what are the possibilities, advantages. – Salar Shahna
- Broadband Wireless network Project for Africa and socio-economic developments– Broadband Policy and building on Broadband Infrastructure is the way-forward to enable the use of ICT Applications in order to improve lives in Developing countries - Karyabwite Desire
- Mapping high speed broadband infrastructure is key to find connectivity gaps and opportunities. The ITU interactive transmission Map is an example of a web map for terrestrial and submarine optical fibre and microwave transmission backbone networks – Daigele Vladimir
- The challenge of providing ICT services to the unconnected can be overwhelming in terms of cost, infrastructure and the delivery of state-of-the art products. Mr. Lakhari advocates for the reservation of low frequency spectrum space and the use of DOCSIS technology for rural and remote coverage because of its many advantages. Using UHF spectrum frequencies, has demonstrated that bring high speed data can be achieved – Karim Lakhari
- The lack of infrastructure placement in remote-rural areas has been highlighted by Ms Leclerc. She emphasized the development gaps between cities and remote areas and pointed out trends to identify the main factors responsible for this divide. She offered different solutions to try to solve this issue. – Carolina Leclerc

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Information and Communication Infrastructure is the backbone of today's digital economy. They have enormous potential to fast forward progress on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improve people's lives in fundamental ways
- Connecting rural areas is a need using new affordable technologies

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Follow-up on new infrastructure placed in countries (including remote area) since this workshop to take stock on how the adoption of new technologies for mapping (e.g. GIS applications, virtual reality) and access (e.g. 4G) has contributed to eventual evolutions.

Thematic Workshop



The Contribution of Electronic Trade (e-commerce) Platforms to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 OISTE / WTPF

Monday 12 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room C1 - ITU



International Secure Electronic Transactions Organisation



TRADEPOINTWTPF WORLD TRADE POINT FEDERATION

A look at the secure ecosystem that supports the platforms and the ways it relates to governments, multi-lateral bodies, private companies and entrepreneurs

Facilitating the development of electronic trade / e-commerce platforms will have a positive impact on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), - especially in the least developed countries. At its turn, this would help to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and employment, thus making a contribution to end poverty and impacting positively on several points of the sustainable development agenda.

A concerted effort is necessary to overcome a series of obstacles that stand on the way towards making electronic commerce more accessible. Cross border electronic trade is complex and costly. Complying with international standards; meeting fiscal charges and dealing with customs requires know-how and financial means.

On the purely technical side, building a secure ecosystem where buyers and sellers exchange information and make transactions following protocols that create and enforce trust is a considerable challenge. Building trust in electronic transactions is only possible if cryptography is at the basis. Cryptography is a necessary feature of any secure e-commerce or electronic communication system, though handling cryptography is politically sensitive.

Then, comes the question of enforcing legal certainty in electronic commerce. Where are we on the international, cross-border recognition of electronic signatures? What does Internet governance have to do with it all?

Moderator

Carlos Moreira Creus, CEO and Chairman, WISeKey

Speakers/Panellists

Bruno Masier, President, Steering Committee, World Trade Points Federation (WTPF)

Luca Castillani, Legal Officer, UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Pedro Fuentes, Chief Security Officer, WISeKey

Daniel Nieto, E-Services and E-Commerce Expert, Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Ms. Maria Ceccarelli, Secretary, UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

Nicolas Bürer, Managing Director, DigitalSwitzerland – to be confirmed

Marilia Maciel, Digital Policy Senior Researcher, Diplo Foundation

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Building electronic trade platforms will have a direct impact on the following WSIS Action Lines:

The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

International and regional cooperation

ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life

Enabling environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Fostering the development of electronic trade / e-commerce platforms will impact several SDGs. The most direct impact would be on promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reducing inequalities within and among countries, promoting innovation and stimulating new forms of partnership. There are also interesting challenges in making these platforms accountable to its users and to society at large, contributing towards building trust in the commercial institutional framework. To a large extent, this depends on the security ecosystem that will be used.

Thematic Workshop



Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
Türk Telekom and UNDP IICPSD

Monday 12 June 2017
Room C2 - ITU

16:30 – 18:15

The session “Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” aims to discuss the role of ICT sector in increasing the living standards of people through inclusive business models. Best practices and international efforts in this field will be presented in the session.



Moderator

Tiina Turunen, UNDP Global Private Sector Programs Consultant

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. Ömer Fatih Sayan, President of BTK

Dr. Paul Doany, CEO of Türk Telekom

Prof. Zeynep Gurhan Canli, Migros Professor of Marketing at Koç University



Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

C11. International and regional cooperation: This session will showcase the Life is Simple with Internet project, initiated by Turk Telekom, Turkey's largest integrated telecommunications company. The project is supported by UNDP and the Habitat Association for Development and Governance, and also studied at Koç University, and therefore is a great example of a multi-

stakeholder cooperation between private sector, international organizations, NGO and academia. Furthermore, through the Business Call to Action (BCtA) membership, Turk Telekom has promoted the notion of inclusive business in the country both in the academia and among the private sector, and helped establish the inclusive business ecosystem in the country.

C3. Access to information and knowledge: With a goal of turning those disconnected from the digital world into internet users, Life is Simple with Internet introduced the online world to more than 24,000 people in 52 target cities since its launch and trained about 300 volunteer trainers. Turk Telekom's goal is to reach 30,000 people by the end of 2017.

C7. ICT Applications: E-government: Among many other online services, Life is Simple with Internet also provides services on e-government which introduces new opportunities of e-government as an enabler of good governance for sustainable development.

The project has been studied as an example of inclusive business by students at Koç University (leading Turkish university) and has been featured in the Harvard Business Review. Social impact research shows that 86% of participants have begun to use the internet in their daily lives: 65% of them use e-government services, 58% now enjoy online chat applications and 56% follow news websites and social media.

C4. Capacity building & C7. ICT Applications: E-learning: Life is Simple with Internet successfully demonstrated the many benefits of internet connectivity for people in Turkey's underdeveloped areas, as well as the potential for Turk Telekom's further growth across the country and inspired the development of further initiatives including a scale-up Accessible Life for All: Books on the Phone aiming to overcome regional and financial inequalities in visually impaired individuals' access to information. The project also aims to enable access to information and enhance professional capacity of the most vulnerable populations across Turkey.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

ICTs are cross-cutting enablers of development and therefore play a critical role for the achievement of the SDGs. This session will showcase how ICTs can contribute to SDGs 4, 10 and 17, in particular.

ICT has revolutionized the private sector activities that benefit the poor and through core business activities utilizing ICT, we have witnessed concrete improvements in people's livelihood. The session will discuss the role of ICT sector in increasing the living standards of people through inclusive business models with a focus on the Life is Simple with Internet project initiated by Türk Telekom, the largest integrated telecommunications company in Turkey is contributing to SDG 4, and 10.

The Life is Simple with Internet project targeted people aged 35 and over within 52 of Turkey's most underdeveloped cities, specifically focusing on women. The project introduced the online world to more than 24,000, raising awareness about basic internet use, internet security, online banking, social networks, blogs, internet communication tools, online shopping, e-government and other online services. As the project progressed, the target audience was diversified to include prisoners on probation, civic associations and people with hearing impairments. The

inclusive business initiative had demonstrated the following notable success positively impacting the lives of rural under-served citizens as well as having transformative effect on the company's CSR department and its business model.

Since becoming a BCtA member in 2013, Türk Telekom's CSR projects have changed from philanthropic initiatives to a more comprehensive, inclusive business strategy. In line with this approach, the company has focused on providing ICT accessibility for all.

The session will host key figures from business, government, academia and international organizations who will explore how integrating inclusive business approach into ITC companies' core business could provide greater sustainability in the long run for both the companies and its customers.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The session "Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" discussed the role of the ICT sector in improving people's living standards through inclusive business models. Best practices and international efforts in this field were presented guided by the following discussions:

- The role of ICT policies contributing to social and economic development: the case of Turkey,
- How to improve the ICT market while still targeting SDGs,
- How the ICT sector facilitates improvements in people's lives, the case of Turk Telekom,
- The impact of inclusive business projects initiated by ICT companies on the society,
- How creating inclusive business models bridge the digital divide,
- How NGOs, private sector and development partners can collaborate more effectively and support the work of ICT companies to advance inclusive business and take it to the next level of scale and impact in the context of the new development agenda.

II. Quotes

- "As an enabler, ICT brings a quality and sustainable life style to all people and removes the borders between different parts of the society in almost every aspect of life. ICT proves to play a fundamental role in the improvement of education, the battle against climate change and even the progress on gender equality." **Dr. Paul Doany, CEO of Turk Telekom**
- "ICT firms, by developing inclusive businesses, can address the digital divide and bridge market separation." **Prof. Zeynep Gürhan-Canli, Migros Professor of Marketing at Koç University**

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

It was agreed in the Panel that ICTs are key catalysts for all three pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social inclusion and environmental protection – and can make concrete improvements in people’s livelihoods, while maintaining commercial viability through core business activities utilizing ICT.

It was furthermore agreed that inclusive businesses¹ are an effective model for the private sector and particularly for ICTs to drive sustainable economic growth, eliminate poverty and protect the planet while still making profits.

Discussions among the panelists showcased examples of successful inclusive business models within the ICT sector, ongoing debates, and national and international efforts to scale-up inclusive businesses.

The audience was informed of the business case and the rationale behind inclusive businesses, with a focus on ICT sector.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

ICTs are cross-cutting enablers of development and therefore play a critical role for the achievement of the SDGs. This session will showcase how ICTs can contribute to SDGs 4, 10 and 17, in particular.

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The Life is Simple with Internet project targeted people aged 35 and over within 52 of Turkey’s most underdeveloped cities, specifically focusing on women. The project introduced the online world to approx. 30.000, raising awareness about basic internet use, internet security, online banking, social networks, blogs, internet communication tools, online shopping, e-government and other online services. As the project progressed, the target audience was diversified to include prisoners on probation, civic associations and people with hearing impairments. The inclusive business initiative had demonstrated the following notable success positively impacting the lives of rural under-served citizens as well as having transformative effect on the company’s CSR department and its business model.

Since becoming a BCtA member in 2013, Türk Telekom’s CSR projects have changed from philanthropic initiatives to a more comprehensive, inclusive business strategy. In line with this approach, the company has focused on providing ICT accessibility for all.

The session will host key figures from business, government, academia and international organizations who will explore how integrating inclusive business approach into ITC companies’ core business could provide greater sustainability in the long run for both the companies and its customers.

¹ Inclusive business is a private sector approach to providing goods, services, and livelihoods on a commercially viable basis, either at scale or scalable, to people living at the base of the economic pyramid (BOP), making them part of the value chain of companies’ core business as suppliers, distributors, retailers, or customers - **G20 Inclusive Business Framework**

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The Panel addressed the future prospects about the possible positive impacts of integrating low-income people in core business operations in order to achieve multiple SDGs as well as useful tools to measure that impact. In this regard, inclusive business is an emerging trend and an effective model for the private sector and particularly for ICTs to drive sustainable economic growth, eliminate poverty and protect the planet while still making profits. Many companies have chosen to go beyond philanthropy and impact investment, committing to inclusive business models. They are developing commercially-viable products and services which improve the well-being of people living on under USD 8 per day (in PPP terms). This is equivalent to half of the world's population.

Thematic Workshop



Languages of the World: Digital Networks and ICT Tools for Inclusion, Education, and Content Creation
Semantis

Monday 12 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room L1 - ITU

Unicity vs diversity in cyberspace

The session will explore the use of languages in cyberspace.

Today, the interaction between the dual nature of information, humans and culture, implies the fact that there is not only an “emitter” and a “receiver”, but also a physical and/or social link between the two.

In other words, “emitter” can be neither comprehended nor defined without a “receiver” counterpart. It has thus far been impossible to find a satisfying definition for such a commonplace object as “language” in cyberspace, however recent advances in data science and Complexity Theory provide some useful suggestions for working our way back, reverse engineering, to the underlying simplicities.



In short, electronic networks and services should be considered as a sphere of "common good" for effective communication in modern societies.

Moderator

Mr. Louis Pouzin, Eurolinc France and Mr. Richard Delmas, President Semantis, Belgium

Speakers/Panellists

- Prof. Anne-Marie Laulan, ISCC-CNRS, Paris
- Margaret Dunham, Inalco, Interpreter, US/France
- Prof. May Addallah, Univ. Liban, Beyrouth
- Prof. Ismail Benali, Univ. Paris
- Eglantine Chabasseur, La caravane des dix mots, Lyon, France

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
- AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- AL C11. International and regional cooperation

At the beginning of the session we reaffirmed the basic principles for human rights, ethics and dignity as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter for Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Unesco Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

The vast problematic of ICT multilingualism and cultural diversity was then addressed specifically. How it deeply impacts our patterns of thinking and creating, the fostering of innovation and transmission of knowledge, of inclusive development. It was also stressed that multilingualism and the respect of cultural diversity has an ethical dimension of dignity and equity. It implies a level of public policy, notably in education and training schemes, administration, libraries, city planning, culture, e-health, etc. ICT language facilities are key for basic education, training and lifelong learning, as well as for creativity and content creation. The use of native languages on the Internet stimulates local innovation, new educational schemes, new forms of solidarity, including for tackling migration issues worldwide. With the increased pervasiveness of ICT, ordinary citizens are now faced in the cyberspace with issues such as big data, data protection, renewable energy, smart cities, e-health, migrations, crisis management. Moreover the dynamics of new ICT usages in the "Global South" offer strong potential for growth and development. For all these issues localisation of ICT content and services, notably in native languages will be a key factor for development.

The WSIS process with Action Lines should pave the way for a world of peace, security, dignity and mutual understanding. ICT multilingual tools and services are crucial to address these societal challenges.

Civil society should cooperate on concrete steps leading to more open and participative actions for non-discriminatory access to knowledge and for effective multilingualism and cultural diversity on the Internet. Besides participating actively in the WSIS process, civil society should be invited to be part of the follow-up of the Unesco Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

There is need to improve communication and coordination between technical and non-technical communities. WSIS should intensify its involvement in this by managing the process and developing research and labelization, notably on language issues, the semantic web, DNS, data classification and archiving in multilingual forms. A universal digital classification of human activities should be undertaken

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The SEMANTIS session at WSIS 2017 is in line with several SDGs requirements. There is an urgent need to promote more inclusive development, education and capacity building, language acquisition for all citizens. It is now necessary to offer ICT based opportunities particularly for young people and women, older generations, emerging and less favoured economies, migrants and diasporas.

The session will emphasize the necessity to develop future common activities in close and clear consultation with civil society associations, in liaison if necessary with relevant academic institutions.

More generally there is an urgent need to initiate a universal digital "social contract" as politics, economy, culture and science are intrinsically associated in the Information Society. Therefore it is necessary to improve cooperation between civil associations sharing the same values for a world of peace, prosperity, ethics and dignity. The dynamics of the civil society should also apply to the digital "territories" of the "South", which reveal new ICT use patterns decisive for Development goals.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- In cyberspace, linguistic tools and services should be considered as part of a sphere of "common good", public or private.
- The languages of cyberspace are multiple, not different from the real world.
- Importance of social media in politics.

- Beyond technical issues, the question of the meaning transmitted on line is essential.
- Wider exploration of the language paradigm in cyberspace.
- More effort to be put on Arabic language(s).

II. Quotes

- “Information is not communication in cyberspace” Prof Anne-Marie Laulan ISCC - CNRS
- “Reconciling diversity and unity through language” Margaret Dunham - LACITO CNRS

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Necessity to adopt greater language variety and dialects in cyberspace.
- More policy measures and funding for endangered languages.
- Next session at World Conference of Humanities in Liege (6 to 12 August 2017). SEMANTIS session to be organized on 8 August 14h30.
- Agree to reconvene at WSIS FORUM 2018 and IGF.
- Need to better link scientific R&D and Digital Humanities.
- Towards specific law instruments for preserving cultural diversity and variety of languages.
- Consider revision of “**Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**” UNESCO 2005

IV. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Update on the overall linguistic paradigm in ICT

Thematic Workshop



Data Localization and Barriers to Cross-Border Data Flows
University of Zurich

Monday 12 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room L2 - ITU

MEDIA CHANGE

and innovation a division of **ipmz**

Toward a Multistakeholder Approach

There is growing debate about the spread of national data localization restrictions and barriers to Cross-Border Data Flows (CBDF). Localization policies include requirements such as: data must be processed within a national territory, and involve a specific level of “local content,” or the use of locally provided services or equipment; data must be locally stored or “resident” in a jurisdiction; data processing and/or storage must conform to unique national standards; or data transfers must be routed largely or solely within a national or regional space when possible. In addition, in some cases, data transfers may require government approval based on certain conditions, or even be prohibited. Governments’ motivations for establishing such policies vary and may include e.g. promoting local industry; protecting (nominally, or in reality) the privacy of their citizens, and more broadly their legal jurisdiction; or advancing national security or an expansive vision of “cyber-sovereignty.”

The stakes here are high. McKinsey has estimated that data flows enabled economic activity that boosted global GDP by US \$2.8 trillion in 2014, and that data flows now have a larger impact on growth than flows of traded goods. The growth of localization measures and barriers to CBDF could reduce these values and impair not only business operations but also vital social

processes that are predicated on the flow of data across the Internet. Hence, language limiting such policies has been included in a number of trade agreements, including the TPP and the proposed TTIP and TiSA. It also is possible that at least some of the policies in question are inconsistent with governments' commitments under the WTO's GATS. But the extent to which these issues should be addressed by trade instruments remains controversial, with many in the global Internet community and civil society remaining critical of non-transparent intergovernmental approaches to the Internet, and many privacy advocates opposing the application of trade rules to personal data.

This workshop will take stock of the growth of data localization measures and barriers to data flows and assess the impacts of these trends; consider what can be achieved via international trade instruments in the current geopolitical context; and explore the possibility of a parallel track of multistakeholder dialogue and norm setting that is balanced and supported by diverse actors. It will consider whether normative approaches involving monitoring and reporting could help to ensure that data policies do not involve arbitrary discrimination or disguised digital protectionism, and do not impose restrictions greater than what is required to achieve legitimate public policy objectives.

The workshop will provide input to a report that is being prepared for the World Economic Forum by William J. Drake for release in September 2017. The report will build on a 2016 WEF report, Internet Fragmentation: An Overview by Drake, Vint Cerf, and Wolfgang Kleinwachter http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_FII_Internet_Fragmentation_An_Overview_2016.pdf that provided background to a session at the last WSIS Forum <https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2016/Agenda/Session/169> ; as well as on the outputs of the WEF/ICTSD E15 Initiative on Strengthening the global trade and investment system <http://e15initiative.org> .

Moderator

Richard Samans, Member of the Managing Board, the World Economic Forum

Speakers/Panellists

William J. Drake [presentation]
International Fellow & Lecturer
Media Change & Innovation Division, IPMZ
University of Zurich, Switzerland

Discussants

- d. Fiona Alexander
Associate Administrator (head of office)
Office of International Affairs, National Telecommunication and Information
Administration
US Department of Commerce
- e. Chinmayi Arun
Research Director, Centre for Communication Governance
National Law University, New Delhi
- f. Mira Burri
Senior Lecturer and Managing Director for Internationalisation
Faculty of Law, the University of Lucerne

- g. Lee Tuthill
Counsellor, Trade in Services
The World Trade Organization
- h. Torbjörn Fredriksson
Head, ICT Analysis Section
The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- i. Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz
Chief Executive Officer
The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The workshop concerns the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development; policies to foster the development and use of information and communication infrastructure; and the prospects for addressing the issues via international and regional cooperation.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The workshop is particularly relevant to:

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multistakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

6) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- In a tightly packed room, panelists and the audience debated 1. Data Localization Requirements; 2. Barriers to Cross-Border Data Flows; 3. The

Impact of These Policies; 4. The Role of International Trade Agreements; 5. The Role of Other Intergovernmental Initiatives; 6. Multistakeholder & Multi-Track Opportunities.

- The onsite audience made a number of important contributions concerning the need for open and transparent intergovernmental decisionmaking and the complexities of agreeing arrangements for personal vs non-personal data.
- Unfortunately, the video did not work on the Adobe Connect or on the webcast, so the remote participants gave up and left without speaking.

II. Quotes

“Do we need a multistakeholder track of analysis & dialogue to help nudge / encourage national policies based on shared norms and good practices; and to feed into trade community work, and provide expertise & broader support?”

–William J. Drake, University of Zurich

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Agreement among participants to encourage greater openness in intergovernmental work and to help foster a parallel multistakeholder track of analysis & dialogue. This agenda will be explored further at other international forums with an eye toward beginning action-oriented discussions in Q4.
- The work envisioned will require new approaches to international cooperation consistent with the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Increasing forms of regulation and control that are inconsistent with preserving an open and dynamic Internet economy, and efforts to respond to these.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

The limits of “cyber-sovereignty” and the importance of Internet Openness

Thematic Workshop



E-Science and Sustainable Development in the Information and Knowledge Societies
 IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS)

Monday 12 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room M1 - ITU

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) documents, including Geneva Declaration of Principles, Tunis Agenda, and New York overall review of the implementation of the outcomes, emphasize on sustainable development, as well as the central role of science in the development of the Information and knowledge Societies.



IUST
 Research Center for ICT
 Strategic and International
 Studies (ICT-SIS)

Over the past two decades, the internet and information and communication technologies yield to extremely large scientific data sets and highly distributed scientific networks as well as flexible and scalable computing power. So a new paradigm for science has been emerged called e-science, which is referred in WSIS Action Line 7. E-science has considerable effects on the way in which research is conducted and on the innovation process. Both of them are important prerequisites for sustainable development.

This workshop focuses on the role of e-science in sustainable development of the Information and Knowledge Societies. After a short review on the pillars of sustainable development, the panelists will discuss about the elements of the e-science ecosystem and their impacts on sustainable development.

Moderator

Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, Vice Chancellor for International affairs, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran.

Speakers/Panellists

- Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini (Workshop Organizer), Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran.
- Dr Ali Yazdian, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran.
- Dr Eun-Ju Kim, International Telecommunication Union, ITU.
- Dr Alireza Yari, Iran Telecommunication Research Center, Iran.

- Dr Ali Taehezadeh, Qom University, Iran.
- Dr Younes Shokrkah, University of Tehran, Iran.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
The workshop is focused on Action Line 7, e-Science.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Thematic Workshop


 Rights, Governance, Protocols, and Standards
 ARTICLE 19

 Monday 12 June 2017
 Room M2 - ITU

16:30 – 18:15

How do we consider the SDGs in the context of human rights and the global Internet infrastructure?

SDG 9 establishes the importance of building resilient infrastructure in order to facilitate economic development. The WSIS community has embraced this imperative, committing to broadening access and fostering innovation. But as the actors that develop and manage the Internet's infrastructure are increasingly considered to be its gatekeepers, these intermediaries have gained an even more critical

role in ensuring a free and open Internet. Incidents of Internet shutdowns and network disruptions are on the rise. Freedom House concludes that Internet censorship has increased for the sixth consecutive year worldwide. Systems of surveillance have matured and proliferated. The result is clear: as users lose trust and confidence in the Internet as a free and open space, so too will they be chilled from capturing the full potential of the Internet as a platform for robust economic opportunity.



