WSIS Forum 2016: Open Consultation Process

Outcomes and Analysis

(As of 17 March 2016)

(Draft 1.1)

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<mark>Executive Summary of the Outcomes</mark>

(*Please note that this is work in progress as the Open Consultation Process is ongoing*)
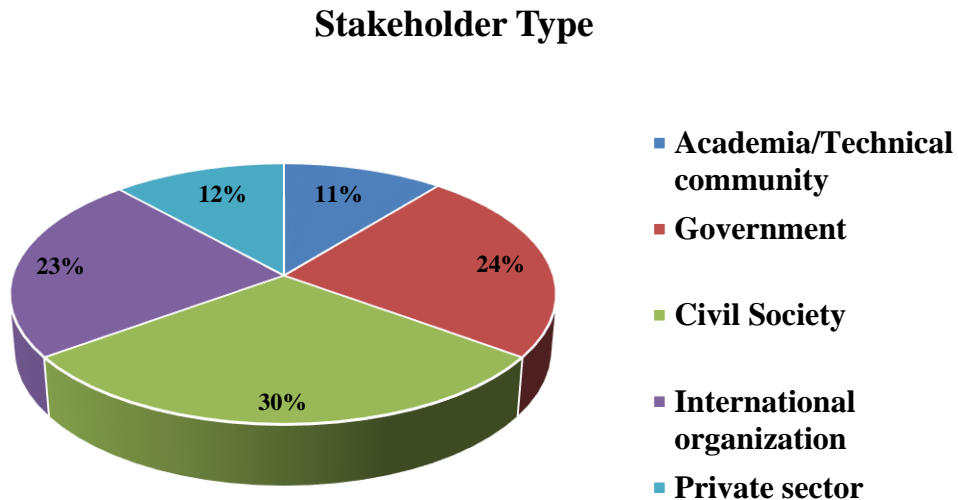
I. Open Consultation Process: A bottom up approach to building the agenda of the WSIS Forum

The Agenda and Program of the WSIS Forum 2016 is being 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 2016. Involving all WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and international organizations), this process aims to ensure an active participation of different players during the event. The process began in November 2015 and is structured in five phases that includes online submissions and physical meetings. All related information can be found at: http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2016/OCP/
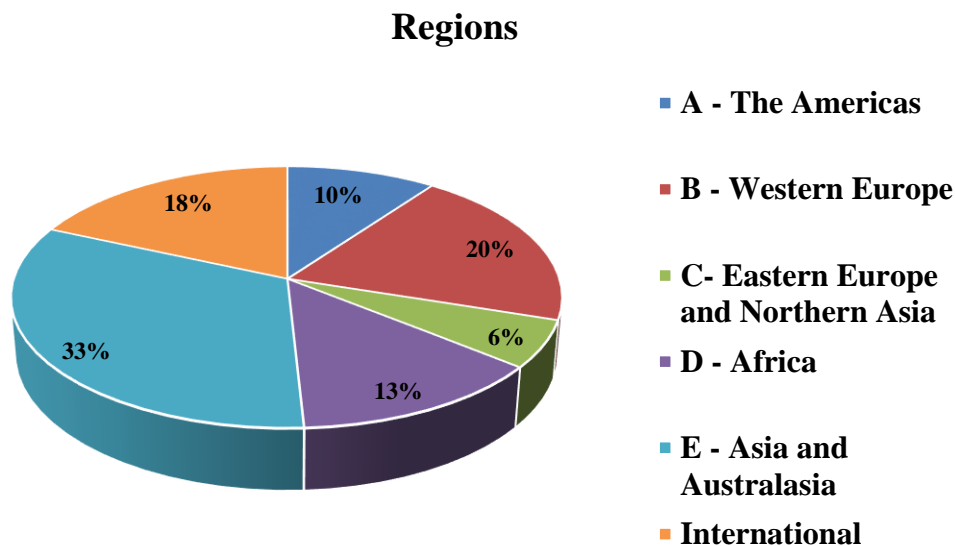
II. Official Submissions received

All stakeholders were invited to contribute their formal inputs towards shaping the themes and format of the WSIS Forum 2016 through the online official submission form and physical meetings. The ITU-WSIS Secretariat received more than 125 submissions containing proposals on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2016, including binding requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

III. Please see below the submissions by Stakeholder Type:

Stakeholder Type

- ■ **Academia/Technical community**
- ■ **Government**
- ■ **Civil Society**
- ■ **International organization**
- ■ **Private sector**