Several documents forming the discursive foundation of Internet governance, including the outcome document of the WSIS+10 Review, the NETmundial Multistakeholder Statement, and the latest reports of UN Special Rapporteur (UNSR) on freedom of expression David Kaye, have affirmed that the global infrastructure of the Internet must be managed so that it enables the exercise of human rights. Indeed, the international human rights framework remains a strong tool to protect Internet users, facilitating robust considerations for ensuring freedom of expression, freedom of association, privacy, and other human rights online. Implementing this framework is a crucial factor for fostering a more resilient global Internet infrastructure. But how can the technical actors and communities that develop, manage, and operate this infrastructure meaningfully take on this responsibility? This workshop will explore the relevance of human

rights to the global Internet infrastructure through a conversation with representatives from key standards development organizations, Internet governance bodies, and policy organizations: the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and the Internet Society (ISOC). The panel will provide insights on how the human rights framework contributes to the resilience of Internet infrastructure. In doing so, panelists will discuss the ongoing developments within their respective organizations towards greater considerations for human rights, and how contravening interests and objectives within these communities can be balanced to maintain the Internet's technical architecture while also enabling human rights and the SDGs. The moderated discussion will be followed by the opportunity for audience members to pose questions to the expert panelists.

Moderator

Niels ten Oever, Head of Digital, ARTICLE 19

Speakers/Panellists

Ms Theresa Swinehart, Senior Vice President, Multistakeholder Strategy and Strategic Initiatives, ICANN

Mr. Nicolas Seidler, Senior Policy Advisor, Internet Society

Dr Bilel Jamoussi, Chief, Study Groups Department, ITU-T

Mr Brian Trammell, Member, Internet Architecture Board, IETF

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

This session focuses on the infrastructure of the Internet, bringing together representatives from several crucial Internet governance forums that develop the standards and policies that underpin its operation. The discussion will compel these expert panelists to address how human rights considerations should be developed in these spaces. In doing so, this workshop will touch upon a range of issues not only in the context of its infrastructure, but also in terms of human rights: for example, threats to universal access and the loss of trust and confidence in the Internet. These dynamics, if left unaddressed, will in turn threaten economic and social development; this workshop seeks to demonstrate that the human rights framework is a critical tool through which stakeholders should consider the WSIS Action Lines. The protection and promotion of human rights facilitate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The protection of the right to freedom of expression, access to information, and freedom of assembly on the Internet are crucial to its future as a hub for sustainable economic and social development. The majority of the Internet's central infrastructure—as well as the applications running over it—are developed, operated, and maintained by technical actors. The policies and protocols that define how Internet users interact with this infrastructure are determined by the Internet governance bodies that are comprised of these actors, including ICANN, the IETF, and the ITU-T. Thus, these technical communities are key facilitators of the exercise of human rights online. If they do not meaningfully take on the responsibility to respect human rights, the trend towards a more restricted Internet will grow, in turn threatening the sustainability of economic and social development for Internet users that will no longer hold trust or confidence in the Internet. As this session focuses on the relationship between human rights and Internet infrastructure, it will provide greater insights regarding how technical actors and communities can foster the resilience of the Internet as an arbiter of the sustainable development process.

Thematic Workshop



Building Digital Innovation Frameworks: A Toolkit and a Country Report Launch ITU

Tuesday 13 June 2017

13:30 – 14:15

Room C - ITU

Competitiveness, in an increasing open global economy, requires new approaches to development enabling digital to be ubiquitous in all sectors of an economy. Digital Innovation ecosystems are flourishing in most countries, yet struggling to reach critical mass that unlock jobs, economic growth and inclusion. To address these challenges, ITU has developed a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral Digital Innovation Framework, with aim to help countries, cities and ecosystems to be empowered for accelerating digital transformation.

The validated framework, tools and methodology, provide a structured approach to gathering and analyzing issues about the ways in which digital innovation and entrepreneurship in the region of interest is supported or hindered by financial capital, human talent, infrastructure, market access, policies and overarching vision. It also enables the stakeholders to co-create specific policy conditions and develop specific projects to jump start digital transformation in a country.

ITU has packaged this knowledge into a toolkit that will enable stakeholders to analyse their ecosystems and take specific actions to start changing the trajectory of their digital economy. ITU has worked together with other international organizations, global experts and key stakeholders to develop this toolkit, with the ultimate goal to close the innovation divide that separates those developing and using emerging technologies from those who, at best, are reliant on others to develop solutions, and at worst, do not benefit from access to innovation in ICTs.

The first part of the session will advise participants about what the ITU toolkit for strengthening ICT centric ecosystem is, and how to use it to scale up and empower economies.

This will be followed by the soft launching of Rwanda Country Review Report, that examines the dynamics of the ICT centric innovation ecosystem in Rwanda, and makes recommendations to strengthen ICT innovation in the Rwanda national development agenda and leverage the economic and social opportunities provided by innovative technologies.

Finally, a partnership agreement for developing Digital Innovation Frameworks will be signed with Bangladesh.

Moderator

Mr Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

13:30-13:35 Welcome remarks

Ms Eun Ju Kim, Chief of Innovation and Partnership Department, ITU

13:35-13:45 Launching of <Bridging the Digital Innovation Divide: A Toolkit for strengthening ICT Centric Ecosystems>

Mr Brahima Sanou, BDT Director, ITU

13:45- 13:55 Launching of “ICT Centric Innovation System Country Review Rwanda” Report

Hon. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

13:55-14:05 Signing of a Partnership Agreement for Digital Innovation Framework

Mr Brahima Sanou, BDT Director, ITU

Hon. Ms Tarana Halim, State Minister for Post and Telecommunications of Bangladesh

14:05-14:15 Photos and Q&A Session

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure logo

Main outcomes:

Debated Issues

- ITU has been working closely with partners and member states to bring together technology and innovation to create synergies which will take us further and faster towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”. This session presented two products from the BDT innovation service range: the new toolkit “Bridging the digital innovation divide: A toolkit for strengthening ICT centric ecosystems” and the “Executive Summary Rwanda - ICT centric innovation ecosystem country review”.

Several assessments and implementation toolkits, have been developed and tested in countries that have requested for assistance. These countries include Albania, Argentina, Kenya, Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal and Thailand.

ITU has packaged in-house knowledge and focused researched into a new toolkit that will enable stakeholders to analyse their ecosystems and take specific actions to start changing the trajectory of their digital economy. ITU has worked together with other international organizations, global experts and key stakeholders to develop this toolkit, with the ultimate goal to close the innovation divide that separates those developing and using emerging technologies from those who, at best, are reliant on others to develop solutions, and at worst, do not benefit from access to innovation in ICTs.

- Rwanda is undergoing digital transformation on the way to become a knowledge based economy and a leading player in technology innovation around the African continent. The 2020 plan has seen the country passing through liberalisation of the telecom sector to investing into broadband infrastructure and e-services to the current focus on innovation and technology enabled business development and exports. Despite the progress achieved, there are many challenges. Rwanda is acquiring a number of new technologies and many companies are starting various projects: delivery of blood by drones, big data, AI, IoT, blockchain, 3D printing, cybersecurity etc.
- The Rwanda country report is an essential building block towards digital innovation framework that will shape and prepare the Rwandan society for its hyper-connected future. It is an important milestone for the country that is rapidly shifting its focus on investing in innovation and entrepreneurship.

Rwanda wants to embrace the exponential mode of growth by embracing new technologies in agriculture, government, education and financial sector. African innovators should take a leading role in solving African and global challenges. Rwanda will work hard with ITU and other partners to change the color of its stakeholder interface canvas from red into yellow and green.

- Bangladesh is leveraging ICTs in all aspects of life, from poverty reduction to human development. Digital technologies have created a new generation of problem solvers within public and private sector. Bangladesh has two WSIS winners this year. All this innovation will transform millions of lives in Bangladesh and can be expanded to other countries to transform millions of lives around the world. The strong innovation ecosystem requires strengthening of the existing partnerships and creation of new ones between public and private sector. ITU toolkit will help Bangladesh find the effective methods and form strong partnerships for innovation within the country and across the world. Bangladesh will work closely with ITU to test this toolkit and contribute to it.

Quotes

- “We look forward to start applying this ITU toolkit against ourselves. We are not running against anyone. We are running against ourselves on a journey of digital transformation and innovation” - Hon. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda
- “Bangladesh is keenly interested in two things: 1. Finding ways to beat traditional development paths and leapfrog to new possibilities. 2. Do this in partnership with a lot of countries. I am grateful to ITU that you have created the platform to do just that”, Mr Mohammad Shafiu Alam, Cabinet Secretary, Head of civil service in Bangladesh

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Bangladesh has committed to use the ITU toolkit to conduct a country assessment and report good practices on the BDT innovation platform.
- Rwanda will be using the toolkit to generate good practices to use and inject on the on the BDT innovation platform.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Government led innovation initiatives, Partnerships for sustainable innovation

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Strengthening digital industries and innovation capacity

Leveraging investment to bridge the innovation divide

Thematic Workshop

Responding to Cyber Threats: Establishing an Effective Computer Incident Response Team
GFCE

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room A - ITU

Globally, societies have become increasingly digitized. It is therefore more and more important for states, international organizations, private companies and civil society to put the potential of cyber capabilities at the service of development, address the threats posed by malicious cyber activities and promote secure digital services and infrastructure.



A number of countries are in the process of developing strategies and taking actions to protect themselves. This includes the establishment of Computer Security Incident Response Teams, CSIRTs. CSIRTs are responsible to detect, review and respond to computer security incidents, depending on which constituency they serve. National CSIRTs for example, serve the entire nation. Unfortunately, many countries lack the required capacities to protect their societies and limit the effects of cyber-attacks and to develop well-functioning CSIRTs.

The Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE) was launched at the Global Conference on Cyberspace (GCCS) in The Hague in 2015 as a global platform for primary stakeholders to exchange good practices and expertise on cyber capacity building. Under the GFCE, stakeholders join forces to mutually discuss the threats and opportunities provided by cyber space. With support from the GFCE Secretariat, GFCE members take part in various initiatives to build cyber capacity on specific issues. One of the concrete initiatives under the GFCE is the Cyber Security CSIRT Maturity Initiative. The objective of this endeavour is to provide a platform for GFCE members to help emerging and existing CSIRTs increase their maturity level, helping countries better respond to cyber threats and incidents.

The goal of this session is to understand the importance of a coordinated response to ICT security incidents and how this contributes to the broader development agenda. Furthermore the speakers will discuss which capacities are required to establish a well-functioning CSIRT.

The session invites representatives from various backgrounds with the objective of sharing national and regional good practices. The session will not only focus on deepening the understanding of the challenges posed, but also on identifying and elaborating a series of promising practices and policies drawn from a range of experiences, offering interested stakeholders concrete guidance. Good practices support the establishment of CSIRTs or the strengthening of existing ones.

Moderator

En. Mohd Shamir Bin Hashim. Senior Vice President, International & Government Engagement Division, CyberSecurity Malaysia

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr. David van Duren, Head of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise Secretariat
- Mr. Luc Dandurand, Head, ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, International Telecommunication Union
- Prof. dr. Vilius Benetis, NRD CIRT / NRD CS
- Mr. George Michaelides, Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulation

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Main outcomes

A number of countries are in the process of developing strategies and taking actions to protect themselves. This includes the establishment of Computer Security Incident Response Teams, CSIRTs. CSIRTs are responsible to detect, review and respond to computer security incidents; depending on which constituency they serve. National CSIRTs for example, serve the entire nation. Unfortunately, many countries lack the required capacities to protect their societies and limit the effects of cyber-attacks and to develop well-functioning CSIRTs.

The session underlined the importance of a coordinated response to ICT security incidents. Discussions focused on the capacities required to establish a well-functioning CSIRT.

During the session, which was moderated by Mohd Shamir Bin Hashim of CyberSecurity Malaysia, the speakers did not only focus on the challenges posed but also identified and elaborated on a series of national and regional promising practices and policies drawn from a

range of experience. The speakers, representing different stakeholder communities, offered concrete guidance to support the establishment of CSIRTs or the strengthening of existing ones.

Mr. David van Duren, Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE) Secretariat, highlighted the importance of cyber capacity building and knowledge sharing between stakeholders and the need for more cooperation and coordination. Other speakers recognized this. The GFCE was launched in 2015 as a global platform to exchange good practices and expertise on cyber capacity building (www.thegfce.com). One of the concrete initiatives under the GFCE is the Cyber Security CSIRT Maturity Initiative, of which the ITU is one of the co-initiators.

Mr. Luc Dandurand, ITU, outlined the role of a national CSIRT and the CSIRT Framework, emphasizing the importance of a consistent and shared language to discuss CSIRT services, simplicity and a common framework model. From ITU's experience, key aspects for successful implementation of a national CIRT include a clear mandate, well trained people, a growing curve which is sustainable, realistic management of expectations, exercises (both on operational as well as on national level) and structured information sharing which includes sharing of knowledge with regional and international communities.

Mr. George Michaelides, Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulations in Cyprus, highlighted the three key elements for a national CSIRT; People, Process and Products. Process and products require a holistic approach, starting from strategy to decide what the CSIRT has to deliver, setting up a clear mandate and build business relations with the constituencies in which trust is the keyword. All of these are ongoing processes, continuously evaluating the CSIRTs maturity, compared to where it should be and what the gap is which need to be addressed. Main difficulty comes in with people, as it is a challenge, especially for governments, to retain highly skilled people.

Prof. Vilius Benetis, NRD CIRT/NRD CS recognized another point made by earlier speakers; a CSIRT shouldn't grow too fast. According to Mr. Benetis, a CSIRT needs at least 6 to 10 years to mature under constant supervision. As in the end, those who have the required competences will be trusted, again highlighting the importance of trust between the CSIRT and those it serves. He also cautioned the thought that "we built a national CSIRT, now it's safe", illustrating this by the need for "not just one fire brigade, but also for ambulances and a hospital".

Questions from the audience covered the indicated time frame, whether a CSIRT really requires 6 to 10 years to evolve. The answer by Mr. Benetis was yes. Although the CSIRT might start delivering services in the first years, the results might not be satisfactory. Competencies and trust need to be built.

Establishing MoUs between constituencies and national CSIRTs was another topic. Mr. Dandurand suggested using them sparsely, since the nature of future incidents can never be predicted and therewith whether they can be properly dealt with or not. Mr. Michaelides recommended prioritizing and once confident, make agreements with those constituencies that could be comfortably served.

Furthermore, the importance of the feasibility of a CSIRT was stressed, as a public service. Appearances matter; consider the CSIRT visitor area the window to the outside world (e.g. project relevant data in visitor areas).

The session was concluded with a last recommendation for Regulation Authorities, which again came back to the importance of trust. Instead of punishing, first help constituencies become more skilled. "Organizations will get sick. If there is no legal environment, we need to design the rules which we're going to stick with for a long time". "Let's breathe and build something for our country" (Mr. Michaelides).

I. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The presentations addressed how the establishment for well-functioning CSIRTs are key to a resilient infrastructure and healthy cyber ecosystem; “Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”

II. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Globally, societies have become increasingly digitized. It is therefore more and more important for countries to put the potential of cyber capabilities at the service of development, address the threats posed by malicious cyber activities and promote secure digital services and infrastructure.

Thematic Workshop



Capacity Building Programmes at ICANN and Elsewhere
ICANN (CCWG on Internet Governance)

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room C1 - ITU

Why we need Programmes to help train young people and others on a variety of Internet public policy technical issues.

This Session, organised by the ICANN Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) on Internet Governance will look at the work taking place in a selection of programmes to help in capacity building and training of young people and others on a variety of Internet public policy technical issues. Through such capacity building (whether in formal or informal settings) individuals from a wide variety of backgrounds can benefit from the experience and knowledge of their peers.

Within ICANN recent and extensive participation of stakeholders in the work connected to the IANA Transition, not least in the working groups to deliver Accountability proposals, has proved really beneficial with respect to capacity building. In addition ICANN offers specific programmes for bringing young people into the ICANN environment through a funded Fellowship Programme as well as specific outreach to young people in the region where ICANN meetings are held. Some information on these and on the application process will be given.

Outside of ICANN the session will look at a variety of national and regional opportunities for training; such as in the different Summer Schools on Internet Governance (SSIG) held; examples including at Meissen (which last year had its 10th Anniversary) and the Southern School (Latin America) on IG. The Session could also usefully flag the various ISOC initiatives on capacity building and the work taken forward by DIPL

The session will attempt to address many questions, including:

1. How do these programmes fulfil the ongoing requirements for more active stakeholders in an increasingly busy Internet Governance space?

2. Are these programmes successful at balancing the diversity of active stakeholders?
3. What is the funding model for these programmes?
4. What more needs to be done?

The Session, in addition to raising awareness, will seek feedback and concerns on the current Initiatives and where, perhaps, more emphasis and effort is needed.

Moderator

William J Drake, International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Speakers/Panellists

Jovan Kurbajila; CEO, DIPLO, Switzerland

Lori Schulman, Senior Director, International Trademark Association (INTA), USA

William J Drake; International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Olivier Crepin-LeBlond; ICANN; ALAC; France

Rafik Dammak; GNSO; ICANN,

Tatiana Tropina; NCUC; ICANN, Russia

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter; EuroSSIG Founder, Germany

Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot Asia, China

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4 Capacity building

The Session will touch on C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge) in terms of providing information where leadership training on Internet issues is available. The Action Line C4(Capacity Buidling) is also relevent in the non-technical spehere as taking a full role on the knowledge society requires certain skills and attributes.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The ability to equip people (and particularly young people) so that they can take a full role in policy development in the Internet Ecosystem is important in terms of the equality of susustainable developmment. All stakeholder groups and all countries need to be represented by people with the skills and abilities to play a full role. Too often minority groups are marginised as they do not have an effective voice at the table.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

This Round Table Session debated the importance of capacity building for those who were interested to be involved (or perhaps already were) in debating policy issues with respect to Internet Governance. It looked – through the excellent contributions from a diverse, well-balanced and distinguished panel – at a number of on-going and past Programmes and how these contributed to that goal. The panellists shared their work, experience and knowledge to contribute to this goal.

There was a useful and energetic discussion after the presentations

Moderator:

William J Drake, International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Panellists:

Stephanie Borg Psaila, DiploFoundation, Switzerland

Lori Schulman, Senior Director, International Trademark Association (INTA), USA

William J Drake; International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Olivier Crepin-LeBlond; ICANN; ALAC; France

Anriette Esterhuysen, Association for Progressive Communications

Tatiana Tropina; NCUC; ICANN, Russia

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter; EuroSSIG Founder, Germany

Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot Asia, China

Aadam Peake; Civil Society Engagement, ICANN

Highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience Quotes

Dr William J Drake (International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland), (Moderator) started by saying that capacity development does not substitute good policy but it can be a requisite to building bottom-up programmes. He reminded the audience that people calibrate their level of involvement in ICANN processes, and that participation in the organisation, including in the decision-making process, can effectively be carried out remotely.

Dr Stephanie Borg Psaila (DiploFoundation) highlighted three important aspects concerning capacity building programmes, based on Diplo's experience. The first is the need to constantly adapt training programmes in order to respond to the needs of the communities. This requires an agile approach. The second is that capacity development is more than training; it is also about community building, interaction with facilitators, and policy immersion, which helps to solidify the knowledge gained. Finally, online learning – which allows participants to remain on the job - bridges the gap between theory and practice, as it allows them to immediately put into practice that which they would have learned online.

Ms Lori Schulman (Senior Director, International Trademark Association (INTA), USA) detailed that INTA provides capacity building for internal meetings within the organisation, for the external public when they meet with institutional representatives and government officials, and also

youth-oriented training, reaching out to students in classrooms to build awareness regarding the importance of trademarks, understanding counterfeiting, and trust. She mentioned that these learning initiatives should not be a one-time experience, but a long-term sustainable process.

Mr Olivier Crepin-LeBlond (ICANN, ALAC, France) explained that different constituencies within ICANN have their own capacity development programmes. He mentioned that [At-Large](#) ([link is external](#)) has open working groups on capacity development, and on outreach and engagement, that are reaching parts of the world that are still outside ICANN's range. He said that webinars focus on topics decided by the working groups, and that regional organisations also have their own webinars in local regions, both on demand and before global meetings, where sessions also take place.

Anriette Esterhuysen (Association for Progressive Communications) brought her experience with the [African School on Internet Governance \(AfriSIG\)](#) ([link is external](#)). She explained it is a residential course, which includes social media training. She said that the practical aspect is reported as one of the most empowering experience for participants, who engage in role playing exercises – assuming the position of another stakeholder group, during night activities, to get a sense of what it is like to negotiate when you are sleep-deprived.

Dr Tatiana Tropina (NCUC, ICANN, Russia) highlighted that policy-making requires knowledge of how domain systems work and that for specific issues, it is hard to get people to work. She highlighted the need for diversity among participants. She also stressed the different challenges in what she called 'inreach', as in coming to the organisation, and in outreach, as in effectively engaging and contributing. She mentioned that the NCUC has a budget to support members and that additional support comes from ICANN's global stakeholder team.

Prof. Wolfgang Kleinwaechter (EuroSSIG Founder, Germany) said that Internet governance is a multidisciplinary phenomenon, and that this is the way EuroSSIG tackles it. He mentioned that learning in a multistakeholder environment and teaching the Internet government leaders of tomorrow are the main concerns of the course. Kleinwaechter mentioned the formation of a Dynamic Coalition on the IGF Guadalajara that will meet at the IGF in Geneva to discuss Summer Schools.

Ms Jennifer Chung (Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot Asia, China) mentioned [NetMission](#) ([link is external](#)), an ambassador programme that selects and supports young people to help provide sustainable development globally and locally through training, projects and participation in meetings. She stressed that the [Youth@IGF](#) ([link is external](#)) and [NextGen@ICANN](#) ([link is external](#)) programmes stemmed out of NetMission and that models and toolkits for Internet governance have been developed by participants. Chung also said that DotAsia keeps a robust network of alumni to identify and share opportunities.

Adam Peake (ICANN Senior Manager, Accountability) stressed that the essential thing for these schools is collaboration. He summarised ICANN's capacity building programmes, mentioning a [Fellowship Program](#) ([link is external](#)) that brings people into the process for the three global annual meetings, the [NextGen@ICANN](#) ([link sends e-mail](#)) which has an educational approach, bringing students from the region where the meeting is being held, and the [ICANN Learn](#) ([link is external](#)) platform, a series of online training courses that are useful for Internet governance learning initiatives to ensure participants attain a basic level of understanding of relevant concepts prior to the training.

II. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- **Main conclusions reached during the discussion**

- There needs to be enhanced coordination between these important but diverse initiatives;
- Some form of common approach; common standards (especially pertaining to Summer Schools) could be beneficial;
- There are several capacity building programs available out there, but these are in high demand and more should be done, especially when it comes to accompanying volunteers through to make them active in the community.
- That fundamentally the most successful programmes for capacity building on Internet Governance are those that are multi-stakeholder in process and driven by bottom-up demand; not those centrally driven;

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

There is a linkage with SGD 17 (Target 17.9).

"Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation".

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The fundamental nature of cooperation and collaboration (highlighted through WSIS AL 11) was an important element here.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

Global Capacity Building on Internet Policy issues

Thematic Workshop



Africa and the Digital Economy: Benefits, Losses and Strategies African Civil Society on the Information Society (ACSIS)

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room C2 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

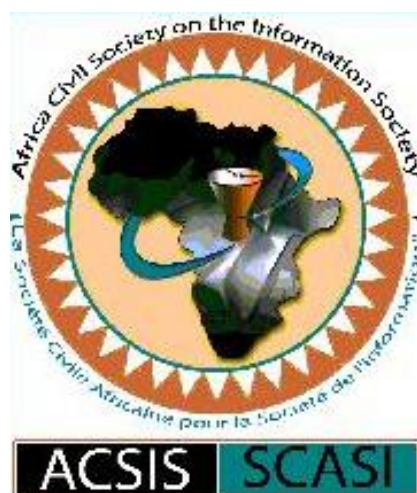
L'Economie Numérique en Afrique: Bénéfices, pertes et stratégies

L'économie numérique est-elle réellement facteur de prospérité en Afrique ?

L'Afrique gagne-t-elle ? Perd-elle ? dans l'économie numérique. Quelles stratégies sont développées ou pourraient être favorisées pour que l'Afrique bénéficie davantage de l'économie numérique ?

Is the digital economy really a factor of prosperity in Africa?

Does Africa win? Loses it? In the digital economy. What strategies are being developed or could be promoted if Africa is to benefit more from the digital economy?



Moderator

Dr. Cisse Kane, President ACSIS

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6. Enabling environment
- AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
- AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
- AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
- AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
- AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
- AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
- AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C9. Media

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

L'économie numérique aide à mobiliser les ressources et à développer des stratégies pour faire des TIC le capacitateur par excellence pour les ODD et les lignes d'action

The digital economy will help mobilising resources and develop strategies to enable ICT development in all action lines. This will help ICT to play their role as global enabler for SDGs.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

L'économie numérique aide à mobiliser les ressources et à développer des stratégies pour faire des TIC le capacitateur par excellence pour les ODD et les lignes d'action

La session va permettre d'identifier les voies et moyens

The digital economy will help mobilising resources and develop strategies to enable ICT development in all action lines. This will help ICT to play their role as global enabler for SDGs.

Thematic Workshop



Ethical Dimensions of ICTs IEEE

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room C2 - ITU

09:00 – 10:45

As technology continues to rapidly advance and billions of additional users become connected, ethical aspects of technology demand immediate attention. Considering the extensive impact that ICTs will have on the achievement of the SDGs, discussion and tangible actions need to be taken now to ensure the use of ICTs will be beneficial to all of humanity. In order to achieve all of the SDGs, ICTs will play a vital role but only if they are designed in an ethical framework that focuses on the role of humans and the preservation of human values.



Based on the discussion of both in situ and online participants from various global stakeholder groups, the session seeks to raise awareness of the need to consider the ethical dimensions of ICTs with a focus on security and privacy with an aim towards the use of ICTs to achieve the SDGs.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- How can all stakeholders work together to create trust in ICTs?
- What needs to be done to connect the unconnected in a meaningful manner taking into local and educational needs?
- What will the role of algorithms play in the role of everyday human life, particularly children whose data has been posted by their parents or guardians?
- What role should all stakeholders play in educating individuals about their data, privacy and safety when using ICTs?

II. Quotes

- “There is no inherent contest security and privacy – we need to look at both together.” Deepak Maheshwari, Symantec

- “Our goal is to build a thriving Tunisia with a new generation of thinkers and doers by empowering boys and girls who believe they are powerful and capable of addressing the challenges facing Tunisia.” Ichrak Mars, IEEE Special Interest Group on Humanitarian Technology

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The panel noted the importance of security and privacy by design, which not only saves costs but creates trust in ICTs making this particularly important in an increasingly connected world.
- There is a need for ethical considerations in data collection, artificial intelligence and autonomous systems because of the far-reaching future ramifications of these technologies where these technologies could significantly impact decisions made for individuals, such as the university admission process.
- Transparency of algorithms is critical as they advance at an increasingly rapid pace.
- The bargain of the internet are the free services that result in a privacy tradeoff based on the data collected to access the service and it is important to empower and educate individuals so they can make informed decisions in modern society.
- There is significant concern that the data being added to the algorithms is coming from those that are connected and that bias may result in the algorithms because there is no representation from those who are unconnected.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and provide lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Regarding WSIS Action Line C10: Ethical Dimension of the Information Society, the panel noted that the ethical dimension should be incorporated into all aspects of ICTs. The panel noted the importance of security and privacy by design, as well as the need for ethical considerations in data collection and artificial intelligence and autonomous systems.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

The Ethical aspect of ICTs could be featured at a greater level at the WSIS Forum 2018, specifically focusing on the community aspect of ethics.

VII. Participants

Moderator: Justin Caso, Technology Policy Programs Senior Manager, IEEE

Panelists:

- Manu Bhardwaj, IEEE Internet Initiative and Vice President for Research and Insights at the Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth
- Kay Firth-Butterfield, Executive Director, AI-Austin and Senior Fellow and Distinguished Scholar at the Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law, University of Texas, Austin.
- Deepak Maheshwari, Director, Government Affairs, India & ASEAN, Symantec Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
- Ichrak Mars, IEEE Special Interest Group on Humanitarian Technology Tunisia

Thematic Workshop



Innovation in ICT Technologies, Broadband, Smart Cities and Manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals
CMAI/Global ICT Forum

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room C1 - ITU

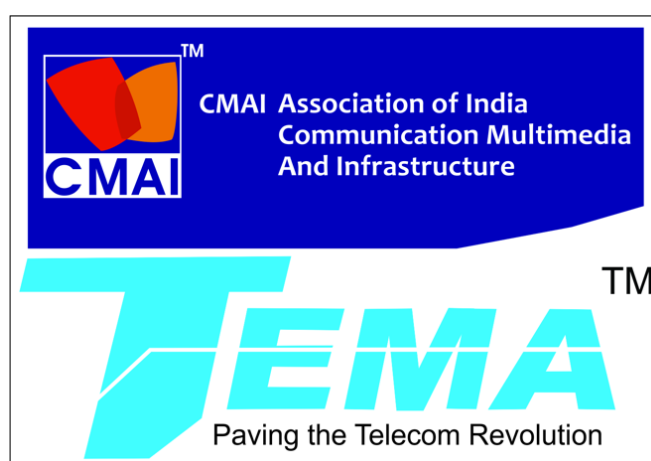
11:00 – 13:00

Sustainable Development Goals contains inter alia for Smart City, Broadband, Internet. ICT Technologies are providing central impetus for the same. The session will discuss innovation in ICT Technologies, need and technology for connected to unconnected rural areas, ICT for citizen, empowerment, Indian experience of Digital India, Aadhar, low cost access device and wireless equipments. The workshop will recognize excellent technologies and companies in this field by giving CMAI ICT World Communication Accolades.

Moderator

Prof. NK Goyal, President, CMAI Association of India

Speakers/Panellists



Hon'ble Shri Manoj Sinha, Minister of Communications (I/C)
Hon'ble Shri Rashid R Ismailov, Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russia
Mr. JS Deepak, India's WTO Ambassador
Mr. Malcolm Johnson, DSG, ITU
Mr. Chaesub Lee, Director, ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau
Mr. A.K Gupta, CMD, TCIL
Mr. Virat Bhatia, Director India, AT&T
Mr. Vikram Tewatia, Deputy Director General, COAI
Mr. Rupinder Singh Ahluwalia, President, Datawind
Prof. NK Goyal, President, CMAI Association of India

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
L C3. Access to information and knowledge
AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
AL C7 e-Lea logoC7. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5: Gender equality : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Thematic Workshop



How Technology is Being Used to Accelerate Girls' Inclusion and Access to Education (Particularly STEM) and Improve Pedagogical Practices to Enable Critical Thinking to Support Sustainable Gender Empowerment
e Worldwide Group

Thursday 15 June 2017

11:00 – 13:00

Room L2 - ITU

Information, education and critical thinking are the foundations to enable sustainable empowerment of girls, CwDs and women. Therefore, to engage in the digital economy ICTs play a major role to enable personal growth and development, access to information, global resources and skills to enable earning power.



ICTs also play a critical role to help reduce a sense of isolation and provide ways to learn about taboo subjects; such as reproductive health and HIV, and makes girls and women feel safer and more in touch with family and friends, and strengthens self-esteem.

Furthermore, ICTs are playing a pivotal role in education by enabling pedagogical practices and offering incredible tools for engaging students in the classroom, making teaching more participatory along with helping teachers to promote analytical and critical thinking.

It encourages student-led research and builds critical media and digital literacy skills in the process. In places where textbooks are old and outdated, the internet offer multiple ways to connect with current events and up-to-date information.

Special care needs to be taken to ensure that ICTs are enabling CWDs/PWDs to obtain access to education and inclusion into the digital space, despite other challenges and family restrictions, as this is a much neglected space in the world, especially Asia and Africa.

This interactive session will highlight case studies and share practical examples on how technology can accelerate girls' inclusion and access to education to support sustainable gender empowerment and overcome social and cultural barriers;

- How technology can accelerate girls' inclusion and access to education (particularly STEM) to support sustainable gender empowerment.
- How ICTs are being used to improve pedagogical practices and helping teachers to promote critical thinking in the young, particularly for CWD
- How ICTs are promoting women's and girls' education/engagement with ICTs and creating innovative livelihood programs for youth, CWDs and PWDs
- How ICTs are enabling CWD/PWD to obtain access to education and inclusion into the digital space, despite other challenges and family restrictions
- How ICTs have changed the landscape for girls access to quality education and information
- How access to education is building the foundation for critical thinking, awareness of girls rights and developing their inspirations and aspirations for their future
- How ICTs are providing new avenues to overcome cultural challenges and barriers that prevent girls access to education
- How ICTs are enabling CWD/PWD to obtain access to education and inclusion into the digital space, despite other challenges and family restrictions

- How ICTs are having a multiplier effect in the education sector by providing access to quality education in rural communities with limited resources, infrastructure and providing virtual teachers
- Role of ICTs in improving teacher's training, and access to world class curriculums, seminars and interactive learning

Moderator

Dr Salma Abbasi, Chairperson and CEO, eWorldwide Group

Speakers/Panellists

- 1) Hon Jean Philbert Nsengimana,
Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda – TBC
- 2) Ms. Ngabo Nankonde
Manager Public Relations, Zambia Information & Communication Technology Authority (ZICTA)
- 3) Ms. Roxana WIDMER-ILIESCU
Senior Programme Officer, Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), ITU
- 4) Ms. Mirna El-Hajj Barbar
Program Manager Officer, Technology for Development Division, UN-ESCWA
- 5) Ms. Simone Conrad
Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- 6) Ms Theophania Chavatzia
Program Specialist, Education for Inclusion and Gender Equality, UNESCO
- 7) Mr. Kishore Babu YGSC
Director, Ministry of Telecommunication, India – TBC

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
AL C4. Capacity building
AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

C2. Information and communication infrastructure
Showcasing ICTs models and applications used deliver education
C3. Access to information and knowledge
Showcasing how ICTs provide information and knowledge to girls and women
C4. Capacity building
Showcasing the diverse types of capacity building and training that are delivered through ICTs
C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
Demonstration of how early engagement with ICTs play a vital role in increasing girls confidence to safely use ICTs

Showcasing innovative provision of safe spaces to ensure with ICTs and education for girls (cultural and social context)

C7. ICT Applications: e-learning

Showcasing;

- o How ICTs have formed a paradigm shift in teacher-centered pedagogy to a more effective learner-centered pedagogy
- o ICT applications that provide an interactive e-learning platform to students in remote locations
- o e-learning equip the girls with skills in science and technology which improve their academic performance, enhance their motivation, and expand their choices for future studies
- o Blended learning workshops and interactive sessions inspire young females to become successful entrepreneurs

C7. ICT Applications: E-science

Showcasing how technology can accelerate girls' inclusion and access to education, particularly STEM and support sustainable gender empowerment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

i. Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The case studies will demonstrate how ICTs have helped girls gain access to education and awareness of critical skills and knowledge that enable them to become economically empowered in their local environments, and gain an understanding of their rights despite the strict cultural and traditional barriers. This has helped young girls endless poverty and 'slavery' trap

ii. Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Show casing how ICTs help new mothers (and young girls) and women to use the internet to obtain information and knowledge on their total well-being, nutrition, and maternal health (mother and child).

iii. Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Show casing how ICTs help ensure that girls have access to quality early childhood and pre-primary education and familiarize them with technology to become 'comfortable young digital natives'.

iv. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Our case studies will demonstrate how ICTs play a critical role in increasing girls' confidence and knowledge to help ensure equal opportunities for men and women across economic, social and political fronts

v. Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Our case studies will demonstrate how ICTs help provide productive and diverse employment opportunities for women with different skills and backgrounds.

Thematic Workshop



Huawei ICT Sustainable Development Goals Benchmark
 Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.

Thursday 15 June 2017
 Room Popov 1 - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

Connecting the Future

ICT (Information and communication technology) has played a major role as an engine and enabler of economic and social progress in recent decades, delivering multiple benefits to society. Huawei introduces a white paper that seeks to explore the relationship between ICT and sustainable development. Specifically, the seminar will investigate SDGs which potentially have a strong relationship to ICT, and thus are most likely to be achieved by 2030 with support from ICT. It will provide a seminal study that explores country performance on SDGs and ICT development, that can provide insights on the successful application of ICT for sustainable development. The report highlights lessons from national initiatives with country case studies.



Moderator

Mr Will Zheng, Corporate Sustainability Department Director, Huawei, China

Speakers/Panellists

Mr Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU, Switzerland
 Mr Robert Hansor, Corporate Sustainability Principal, Huawei, China
 Ms Rochelle March, Manager, SustainAbility, United States

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
 AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
 AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
 AL C6. Enabling environment

ICT infrastructure has become a public good which people, businesses, and governments depend upon. However, if society is serious about delivering the SDGs, there is no choice but to direct resources and policies to make the Internet universally accessible in the fullest sense. Huawei works with its partners every day, everywhere, to help complete this unfinished task. This report demonstrates the extraordinary contribution ICT is able to make and the steps needed to optimize its impact.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require a step change in information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, access and affordability. This report explores the nexus between ICT and sustainable development and shows clearly that ICT needs to be aligned with policies that support the SDGs, informed by international good practice, and rooted in the national context and local development priorities. Huawei has undertaken this in-depth analysis in the hope that this report can provide a practical understanding of the role ICT can play in achieving the SDGs, as well as offer strategies to optimize ICT infrastructure further so that the global goals can be achieved by 2030.

Thematic Workshop



National Cybersecurity Strategies: Advanced Text Analytics
UN-OICT / ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room Popov 2 - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

This workshop will demonstrate applications of text analytics, machine-learning, and data visualization to assist humans in the analysis of national policy documents. Two cases will be presented, one case in which National CyberSecurity policies are analyzed, visualized and made searchable, and another case in which National Development plans are measured against SDG Targets.

The presentations and on-line demonstrations will be given by Fordham University, New York University, the International Telecommunications Union and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the United Nations.

The tools presented were developed through open source software collaboration between academia and United Nations entities working on ICT solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Moderator

Mr. Jorge Martinez Navarrete, Analytics Partnerships & Innovation Section, UN-OICT

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Luc Dandurand, ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, ITU

Mr. Jorge Martinez Navarrete, Analytics Partnerships & Innovation Section, UN-OICT

Mr. W. "RP" Raghupathi, Center for Digital Transformation, Fordham University (New York, USA)

Mr. Cristian Felix, Polytechnic School of Engineering, New York University (New York, USA)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Thematic Workshop



Going Beyond Multi-Stakeholderism and Multilateralism: China's Perspectives to Internet Governance and Future Developments
Shantou University/CyberLabs

Thursday 15 June 2017

13:15 – 14:00

Room A - ITU

After a long political debate, the US government finally relinquished its remaining control on the Internet in 2016, handing control of the Internet's domain name system (DNS) to a nonprofit organization, ICANN. Donald Trump and his Republican senators including Chuck Grassley, Ted Cruz and Roy Blunt, criticize former President Obama and claimed U.S. is giving away the Internet and makes the Internet in grave danger. However, most key stakeholders and analysts suggest that the newly implemented governance model for ICANN will actually strengthen the ability of the global community to challenge contentious decisions and ensure that control of the global Internet address book never falls into the wrong hands.

The internet was born in the United States with a U.S. controlled DNS, but today it becomes a global network consisting of over 3 billion users and 1 billion websites. These years, global tensions grow over the model of internet governance in the midst of rapid technological change and rising contention. The internet urgently needs an internationally accepted governance system. As we enter 2017, however, the Trump administration adds unexpected uncertainty to the status quo of internet governance, in which China, South Africa, Kenya, and other third-world countries are playing an important role due to their mega user base and rise of indigenous technologies, platforms and tech companies. An internet run by a wide range of actors, public and private, is more likely to be run well, and remain open and free, than one run by governments only. More importantly, these third-world nations should contribute significantly to coping with the global challenge of protecting the internet an open, diverse and resilient platform for global communities. This panel will thus focus on two key issues:

- 1) What is the nature of the governance needed for the internet to develop, thrive and spread to more people around the world, especially the perspectives from China?
- 2) What's the role China may play in global internet governance and future developments?

Our panelists will explore the evolving cyber relations between China and Western powers that remain in flux. Specifically, the panelists will analyze the differences between the governance models of multi-stakeholderism and multilateralism since both are, as yet, two much less well-defined institutional forms. The panelists argue that the decisions on internet governance model can no longer be confined to domestic borders because they produce far-reaching international consequences.

Moderator

Bu Zhong & Xingdong Fang

Speakers/Panellists

Xingdong Fang, President of CyberLabs, China
Bu Zhong, Senior Research Fellow of CyberLabs, U.S.A.
Xianhong Hu, Program manager of UNESCO

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The panel addresses China's perspectives to internet governance, which has a direct impact on building an information society in developing countries like China. An information society may not be built if not all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development are involved. The panel stressed that a well-defined internet governance could promote cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content through international and regional cooperation.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Our session, though addressing policy-making in internet governance, should be of help in building "resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation," especially in the areas of internet-related innovation. The discussion could help reduce inequality within and among countries concerning internet governance.

Thematic Workshop

Digital Financial Inclusion
ITUThursday 15 June 2017
Room C1 - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

Banking the Unbanked

Two billion people, representing more than 40% of the world's adults, are still excluded from the financial system. It is estimated that of the two billion unbanked, some 1.6 billion have access to a mobile phone and can thus potentially engage in financial transactions. These people live primarily in developing countries and in rural areas. Women, too, remain under-represented in the financial system with a 9% gender gap in developing countries.



Digital financial services (DFS) offer great potential to meet the financial needs of poor and unbanked consumers. Using agents and digital channels for financial transactions can lower costs by as much as 90 per cent compared to similar transactions conducted in physical branches of financial service providers (SPs). As technology continues to develop, so do the opportunities to harness innovation for financial inclusion. Today, DFS providers are employing data analytics to develop alternative credit profiles using records of clients' electronic transaction behavior. Around 1.5 billion people in the world do not have an identity and cannot engage in financial transactions. Digital identity can help to enhance financial inclusion strategies and fast track opening of transaction accounts. Tiered KYC approach coupled with digital identity schemes can enable people without ID to obtain a digital ID and transaction account and engage in financial transactions.

The ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services has completed its work in December 2016 and published some 28 technical reports and 85 policy recommendations to address the challenges which regulators and DFS providers face in order to scale up digital financial services adoption. This session will explore the opportunities that digital financial services could provide to help bridge the financial inclusion gap and amongst others will consider the following:

- What are the key barriers/challenges to greater access to DFS?
- What roles should financial regulators and/or telecom regulators play to promote an open and level playing field for Digital Financial Services?
- How can a regulatory sandbox approach be considered for digital financial services?
- How DFS is being used/can be used to advance women's financial inclusion?

- What actions should policymakers and DFS stakeholders take to make DFS widely available to women?
- How can the barriers be overcome to increase adoption and usage of digital financial services by women?

Moderator

Vijay Mauree, Coordinator, Study Groups Dept, TSB

Speakers/Panellists

- Alliance for Financial Inclusion (tbc)
- Olutunmbi Idowu, Ericsson
- Rory Macmillan, Macmillan and Keck Partners

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 5: Gender equality

7) Main outcomes highlighting the following:

VI. Debated Issues

Two billion people, representing more than 40% of the world's adults, are still excluded from the financial system. It is estimated that of the two billion unbanked, some 1.6 billion have access to a mobile phone and can thus potentially engage in financial transactions. These people live

primarily in developing countries and in rural areas. Women, too, remain under-represented in the financial system with a 9% gender gap in developing countries.

Digital financial services (DFS) offer great potential to meet the financial needs of poor and unbanked consumers. Using agents and digital channels for financial transactions can lower costs by as much as 90 per cent compared to similar transactions conducted in physical branches of financial service providers (SPs). As technology continues to develop, so do the opportunities to harness innovation for financial inclusion. Today, DFS providers are employing data analytics to develop alternative credit profiles using records of clients' electronic transaction behavior. Around 1.5 billion people in the world do not have an identity and cannot engage in financial transactions. Digital identity can help to enhance financial inclusion strategies and fast track opening of transaction accounts (e.g India). Tiered KYC approach coupled with digital identity schemes can enable people without ID to obtain a digital ID and transaction account and engage in financial transactions (e.g India).

The [ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services](#) has completed its work in December 2016 and published some 28 technical reports and 85 policy recommendations to address the challenges which regulators and DFS providers face in order to scale up digital financial services adoption. This session will explore the main findings of the ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services and the opportunities that digital financial services could provide to help bridge the financial inclusion gap and amongst others will consider the following:

- What are the key barriers/challenges to greater access to DFS?
- What roles should financial regulators and/or telecom regulators play to promote an open and level playing field for Digital Financial Services?
- What actions should policymakers and DFS stakeholders take to ramp up DFS usage?

Recommendations of ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services (FG DFS)

Vijay Mauree provided an overview of the main recommendations of the ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services. The recommendations of the ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services can be group in three main areas:

- Enhancing competition and level playing field for DFS
- Addressing demand side challenges
- Addressing supply side challenges

Enhancing Competition and level playing field for DFS

The main objective for the DFS ecosystem is to be able to scale up the usage of DFS services and the number of DFS providers in order to have a competitive environment which will drive down the costs as low as possible for poor people to be able to afford using DFS. DFS authorities can adopt a variety of measures to promote a competitive DFS environment. These include permitting both banks and nonbanks to offer DFS, facilitating consumer switching from one DFS provider to another, and fostering the development of a more open DFS architecture.