IV. **Please see below the submissions by Regions:**

Regions

- A - The Americas
- B - Western Europe
- C- Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
- D - Africa
- E - Asia and Australasia
- International

V. **Summary of Outcomes:**

Submissions to the OCP are made through the official online submission form, available on the WSIS Forum 2016 official website and the physical meetings. In the official submissions received the WSIS Stakeholder community expressed that the structure and programme of the WSIS Forum 2016 could be built in a way that allows for further planning and **implementation of WSIS beyond 2015 in line with the High-Level meeting Outcome Document** and at the same time **aligns the WSIS Objectives with those of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030**. The UNGA Resolution 70/125 recognized the necessity of holding the WSIS Forum on an annual basis and called for a **close alignment between WSIS and SDG processes**. Reaffirming this, stakeholders stressed that the **WSIS Forum is an excellent venue to connect the two processes**, however it was highlighted that special attention should be given to develop **frameworks for collaborative multistakeholder work** towards the alignment of the two processes and communities.

WSIS stakeholders highlighted that the WSIS Forum 2016 will be significant as it will bring together the WSIS multistakeholder community for the first time after the UNGA review. Some suggested that the Forum could elaborate **a road- map for 2016** that could serve as a reference point/ guideline to be used for stakeholders to plan their respective activities and actions, while others suggested that it could also serve as a **coordinating point for developing a 10 year action**

framework to guide WSIS Action Lines till 2025, thereby also identifying the opportunities and challenges.

The WSIS SDGs Matrix was widely appreciated by all stakeholders as an excellent tool and it was suggested that the **WSIS –SDGs Matrix could be extended/enhanced** with the WSIS +10outcome document. The Matrix could also be used to showcase **concrete examples of implementation**. One way suggested could be to explore **cross cutting topics** like Women Empowerment, inclusion of people with specific needs, persons with disability, accessibility, education, capacity building and so on.

Contributors to the open consultation process highlighted that the WSIS Forum has great potential to channel input from multiple stakeholders and make use of the wide reaching networks to stimulate discussions on innovative solutions and identify best practices around the world. It also serves as a platform for sharing current knowledge and creating new visions for how ICTs can be incorporated into the newly adopted SDGs.

Regarding **alignment with the SDGs**, there were suggestions for the WSIS Forum 2016 to focus on SDGs and pay additional attention to specific SDGs such as SDG 9 (Infrastructure), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 16 (Institutions), among others. Also, there were suggestions for the WSIS Forum 2016 to produce a **final document on annual WSIS contribution to SDGs** and also for WSIS to compile proposals towards the High-Level Events for the reviews of outcomes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development process.

In addition, in order to strengthen the WSIS Forum Outcomes stakeholders expressed the need for a **regular review of the progress in the implementation of the WSIS Action lines**. Some suggested that the outcomes of the WSIS Forum could be linked clearly to the SDGs.

In order to facilitate closer cooperation between WSIS and the 2030 Agenda and to encourage knowledge exchange between the two processes, **inviting core people involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda** was suggested. This was considered as essential to deepen their knowledge of WSIS Process, in particular the WSIS Action Lines.

To get a better **understanding of the ICT Ecosystem post the WSIS UNGA review**, stakeholders recommended that a few keynote speakers could be invited to draw a prospective landscape for ICTs in 20 years from now, in particular engineers, scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, economists and so on. To understand the **WSIS Process better** one suggestion was to provide briefing sessions from agencies engaged in the WSIS Process to all stakeholders, while another suggestion was to develop an online course on the WSIS Process. A **joint communication strategy** to inform general public about the WSIS Process and Implementation of SDGs was also suggested.

It was felt that to address the development needs and rapid changes in the ICT Ecosystem, the private sector can play a vital role to achieve the SDGs. Hence , it was suggested that the **private sector should be invited and encouraged to participate in the WSIS and SDG processes**.

Highlighting the industry perspective, it was emphasized that it is challenging for small businesses to participate and ways to get them to participate physically in the WSIS Forum need to be discovered.

Stakeholders strongly reiterated that the WSIS Forum is an excellent opportunity to gather **experiences, showcase success stories and to get input from multitude of stakeholders** on the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines. WSIS Forum should strive to offer a platform that collects, strengthens and spreads information related to the Information Society for all stakeholders.

WSIS stakeholders provided several suggestions on strengthening the outcome of the WSIS Forum including :

- Each Annual Forum should continue producing a **consolidated document containing the outcomes**, as well as the meetings' agendas, workshops, ministerial roundtables, dialogue tables, etc. to provide a summary of the findings.

- **Result-focused approach** for each session and workshop should be applied: Each session should generate a concrete outcome for future reference.

- **WSIS Action Lines should present a concise annual progress report** consisting of emerging trends, statistics and supplemented by case studies if necessary, to be presented during the WSIS Action Line Facilitation Meetings and WSIS Action Line Facilitators Meeting, and forwarded to the UN follow ups of WSIS and SDG processes.

- **Annual progress review of WSIS process and its contribution to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** should be prepared as an outcome of the WSIS Forum.

- Annual **report and sharing of examples of global best practices through the WSIS Stocktaking**

- Annual review by **Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development** might enrich monitoring of implementation of the WSIS outcomes

- Further collaboration and implementation of the **WSIS Action lines and SDGs Matrix**

VI. **The following themes and topics were suggested by the WSIS Stakeholders during the WSIS Forum 2016 Open Consultation Process:**

- **SDGs**
    - Linking the 17th SDGs with the WSIS Process (WSIS action lines)
    - How can ICTs accelerate Countries progress toward SDGs
    - Leveraging ICT to support the SDG on trade growth for least developed countries

- **ICT Infrastructure**
    - Infrastructure for a universal and affordable access to ICTs
    - Innovative PPP models for ICT infrastructure development in rural and remote areas.
    - Economics of ICT infrastructure in developing countries.
    - Evolving broadband technology and applications lowering the cost for bringing ICT to all.

    - Promote investment in infrastructure
- Internet and connected ICTs as a critical enabler for economic and social progress
- Hate Speech and Online Misogyny
- Multistakeholder Internet security
- Net neutrality Frameworks
- Freedom of expression and civil rights as regards ICTs use
- **ICTs and Human Rights:**
    - ICTs driver of promoting Indigenous peoples human rights links to appropriate technology and economic growth
    - Rights of the marginalized
    - Technical neutrality of Human Rights
- **Cybersecurity**
    - Cyber Space is global, but not globally available on same security level
    - Regulatory, policy and Legal frameworks for addressing cyber security challenges at national, regional and international levels.
    - Enhancing cooperation in cybersecurity.
    - Cyber Crime
    - Online Protection for Children: Protection of children, women and girls from ICT related violence, exploitation and abuse
    - Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, notably on topics such as personal data protection, privacy, security and robustness of networks.
    - Enhancing national and regional capacity to address cyber security challenges by encouraging a culture of responsibility and joint efforts of all involved parties according to their roles to address
    - Since cyber legal frameworks are critical for success of cyber security and cybercrime regimes, it is proposed to include the elements of examining and analyzing cyber legal principles as also legal and policy related issues impacting cybercrime and cyber security
- **ICTs for Gender equality**
    - Empower women and facilitate their integration into the information society through a more equal market access with the use of digital technologies.
    - Gender perspective and women empowerment and ICTs.

- Efforts to address the gender digital divide.
- How can ICTs leapfrog the barriers of infrastructure, sanitation and safety that keep girls out of school?
- How can ICTs leapfrog the barriers of infrastructure, sanitation and safety that keep girls out of school?
- Digital Financial Inclusion initiative for women
- Reintegrating women into tech workforce through e-skills training
- Women Engineers and ICTs
- The Digital Solidarity Fund for women's empowerment: Analyse gap between perceptions and actions
- New Financial options for women's empowerment in Implementation WSIS beyond 2015

- **Internet governance:**
  - Action, policy and cognitive process
  - Multistakeholder mechanisms to enhance Internet security
  - Governance of the Services and Quality in the Internet
- **Inclusion:**
  - Digital inclusion of people with specific needs
  - Digital inclusion of persons with disabilities
  - ICT can create enormous employment opportunities for **Persons with disabilities and special needs**: E-Employment for persons with disabilities in its discussion topics.
  - ICTs continue to be a key enabler for providing a platform for innovative employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous people
  - Women and youth apart from local content are needed in order to tackle the needs of the future emerging information society.
  - Connect the unconnected (specially people with disability, empowering women and young girls through ICT)
  - ICTs for the enablement of the LGBT community.
- **Enabling Environment**
  - Enabling competition and equal market access to everyone in the world
  - Principles for legal frameworks to be adopted by countries for promoting their domestic ICT markets.
- **Smart Sustainable Cities**
- Impact of **ICTs in people's everyday lives**.
- **Cloud of things**
- **E Agriculture**
- Preserve the **cultural heritage** and traditional way of life of Indigenous peoples