In addition, they should ensure that operators of payment infrastructures develop risk-based, objective access criteria and that authorized payment service providers (PSPs) can access payment infrastructures – whether via direct or indirect access – under fair and transparent conditions. In addition, authorities should take steps to level the playing field for DFS provision. Recommended measures include: (i) adopting a service-based rather than institution-based

approach to DFS regulation to ensure that different providers offering the same services have similar rights and are subject to similar obligations; (ii) ensuring that consumer protection regulations apply to all financial products provided digitally and that DFS consumers have comparable consumer protection to consumers of traditional banking services; (iii) providing comparable treatment of bank agents and nonbank agents with respect to market conduct regulation; and (iv) ensuring that MNOs are not restricting other DFS providers' access to the telecommunications infrastructure in order to limit competition or abuse a dominant market position. Authorities should also take steps to develop and strengthen the application of competition law principles to the DFS ecosystem. They should: (i) use memoranda of understanding (MoUs) to delineate and coordinate the competition-related competencies and responsibilities of different authorities/institutions and should (ii) support efforts to build the capacity of new and existing institutions responsible for compliance with competition law.

Effective collaboration and coordination is critical to the development of a safe and enabling DFS ecosystem. Financial authorities should regularly engage with other public-sector actors (e.g., authorities responsible for telecommunications, competition, data protection, and taxation), DFS providers, consumer advocates, DFS technical experts, development partners, and other DFS stakeholders. Whether the topic of concern is interoperability, third generation mobile (3G) coverage, service quality, fraud mitigation, data privacy, or digital credit, effective collaboration can help to ensure that policy and regulatory decisions contribute to healthy DFS ecosystem development. DFS authorities should establish formal mechanisms for coordination. Mechanisms such as a national payments council can facilitate a collaborative approach to DFS regulation. Financial and telecommunications authorities should also consider signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) or similar agreement to guide their collaboration to foster the development of a safe and enabling DFS ecosystem

Addressing demand side challenges

For low-income consumers to increase DFS adoption and usage, they will need to be able to: (i) send funds seamlessly and cost-effectively across different DFS providers (interoperability); (ii) receive social benefits and other government-to-person (G2P) payments; and (iii) spend funds digitally without cashing out (merchant payment acceptance).

DFS authorities and providers should collaborate to achieve safe and commercially viable DFS interoperability. Public-sector entities can strengthen the value proposition for providers and agents by disbursing salaries and social payments through DFS channels. Merchant payment acceptance as a key driver of DFS adoption and usage. In the absence of a wide network of merchants that accept digital payments, most recipients of digital money cash out most or all of their funds, while others lack a strong incentive to open an account in the first place. Authorities should promote acceptance of electronic payments by small merchants and other payment acceptors, such as billers, government entities, and actors in the agricultural value chain. At the same time, authorities should consider the implications of DFS taxation on merchant acceptance, particularly for small or informal merchants, and consult with taxation authorities as required.

Consumers should trust and feel secure when using DFS. In this respect, consumer protection recommendation includes amongst others:

- Improve consumer confidence in DFS reliability and safety by clearly assigning liability and responsibility among providers and consumers. For example, authorities should clarify that DFS providers are liable to customers with respect to: (i) harm caused by acts or omissions of their agents, employees, and third-party SPs; and (ii) loss/harm due to network issues such as network downtime. They should hold DFS providers liable for fraud related to issues with DFS systems, platforms, staff, and agents.

- Consumer trust can be further strengthened through the development of effective recourse mechanisms that are properly disclosed to consumers.
- Authorities should require DFS providers to take steps to improve the reliability and ensure the safety of DFS.
- Authorities should adopt measures to provide for meaningful disclosure of prices and terms and conditions. They should: (i) require disclosure of fees prior to transaction completion; (ii) develop standard definitions for costs and fees; and (iii) require providers to clearly disclose fees, charges, and other key terms and conditions using simple language.
- DFS should ensure that adequate security measures are being implemented to protect against system vulnerabilities and against system exploits and threats which could result in fraudulent activities taking place.
- Authorities should take steps to strengthen DFS consumer data privacy and protection.

Addressing supply side challenges

Even if the general legal and regulatory framework is enabling, DFS providers face a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order to successfully deliver DFS to poor and unbanked consumers. Challenges include: (i) profitably reaching poor and unbanked consumers (particularly in remote areas); (ii) creating compelling use cases for DFS adoption by poor and unbanked consumers; (iii) ensuring service reliability; and (iv) complying with anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) requirements.

In order to reach the unbanked profitably, DFS providers need to develop a viable business model. Regulatory requirements that increase the cost of doing business or place restrictions on fees or other charges can be expected to reduce profitability and discourage investment, particularly in remote areas. On the other hand, high fees and charges can also hinder uptake by poor and unbanked consumers, so DFS providers need to strike a balance that delivers profitable yet affordable services. Authorities can help drive down costs by creating an enabling environment for provision of DFS. To promote competition and establish a level playing field for DFS provision, it is recommended that authorities allow both banks and nonbanks to offer DFS, either directly, or in partnership.

DFS providers need to identify compelling use cases for poor and unbanked consumers to adopt DFS. To encourage adoption by poor and unbanked consumers, DFS providers should collaborate to achieve interoperability, promote and facilitate G2P payments, and develop merchant payment acceptance networks. Implementing the recommendations for authorities and DFS providers discussed above in the demand-side section should support efforts by DFS providers to encourage uptake by poor and unbanked consumers.

Similarly, service reliability should be viewed as a high priority from the perspective of DFS providers. Quality of service (QoS) requirements should be appropriate to the nature of digital delivery of financial services and should evolve over time, taking into account new services, technologies, risks, and other relevant developments. Therefore, telecommunications authorities developing QoS standards in consultation with financial authorities should ensure that DFS providers have the opportunity to share their perspective.

AML/CFT requirements can also serve as a barrier to reaching poor and unbanked consumers. In some countries, many low-income consumers lack formal identity documents, proof of residential address, or other required proof of identity for access to formal financial services. In these countries, DFS providers may be prohibited from offering services to customers who cannot meet the requirements. In other countries, regulations may be unclear regarding the acceptability of alternate proof of identity, and providers may adopt a conservative approach to

avoid the risk of penalties for AML/CFT noncompliance. National identity systems can help to ensure that poor and unbanked consumers can meet know your customer (KYC) requirements.

Authorities can also explore how these systems can reduce barriers to account opening, such as by linking account opening to a national identity number, leveraging the credentials provided during subscriber identity module (SIM) registration, and/or using biometric data to reduce fraud risk.

Authorities in countries that lack a universal national identity system should embrace a risk based AML/CFT approach. Authorities should permit providers to use simplified KYC measures for accounts with low transaction and balance limits and limited functionality, including remote account opening when appropriate. Authorities may also wish to consider establishing a “zero KYC” tier to enable customers to use low-value transaction accounts without proof of identity.

Going forward after the completion of the work of the FG DFS, a joint initiative of the ITU, World Bank, Bank for international settlements and Gates Foundation, called Financial Inclusion Global Initiative (FIGI) has been established to implement the recommendations of the FG DFS and report on Payments Aspects of Financial Inclusion of the World Bank at a country level and to continue the work started in FG DFS by establishing three working groups on Security, Infrastructure and Trust, Digital Identity and Merchants Payment Acceptance to develop guidelines to support the country implementation work. A knowledge sharing component is also envisaged, in form of an annual Symposium to bring together all the DFS stakeholders to share lessons learned on the country implementation, working groups and in different aspects of financial inclusion.

Rory Macmillan, Macmillan Keck

Rory Macmillan highlighted in his presentation that currently much of DFS usage is still based on P2P transfers and although bill payments are on the rise, there is still a huge opportunity in developing other areas such as digital credit, insurance, asset financing and spreading and allocation of risks through remittances. The example of M-Kopa in Kenya was provided which allows poor people to lease purchase of solar panels for electricity provision at home. Although such schemes are available in some countries, there exist opportunity to really scale them up to reach the full benefits.

Some interventions that are required by authorities and DFS providers to scale up usage are:

- Drive take-up by leveraging the potential of mobile networks
- Push investment into agent networks and merchant payment aggregators
- Expand network effects and enable competition through interoperability
- Build trusted, secure digital identity across the financial ecosystem and beyond
- Use the opportunity of big data for the benefit of the consumer
- Generate deep knowledge through collaboration among regulators and market

Olutumbi Idowu, Ericsson

Olutumbi Idowu, Ericsson highlighted in his intervention that in some countries, it can be seen that initiatives are implemented in an environment devoid of fit for purpose regulatory framework and there is not a clear vision for financial inclusion which leads to a fragmented approach when it comes to implementation. There is therefore the need for redefinition of the financial inclusion vision, policy, regulatory and infrastructure alignment, create an enabling regulatory

environment that promotes sustainability, profitability and stability with national government leadership.

The need for collaborative regulation should be encouraged among financial services, telecom and competition regulatory bodies given the cross cutting nature of DFS in order to clarify responsibilities of each authority when it comes to DFS. Government should also take the lead in establishing a clear vision for financial inclusion as well as its vision for interoperability in DFS.

David Avsec, UPU

David Avsec, Universal Postal Union (UPU) in his intervention highlighted the role of UPU in financial inclusion and the work that is being done by UPU with post offices around the world to provide digital financial services. Posts are well placed to provide DFS as the postal network geographical coverage is quite compared to banks and the post can also provide financial services. A number of posts in different countries are already leveraging their geographical presence to provide digital financial services. Different models are being studied by UPU for provision of DFS by the posts and this was highlighted in the report on the [Role of postal networks for DFS](#) which was produced by FG DFS. Given the specificities of the postal network, they can be considered as an additional element in the strategy to reach the unbanked.

Kennedy Komba, Alliance for Financial Inclusion

Kennedy Komba, Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) explained the role of AFI in promoting financial inclusion through its network of Central Banks. AFI is already working with Central Banks to address the various issues discussed in the session and is working together with ITU to bring telecom regulators as well in the discussions taking place at their level. It was further noted that as far as interoperability for DFS is concerned, there is a need for a policy at national level specifying which institution has the mandate for it. Furthermore, interoperability should be market driven and the Central Bank should engage in a dialogue with DFS providers and telecom regulators as well in order to facilitate discussions towards moving towards commercially viable interoperable DFS. Example is in Tanzania where the Central Bank successfully engaged in such a dialogue. Sometimes there is a need for an external party which is seen as neutral by DFS providers required to facilitate this dialogue.

VII. Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

Rory Macmillan, Macmillan and Keck: Digital credit is important but its scale is quite limited.

Vijay Mauree, ITU: The objective of the DFS ecosystem should be to drive costs of transactions to near zero, by creating a level playing field allowing both banks and non bank to provide DFS services and increase usage and volume of transactions.

Olutunmbi Idowu, Ericsson: All stakeholders should agree on what is the purpose of financial inclusion.

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
 - a) An open ecosystem and level playing field is required in order to create a healthy and competitive DFS ecosystem
 - b) Government leadership and commitment is important for the development of a national financial inclusion strategy and vision for interoperability

- c) Collaborative regulation is required to clarify the roles of the different regulators due to the cross cutting nature of DFS
 - d) More needs to be done to use the opportunity of big data for the benefit of the consumer (e.g for digital credit)
 - e) Digital identity combined with biometrics can speed up account creation and used for AML/CFT.
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

VIII. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Contribute towards creating conducive and inclusive environment for scaling up of digital financial services in developing countries to reduce the financial inclusion gap addressing SDG goals 1 and 5.

IX. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

X. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Some suggestions include:

- Big data opportunity for financial Inclusion
- Addressing consumer protection issues in financial inclusion
- Gender issues in digital financial services
- Potential of social media networks for financial inclusion

Thematic Workshop

IGF Information Session
IGF Secretariat



Thursday 15 June 2017
Room C2 - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

"IGF 2017: Strengthening Ties in International Geneva"

Internet governance issues are becoming increasingly relevant in a number of fields – from labor and trade, to sustainable economies; from peace, security and education, to policy surrounding media ethics. The next Internet Governance Forum (IGF) annual meeting will strive to capture emerging issues, with the understanding that more than ever, addressing these requires cooperation and strong partnerships among multiple stakeholders. IGF 2017 will take place in Geneva, which presents a unique opportunity for its multistakeholder community to interact with and enhance linkages to UN and Government policymakers. Capitalizing on ‘International Geneva’, the IGF is encouraging representatives of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and Governments to not only participate in the annual meeting but also in the programmatic planning in the months ahead.

This session will feature testimonials from IGOs and Governments who have actively engaged in the IGF in the past, whether in its annual meeting, intersessional work, or both. Participants will hear what the outcome of their IGF sessions or deliberations have been, how they successfully used the IGF network to strengthen or build strategic partnerships, and what value was added to their activities through IGF participation. Governments and Geneva-based IGOs who have not traditionally been a part of the IGF’s activities but who plan to participate this year, will share their expectations for the meeting and what issues they would like to see covered, especially in light of how integral Internet governance is becoming to several policy areas.

Participants will also be briefed by host country representatives on the outcomes of the 2016 IGF, as well as on the state of preparations for the 2017 meeting.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C4. Capacity building
AL C6. Enabling environment
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Thematic Workshop



Regional Engagement in Internet Governance: Discussing Multistakeholder Partnerships for Participation in ICT Debates with Focus on Enabling Sustainable Development
EI Research

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room L1 - ITU

13:15 – 14:00

Discussing multistakeholder partnerships for participation in ICT debates with focus on enabling sustainable development

A map of initiatives which enable Regional Engagement in Internet governance effectively bringing underserved regions and suggesting mechanisms to correct imbalances or deal with challenges which do not allow this engagement to happen.

E. I. Research Collective

Views from 3 different regions and their shared experiences:

LAC - #IGRegional projects including participation in WSIS2015 process and WSIS2016 Forum
MENA - local and global links - Arab IGF and the global IGF and the interaction w/ WSIS Process
Asia - regional engagement of youth and countries in global IGF and WSIS process

Moderator

Renata Aquino Ribeiro - researcher - E. I. Researcher, Brazil

Speakers/Panellists

Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot.Asia, Hong Kong
Zeina Bhouharb, Chief Int'l Cooperation, Ogero Telecom, Lebanon

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

This session links to WSIS Process as it further enhances the debate on crucial aspects of its following action lines:

C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

Stakeholders in the internet governance process linked to government and to promotion of ICTs for development will bring their regional experience to the debate as we compare challenges faced by each region.

C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

The variety of points of view in the session tackles important challenges related to cultural diversity and identity as well as multilingual internet challenges. Regions which have different ethnic, cultural, religious and social panoramas will dialogue and also refer to challenges such as different alphabets and internationalization issues.

C11. International and regional cooperation

Cooperation is a main motivation for regional engagement. Seeking out partnerships in international and regional levels is increasingly important and regional engagement identifies them.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This session relates to specific Sustainable Development Goals giving the following aspects:

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Through regional engagement in internet governance it is possible to harness the power of technology to increase development through creation of opportunities for employment and decent work and economic growth.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The contrasts between regions with inequalitable income distribution results in an uneven access to knowledge and harms economic growth. Regional engagement can reduce these inequalities enabling development and economic growth, despite borders and creating true international cooperation.

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Regional engagement aims at promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies by bringing people together to a more equitable future the underserved and underprivileged regions.

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Enabling global partnership is having all regions involved in an effort towards sustainable development. Regional engagement can create these conditions and potentialize partnerships.

Main outcomes

Session summary

The session presented a map of initiatives about Regional Engagement in Internet governance brought to underserved regions and which suggested mechanisms to correct imbalances or deal with challenges which do not allow this engagement to happen.

Views presented were from 3 different regions and their shared experiences:

LAC - #IGRegional projects including participation in WSIS2015 process and WSIS2016 Forum

MENA - local and global links - Arab IGF and the global IGF

Asia - regional engagement of youth and countries in global IGF

Presentations and debates

Mirna Barbar – UN ESCWA Arab Region

The creation of Arab IGF was already thought within a multistakeholder model. The initial mandate was 4 years and the second mandate was outlined by the Arab IGF 20/20 Initiative, which gave the start for the newer editions of Arab IGF. The AMAG – Arab IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group is one of the pillars of the initiative, which aims to listen to all stakeholders in building an inclusive forum with effective policy recommendations for organizations in the region.

Zeina Bhouharb – Ogero Telecom – MAG IGF membership

Arab IGF has been a true space for multistakeholderism with balanced representation of all stakeholder groups. Ogero Telecom was the umbrella organization for the last Arab IGF and worked along stakeholders represented on the AMAG to ensure all topics covered were of interest of the wider community.

Jennifer Chung – Dot.Asia

Presented the organization which supports APriGF and initiatives in Asia. The organization gives support to the APriGF and also enables participants from the region to be at the global IGF. Fellowships are given to ambassadors who share the views of their region in global dialogues too like the global IGF. One of the fellows from the region is serving on the IGF MAG.

Questions and comments from the audience

Jose Luis – Mexico

IGF brings a great opportunity to discuss internet governance. How can citizens appropriate themselves of the internet space to turn it into a political arena of critical debate?

Answers and reactions from panelists

Renata Aquino Ribeiro

Multistakeholderism creates the opportunity of transparency. Civil society monitors governments and we have to create a dialogue so we can build together changes. It is important to distribute this dialogue through all regions.

Jennifer Chung

I'd highly suggest turning to your closer IGF and discuss this. Propose a workshop, initiate this critical dialogue. These are issues that the IGF can address and help a country reflect on changes which can be done.

Questions and comments from the audience

Auke Pals – Remote participant

National and regional IGFs receive fellows? Can people from other regions participate?

Answers and reactions from panelists

Mirna Barbar

Regional initiatives provide an opportunity for dialogue, it is important to build consensus and identify issues in internet governance. We want to receive fellows from all regions, we assess each application on basis of wanting to participate on our dialogue and exchanges.

Jennifer Chung

Cross-polinization is really important, we can learn from each other. So cross-cultural, cross-regional dialogue is important and I'd highly recommend it.

Questions and comments from the audience

Brigitte Mukundji –Safe Vad - Societé Africaine d'Evaluations et d'Actions du Developement Durable – How to deal with regions which are incredibly different within a country? How to level this dialogue and include them all?

Answers and reactions from panelists

Renata Aquino Ribeiro – Indeed it is difficult to integrate different regions also because we have rules regarding established and recognized borders. However there are issues which are crossborder or involve neighbouring countries so imagining a participation in a dialogue between these regions like a West Africa IGF or Central Africa IGF is very important.

Mirna Barbar – The Africa IGF is receiving contributions for its dialogue and it is important to participate on that. The host country contributes greatly when these meetings happen but also the umbrella organizations like UN ESCWA. Strategic partners and exhibitions also bridge the gaps.

Jennifer Chung – This is a great question because there is a resource called IGFSa which grants small funds for national initiatives and it is valuable seed funding that will get your initiative off the ground and help you connect with other stakeholders.

Gustavo Paiva – Remote participant, speaker, video author

I'm the creator of the video shown and I believe universities are important in creating this dialogue in internet governance from a regional perspective and we'd like to open up this possibility for more interaction.

Answers and reactions from panelists

Renata Aquino Ribeiro

This is great, we really believe that multistakeholderism depends on spaces where regions can articulate themselves to participate in national, regional and global dialogues.

I. Quotes

“When you are thinking about an enormous country like Brazil and its representation in debates, you can not imagine the diversity of its regions and population. We need to have more equitable representation in internet governance debates”.

Renata Aquino Ribeiro – E. I. Research

“To influence in debates in internet governance and politics, anyone can join their national, subregional or global IGF. Propose a workshop, build a dialogue and this way your community can reflect and suggest changes in the political dialogue online participating in internet governance debates”.

Jennifer Chung – Dot.Asia

II. Main Outcomes of the Session

The main outcomes of this session are the multiple dialogues between regions which brought ideas both to speakers and participants to enhance their multistakeholder regional dialogue.

The vision for implementation of these action lines in 2018 and beyond includes intensifying the subregional, national and local dialogue bringing together participants from these forums to debate with the multistakeholder community the evolution of the dialogue.

This session links to WSIS Process and its vision beyond 2018 as it further enhances the debate on crucial aspects of its following action lines:

C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

Stakeholders in the internet governance process linked to government and to promotion of ICTs for development will continue to bring their regional experience to the debate as we compare challenges faced by each region.

C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

The variety of points of view in the session tackles important challenges related to cultural diversity and identity as well as multilingual internet challenges. Regions which have different ethnic, cultural, religious and social panoramas will dialogue and also refer to challenges such as different alphabets and internationalization issues.

C11. International and regional cooperation

Cooperation is a main motivation for regional engagement. Seeking out partnerships in international and regional levels is increasingly important and regional engagement identifies them.

Video presentation:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/71gutt56oxcds7/IGRegional%40SSIG2017.mp4?dl=0>

Sources:

Page session

<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/Session/318#intro>

Webcast:

<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/Session/318/Webcast#intro>

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

This session relates to specific Sustainable Development Goals giving the following aspects:

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Through regional engagement in internet governance it is possible to harness the power of technology to increase development through creation of opportunities for employment and decent work and economic growth.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The contrasts between regions with inequalitable income distribution results in an uneven access to knowledge and harms economic growth. Regional engagement can reduce these inequalities enabling development and economic growth, despite borders and creating true international cooperation.

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Regional engagement aims at promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies by bringing people together to a more equitable future the underserved and underprivileged regions.

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Enabling global partnership is having all regions involved in an effort towards sustainable development. Regional engagement can create these conditions and potentialize partnerships.

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

An important emerging trend surfaced in this session relates to WSIS Action Line C11 – International and regional cooperation

It is important to acknowledge that crossborder collaboration will be central to internet governance dialogues and part of achieving the sustainable

development goals. Reflecting about the dialogue and production of policy recommendations on forum spaces is crucial to achieving SDG 17 and C11.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

As a suggestion to WSIS Forum 2018, the theme of regional engagement in internet governance can be amplified with further participation of actions from underserved and underprivileged regions. Bringing together these regions and groups unidentified in global debates is crucial to ensure all are involved in working along WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals.

Thematic Workshop



From Digital Inclusion to Online Safety: The Role of the Global Multistakeholder Partnerships
ITU & UNICEF

Thursday 15 June 2017

13:15 – 14:00

Room L2 - ITU

The ITU-UNICEF session on children's rights in a digital world will highlight the positive benefits of using ICTs and the need not only to protect children from harm but also to empower them as active digital rights-holders.

It is important to build an international framework for cooperation and develop tools and measures that can reduce risks and increase opportunities for children in the online environment.

Moderator

Patrick Geary Corporate Social Responsibility Specialist, UNICEF

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Susanna Greijer (PhD), Consultant | ECPAT International, Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

Carla Licciardello, Policy Analyst, ITU

Thematic Workshop



ICT-driven Innovation and Its Impact on Smart Governance and Finance Management
Systems Arctel and UNU
ARCTEL / UNU

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room A - ITU

The Forum is a key platform for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the SDGs and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-EGOV

Operating Unit on Policy-Driven
Electronic Governance

Linking to the ICT related SDGs and Action Lines the focus of a joint participation of ARCTEL and UNU-EGOV at WSIS'2017 aim to articulate the following two topics on

EGOV offers improvement potential in the following areas which are crucial for the developing world: the general provision of public services, statistical and information processes, finance management and tax systems, public participation, and formalization. In the area of public service provision for example in the African context, it is first a matter of providing and setting up the processes and services necessary for state activities under the rule of law.