- Uses of **ICTs for conflict prevention**, mediation and Reconciliation, Land and natural resources conflict prevention
- **Telecentre movement**
- **Monitoring, targets and Indicators** for an open and inclusive information/knowledge society for all beyond 2015
    - New targets for the growth of access, inclusiveness, sustainability, innovation and partnerships in ICTs were agreed by the international community at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014.
    - Efforts to improve the extent of data collection and analysis, including:
        - More extensive data collection and analysis
        - More attention to impact
        - More disaggregation of data
    - Integration of monitoring and measurement of WSIS outcomes and of SDGs
    - Attention to building the capacity of national statistical offices

- **Affordable ICTs**
- Focus on **transfer of technology** to developing countries: WSIS Forum should highlight the initiatives and programs worldwide that can become key stakeholders and partners in helping countries to develop their digital platform.
- **ICTs and Education:**
    - Smart people: Digital Education; Centre for learning new technologies and internet in schools
    - How to take advantage of the abundance of education resources on the internet
- **Capacity Building**
    - How can ICTs create economies of scale for investment in teacher training?
    - How can multistakeholder partnerships be used to promote capacity building
    - capacity-building for policymakers
    - Technical capacity in developing countries, enabling them to become contributors as well as users of the Information Society
- Educating Stakeholders on WSIS Activities
- Digital Divide, Digital Disruption, Digital Sovereignty
- **E-business**:
    - Impact of e-business on SDG goal 17, target 11, which aims to "significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
    - ICT enabled trade, e Trade and e-commerce
- **Codes of conduct** in the digital world

- The role of **science and research** in developing the Information Society and Knowledge Societies
- E-Science Ecosystem and Collaborative Knowledge Societies
- **Digital literacy;**
    - Universal Service/Access;
    - Sustainable and Environmental Friendly Development."
- Media and information literacy
- **Social Media**
    - Privacy protection in the emerging social media paradigm.
- **E Government**
    - Mobile Governance.
    - e-Governance and service delivery for the poorest of the poor
    - Uses of **ICTs to Promote legal framework**s
    - Future of governments under the **Smart and Connected Government** that serves its people notion.
- Discuss ways in which stakeholders with limited resources can access the information they need, in the light of emerging observatories
- Importance of open ICT standards development process; increased capabilities and measurements
- Commercial and Open Software
- Clouds and drones
- M2M
- IXPs
- Data and privacy protection
- **Sharing of Best Practices**
    - To share and discuss experiences in drafting and implementing ICT policies;
    - To share and discuss experiences in initiating and implementing ICT projects;
- **Content :**
    - Local content and data as important as the ICTs
    - Multiligualism
    - promotion of native languages with ICT
- Affordability of ICTs
- Financing ICTs
- **Access**:
- Public access to information
- The preservation of **digital cultural heritage** is essential
- **Technology start-ups and tech entrepreneurs**: new economic growth accelerators.
- **E Environment**:

- Protecting Earth in all ways, Preserving Wildlife, Connecting with animal and plants
- E waste management
- **ICTs and Climate change**: adaption, biodiversity conservation and mitigation
- Technology in **Disaster Management**.
- How to spread out all of the ICT facilities in all areas of the countries including small islands in all remote areas.

- Making a more sustainable and responsible life.
- Feelings and technology
- Internet of Things
- Digital Identity
- Digital Innovation for Sustainable development
- The Future of Work: Impact of new technologies

VII. Suggested Structure

Format (Structure and Programme)

In terms of structure, the contributions indicate that the stakeholders want the Forum to have more time for discussions and dialogue, and less time for presentations.

High-Level Segment: Structure

Much like the answers regarding the general structure of the WSIS Forum 2016, most of the suggestions highlighted the need for the High-Level Segment to be more dynamic and innovative, with more debates and roundtable formats, and less speakers with prepared presentations. There were many suggestions of having the audience participate more, both present as well as online, such as real time questions sent via Twitter. There were also comments on the need to improve gender balance of the selected speakers and also to increase other stakeholders' participations, besides government representatives.

Local, National and Regional Activities

There were a couple of recommendations to organize country workshops at the WSIS Forum, as well as thematic workshops organized with regional participants. The advantage of linking the WSIS Forum with other national and regional events was also emphasized, including recommending that these national and regional events also include SDGs in their agenda. Another point made was that WSIS could help local activities gain more exposure and, possibly, more funding. Suggestions for regional WSIS Forums were also made.

Equal Participation in the Parallel Workshops

In order to guarantee equal participation in the parallel workshops, most of the suggestions emphasized the need to be sure that no two parallel workshops concerning the same topic were occurring simultaneously, and also to try to reduce the number of workshops. There was a suggestion for the WSIS Forum to ask participants to register beforehand for the workshops, in order to plan the talks and activities better, considering how many participants to expect.

Please see below suggestions on the format:

- More "**reporting out**" of main points in a standardized manner that allows aggregation and comparison.
- The **plenary/workshop combination** works well.
- World cafe, lightning talks ,flashes, wiki etc.
- Grassroots **Comics**: a teaching learning tool.
- During invitation only or closed events organize parallel sessions for those who cannot attend
- The TED talks are a good idea

- Include **innovative communication** means during workshops such as lightning talks, to highlight the central messages of WSIS and how these will help to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- Workshops in the form of **Coding session/s** for WSIS delegates
- Ensuring sessions on similar subjects are not run simultaneously
- **Interaction:**
  o This forum could be a good opportunity to facilitate more interaction between policy-makers and also with other stakeholder groups.
  o The WSIS Forum gathers an important group of people. Particularly from governments around the world, including developing countries. Current format, particularly of the High-Level track, is very stiff and with very little dialogue or interactions. Also, the high-level track may compete with more interactive workshops as it has occurred in parallel.
  o More use of inclusive and interactive **round table discussions** rather than large panels of speakers giving prepared remarks.
  o Workshops should encourage more **audio/visual and interactive formats**, rather than numerous experts presenting sequentially.
  o Consider a "match-making market" in which parties can discuss cooperation / partnerships in concrete projects
  o More **interactive format**, with sessions and workshops with less formal presentations and with panels reflecting a great variety of economic and social activities.
  o There should be **more time for audience participation**, and suggestions from the audience should be documented. Rooms to allow **break-up sessions for group work**, a key ingredient for an interactive workshops.
  o Less **PPT presentations** and more dialogue
  o **Shorter session** with fewer participants (eg a debate format) could yield new ideas in a quicker manner and supplement the more in-depth discussions

- **Sharing of Best Practices / WSIS Stocktaking**
  o Better compilation of the best practices collected, and to make use of the diversity of knowledge and perspectives that will be present at the meeting.
  o Sharing **experience by open debates**
  o
  o Experience sharing and showcasing of projects that have been successfully implemented in each country.

- o WSIS Stocktaking: sharing best practices towards implementing WSIS Action Lines and presenting their linkages with the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- o Regional component should be further strengthened by:
    - ▪ allowing international and regional intergovernmental entities, other than ITU and WSIS Action Lines Facilitators, to use the WSIS Stocktaking database for collecting and sharing ICT-related projects advancing development and enabling Sustainable Development Goals;
    - ▪ strengthening the WSIS Stocktaking process outcomes reporting through producing analytical studies out of the submitted projects based on several themes: regional perspective on replication of the projects, evaluation of the linkages between WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals, challenges presented in the submitted projects WSIS action lines'
- o Promoting regional ICT projects and initiatives through WSIS Stocktaking platform and publications.

- **Regional and National Level**
    - o Enhanced focus on regional issues
    - o Needs to be as dynamic as the overall process of growth and development where it needs to address the issues and problem of regional as well as national level.
    - o In addition to the thematic format (which works well), there could be an enhanced focus on regional issues. For example, the nature of digital divides will vary between Europe and Africa and having parallel sessions on the overarching theme focused on different regions could be more relevant to participants and provide more specific context to the issues under discussion.
    - o Confronting and capitalizing on experience of geographic areas in the world;
    - o Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of each region
    - o Promotion of the Forum at the Regional level

- **Participation**
    - o **Gender equity and geographic representation** are taken into consideration
    - o The representation of **children and youth** are mainstreamed
    - o Ensuring wide participation at the Forum reaching **beyond the government representatives**.
    - o By increasing the visibility of and increase the inclusion of **Persons with Disabilities and Specific Needs** in the WSIS process
    - o Facilitate private sector engagement and ensure promoting private sector led initiatives through collaborative approaches.
    - o Travel funds for grass-root leaders from the nonprofit sector, who are based in the developing world and are still facing challenges to participate in the WSIS Forum.
    - o **Remote Participation for each session**