Unfortunately, the necessary data is often non-existent or completely outdated – for example land registers, residential data or geographic data. EGOV offers opportunity to improve these services, even in areas with low literacy rates (e.g. through mechanisms of access to public services facilitated, for example by kiosk systems with voice recognition).

Consistent (and up-to-date) data is a key requirement for development planning. In most developing countries, data relevant to development is hardly available in the quality required. IT applications make it possible to electronically (and often automatically) generate statistical reports, considerably reducing the effort for the party obligated to produce the reports.

Social innovation through ICT: the SMART experiments

SMART use of technology and data require telecom infrastructure availability at affordable prices and digital literacy. How can SMART city concepts be scaled up to a national or regional level? How can it be scaled down to village level or used in remote rural areas to promote sustainable development, economic growth, quality of life and access to public services? How can specific challenges of emerging economies be overcome through innovative use of technology, alternative access points to the internet (e.g. wi-fi zones and alternative access points at schools, libraries, government buildings and community centers)?

We will talk about SV4D a project that aims to bring access to broadband to rural villages together with the capacity to develop inside projects with the communities.

Moderator

ARCTEL-CPLP (to be specified)

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Filipe Batista, Executive Secretary, ARCTEL-CPLP
Mr. Ibrahim Rohman, Research Fellow, UNU-EGOV
Mr. Nuno Vasco Lopes, Postdoctoral Fellow/UNU-EGOV

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
AL C4. Capacity building
AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The use of ICT also offers particular potential to improve financial and taxation systems, especially when governments lack a well-functioning tax and finance administration and finance administration system. The introduction of integrated financial systems with appropriate databases offers the possibility to better control financial flows within the state.

Also the digitization of service processes also requires a degree of formalization, which may also serve as a mechanism to impose a certain level of formalization to facilitate administrative work. Informal, incomprehensible administrative behaviors which are not subject to controls are one of the essential problems facing some administrations in developing countries and contribute to unequal treatment and corruption.

Both ARCTEL and UNU are focused on promoting international and regional cooperation. The solutions and projects to be presented are developed to be implemented in other regions (for ARCTEL specially in Portuguese Speaking Countries).

Both UNU and ARCTEL promote capacity building actions. UNU-e-gov by itself is an University that delivers courses in several countries focused in this case in e-gov . ARCTEL has a Training center that delivers courses in portuguese speaking countries, particularly for the Telecommunications area.

Also the project to be presented by ARCTEL (SV4D) has integrated projects to promote e-health, employment, e-learning and business.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

The development of ICTs in a sustainable way is a global goal for governments, academics, and other organizations.

ARCTEL's projects aim to build infrastructures that will allow people to have equal opportunities and access to information and education, promoting gender equality and better quality of life through job creation or trough the development of other projects related with agriculture or health. Also the SV4D project in particular uses renewable energy in its internet infrastructure, so that the impact in the environment is low.

UNU-egov projects aim to help building more inclusive societies, more efficient governments and to deliver better services to citizens.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- If 30 years ago we had Internet like we have it today, or in other words, if Internet access and the content available was the same 30 years ago what would we be today?
- The urbanization challenges and how can smart cities scale up
- What does smart cities implementation mean
- Using digitalization to address a sustainability problem
- Can Smart Cities solve the Problem of Development? Can people improve just because they live in a Smart City?
- How can you actually go to traditional communities in rural areas and tell them that they can be astronauts without imposing it? - **Question from the audience**
- What is lacking in developing countries
- The impact of better and smarter governance
- The most important factors to have a smart city - **Question from the audience**
People talk about smart cities but usually they are smart cities. How can you make it in Big cities? - **Question from the audience**
- Aspects of innovation at governance and municipal level ? How can you finance smart projects? The influence impact and implementation ? what comes first ? - **Question from the audience**
- Corruption has made people stop believing in governments. So how can you change this relation between government and citizens? – **question from the audience**
- Technology can empower us to do more things than in the previous century. Thing globally but act locally still makes sense nowadays. – comment from the audience

II. Quotes

- “We the People that represent this sector have a Huge Responsibility” Filipe Batista ARCTEL
- “Sustainable Villages for Development (SV4D) project is “For the people and to be used by the people”.
- “We don’t just want to spend money. We want to empirically be able to see what comes out of this” – referring to e-government implementation, TIC, access, capacity building, the Big picture. Ibrahim Rohman UNU
- “It is not only important to collect data. People should know how to analyze the data to take good decisions.” Cosmas Zavazava ITU

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- develop municipal digital governance
- strength cities collaboration with several stakeholders
- ITU will continue to support development actions related with smart cities and sustainable development
- It is not only important to collect data. People should know how to analyze the data to take good decisions.
- Access to internet and education can change and improve rural area children's life.
- The objectives of e-government
- Shadow economy impacts negatively the performance of the country
- Efficiency of services will result in more transparent companies and generate great potential revenue
- If you have better supply side you can reduce informality therefore reduce shadow services. Better fiscality would help countries applying money better.
- Without infrastructure you can't be smart anywhere. The concept of smart cities as a "one size fits all" doesn't exist. Countries must have in consideration context and needs.
- Technology can empower us to do more things than in the previous century. Thing globally but act locally still makes sense nowadays.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The development of ICTs in a sustainable way is a global goal for governments, academics, and other organizations.

ARCTEL's projects aim to build infrastructures that will allow people to have equal opportunities and access to information and education, promoting gender equality and better quality of life through job creation or trough the development of other projects related with agriculture or health. Also the SV4D project in particular uses renewable energy in its internet infrastructure, so that the impact in the environment is low.

UNU-egov projects aim to help building more inclusive societies, more efficient governments and to deliver better services to citizens.

V.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Smart Cities

Sustainable development

Universal Access

Internet of things

Digital transformation may contribute to reduce shadow economy

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Sustainability in Rural Areas

Thematic Workshop



Enhancing the Internet Economy of Small Island Development States (SIDS) - A Caribbean View
ISOC

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room C1 - ITU

This panel focuses on the challenges of Small Island Development States (SIDS), a prioritised group of countries in the 2030 Agenda, in removing barriers to connectivity. Of specific focus of the panel is the experience from the Caribbean region, and the efforts needed to remove barriers and stimulate better access in the region. It describes which “Caribbean” we are talking about and what measures could be taken to enhance the Internet economy.



The recent report published by the Internet Society entitled: “Unleashing the Internet in the Caribbean: Removing Barriers to Connectivity and Stimulating better Access in the Region, forms the basis for this discussion.

The challenges include are:

- Clear and forward looking policy and regulatory frameworks;
- Greater private-sector participation and innovation;
- Initiatives that foster greater public participation;
- ICTs projects that are properly aligned with countries’ need and priorities;
- A regional approach and system of collaboration.

Thematic Workshop



Measuring the State of the Digital Economy World Economic Forum

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room G1 - ITU

14:30 – 16:15

This workshop will review concepts and corresponding indicators that are key to mapping the current state of networked readiness. Networked readiness is the ability of countries to leverage digital and emerging technologies for broad-based prosperity. The discussion will feed into the review of the World Economic Forum's Networked Readiness Index. Now in its 17th year, the NRI has been published annually in the World Economic Forum's Global Information Technology Report in collaboration with INSEAD and Cornell.



Moderator

Silja Baller, Practice Lead, Competitiveness and Innovation, World Economic Forum

Speakers/Panellists

Welcoming remarks by:

Bruno Lanvin, Executive Director, European Competitiveness Initiative (IECI), INSEAD, France
Soumitra Dutta, Dean, College of Business, Cornell University, USA

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

- AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6. Enabling environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

- Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth logo
- Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Networked Readiness Index allows countries to track and therefore progress their ability to leverage digital and emerging technologies for broad-based prosperity, providing a basis for multi-stakeholder dialogue and action. It pays attention to a broad range of aspects of the enabling environment, including the regulatory and business environment, affordability, skills and infrastructure, in addition to tracking usage and impact.

Thematic Workshop



Towards African Digital Revolution Evolving Consulting/Digital Coalition

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room L1 - ITU

14:30 – 16:15

Africa is a nurturing continent for digital. Several initiatives have emerged from public, private sector and communities to build an inclusive digital economy.



But, what are the concrete outcomes and benefits? In fact, there is a lack of tools to evaluate all investments, outcomes and to assess the digital readiness and digital dividend. To this extent, this workshop aims:

- To define the key indicators that will help to evaluate African economies progress towards African Digital Revolution
- To release the African Digital Revolution index (ADR Index)
- To release the ranking of African Digital Game Changers
- To expose strategic and tactics to achieve Digital Revolution in Africa

Our workshop aims to set the floor for discussion, share some best practice's and open discussion on building a successful Era of Digital for Economic Development and Inclusion

This session will be interactive. You are kindly requested to share your opinion on our website: www.coalition-digitale.com

Moderator

Ms Reine Essobmadje | Founder of Evolving Consulting and Co-Founder of Digital Coalition | France & Cameroon

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Salma Abbasi | Chairperson and CEO, THE e WORLDWIDE GROUP, UK and Nigeria

Robert Pepper | Head of Global Connectivity Policy and Planning for Internet.org, Facebook

M. Victor Muo, ACCA, ACA | President IE Africa Club | Spain

Ms Reine Essobmadje | Founder of Evolving Consulting and Co-Founder of Digital Coalition | France & Cameroon

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth logo

Thematic Workshop



Building ICT innovation capacity
ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017

14:30 – 16:15

Room L2 - ITU

The rapid technological progress calls on us to learn faster by working together and to pull out of ourselves more of our true potential, both individually and collectively. We need to reinvent education, think creatively, ask the right questions, have interpersonal skills, and work in teams.



Exposure to environments that encourage innovation is important as they can provide both an inspiration and needed support. Spaces where people are encouraged to work together to solve problems and to share their knowledge, thereby fostering a collegial and progressive work environment help talent to get noticed. Innovation programs (e.g. accelerators, prizes, entrepreneurship education programs) on innovation-driven entrepreneurship are beneficial support mechanisms.

Universities play the key in the ICT centric innovation ecosystem. Universities need to adapt to provide practical skills for a predominately digital economy. Education programs should be tailored to provide access to knowledge, boost original thinking, bold experimentation and interdisciplinary creativity.

An important facet of public-private collaboration is the exchange between universities and industry as innovative ventures are often driven by technologies that come from basic research and pass through technology transfer channel and commercialisation.

This session will discuss:

- Supporting networks of entrepreneurs through ICT infrastructure such as special purpose incubators and accelerators, that provide elements of co-working spaces, maker spaces, living labs, fablabs, urban labs, innovation hubs/labs, and technological sandboxes for experimentation
- The anchoring role of universities in providing entrepreneurial skills and nurturing the culture of innovation
- Fostering an active collaboration between universities, entrepreneurs and private sector and allowing innovation practitioners to work across boundaries

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

Opportunities & country cases on how to build innovation capacities, with a particular focus on the field of higher education & universities, which play a major role in laying the foundation for entrepreneurship.

Fostering cross sector and cross regional networks and hubs for ICT innovation to create an active collaboration between universities, entrepreneurs and private sector and allowing innovation practitioners to work across boundaries

The anchoring role of universities in providing entrepreneurial skills and nurturing the culture of innovation

The important role of supporting networks of entrepreneurs and the ICT innovation ecosystems, such as special purpose incubators and accelerators, such as maker spaces, fablabs, innovation hubs.

Other debated issues were: Future of work, future of education, gender inclusiveness in digital innovation ecosystems. Open innovation models, open accelerator model,

Central points debated were best practices, perspectives & case studies regarding how to build innovation capacity in relation to academia and cross sectoral collaboration from contributors of ITU Innovation Service, Switzerland, Chile, Georgia, private sector (Huawei), academia, and UNESCO chair for ICT4D.

DigitalZurich2025: Cross industry initiative to make Zurich into a digital innovation hub, modeled after the ETH approach to innovation, transferring their processes & accelerator programs into other industries. Foster cross industry exchange, round tables, build bridges between the start up industries, – starting from existing innovation infrastructure in Switzerland and connecting it to vibrant industry and existing ecosystems in Switzerland, such as Banking (UBS, Credit Suisse), Life Sciences & Pharmaceuticals (Novartis, Roche, etc), Food (Nestle), precision robotics. Other lessons from DigitalZurich2025: Try to facilitate round tables, and cross industry exchange: It is about growing the cake, through collaboration and talking to each others. Also, create events that aren't industry specific but digitization focused, to tell stories about innovation entrepreneurship to a broader audience.

Startup Chile: Government initiated accelerator to bring Innovation & Entrepreneurship to Chile, to bring about cultural change (culture of innovation) through bringing innovative people, industries and talent people from around the world to Chile, to learn from them and the hope/goal to create economic impact in the future. This is done through providing benefits (Working Visa, Equity Free Money, Living permit, etc), in return for bringing/creating social impact. Up Chile Model is build around collaboration, biggest start up accelerator in latin America and top 5 in the world in terms of volume. There is a trend to B2B orientated startups. Focus on two different collaboration models (a) open innovation model, (b) open acceleration model.

Royal Holloway University of London: There is merely a correlation, but no causation between increase in people attending higher education, and increase in numbers of innovation. Higher education, universities intend to be hubs for excellence, but they are limited to reproducing knowledge: Learn & regurgitate. University/higher education don't provide the skills that companies need, nor those that create innovation. Many universities are private businesses, that employ people and find paying students for their programs. And not everyone is determined to studying. More emphasis needs to be given to technical training institutes over universities. Universities and higher education have lost their track, and need to be reformed to be able to produce excellence and innovation again. We have to reclaim universities from the mire of mediocrity, by putting a focus on excellence, creative knowledge and innovation in universities, and placing a much greater emphasis on technical training institutes to give people the skills needed.

University Geneva, UNITEC, transferring technological innovation created in the academic field, into products and services on the market. Technology transfer is the process to provide the world with access to patented technology and innovation from the academic realm to the world. Sources for innovation at the university level are – for technological innovation – fundamental & Applied Research Sponsored Research (PPPs) Open Innovation & Hackathons Scientists & technical staff; and – for non-technological innovation – also students. Means for creating innovation capacity and creating innovations, at university level, are technology transfer, education, company scouting, equipment sharing and

supporting of entrepreneurship, as well as structures and support to facilitate student entrepreneurship. To anchor and nurture a culture of innovation, you need to have passion, partnership, commitment, knowledge sharing, and allowing people to be empowered. Facilitating empowerment. In the Swiss case, the focus lies on education/research & academia, which is where innovation happens, and the Swiss government does not provide public funds to private sectors. It only supports the academic research institutions that private companies can partner with. And it provides coaching for SMEs.

Future Laboratory Georgia: The world is changing through the power of a digital transformation, *and companies need to adapt. Companies must innovate or they die*, Investing in Innovation is crucial. It is important for countries like Georgia to invest into innovation to be able to compete with bigger countries. “Nations can be start ups too.” Within 3 years, major change, and simplification to start businesses (it takes only 14mins) and to get a passport when you want to start up a business in Georgia. In the beginning nobody believed in the innovation agency started in 2014, but the quick results and outcomes spoke for themselves. This includes, e.g. Creation of 22 Fablabs in 2 years to support maker culture and startups, providing spaces/land, Techpark creation, active collaboration for private-public collaboration in universities. As for start up businesses, the significant factor in success and failure of innovation in countries is Fear of failure.

Huawei Technologies: Among one of largest tech companies, Huawei employs ~180 000 people of which 50% are in R&D. In hyper connected world, it is crucial to have cross-domain collaboration. Huawei is working very close with their suppliers, partners, financial institutions and has many Joint Innovation Labs & Research Labs with Huawei Partners & developers, e.g. British Telecom, Audi, BMW, Nokia. Huawei believes in Cross impact alliance and collaboration. In respect to collaboration with higher education & universities, Huawei pursues (A) Research and Innovation Programs: Collaboration with > 300 universities, starting from China, now around the World, with different specialties/programs per university – to work in JOINT Innovation. And also (B) Training, Talent Development & Education, which are Student training programs, providing leading ICT curriculum and hands on training, with training in China etc. because university training on its own does not provide the necessary hands on skills. Huawei wants to bridge the gap between university education training and providing talent with the skills needed on the market.

Other issues discussed:

Gender inclusiveness in digital innovation ecosystems. Female start ups – in Chile – generate more income/revenue in the beginning, but for some reason women enter the entrepreneur start up world less frequently. We need to find out more about why this is, and if it is based on cultural factors – and how to change this.

II. Quotes

Irakli Kashibadze, Future Laboratory Georgia: “As for start up businesses, a significant factor in success or failure of innovation in countries is *Fear of failure*.”

Matthias Kuhn, Université de Genève-UNITEC: “To anchor and nurture a culture of innovation, you need to have passion, partnership, commitment, knowledge sharing, and allowing people to be empowered. Facilitating empowerment.”

Joy Tan, Huawei Technologies: “In hyper connected world, it is crucial to have cross-domain collaboration.”

Mr Tim Unwin, UNESCO Chair in ICT4D: “We need a dramatic restructuring of the higher education system. And we need to move away from believing universities to be the center of innovation, because they don’t.”

Ms Sunnie J. Groeneveld, Inspire 925: “Digital innovation hubs are the future of work and our economy. It is both challenging, and interesting to bring (cross sectoral) actors together. One should very much

encourages this exchange & collaboration, and transfer knowledge and best practices in networks & innovation hubs.”

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

The key role of networks and innovation hubs, cross sector and cross regional collaboration to building innovation capacity at the national and regional level, and the anchoring role of higher education, in creating a culture of innovation.

To find the “secret source” for innovation and building innovation capacity, you need to turn to best practices, push for collaboration, coherent strategy & vision across sectors.

New approaches on how to adapt education to provide practical skills for a predominately knowledge-based economy.

Cross-regional, and cross sector collaboration, and the support and establishment of innovation hubs and knowledge networks are key.

Different approaches to promoting the development of local innovation ecosystems and foster entrepreneurship that creates new sectors and businesses – for instance:

- Experience of how to build innovation capacity related to and cross sectoral collaboration with higher education from a private sector perspective.
- Approach of promoting digital innovation through creating a digital innovation agency in Georgia, only three years ago.
- Experience and best practice from university support for technology transfer, and the anchoring role of universities in providing entrepreneurial skills and nurturing the culture of innovation.
- Approach to building innovation capacity through cross sectoral innovation hubs modeled after successful ETH innovation work
- Approach to building innovation capacity, through government initiated accelerator programs, and cross-national knowledge exchange and bringing in talent.
- Critical perspective on the role and relationship of tertiary education and innovation

All speakers very much encourages the exchange and collaboration, transfer knowledge and best practices in networks and cross-regional initiatives, and the creation of innovation networks & hubs.

Higher education does not fully and needs to improve its capacity to providing necessary skills that facilitate innovation and technical training.

How to create innovation networks and collaborative environments (i.e. innovation labs), so that existing core industries can adapt and remain competitive ? .

The world needs an ecosystem of universities, labs, companies, investors and regulators, all ready to collaborate and innovate.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG9

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Strengthening digital industries and innovation capacity

Strengthening cross-sector & cross-regional collaboration to foster innovation capacity

Foster cross-regional, cross sector collaboration and global innovation dialogues

Foster a global knowledge network on ict innovation and foster exchange of best practices

Thematic Workshop



Network for Digital Development – Advancing a Global Action Agenda
World Economic Forum/IEEE

Thursday 15 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

ICT Discovery – ITU Montbrillant

Launched in 2016, the Network for Digital Development and the Internet Inclusion: Advancing Solutions platforms, coordinated by the World Economic Forum and IEEE respectively, have brought together dozens of global organizations and experts across business, government, civil society, and the multilateral/bilateral sector to increase global coordination and collaboration on digital development efforts. This session will feature breakouts on a number of topics associated with the Global Working Groups established to date. Session participants are invited to learn about the work completed to date, share ideas and insights, and get involved in the working group next steps.



Moderator

Alex Wong, World Economic Forum/ Karen McCabe, IEEE

Speakers/Panellists

Breakout Group 1: Gender and the Digital Divide

Discussion Leader:

Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Chief, Strategic Planning and Membership Department, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva

Breakout Group 2: Data for Digital Development

Discussion Leader:

Christopher Yoo, John H. Chestnut Professor of Law, Communication and Computer and Information Science; Director, Center for Technology, Innovation and Competition, University of Pennsylvania, USA

Breakout Group 3: Access to Justice

Discussion Leader:

Karen Tse, Chief Executive Officer, International Bridges to Justice, Switzerland

Breakout Group 4: New Models to Finance Connectivity Infrastructure

Discussion Leader:

Maikel Wilms, Director, The Boston Consulting Group, Netherlands

Breakout Group 5: Digital Literacy

Discussion Leader:

Melissa Sassi, Program Manager, Affordable Access Initiatives, Microsoft

Stephen Wyber, Manager, Policy and Advocacy, The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Moderated by

Alex Wong, Head of Global Challenge Partnerships, Member of the Executive Committee, World Economic Forum

Karen McCabe, Senior Director, Technology Policy and International Affairs, IEEE, USA

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Thematic Workshop



Cybersecurity in the Age of Artificial Intelligence IFIP IP3

Thursday 15 June 2017
Popov Room 2 – ITU

16:30 – 18:15

What you need to do to protect yourself and your citizens, whilst growing your economy

Cybersecurity is a risk that faces everybody, and none more than the Information Society. The more connected we are, the more vulnerable we become – and the only defence is to be sure that the providers of technology solutions are trustworthy and ethical.



Transforming IT Professional Practice

Those that provide ICT solutions must be held to a standard where they provide safe solutions that do no harm. This is increasingly important in the age of the Fourth Industrial revolution with the proliferation of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, the Internet of Things (IoT) and Machine Learning, all of which have the power to make everyone's lives easier, and can provide economic opportunity, but come with a concomitant risk.

The workshop speakers will explore the risks, and because it all comes down to the people who provide the products and services, the following questions will be examined:

E-commerce is an economic enabler. Could your economy improve if online shopping was safe, and privacy guaranteed?

Vast armies of bots crawl the net for vulnerable IoT devices – it takes less than two minutes to find a new device and infect it. (Symantec Internet Security Report Volume 22). How can our citizens benefit from the inter-connectedness of the Internet of Thing (IoT), without being put at risk?

AI has received increased attention in recent years following news of progress in the field and the prospect of new, tangible, innovation such as self-driving cars. The Internet has played an important role in these developments, particularly as the platform for AI enabled services – some with significant implications for the continued development of a trusted Internet. It is worth remembering that AI is also used for ordinary day-to-day applications that we are all familiar with such as:

Email filtering: Email services use artificial intelligence to filter incoming emails. Users can train their spam filters by marking emails as “spam”.