- o Possibility to **participate trough the social networks**
- o Better connectivity for remote speakers
- o To ensure equal opportunities and maximum engagement for all participants in the forum, an **electronic system for voicing/capturing their agreement/disagreement on topics** being discussed
- o Establish a Multilingual Central Hub (Portal Website) to host the Global Activities, Engagement and Outcomes.
- **Strengthening the Outcomes of the WSIS Forum**
  - Each Annual Forum should produce a **consolidated document containing the outcomes**, as well as the meetings' agendas, workshops, ministerial roundtables, dialogue tables, etc. to provide a summary of the findings.
  - Use **results-focused approach** for each session and workshop
  - **Annual progress review of WSIS process and its contribution to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** is to be the main objective of the WSIS Forum.
  - Recommendations for further implementation of WSIS Action Lines, including analysis of emerged issues and new development trends should be prepared based on the proposals from all WSIS stakeholders, including examples of best practices, analytical database and annual review of Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, compiled by the Forum's Secretariat.
  - Use WSIS Forum platform as an element of Internet Governance Forum, for discussion of international Internet-related public policy issu

VIII. Open Consultation Process Phases

The open consultation process of the WSIS Forum 2016 aims at ensuring the participatory and inclusive spirit of the gathering. It actively engages governments, civil society, the private sector, academia and intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process ensuring multi-stakeholder participation and constant evolution of the Forum.

ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP invited all WSIS Stakeholders to contribute to the Open Consultation Process on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format of the WSIS Forum 2016. The invitation letter is available here: http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2016/Content/documents/letters/WF16_OCP_Invitation_E.pdf

The Annual WSIS Forum Open Consultation Process was appreciated by the Stakeholders as a platform that provides an equal opportunity to participate in building the Agenda and Programme of the Forum. Betterways of collecting information from the regional and national leves need to be explores some suggested through effective remote participation including using social media and SMS.

WSIS Forum 2016: Open Consultation Process
Draft 1.1

The Open Consultation Process for the WSIS Forum 2016 is structured in five phases as follows:

Phase I: Opening of the Open Consultation, 4 November 2015

- Online dialogues on the WSIS Knowledge Communities.
- Official Submissions to the WSIS Secretariat on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format.

Phase II: First Physical Meeting, 20 January 2016, 15:00-18:00, Popov Room, **International Telecommunication Union :**The first physical meeting of the Open Consultation process was held on 20 January 2016 at the ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland. Remote participation facilities were made available for this meeting.

- [Draft Agenda](#)
- [Presentation](#)
- [Webcast archive](#)

Phase III: Extended Submissions Deadline, 8 February 2016

Deadline for Submission of Official Contributions and Binding Requests for Workshops

Phase IV: Final Review Meeting of the Open Consultation Process, 26 February 2016, 15:00-18:00, Room C, International Telecommunication

Phase V: Final Brief, 1 April 2016

WSIS Forum 2016 Submissions

OPEN CONSULTATIONS ON THEMATIC ASPECTS AND INNOVATIONS ON THE FORMAT

The three following annexes are a compilation of Official Submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process from 4 November to 8 February. The document displays overall suggestions for topics to be included during WSIS Forum 2016 and binding requests for Workshops. Please note that the Agenda of the WSIS Forum each year builds upon the submissions received during the Open Consultation Process.
Govt.: Government, IO: International Organizations, CS: Civil Society, PS: Private Sector, A: Academia

ANNEX 1: Submissions received pertaining to the themes and structure of the WSIS Forum 2016

Number	Organization	Stakeholder Type	Organization country	Format (Structure and Programme)	Alignment with the SDGs	Workshop Topics	High-Level Segment (Topics and Themes)	High-Level Segment (Structure)	Local, National and Regional Activities	Equal Participation

1	ITU	International organization	Switzerland	Action Line facilitation meetings should be re-purposed from just reporting to more concrete outcomes, such as having at the end action plan for each stakeholder.	N/A	A proposal for a workshop to be co-organised by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Internet Society (ISOC), the London Action Plan (LAP) and the Messaging, Malware and Mobile Anti-Abuse Working Group (M3AAWG).