Personalization: Online services use artificial intelligence to personalize your experience. Services, like Amazon or Netflix, “learn” from your previous purchases and the purchases of other users to recommend relevant content for you.

Fraud detection: Banks use artificial intelligence to determine if there is strange activity on your account.

Speech recognition: Applications use artificial intelligence to optimize speech recognition functions. Examples include intelligent personal assistants.

AI is a technology that could make the world a better place, but there are many risks (Internet Society Policy Paper 26 April 2017). What are some of the risks, and how can we mitigate against them?

AI uses Machine Learning. Put simply Machine Learning is using algorithms to create algorithms. Again, this technology has immense power. How do we ensure it is used for the good of society and is not used for nefarious purposes?

The workshop will conclude by exploring the partnerships that can be built between governments, civil society organisations and IFIP to ensure the provisioning is trustworthy and ethical.

Moderator

Ms. Moira de Roche Holmes, Deputy chair, IFIP IP3

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Mike Hinchey, President IFIP

Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chair, IFIP IP3

Mr. Stephen Ibaraki, Vice-chair, IFIP IP3

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

The session looks at the provisioning of trustworthy and ethical ICT solutions and platforms, and confidence and security in using the systems. The focus on people relates to capacity building. We explore the Fourth Industrial Revolution technologies as the enabling environment.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Securely harnessing the power of Fourth Industrial Revolution technologies results in an improved economy and new opportunities for growth. Trustworthy provisioning delivers resilient ICT infrastructure.

Thematic Workshop



Improve Living Conditions for all Through ICTs-Smart Future for all (China)
Post and Telecom Press China

Thursday 15 June 2017

16:30 – 18:15

Room C2 – ITU



人民邮电出版社
POSTS & TELECOM PRESS

Digital transformation is changing the world, which means huge opportunities for all industries throughout the country. With the development of ICT technologies, we are entering the era of the Internet of Things (IoT).

China has the condition of huge population, wide coverage and difference in districts, however, through the utilization of ICTs, public in China are living smarter and more equal. Moreover,

through the deployment of ICT technology, the Government now can better fulfill their responsibilities.

The session aims at introducing how China uses ICTs to build a smarter future for all. The session will be presented through several examples, which can be representative of each field. These examples can be epitomes of China's different fields, thus audiences can portray their own visions of China by their own.

The projects related to E-health include Yihudaojia APP and Ningbo Cloud Hospital, one is a platform that shares innovative model of at-home care services, another is a virtual hospital, which achieves online and offline integration of diagnosis and treatment services. Both of these ease the tense conditions of hospitals, help the Government dealing with the aging problem, improve the capabilities of widespread primary medical institutions and bring huge development potential to medical services.

The project using ICTs to improve living condition and the quality of environment is the Refuse Landfill Aerobic Ecological Restoration Technology. The construction of hazardous wastes landfill sites in China makes hazardous wastes landfill locations become really isolated from the biosphere, thus avoids secondary pollution.

Projects related to improve the smartness of Government include China e-Government Information Accessibility Public Services System and the 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games Main Operation Centre Information System Project. They narrow the digital divide, achieve fair sharing of information for the public, and promote the construction of information barrier-free environment of e-government.

The session will also share some leading achievements in China, like MBB2020, which is a vision that from now until 2020, China will make evolutions in the Internet; it is also about using 5G to promote faster, more convenient life for all. The Beijing Yizhuang Cloud Computing Center Building Project, which can provide a better operating environment for different industries to carry out centralized information processing, transmission and exchange. The project can promote the development of cloud computing and IDC products and services by changing the model from relying on resource consumption and regional preferential to driven by innovation and value growth.

The session also focuses on telecom big data, which is a main trend in ICT field. Using big data to provide high-quality solutions, consulting reports, data report and cloud services to all industries. Through big data, the country is more likely to build smart cities and to promote smart consumption model, reduce energy utilization, and better prevent some diseases.

From now to 2025, through ICTs technologies, China will experience a great shift. More equalities will be brought to society, more chances will be brought; most importantly, the country will achieve the combination of economic growth and sustainable environment development.

Moderator

Ms Yan Deng

Speakers/Panellists

Ms. Meng Wang, VP, QianYi health management company Ltd

Ms. Yao Zhao, Deputy Director, Internet Society of China

Mr. Michael Holdmann , President, ISCRI US

Ms. Yan Deng, Marketing President, Global Wireless Network Department in Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Mr. Klaus Zimmer, Senior Vice President, Neusoft Corporation and President of Neusoft Europe

Mr. Yan Huang, Director, China Mobile Communications Corporation

Mr. Nianqi Zhang, Analyst of Big data, China Mobile Group Jiangsu Co., Ltd

Mr. Xiaofeng Xu, Senior Engineer, Jiangsu Province Post and Telecommunications Planning and Design Institute Co., LTD.

Ms. Yueqin Chen, Senior Engineer, Jiangsu Province Post and Telecommunications Planning and Design Institute Co., LTD.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Through the utilizing of ICTs in different aspects of life, China will achieve sustainable economic growth, which means without damaging the environment; people can live a better life. To be specific, the China e-Government Information Accessibility Public Services System and the 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games Main Operation Centre Information System Project can expand the scope of government services for the public community, narrow the digital divide, achieve fair sharing of information for the public, save the government cost, accelerate the construction of information-friendly environment, support to build an inclusive information society and promote the information technology of personalized and intelligent development (SDG11). The Yihudaojia APP and Ningbo Cloud Hospital can connect the patients and hospitals more easily, which reduce the burden of patients, hospitals and Government (SDG3, 8, 10, 16,17). It can also make the medical service personalized. The Refuse Landfill Aerobic Ecological Restoration Technology project can cope the influence of climate change (SDG13,14). The MBB2020 vision provides a specific architecture for the future development. This vision needs to be combined with the development of big data, which can evolve the way of living and help accelerating the speed of building a smarter society. The society would be more inclusive, equal and just. (SDG12) In this smarter society, the consumption mode will also change, which will be more time-efficient. This can be achieved through the Beijing Yizhuang Cloud Computing Center Building Project, which is just an example of how cloud computing will reshape the country.

Main outcomes:

I. Debated Issues

How to use ICT in different aspects of society to better build a smarter future, and what have done in China.

The achievement is we have already come up with the specific concept and architecture of using ICTs to make life smarter; we trying to put it forward and we even have some specific examples in realizing this. However, the lack of resources, fund and labor makes it difficult to publicize all these throughout the country, In the meantime, due to complex natural situations and social problems arise in China; some architecture may not be easily coped from one city to another. Lack of deep cooperation may also affects.

II. Quotes

Sustainable development is a serious challenge we face, from this perspective, China undertook the “South-to-North Water Diversion Project”—Cen Li, China Communications technology.

Three main major driving forces for the development of healthcare—Government’s emphasis on people’s livelihood and the paying ability of social security and commercial insurance; Resource optimization and efficiency management in the medical service system; Support from information technologies for medical system reform. —Klaus Zimmer, Neusoft Corporation

III. Main conclusions reached during the discussion

More cooperation is needed for the further development of ICTs.

People should be educated more about how to access ICTs and how to better live a smarter life.

All different sectors from the society should be open to ICTs.

Telecom industry is experiencing a great shift, and everyone can be the history maker.

The future will not only be smart, but also be connected.

IV. The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

Through the way everything is changing, the future will be better connected; the potential of ICTs applied in different sectors will be explored.

V. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

In this session, two speakers share the point of how to build online healthcare platform and how to use Internet and big data to build a unique platform for citizens to take healthcare service from, they also share some successful projects in China. Through this way, the burden of hospital can be reduced and people can better access to the healthcare service. (SDG3, 10, 11, 16)

Moreover, some experiences and successful modes of using ICTs to build communication infrastructure and capacity are shared, which shows a guide that how to use ICT to better improve the function of different sectors in society. (SDG9, 10, 11, 16) From the perspective of new mode of economy, the concept is pointed that the public and private sector should better cooperate to get a win-win result. As in some aspects, public sectors show their strength, while in others, private ones are more flexible. (SDG8,12)

In the meantime, the winner of WSIS Prizes illustrates their project of how to better using water resources and how to ensure a healthier life for all. (SDG6, 14)

VI. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

More companies and sectors roll in the stream of using ICTs, including the Government, healthcare sector, and many others.

Through the using of ICTs, the environment can be better protected; the living conditions can be improved.

Thematic Workshop



Women Engineers & Scientists in the Digital Economy and Industry 4.0
INWES - The International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists

Thursday 15 June 2017
Room L2 – ITU

16:30 – 18:15

Take off your invisibility cloak! This is the 21st century!

The workshop will put the light on the role of women engineers & scientists all along the past decades and will raise the profile of our role models. It shall emphasize on women in the innovation process and come with concrete recommendations for a gender balanced WSIS.

Moderator

Yvette Ramos, Secretary General INWES Europe

Speakers/Panellists

Provisional programme

Welcome address and reason to be of the workshop by Eng. Yvette Ramos, Secretary General INWES(1) Europe

High-Level address by H. E. Minister of ICTs and Digital Economy of the Republic of Benin, Eng. Rafiatou Monrou

Keynote : Bridging the Divide: the state of gender in this world of technology by Dr. Sarah Peers, Vice-President of Women's Engineering Society (WES, UK), Chair Communications of INWES-Europe

A regional perspective on the e-world:

Panel with resource people, moderated by Pascale Fresso, Consultant, France

Eng. Ms Olga Cavalli, ICANN(2), ISOC(3) Chapter President, Argentina – video-conference

Lorraine Mc Dowell, President, Elargis Tes Horizons project, Switzerland

Eng. Ms Betty Bonnardel-Azzarelli, president of the SSPI(4) UK, member of the Council of UK's WES(5) and member of INWES Europe Board - – video-conference –

Florence Coulin, biologist & consultant in neuro-education & neuro-management, Switzerland

Sangeeta Wij, president of WISE(6)- India, (to be confirmed)

Debate with the public, Q&A - Conclusions/recommendations/way forward

- (1) INWES International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists
- (2) ICANN Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- (3) ISOC Internet Society
- (4) SSPI Society of Satellite Professionals
- (5) WES Women's Engineering Society
- (6) WISE-India women Engineers & Scientists India

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C7 e-Sci logoC7. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C9. Media

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11 logo. International and regional cooperation

As a follow-up activity of our last year workshop (organized by Swiss Engineering a key partner of the INWES network) on building a Code of Ethics in engineering, maybe we would like to propose also this year that it is a topic of the WSIS. Integrating a Code of Conduct towards environment could link up C1. C7.C10., where we, engineers in ICTs, and more generally engineers and architects worldwide, need to support the protection of the global environment and promotes environmentally sound and sustainable economic development as a fundamental element of its poverty reduction strategies and actions.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Responsibility is a main topic nowadays: without education, individuals will not be able to take responsibilities in the digital transformation. Serving humanities through achievement of the WSIS action lines and quick strategies for SDGs implementation, with the high contribution of engineering societies in the World, while mainstreaming Gender at all levels, will help align strongly to the adopted SDGs, including the above listed Goals.

As women engineers, architects and scientists of the world are included in the process, on equal basis, we believe our major strength is to propose clearly to contribute to GOAL 5. Of course, we also are contributing to major development goals listed above.

Thematic Workshop



Implementing Collaborative Security: Challenges and Success Stories ISOC

Friday 15 June 2017
Room L2 – ITU

09:00 – 10:45

Enhancing Trust in the Internet

As the Internet continues to evolve so do challenges related to cybercrime, evolve and increase as well.

While at one hand access is being promoted in order for no one to be left behind, malicious users have found a platform through the Internet to conduct their activities as well.

The Internet, which was developed in a closed community didn't have any security mechanisms embedded into its architecture. As more and more people are using the Internet, measures should be taken while observing privacy and good corporate principles, to ensure that the Internet serves its purpose: to contribute to economic and social development. In order to promote a trusted environment for commerce and social activities, Internet security is key. Cybersecurity challenges cannot be solved by one actor and a collaborative approach is needed. Hereby Government, policymakers, technical community, law enforcement agencies, academia and civil society all should collaborate to help mitigate the risks that cybercrime brings. As cybercrime transposes borders this is the right path to be followed.

This section will focus on how in a holistic collaborative approach, the trust in the Internet can be enhanced. While each region is different with their particular challenges, this session aims in identifying success stories that can help others to address similar challenges they may be facing. Hereby concrete examples from all the corners of the world will be explored.

Going forward focusing on WSIS's vision: clear and measurable objectives should be set to help the global community regain, trust in the Internet. The focus should be for the developed world to use the Internet, not to simple search websites, but to conduct and develop new online businesses and applications. By doing so it is expected that the digital and economic divide can be bridged, leading to prosperity for all the citizens of the world.

Moderator

SHERNON OSEPA

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Governments have a very important role regarding the education of their people. While they have an important role to play, collaboration with the private sector and academia are key in helping to achieve these objectives. Capacity building is very important as it is the structural way how we can have experts from the region who know the region to solve region's specific challenges. As the Internet traspases borders regional and international collaboration is key.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

A secured Internet and telecommunications infrastructures form the foundation to foster innovation.

Thematic Workshop



G-STIC: Fostering Technological Solutions for the SDGs
VITO - Flemish Institute for Technological Research

Friday 15 June 2017
Room C1 – ITU Tower

09:00 – 10:45

Making ICT deliver sustainability - Co-design for sustainable lifestyles **“G-STIC focuses on technological solutions for the SDGs”**

The G-STIC conference series (starting in Brussel 23-25 October 2017) will draw upon the best available knowledge and real life expertise to support the technological discussions in the UN and other international policy forums as they relate to the SDGs, the climate goals and the Means of Implementation of binding multilateral environmental agreements.

With the series, G-STIC aims at building a knowledge base and global expert network in support of the technological transitions needed for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

The G-STIC Session on ICT, due to its crosscutting nature will during the conference build the linkages with the sectoral sessions, integrating presentation in the sessions to showcase the most innovative solutions of making ICT delivering sustainability and with a specific focus on sustainable lifestyles, the user experience and testing those innovations through Living Labs, resulting in highlighting those ICT innovations that really work for people and companies contributing to SDGs implementation and impact.

In this workshop you will get a preview on the conference series and the ICT session and approach will be presented and discussed.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C6. Enabling environment
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Thematic Workshop



Promote the Development of Internet & Mobile Internet Information Accessibility
Internet Society of China

Friday 16 June 2017
Room C2 – ITU Tower

09:00 – 10:45



中国互联网协会

Internet Society of China

Information accessibility effort is one of the key approaches to promote information infrastructure and to pursuit to an inclusive information society. The workshop will mainly discuss and explore the development trend of online & mobile based information accessible environment and construction. It is also expected to provide an opportunity for exchange and sharing among related parties and organizations.

In particular, China's organizations will introduce their initiatives and latest efforts on working on the information accessibility system solutions and technical services, sharing the best practice. For example, the project "China e-Government Information Accessibility Public Services System" (WSIS Prizes 2017 Champion) led by the Internet Society of China could provide solution support to improve service capacity of government on e-government services, benefiting to the disadvantaged groups with nearly 600 million population (including 85 million of the disabled, 210 million of the elderly people, more than 300 million the low educated). The project will try to eliminate the difficulties and obstacles in the process of public access to public services, including the exchange of information between the government and the public, enabling the various vulnerable groups enjoy the service equally, which has made a positive contribution to improving the capacity of the government to provide public information service and construct the inclusive information infrastructure environment.

Meanwhile, the project plans to promote more than 4,000 county-level online public service platform completing the service upgrade, enabling 85,000 government sites achieve barrier-free access by the end of 2017; and will facilitate barrier-free construction of 460,000 public service websites and improve the capacity of the important news, e-commerce and education sites by the end of 2018.

The workshop will call for more international joint efforts contributing to information accessibility and helping developing countries to improve the capacity building, enabling the enjoy of well-being of human development through ICTs.

Moderator

Ms. Yao ZHAO, Deputy Director, Internet Society of China

Speakers/Panellists

ITU High-level Official

UNESCO High-level Official

Mr. Shiming LV, Vice Chairman, China Disabled Persons' Federation

Ms. Jennifer CHUNG, Director of Corporate Knowledge, DotAsia Organisation

Mr. Lei SHAO, Executive Dean, Institute for Accessibility Development

Mr. Zhenyu LIANG, CEO, Shenzhen Accessibility Research Association

Mr. Chang HUANG, Deputy Director, China Information Accessibility Public Service Platform

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2 .Information and communication infrastructure

Efforts of information accessibility strive to eliminate the difficulties and obstacles in the process of public access to information through ICTs, enabling the various vulnerable groups enjoy the public service and knowledge equally. Emerging of technologies as mobile Internet, cloud computing, big data require further upgrading of infrastructure construction and related applications, which will provide practical and significant support to improving and fostering a more advanced and inclusive information environment.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Information accessibility is one of the important efforts and approaches to enable the disabled person, the low educated group, the elderly people etc obtain access to information service with more convenience. It will also be a core driving force to narrow the digital divide, facilitating the sustainable development of society and creating a just, peaceful and inclusive environment benefit to everyone.

Thematic Workshop



Digitalization Scorecard: Advancing Digitalization of Verticals with Enabling Policies and Regulations

The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and Nokia

Friday 16 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45

Room L1, ITU Montbrillant

BROADBAND COMMISSION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



NOKIA

Technology is today touching the lives of individuals and of businesses across the world. In almost every community, we find ourselves entering a social and economic revolution enabled by digital technology, often underlined by the power of the ubiquitous access to the internet. The revolution is rapidly extending beyond people to objects, illustrated by the new found potential of the Internet of Things (IoT). The 17 SDGs, designed to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, will virtually all be supported by this technological advancement. There is a strong link between digitalization and economic and social wellbeing. But as digitalization unfolds, policy makers and regulators are faced with an unfamiliar challenge: how can they capture the benefits of digitalization for the society by removing blockages and introducing initiatives that enable the pace and scale of digital change.

This session will focus on how policy interventions may advance digitalization of sectors, such as education, agriculture, healthcare, transportation, e-government. The discussion will build on the work of the Broadband Commission Working Group on the Digitalization Scorecard (<http://www.broadbandcommission.org/workinggroups/Pages/digiscorecard.aspx>). The Digitalization Scorecard project, launched by the Broadband Commission Working Group and chaired by Nokia, is designed to help create a positive regulatory environment for the use-cases that will drive further broadband uptake. The scorecard sets out how each a country is performing when it comes to policies and regulations to foster digitalization.

We will discuss how policies and regulations may enable digitalization of verticals, what governments should do to facilitate digitalization, and which regulations should be avoided as blocking a switch to digital in a given sector. During this session leaders of the Digitalization Scorecard project will present its results, and reveal learnings from the analysis of the digitalization readiness of six countries: Colombia, Finland, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, and Singapore. Representatives of some of those countries will have an opportunity to comment on the country' scores, and share own insights about how digitalization is approached in the country.

About the organizers:

The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development was established in 2010 and comprises of more than 50 leaders from across a range of government and industry sectors. They are committed to actively supporting countries, UN experts and NGOs to fully leverage the potential of ICT to drive national Sustainable Development Goal strategies in key areas such as education, healthcare, gender equality and environmental management. From its inception the Commission launched a large number of working groups focused on the socio-economic aspects of broadband.

Mr Rajeev Suri, CEO of Nokia is the Broadband Commissioner who chairs the Working Group on the Digitalization Scorecard. Nokia is a global technology leader at the heart of our connected world. Powered by the research and innovation of Nokia Bell Labs, we serve communications service providers, governments, large enterprises and consumers, with the industry's most complete, end-to-end portfolio of products, services and licensing. From the enabling infrastructure for 5G and the Internet of Things, to emerging applications in virtual reality and digital health, we are shaping the future of technology to transform the human experience. A truly global company, we are 160 nationalities working in more than 100 countries.

Speakers/Panellists

1. ITU, The Broadband Commission Secretariat
2. Nokia
3. Governments' representation
4. Vertical experts (health, education,...)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
AL C2 . Information and communication infrastructure
AL C6. Enabling environment
AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
AL C7 e-Agr . ICT Applications: E-agriculture
AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty : End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth : Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals : Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Thematic Workshop



Local Connectivity Solutions for the Unconnected
Association for Progressive Communications

Friday 16 June 2017
Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

09:00 – 10:45



The Potential for Community Based Access Provision

Local connectivity and community-based networks take a grassroots approach to providing viable alternatives to traditional internet access models by the use of networking and other technologies by and for a local community. Although not new, there is a growing movement of local connectivity and community-based networks (fueled by emerging technologies and the success of proven and scalable traditional networking and connectivity technologies) that operate local communication infrastructure that is built by local communities and organizations in a bottom-up and democratic manner.

This workshop will discuss specific examples of local connectivity and community-based network solutions in Mexico, South Africa and India to identify the challenges to making them sustainable and scalable. The panelists will cover the policy and regulatory frameworks required.

Examples of ongoing and successful projects in this area include:

- Rhizomatica's successful development and deployment of community networks in Mexico, in particular with indigenous communities. They are now also helping to develop a more enabling policy and regulatory environment for community networks in the Latin American and Caribbean region.
- Altermundi's (Argentina) development of a high performance Mesh Router (Libremesh)
- Colnodo's deployment of mobile community networks in Colombia based in the experience of Rhizomatica in Mexico.
- Digital Empowerment Foundation's Wireless For Communities (W4C) in India supported in collaboration with the Internet Society.
- Fantsuam Foundation's Rural Community Wireless Network and Training Centre - ZittNet - in Nigeria.
- Núcleo de Pesquisas, Estudos e Formação (Nupef) is working to develop two pilot community network pilots in unserved areas in Brazil.
- Zenzeleni (South Africa) and Altermundi are working to develop a Solar Powered Mesh router development.

Moderator

Moderator: Association for Progressive Communications

Speakers/Panellists

Ritu Srivastava, Programme Officer, Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF), India.

Shernon Osepa, Manager, Latin America & The Caribbean Bureau, Internet Society, Curacao

Roger Baig Viñas, Engineer, Fundació Privada per a la Xarxa Oberta, Guifi.net, Catalunya

Carlos Baca, Research Officer, Rhizomatica Networks, Mexico

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1 . The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Local connectivity and community-based network solutions stand as real world examples of increasing access to ICTs and providing affordable and equitable access to achieve the WSIS vision of the people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society and the Sustainable Development Goals. Support for independent local access initiatives impacts a number of WSIS Action lines, including C1, in relation to the role of public governance authorities and stakeholders in promotion of ICTs for development, C2, in supporting provision of infrastructure to connect the unconnected, in C3, where access to information and knowledge is improved, and in C8 where local content provision will be encouraged through better and more affordable access. To gain full advantage from this potential, an enabling environment is required (C6), and international cooperation (C11) is necessary to help raise awareness of the opportunities.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Local connectivity and community-based network solutions provide support for the Sustainable Development Goals in a variety of ways, including offering improved potential for achieving improved education, gender equality and empowering women and girls through use of ICTs (Goals 4 & 5), promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work supported by better connectivity (Goal 8), and building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation by providing local options for provision of connectivity (Goal 9). The combination of these is expected to contribute to ending poverty, especially by addressing rural poverty where connectivity is lowest (Goal 1).

Thematic Workshop



One Day Training Course "Women and Mobile"
GSMA

Friday 16 June 2017
Room G2, ITU VAREMBÉ

09:00 – 16:00

Strategies to close the gender gap in mobile and mobile broadband use

It is widely recognised that information and communications technology can have a positive socio-economic impact on women's lives. Unfortunately there is currently a significant gender gap associated with access to, and use of, the internet and mobile broadband services. This gender gap can be attributed to a number of factors including the cost of devices and services, network coverage, concerns around security and harassment, as well as a lack of technical literacy amongst women.



This course explains the background to the issues and focuses on strategies that can be used to help close the gender gap.

The course objectives are to:

- Understand the context via genderdisaggregated data on internet access and use.

- Learn how barriers such as access, affordability, safety, digital skills and the availability of locally relevant content can be addressed.
- Discover how gender perspectives can be integrated into strategies, policies, plans and budgets so they explicitly address women's needs, circumstances and preferences.
- Explore how to work together with other stakeholders to share good practices that have real impact.

Moderator

Ms Dominica Lindsey, Market Insights Director, Mobile for Development, GSMA

Speakers/Panellists

Course leader: Ms Dominica Lindsey, Market Insights Director, Mobile for Development, GSMA

Course facilitator: Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSMA

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C4. Capacity building

As a training session for policy makers and regulators, the course directly relates to WSIS Action Line 1: The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development. It also addresses access, accessibility and affordability issues (for women) as covered in WSIS Action Line 2: Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society

Gender issues are also covered in WSIS Action Line 4: Capacity building

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities : Reduce inequality within and among countries

By explaining strategies to increase the access of women to ICTs through mobile technology, the content of the session is directly linked to SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Access to mobile by women and girls is also an important enabler in relation to Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, as well as being a tool which can help to underpin the achievement of many of the other SDGs including Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all and Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Thematic Workshop



Reclaiming ICTs for Development
UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, Royal Holloway, University of London

Friday 16 June 2017
Popov Room 1, ITU Tower

11:00 – 12:45

Empowering the poorest and most marginalised

The key premise of the workshop is that the global spread of ICTs has increased inequality, and that the poorest and most marginalised have therefore failed sufficiently to benefit. The workshop will explore whether the continued focus on the ways through which ICTs can contribute to economic growth will inevitably lead to ever increasing, and dangerous, inequality, and will make recommendations as to how different stakeholders can best ensure that the poorest and most marginalised can indeed benefit from their use. It begins with short provocative statements by six high-level panellists (see below), and then the collective wisdom of participants will be used to create a map for the future actions that are necessary for a radical rethinking of ICT4D, that may empower the poorest and most marginalised - women and girls in patriarchal societies, people with disabilities, children living and working on the streets, the elderly, the sick, refugees...

The session will also provide a platform for the launch of OUP's new book "Reclaiming Information and Communication Technologies for Development"

It is being convened by the UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, which focuses on research and policy impact, focusing especially on empowering the most marginalised through the use of ICTs.

Panellists will be:

- Alex Wong (Head, Global Challenge Partnerships & Member of the Executive Committee; Head of the Future of the Internet Global Challenge Initiative, World Economic Forum) on The power of partnership
- Dr. Bushra Hassan (School of Psychology, University of Sussex) on The wisdom of marginalised women
- Charlotte Smart (Digital Policy and Programme Manager, Department for International Development, UK) on The delivery of donors
- Michael Kende (Senior Advisor, Analysis Mason, and former Chief Economist of the Internet Society) on The trust in technology
- Nigel Hickson (VP IGO Engagement, ICANN) on The design of the domain name system
- Torbjörn Fredrikson (Head of ICT Analysis Section of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD) on The energy of entrepreneurship

Moderator

Prof. Tim Unwin

Speakers/Panellists

- Alex Wong (Head, Global Challenge Partnerships & Member of the Executive Committee; Head of the Future of the Internet Global Challenge Initiative, World Economic Forum) on The power of partnership
- Dr. Bushra Hassan (School of Psychology, University of Sussex) on The wisdom of marginalised women
- Charlotte Smart (Digital Policy and Programme Manager, Department for International Development, UK) on The delivery of donors
- Michael Kende (Senior Advisor, Analysis Mason, and former Chief Economist of the Internet Society) on The trust in technology
- Nigel Hickson (VP IGO Engagement, ICANN) on The design of the domain name system
- Torbjörn Fredrikson (Head of ICT Analysis Section of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD) on The energy of entrepreneurship

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1 . The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6 . Enabling environment
- AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- AL C9. Media
- AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- AL C11. International and regional cooperation

- C1 - Stakeholders will be challenged to focus on how ICT4D can reduce inequality whilst also addressing economic growth
- C2 - ICT infrastructure is essential for addressing the need of the poorest and most marginalised - new infrastructures are necessary if the most marginalised are to be served
- C3 - The poorest and most marginalised must have access to relevant information and communication opportunities
- C4 - Capacity building amongst all stakeholders is essential; we need a changed mind set the focuses on inequality more than growth
- C5 - Digital security is of critical importance - the connected poorest have most to loose from security breaches
- C6 - Appropriate enabling environments are essential for empowerment
- C8 - The poorest and most marginalised need information and access in their own languages to relevant content
- C9 - All forms of media need to be encouraged to focus on ICTs and inequality rather than on economic growth
- C10 - All ICT4D is a profoundly ethical engagement
- C11 - It is essential for international co-operation at all levels so that wise policies and examples of good practice can be shared

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

- Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
- Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This session is relevant to all of the SDGs - not least through challenging some of the assumptions underlying them. All too often, ICTs are based on unsustainable practices and business models, and for ICTs to contribute effectively to sustainable development there needs to be a fundamental rethink of many aspects of their design and roll-out. The most relevant SDGs are as follows:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere - need to focus on relative definitions of poverty as much as absolute ones

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all - focus on ways through which ICTs can contribute to the well-being of all - specifically the poorest and most marginalised.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - education of all stakeholders about the effective use of ICTs for development is essential

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls - especially in patriarchal societies, women and girls remain actively disadvantaged through ICTs; this has to be changed

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all - ICTs can be a means through which gainful employment across all levels in society can be enhanced

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation - innovation is essential for designing appropriate technologies in the interests of the poor and marginalised

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries - experience sharing, new models of trade, and appropriate training are all essential for effective ICT4D

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - much remains to be done in transforming the ICT sector so that it is indeed sustainable in terms of both consumption and production

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies - ICT4D, as a moral agenda, is fundamentally about creating a just and inclusive world

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development - effective partnerships are central to delivering a "reclaimed" ICT4D

Thematic Workshop



Bridging the Gender Digital Divide: Partnerships as the Key to Achieving Gender Equality
ITU and Partners

Friday 16 June 2017

11:00 – 12:45

Popov Room 2, ITU Tower

This year's session will focus on the importance of bridging the gender digital divide as a way of promoting the social and economic inclusion of girls and women. The event will focus on the experience of organizations and private sector that aim to ensure digital equality through projects facilitating access to health services, using digital financial services and encouraging women's digital entrepreneurship.

This will give the opportunity for the panelists and audience members to share their experiences and action plans towards bridging the gender divide as well as provide them with a platform to engage with other stakeholders working closely on this issue.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 5: Gender equality

Thematic Workshop



Local Content and Broadband Access Access Partnership

Friday 16 June 2017
Room A, ITU Tower

11:00 – 12:45

Promoting Locally Generated Content to Build Demand for Internet Services

The ability to create, access, and distribute content that is relevant and in the local language is a key driver of Internet adoption, facilitating development. It also enhances the cultural diversity of the Internet, which benefits society as a whole. According to a UN Broadband Commission report, lack of demand, rather than supply, is one of the key reasons more people are not online.

Generating demand, therefore, is likely to be an important aspect of connecting the next billions.

Internet content (of scientific, cultural, and commercial value) offered in the local language and context enables citizens to obtain information that directly relates to them, increasing their interest in technology, the ability to participate in society, and interact with government.

In addition to public service offerings, access to local content enhances a society's ability to disseminate knowledge, facilitate cultural cohesion, catalyze scientific advances, and stimulate economic growth through the digitization of the economy. As the importance of local online content grows in daily life, local demand for Internet connectivity will increase, driving further improvements in national service offerings and network infrastructure development. As this happens in a variety of local communities, the global Internet grows, leading to so-called "network effects" of exponential growth and localized benefits for all its users.

This panel will examine the ways industry and governments work together to develop local content that drives broadband adoption. The panel represents a mix of developing countries and global industry. It will examine ongoing policies and programs, and attempt to address policy guidance which can be promoted globally.

Moderator

Mr. Ryan Johnson, Access Partnership

Speakers/Panellists

(TBD), Argentina

Mr. Lourino Chemane, Adviser to the Minister of Science and Technology, Mozambique

(TBD), Sri Lanka

(TBD), AT&T

Mr. Will Hudson, Google

(TBD), Microsoft

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

This session will address C8 by examining the ways that cultural diversity and identity can promote adoption of broadband access and promote development. It addresses C2 by discussing ways to promote sustainable business models for infrastructure development.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

This session is linked to Goal 4 in that it will include discussion on inclusive and equitable quality education among people for whom the Internet has not yet provided significant culturally and linguistically relevant programs. It addresses Goal 8 by discussing how local content generation promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, especially by facilitating Micro, Small, and Mid-size Enterprises in developing countries. It connects to Goal 10 and 16 by examining how improving local broadband adoption can reduce inequalities, bridge digital divides, and promote cultural and linguistic inclusiveness.

Thematic Workshop

Addressing the Global e-waste Challenge
ITU/UNU/ISWAFriday 16 June 2017
Room C1, ITU Tower

11:00 – 12:45

The global e-waste statistics partnership

More and more people are joining and benefiting from the opportunities of the digital economy and information society. As technologies change at great speed, and as access to and use of electrical and electronic equipment increases, product lifecycles become shorter and many designs do not support repair or reuse. As a result, the amount of electronic waste, or e-waste, is growing rapidly and large dump sites exist throughout the world. Often only anecdotal evidence is available on the production, management, and recycling of e-waste and valuable resources, including gold, are wasted.

Used, broken, or obsolete equipment, such as phones, laptops, sensors, TVs, and batteries contain substances that pose considerable environmental and health risks, especially if treated inadequately. Today, most e-waste is not properly documented and not treated through appropriate recycling chains and methods. The majority ends up in dumpsites.

Measuring e-waste is an important step towards addressing the e-waste challenge. Statistics help to evaluate developments over time, set and assess targets, and identify best practices of policies, but also to illustrate the magnitude of the challenge and the possibilities associated with those. Better e-waste data will help to minimize its generation, prevent illegal dumping, promote recycling, and create jobs in the reuse, refurbishment and recycling sectors. It will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 12, to 'ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns', but also other SDGs. A global target to 'reduce the volume of redundant e-waste by 50% by 2020' was set by the ITU Membership.

Despite the recognition of the importance of monitoring e-waste, and a set of e-waste indicators, including definitions and methodologies, only about 40 countries in the world collect internationally comparable statistics on e-waste. Existing global and regional estimates are based on production and trade statistics but should eventually be replaced by nationally produced data.

This session will highlight current challenges in the area of e-waste. It will introduce the global e-waste statistics partnership, an initiative led by the International Telecommunication Union

(ITU), the United Nations University (UNU), and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) and provide information on current efforts to increase the availability and quality of e-waste statistics. It will illustrate the challenges and needs from industry, governments and academia, trying to synergize efforts.

Speakers/Panellists

Current challenges in monitoring e-waste: UNU (TBD)

Global e-waste statistics partnership: Vanessa Gray, Head Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States & Emergency Telecommunications, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU

Challenges and needs of governments: country case study (TBD)

Challenges and needs of the private sector: TBD

Challenges and needs of the Waste Management Sector: Antonis Mavropolous, ISWA President

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Env . ICT Applications: E-environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Thematic Workshop



Highlighting the Impact of Grassroots Connectivity Projects
 1 World Connected, University of Pennsylvania

Friday 16 June 2017
 Room C2, ITU Tower

11:00 – 12:45



1 World Connected
 Data-driven Research to Bring Billions Online

Governments, Civil Society Organizations and Businesses around the world have initiated multiple efforts to improve broadband adoption around the world. 1 World Connected seeks to consolidate, extend, and share information about these efforts by collecting and disseminating case studies on practices that have proven effective in improving broadband adoption.

In this session, some of our case studies and data on connectivity projects around the world are spotlighted. The session focuses on government-led initiatives in Bangladesh and Vanuatu, as well as civil society initiatives that have been funded by the Internet Society's Beyond the Net and Community Grants Programmes. The World Economic Forum partners with Governments and the Private Sector for deployments in Africa, Latin America and South Asia. By understanding the strategies and impact of various stakeholders' initiatives in various parts of the world, the session will lend to the growing evidence-base on the myriad of ways in which unconnected communities around the world are being brought online. Highlighting the real impact of these projects on communities' social and economic development is a key goal of this session.

Moderator

Christopher Yoo

Speakers/Panellists

Alexis Cullen, OGCIO, Government of Vanuatu (remote)
Anir Chowdhury, Prime Minister's Office, Government of Bangladesh
Ilda Simao, Beyond the Net Programme, Internet Society
Alex Wong, World Economic Forum

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The session seeks to highlight key connectivity initiatives of different countries, each aiming to improve socio-economic development outcomes through the deployment of information and communication infrastructure (C2). Vanuatu's VITAL Project focuses on e-health, and the Digital Bangladesh programme focuses on both education and healthcare access to rural communities in Bangladesh (C7). WEF and ISOC leverage partnerships in order to improve connectivity on the ground (C11).

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The session seeks to shed light on the ways in which Internet connectivity can improve outcomes in education, health and gender empowerment for people (Goals 3, 4, 5). It is directly related to the achievement of Goal 9 (c), which seeks to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

Thematic Workshop



Future and Emerging Technologies - Quantum Computing ITU

Friday 16 June 2017
 Room G1, ITU Varembe

11:00 – 12:45

Leading ICT nations and industries often gain their competitive advantages by causing market disruption through their ability to understand and act on emerging technology trends. More specifically, their key to success often lies in their capability of understanding ICT revolution almost before it occurs and seize the early opportunities to shape evolving technologies.

For the past few years, many ICT experts have underlined “quantum computing” as one of the key trends that would provide disruption and stimulate innovations within the ICT industry for the coming decades, creating new value streams for customers, industries and societies. Generally speaking, quantum computing is an advanced computing system using so called “quantum bits or qubits” to encode data or information as 0s, 1s or both at the same time. Different from the current model of binary - 0s and 1s - digital electronic computers, it is a (theoretical) model of a super computer based on spins as quantum bits.

Many ICT experts observe that, despite fluctuations in public awareness, quantum computing has been making steady progress and quantum circuitry might be nearing a point at which it can be scaled up to make more powerful devices. On one hand, some experts are even estimating that the first useful quantum computing might appear a decade from now. On the other hand, however some others are rather cautious to join that opinion because, even after three decades of research on the subject, today’s quantum computers have not yet fulfilled their promised potential.

This workshop aims to better understand quantum computing, how it works, how close we are to the technologies, and how it will impact our knowledge society, by inviting world-leading expert(s) on the subject. It will offer a unique opportunity for all to understand the basics of quantum systems.

Moderator

Catalin Marinescu, Head of Corporate Strategy Division, ITU (TBC)

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Colin P. Williams, Director of Strategy & Business Development at D-Wave Systems Inc.

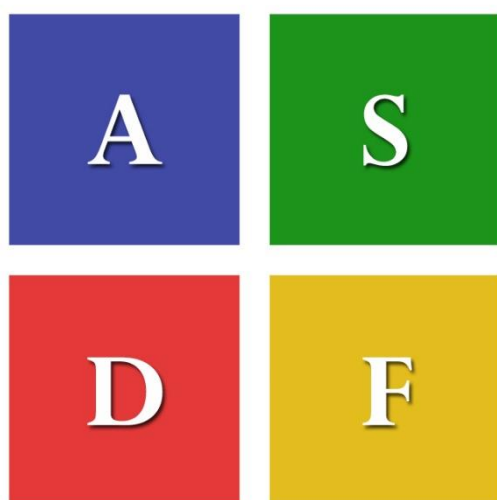
Thematic Workshop



Global Rollercoaster Research for Advancing Telecommunication Standards
 ASDF International

Friday 16 June 2017
 Room L1, ITU Montbrillant

11:00 – 12:45



This session brings a big insight into the development of Telecommunication standards across the globe in the last 3 decades. With a strong analytics of this information, the panel members/speakers are about to discuss the trends upcoming in the next 5 decades. This

session also intended to discuss the generic global standards formation for the Telecommunication Regulators and Agencies to work on the existing and new strategic barriers coming ahead of the plans and proposals. These discussional Initiative leverages the strength of the powerful network in an evolutionary sense but also encompasses breakthrough use cases to advance the new network as a key incubator of new business models in coming years. The changing environment, will not only require regulatory reform but also increased regional economic analysis to inform decision making and better understand the implications and impact of changes in the sector. The adoption of a coordinated regional approach, combined with appropriate national regulatory mechanisms will be key to regional capacity to effectively respond to the new landscape. In the process, policy-makers and regulators must balance the requirement to implement checks and balances to control improper behaviour, with the need to create incentives and opportunities to stimulate market growth.

These discussions will be in continuation of the remarks as per the Outcome Document of the earlier WSIS making forward for a better way in coming days.

Moderator

Dr. Kokula Krishna Hari Kunasekaran, Secretary General, ASDF International

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. Kokula Krishna Hari Kunasekaran, Secretary General, ASDF International

Dr. Gunasegaran Sengodan, Vidyaa Vikas Group, India

Dr. Julie Rue Bishop, Network Research Council, Australia

Dr. Daniel James, Senior Researcher, London, United Kingdom

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5 . Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Lea . ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Thematic Workshop



Getting the Jump on Big Data and IOT for SDGs Arianous

Friday 16 June 2017

11:00 – 12:45

Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

How we use Big data and IOT for development

Work shop: Getting the jump on big data and IOT for SDGs.

By: Arianous ICTD.



The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Adopted on 1 January 2016, these universally applicable 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, seek to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, tackle climate change and address a range of social needs like education, health, social protection and job opportunities over the next 15 years.

An overwhelming cause of concern regarding the precursor to the SDGs, the MDGs, is the data unavailability to monitor their progress. Lack of data is not only a problem for global statisticians, but also for people whose needs and demands remain invisible due to lack of quantitative representation of the same. As the new goals (SDGs) cover a wider range of issues it is clear that a far higher level of detail is required. To this effect the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 agenda has called for a "data revolution for sustainable development".

The world is experiencing a Data Revolution and a "data deluge." One estimate has it that 90% of the data in the world has been created in the last 2 years. In August 2014 UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon asked an Independent Expert Advisory Group to make concrete

recommendations on bringing about a data revolution in sustainable development. The group has now published the report. In its report *A World that Counts*, the UN Data Revolution Group defines the data revolution as an explosion in the volume of data, the speed with which data are produced, the number of producers of data, the dissemination of data, and the range of things on which there is data, coming from new technologies such as mobile phones and the “internet of things”, and from other sources, such as qualitative data, citizen-generated data and perceptions data.

The majority of such “data coming from new technologies” is what can be called big data. It is data being generated in real-time, in high velocity and volume, in a variety of forms and formats, and on an increasing range of phenomenon that are being mediated by digital technologies – from governance to human communication. Further, a good part of such big data is not about the content of the phenomenon concerned but about its process – for example, Call Detail Records are generated for each mobile phone call a person makes and it contains data about the process of the call (time, location, duration, recipient, etc.) but not about the content of the call. Big data about various governmental and human processes are becoming a crucial instrument for documenting and monitoring of the same.

The workshop will answer the following question: How can we harness IoT and use Big data to realize the SDGs?

Through an interactive, Multistakeholder dialogue, the workshop will be structured in three parts guided by the following questions:

- 1.) How is emerging technology such as IoT and Big data driving sustainable growth and what impact could this technology have of the UN 2030 development agenda?
- 2.) How can we support the back end analytics and systems of IoT including big data and cloud computing and why is this important?
- 3.) What policy approaches are needed to address the challenges and opportunities IoT will bring to reaching the SDG targets?

Moderator

Dr Alireza Yari

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Alireza Yari Head of IT research faculty at Iran Telecom Research Center

Mr. Hojatollah Modirian, Director Manager of Arianous ICTD Co., Artificial intelligence (AI) specialist and international activist in the information society

Mr. Keith Mainwaring, Independent Consultant and partner of Arianous ICTD, Specializing in telecommunications standardization and policy, Technical Leader in Cisco Systems.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Thematic Workshop



Challenges and Opportunities for Journalism Online Council of Europe

Friday 16 June 2017
Room C1, ITU Tower

12:45-02:00

The workshop will focus primarily on the challenges and opportunities currently faced by news media and journalism as such in the demanding online environment. The debate will cover a number of issues, including:

- addressing potential market failures in the production of the public good of independent, professional, quality journalism;
- securing an efficient and competitive media market place;
- ensuring that citizens develop deeper critical media and information literacy skills necessary to navigate in the information age;
- online journalism: preserving or redefining the role of journalists and other media actors in the online environment;
- fact-checking and accountability in journalism;
- mis- and disinformation disseminated on the internet, filter bubbles and other factors which are driving spread of "fake news";
- public access to diversified, pluralistic information.

The background documents for the workshop:

- Council of Europe report "Challenges and opportunities for news media and journalism in an increasingly digital, mobile, and social media environment"
<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016806c0385>
- Council of Europe publication "Journalism at risk - Threats, challenges and perspectives",
<https://rm.coe.int/1680706afe>
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors,
https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016806415d9#_ftn1

- PACE Resolution 2143 (2017) "Online media and journalism: challenges and accountability"
<http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=23455&lang=en>

Moderator

Małgorzata Pęk, Council of Europe

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Alessio Cornia, Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, University of Oxford
Prof. Dr. Natali Helberger, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam
Mr. Fergus Bell, First Draft News coalition, Dig Deeper Media Ltd
Ms. Xianhong Hu, UNESCO
Mr. Tom Law, Ethical Journalism Network

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C9. Media
AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Thematic Workshop



BUN: Bluemix for the UN Ecosystem (Impact Hub Geneva + IBM)
IBM and ImpactHub Geneva

Friday 16 June 2017
Room C2, ITU Tower

12:45-02:00

A Collaborative platform to impact SDG's targets by partnering with the Private sector and getting access to cutting edge technologies.

Today's social and environmental challenges are too complex for any single actor to solve in silo.

To make the positive impact that is needed in this context, two things are of crucial importance:

- Exploit technologies that are available today (cloud, Internet of Things, Watson cognitive, analytics, predictive, mobility).
- Optimize costs by partnering with the private sector.

During this session we will present you a solution that was built with the purpose to turn exactly these conditions in today's complex world into a powerful opportunity you: BUN - Bluemix for the UN ecosystem.

Bluemix is the biggest open standard cloud services platform that gives easy access to 130+ cutting edge services, such as Watson cognitive, Internet of Things, Blockchain, weather.com, analytics and mobility services. We are convinced that all these services can have a great impact on achieving the Sustainable Development Goal's (SDGs).

We will demonstrate live how to easily compose such a solution on BUN and Bluemix. This will include explanations and a demo on:

- How actors from the UN ecosystem can register on BUN, and post requests clearly linked to specific SDGs, as well as its sub targets
- How to get responses back from private sector actors
- How BUN - as a platform - can enable your collaborative work with actors from the private sector as well as the academic community (e.g. integrators, developers, schools, universities and others) worldwide and is able to propose a solution based on Bluemix services.
- How a solution is being selected and ready for deployment on Bluemix – either public or private/confidential

Furthermore we will share with you how BUN can also be a smart way to give back to the broader UN community. Any organization of the UN ecosystem is able to share its solutions and services defined to the others in the entire ecosystem, as they can be exposed in a specifically dedicated Bluemix catalog of services.

About the Organizers:

Impact Hub Geneva is a space where social entrepreneurs and innovators come together to prototype new models for a society that works for all.

IBM is a leading IT company providing powerful, affordable and cutting edge technologies in the field of hybrid cloud, Watson cognitive, Internet of Things, analytics, weather.com

BUN is a collaborative platform that extends the reach of what Impact Hub Geneva is doing by leveraging cross sectorial work and giving an easy access to cutting edge technologies.

If you have a request with regards to a SDG or one of its specific sub targets the collaborative platform BUN can help you find the solution, based on open standard, that can be global and local, and secure.

Moderator

Philippe Sierra

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr Philippe Sierra, IBM Global Client Executive for the United Nations ecosystem
- Mr Felix Stähli, co-founder Impact Hub Geneva
- Mr Romeo Kienzler, Chief Data Scientist, IBM Watson IoT, Member of IBM Technical Expert Council Academy of Technology
- Mr Pierre Kauffmann, IBM Senior Enterprise Architect

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
AL C7 e-Bus . ICT Applications: E-business
AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Thematic Workshop



Expanding ICT SMEs and Ecosystem Collaboration for Digital Competitiveness and Economic Inclusion
ITU

Friday 16 June 2017
Room G1, ITU Varembe

12:45-02:00

Innovative entrepreneurial ventures can realize their full potential only if they scale well beyond being viable, local businesses and serving a small customer base. Start-ups can scale organically, through acquisitions or through collaboration. In public sector, innovators need access to demand that government services can offer. On the one hand, this demand helps the innovator get test reference, validate product, establish credibility and grow. On the other hand, government needs accelerated public service transformation to meet citizens' needs. In private sector, collaborative strategies are most interesting as they allow start-up partner to profit from the resources and backbone of the large corporate partner. Corporate partners benefit from start-up's ideas/concepts, possibilities to test ideas quickly and outside complex structures, access to technology, rapid prototyping as well as its entrepreneurial spirit and culture. These collaborations enable the scaling of innovative ventures to the benefit of all parties concerned.

Supporting the innovation in isolated sectors is not enough. There is a need for a digital innovation ecosystem that will support innovations emerging in unconventional ways across government and business. Major changes in what is regarded as innovation within governments and corporations are needed: a change of internal approaches to innovation, a change of external relationships between traditional and non-traditional stakeholders and the environment.

This session will discuss:

Mechanisms of co-creation with small innovative firms, and integrating the digital ecosystems to various segments of the economy such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, etc.

Building programs fostering open innovation ecosystem, embracing open innovation and networked approaches to sourcing ideas and capturing value in both the public and private sector.

Speakers/Panellists

12:45-12:55 Opening Remarks by ITU

12:55-13:25 Mechanisms of co-creation

Mr Tomas Lamanauskas, Group Director Public Policy, VEON

Ms Udit Chaturvedi, Digital Empowerment Foundation India

13:25-13:40 Building programs fostering open innovation ecosystem

Mr Kofi Asante, Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications

Ms Ritu Srivastava, Digital Empowerment Foundation India

Mr Shakhawatul Islam, Innovation Associate, Access to Information (A2i) Programme, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh

13:40-14:00 Open discussions moderated by ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

High-Level Meeting of UNGIS

Tuesday 13 May 2017

8:00 – 9:00

Closed Session – For UNGIS members only



The fourteenth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) was held as part of the WSIS Forum 2017. This meeting comprised the High-Level Segment of the meeting that took place on Tuesday 13 May 2017 and the Working Level meeting that took place on Friday 16 June 2017. The fourteenth UNGIS meeting provided an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations system in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Particular focus was directed towards the development of a Work Plan.

Relevant documentation for the meeting will be made available at ungis.org.

Closed Session – UNGIS Members Only

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- AL C3. Access to information and knowledge
- AL C4. Capacity building
- AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- AL C6. Enabling environment
- AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government
- AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business
- AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning
- AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health
- AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment
- AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment
- AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science
- AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- AL C9. Media
- AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

- Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
- Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

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Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Social Networking Events

WSIS Forum 2017 Donors Dinner sponsored by Poland (On invitation only)

Monday 12 June 2017 19:00

High-Level Lunch (On invitation Only)

Tuesday 13 June 2017 13:00 – 14:30

WSIS Forum 2017 Reception sponsored by Switzerland

Tuesday 13 June 2017 18:00 – 20:30

High-Level Lunch (On invitation Only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017 12:15 – 14:00

High-Level Gala Dinner (On invitation only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017 19:00 – 22:00

Social Networking Events

WSIS Forum 2017 Donors Dinner sponsored by Poland

Monday 12 June 2017

19:00



Social Networking Events

High-Level Lunch

Tuesday 13 June 2017

13:00 – 14:30



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18:00 – 20:30





Social Networking Events

High-Level Lunch (On invitation Only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017

12:15 – 14:00





Social Networking Events

High-Level Gala Dinner (On invitation only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017

19:00 – 22:00





Exhibition

Exhibition Inauguration

Monday 12 June 2017
CICG, Ground Floor

10:45 – 11:00

The WSIS Forum 2017 Exhibition took place at the ITU premises, having a great presence during the whole week of the Forum.

This multi-stakeholder event gathered 17 exhibitors from Civil Society, Academia, International Organizations, Private Sector, and Governments. 10 countries are represented throughout the entire Exhibition.

The Exhibition in WSIS Forum 2017 reflected the spirit, where this platform encouraged the international community and all stakeholders to share global initiatives for a more effective Information Society.

A number of ground-breaking and innovative projects as well as concrete solutions to specific issues related to Information and knowledge societies were showcased along the exhibition. The topics range from e-governance, inclusive access and e-education to the relevance of information and knowledge for the implementation of the Action Lines and Sustainable Development goals were present.



The Exhibition provided an opportunity to network, learn and share knowledge about their WSIS related projects and activities.



The Inauguration Ceremony took place on Monday 12 June, started at 10:45 am with the ribbon cutting with Mr Houlin Zhao, ITU Secretary- General and special company of Mr. Akif Gilalov, Chairman of World's Global Telecom, strategic partner of the WSIS Forum 2017

With the continuation of a tour at the exhibition, where the exhibitors had a special moment to interact, talk about their projects and take photos with them. Also they enjoyed the entertainment provided at the place such as the experience of watching WSIS welcoming video in 360, Virtual Reality and taking pictures at the WSIS Photo booth.

WSIS Forum 2017 had the presence at the Exhibition of a Strategic Partner World's Global Telecom, as well as ICANN and IEEE as contribution Partners, and as supporting partners ICANN, ISOC, GeSI, Japan, Swiss Engineering, Poland, Veon and World Virtual Reality Forum who presented ground-breaking technology.

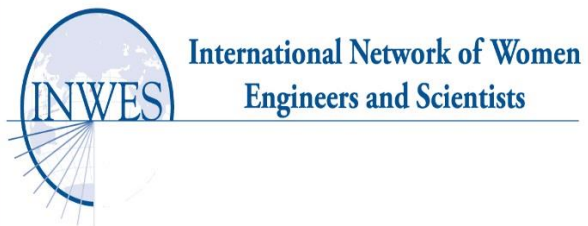
More than 2.000 people came to WSIS Forum and enjoyed the exhibition at the ground floor entrance.



The exhibitors:

	Logo	Name of Organizer	Country
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS			
1		ICANN	Switzerland
2		IEEE	United States of America
EXHIBITORS			
	Logo	Name of Organizer	Country
1		Arianous ICTD	Iran
2		Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	Bangladesh
3		DiploFoundation	Switzerland

4		FONDATION GENEREUSE DEVELOPPEMENT FGD	Cameroon
5		Gedaref Digital City Organization Sudacad	Sudan
6		GLOBAL FORUM ON CYBER EXPERTISE	Switzerland
7		IBM	USA
8		APS/PFC Persona Famiglia Comunita	Italy

9		IRISEHUB	Somalia
10		Iran University of Science and Technology	Iran
11		IWF Internet Watch Foundation	UK
12		Post and Telecom Press	China
13		INWES	Switzerland
14		UNIDO/ITU	UN

1 5		ITU Telecom World	UN
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Press Conference (*Media only*)

Tuesday 13 June 2017
Room 15, CICC

11:00 – 13:00

WSIS Prize 2017 Champions Ceremony

Tuesday 13 June 2017

14:30 – 16:00

CICG, Rooms 3 and 4

Each year, on the occasion of the WSIS Forum, 18 WSIS stakeholders are awarded **WSIS Prizes**, as a unique mark of global recognition for excellence in the implementation of WSIS outcomes.

This year's innovation in the **WSIS Prizes** contest is the new recognition category: **WSIS Prize Champions** who appeared after the Online Voting Phase with 1.65M votes received from the WSIS Community. Their projects are among the most voted ones and have gained one of the best reviews by the members of the Expert Group. Among the five selected projects per each of 18 categories, one is the Winner, while other runner-ups are WSIS Prize Champions.

During this ceremony, all the Champions were awarded with high recognition certificates.

WSIS Forum 2017 Partners

Strategic Partner
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 Contributing Partners
 Supporting Partners

“The organizers of the WSIS Forum 2017 would like to thank the Strategic Partner, Partners for Specific Activities, Contributing Partners and Supporting Partners for their significant contribution towards strengthening all activities related to the WSIS Forum 2017.”



Strategic Partner



Partners for Specific Activities




 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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 Swiss Confederation

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 Ufficio federale delle comunicazioni UFCOM
 Uffici federal da comunicaziun UFCOM
 Federal Office of Communications OFCOM



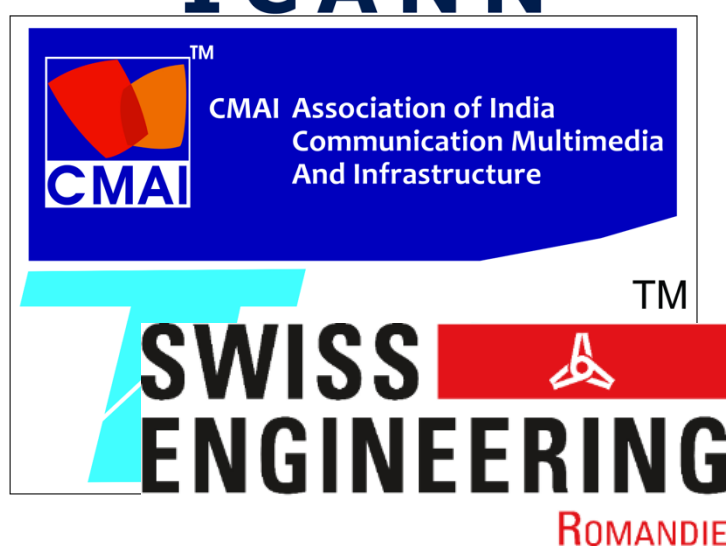
Japan

Switzerland (Confederation of) IEEE

Contributing Partners



Supporting Partners



Strategic Partner – World's Global Telecom

**High-Level Gala Din
(On invitation only)**
19:00, Wednesday 1.



**WORLD'S
GLOBAL
TELECOM**

Partner for Specific Activities – Japan

Japan



Country Workshop

Thursday, 15 June 2017: 11:00-13:00

Innovating Together: How to Utilize ICT for Achieving SDGs
(Room C2)

Partner for Specific Activities – Switzerland (Confederation of)

Confederation of Switzerland

WSIS Forum 2017 Reception, sponsored by Switzerland

(Open to all WSIS Forum 2017 participants)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Bundesamt für Kommunikation BAKOM
Office fédéral de la communication OFCOM
Ufficio federale delle comunicazioni UFCOM
Uffizi federal da comunicaziun UFCOM
Federal Office of Communications OFCOM

Tuesday 13 June 2017

18:00 – 20:30, Cafeteria, CICG

Partner for Specific Activities – IEEE

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)



Hackathon “Hack for Health”

Sunday 11 June 2017, Monday 12 June 2017

08:00 – 21:30, 07:00 – 14:00

Room L2

Thematic Workshop

Ethical Dimensions of ICTs

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45, Room L2

Contributing Partner – Poland (Republic of)

UKE, Republic of Poland



Thematic Workshop

From Policy to Start-Ups: Guiding Innovation Dynamics

Monday 12 June, 2017

14:30 – 18:15, Room A

Donors Dinner sponsored by Poland

(On invitation only)

19:00, Monday 12 June 2017

Contributing Partner – Rwanda (Republic of)



Republic of Rwanda

Contributing Partner – GeSI

GLOBAL e-SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE



Joining Forces for a #System Transformation – ICT for the SDG

Thursday, 15 June 2017

09:00– 10:45

Room L1

Contributing Partner – ICANN

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Thematic Workshop



Capacity Building in Underserved Regions
Monday, 12 June 2017: 11:00-13:00
(Room C1)

Thematic Workshop

Capacity Building Programmes at ICANN and Elsewhere
Thursday, 15 June 2017: 9:00- 10:45
(Room C1)

Contributing Partner – ISOC

Internet Society (ISOC)

Thematic Workshop

Enhancing the internet Economy of small island development states (SIDS) – A Caribbean View
Thursday, 15 June 2017: 14:30-16:15
(Room C1)

Thematic Workshop

Implementing Collaborative Security: Challenges and Success Stories



Friday, 16 June 2017 9:00-10:45
(Popov Room 2)

Contributing Partner – VEON

Veon



VEON



Supporting Partner – IFIP

International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

Thematic Workshop

From Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, to Unleashing 21st Century Global Goals Potentials

Monday 12 June 2017

13:15 – 16:15, Room M2

Thematic Workshop



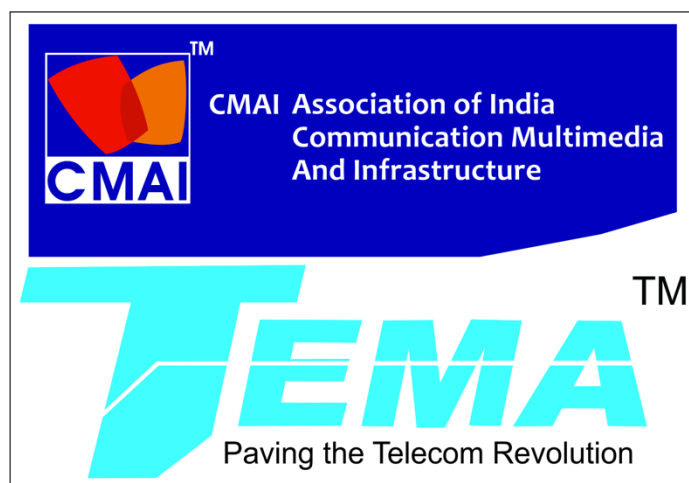
Cybersecurity in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

Thursday 15 June 2017

09:00 – 10:45, Room Popov 2

Supporting Partner – CMAI

Communication Multimedia and Infrastructure



Thematic

Innovation in ICT
Broadband, Smart Cities and Manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals
Thursday, 15 June 2017 11:00-13:00, Room C1

Workshop

Technologies,

Supporting Partner – Swiss Engineering

Swiss Engineering



Quick Links

- WSIS Forum 2017 Official Website:
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/>
- Open Consultation Process :
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/OpenConsultations#intro>
- Agenda:
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/#intro>
- Registration
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/Register#intro>
- Practical
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/Info#intro>
- ImeetyouatWSISForum:
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/IMeet>

Link:

information:

- Remote Participation:
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/RemoteParticipation#intro>
- Facebook WSIS Process:
<https://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess>
- WSIS Flash:
<http://groups.itu.int/stocktaking/WSISFlash.aspx>
- Twitter WSIS Process #WSIS:
<https://twitter.com/wsisprocess>
- Iwrite4WSIS:
<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/IWrite>
- WSIS on You Tube:
<http://www.youtube.com/wsisprocess>
- WSIS Stocktaking:
www.wsis.org/stocktaking
- United Nations Group on the Information Society:
www.un.org/isa
- Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development:
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/>

For further information please write to the WSIS Secretariat at wsis-info@itu.int

Documentation

Remote participation recordings:

<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda#agenda>

Video Highlights and Interviews:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/WSISProcess>

Photographs:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/collections/72157685044094155/>

Press Coverage

Online News



[Highlights of Indias bilateral meetings with foreign countries](#)



[PBB Serahkan Penghargaan **WSIS** Prize **2017** pada Indonesia di ...](#)



[Cuban Network Infomed Wins International Award in Geneva](#)



[Merhaba Umut'a Birleşmiş Milletler kuruluşu ITU'dan ödül](#)



[Singapore's National Trade Platform wins international award](#)



[Indonesia raih penghargaan PBB **WSIS** Prize **2017**](#)



[LAD elektroniskā pieteikšanās sistēma labākā IT rīku ...](#)



[UAE's TRA heads the UAE's Delegation to **WSIS**](#)



[Empat Karya TIK Indonesia Raih Penghargaan **WSIS** 2017 PBB](#)



[There is an urgent need for developing common minimum ...](#)



[**WSIS Forum**: Close Link Between Internet And Human Rights](#)



[Indonesia pameran aksi transformasi digital di **WSIS Forum** 2017](#)



[Rwanda: Minister Nsengimana Appointed Chair of Global **Forum** on ...](#)



[UN **WSIS** recognises BNNRC initiatives](#)



[I wish Nsengimana the best of luck!](#)



[Cuba Defends Universal Access to Benefits on New Technologies](#)



[WSIS offers Kuwait's Al-Najem prestigious e-learning award](#)



['Ucuz internet'e kapıyı 'geleceğe yatırım'la açtırdı
Latvija izstrādātas valodas tehnoloģijas rāda piemēru pārējai pasaulei](#)



[Pietrasanta, la Piccola Atene al **WSIS** di Ginevra](#)



[Big data can have a 'big impact' on achievement of Global Goals](#)



[NEC 海底光缆项目团队荣获日本 ITU 协会成就奖](#)



[Shedding Light on How Much Energy the Internet and ICTs Consume](#)



[World Summit on the Information Society , presiede il Rwanda](#)



[Award for Oman's health ministry in Geneva](#)



[Greenmap Belarus project among winners of UN WSIS Prizes 2017](#)



[Turkcell Uygulamasına Bm Kuruluđu Itu'dan Ödöl](#)

Blogs



Diplo Foundation- <https://www.diplomacy.edu/blog/wsis-forum-2017-summary-day-1>



INTERNET SOCIETY BLOG-<https://www.internetsociety.org/blog/public-policy/2017/06/isoc%E2%80%99s-policy-statement-wsis-forum-support-your-local-heroes>



THE ITU BLOG -<https://itu4u.wordpress.com/2016/07/27/meet-a-wsis-prize-winner-placestogo/>



AIMS BLOG-<http://aims.fao.org/ar/activity/blog/12-16-june-2017-world-summit-information-society-forum-wsis-2017>



IEEE BLOG- <http://theinstitute.ieee.org/ieee-roundup/blogs/blog/ieee-takes-a-lead-role-at-world-summit-on-the-information-society-forum>



GESI WEBSITE- http://gesi.org/events?event_id=95



inABLE BLOG - <http://www.inable.org/index.php/our-blog/262-inable-selected-as-wsis-prizes-2017-champion>



UNESCO Website - <http://en.unesco.org/events/wsis-forum-2017>



eTrade for all - <https://etradeforall.org/wsis-prizes-2017/>

Press Release

 [WSIS Prizes 2017: World's top 'ICT for Development' initiatives announced](#)

 [345 projects nominated for WSIS Prizes 2017](#)

 [World Summit on the Information Society 2017 Prize Winners Announced](#)

 [ICT stakeholders to advance Sustainable Development Goals at World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\) Forum 2017](#)

 [WSIS Prizes 2017: World's top 'ICT for Development' initiatives announced](#)

 [PRESS RELEASE: WSIS PRIZES 2017- WORLD'S TOP 'ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT' INITIATIVES ANNOUNCED](#)

 [More than 300 ICT projects nominated for 2016 WSIS Prizes](#)

 [WSIS Prizes 2016: prestigious global 'ICT4D' awards to be conferred on 3 May](#)

 [345 projects nominated for WSIS Prizes 2017](#)

 [MEDIA ACCREDITATION NOW OPEN](#)

 [WSIS Prizes 2017: World's top 'ICT for Development' initiatives announced](#)

 [ICT stakeholders to advance Sustainable Development Goals at World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\) Forum 2017](#)

 [More than 2,500 ICT for development stakeholders convene to advance SDGs at World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2017](#) [World Summit on the Information Society 2017 Prize Winners Announced](#)

 [World Summit on the Information Society Forum \(WSIS\) 2017, Geneva, June 12-16](#)

 [Nominate projects for WSIS Prizes 2017: Only two weeks left!](#)

 [Picture a more sustainable world: Enter WSIS Forum #ICT4SDG Photo Contest](#)

 [Meet a #WSIS Prize Champion: PlacesToGo](#)

 [WSIS 2016 reinforces commitment to harnessing ICTs to meet the SDGs](#)

 [WSIS Forum 2017: Challenges and opportunities for journalism online](#)

 [IEEE Joins WSIS Forum in Geneva, Supports UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)

 [WORLD SUMMIT ON INFORMATION SOCIETY \(WSIS\)](#)

 [WSIS Forum Highlights Policy Synergies with SDG 16](#)

 [Hack for Health: WSIS Forum 2017](#)

 [WSIS Forum 2017](#)



[Press Release: More than 2,500 ICT for development stakeholders convene...](#)

Invitation for WSIS Forum 2018: 21 – 25 May 2018

The World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2018 represents the world's largest annual gathering of the 'ICT for development' community. The WSIS Forum, co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, in close collaboration with all WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators, has proven to be an efficient mechanism for coordination of multi-stakeholder implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals. This forum will provide structured opportunities to network, learn and participate in multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation. The Agenda and Programme of the Forum will be built on the basis of the submissions received during the Open Consultation Process.

Additional information about the WSIS Forum 2018 is available at:
<http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/>

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