Title: Spam: understanding | Cybersecurity | N/A | Through a more effective use of the Action Line Facilitation meetings. (see point 1) | Engaging the general public? |

| | | | | | and mitigating the challenges faced by emerging Internet economies

Brief Description: Newly emerging Internet economies are the springboard for innovation, the engine for sustainable development and the doorway to new creative uses of the Internet for | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | social progress. But, as these economies increase their online presence, they also face the prospect of becoming a target and/or a haven for spammers.

This workshop will explore the specific challenges that emerging Internet economies face today, and discuss what we can | | | | |

do together to mitigate the propagation and effect of spam on those economies.

Proposed allocated time for workshop: 2 hours

Proposed format:

 - Welcome (ITU): Overview of ITU-D capacity building work to combat spam (5 mins)

 - Conversation

					starter (ISOC): Sharing some thoughts on why the spam challenges faced by emerging Internet economies today may be different from those faced by more mature Internet economies. (5 mins) - Perspectives from emerging Internet economies (6 speakers: 3 government and 3 business				

					with different regional representation) (3 mins each) - The legal dimension (London Action Plan): Sharing enforcement success stories and challenges (5 mins) - Guidance for operators (M3AAWG): Best practices from Operation Safety-Net: Best Practices to Address				

					Online, Mobile, and Telephony Threats (5 mins) - Working together to develop solutions (Chair of Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Best Practices Forum (BPF) on spam: Julia Cornwell McKean): An introduction to the outcomes of the IGF BPF work on combatting				

spam (5 mins) - The role of device manufacturers and service providers (Eliot Lear, ITU-D SG2 Q3 Rapporteur): How to keep devices functional and not vulnerable to attack (5 mins) - Guidance for Internet users (speaker to be determined): Sharing some practical tips for all Internet					

							users (whether government, business or individuals) (5 mins) - Discussion (involving all participants): (30 mins) - Concluding remarks (ITU and ISOC): (5 mins)				
2	Permanent Mission of Israel to the UN and other IO	Government	Israel	We see the WSIS Forum as a platform for discussing and sharing best practices related to the implementation of the	We strongly believe that during this year's forum we should discuss ways to focus on the implementati	Safer Cities - Sharing the Israeli Experience: The sense of protection among people in the cities	1. Building confidence and security in the use of ICT's 2. Bridging the Digital Divide 3. Using Small	Regarding the Interactive policy dialogues and The Ministerial Round Tables, we believe that choosing the "right" moderators can	Introducing a user-friendly database of the current initiatives, and urging countries and other stakeholders	Making sure that all stakeholders will be invited to the Forum with special attention to the participation

| | | | | WSIS Action Lines. In order to achieve maximum efficiency we believe that the focus should be on issues that are not discussed on other forums such as the IGF. | on of the WSIS Action Lines towards the goal of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. | consists of various levels in which, of course, one of them is the digital space. Municipalities are in close relations to their residents and therefore have a significant ability to lead a change and create, in cooperation with the residents, an atmosphere of safety and respect. The event will present three | Medium Enterprises for social impact | make a big difference, and have a big effect on the outcome and dynamics of the discussion. In this regards it is advisable to consider moderators that are able to lead the discussions to a less official, more dynamic dialogue (Radio or TV broadcasters have proven to be a good option in the past). Furthermore, allowing participants to submit written | to share their activities could be a good start. | of stakeholders from developing countries. Also, we suggest to include ICT's SME (Small-Medium Enterprises). In addition, you should consider marketing in a larger exposer of the event. |

| | | | | | different angles and activities that promote the confidence of the cities and local municipalities in the digital era. The organizations below play an important role in carrying out extensive activities around the city to promote awareness of dealing with cyber-bullying among all residents- | | statement beforehand (to be published on the forum's website), might give them the opportunity to be more spontaneous during the discussion. | | |

					including children, youth and adults. Here are the 3 lectures in the event: 1. Lecture Name: Affecting the future Lecturer Name: Mira Friedman Hemmo, owner and co-CEO, Secure Future Association (in Hebrew: Atid Batuah) About the association and the				

lecture: Atid Batuah (Hebrew for Secure Future) is a forum of leading members acting to secure a better future for our children, free of violence and risk behaviors, and with better prospects to develop their full potential. 'Secure Future' association has been active for years among teenagers in their

surrounding environment to create a young leadership leads the way with a focus on the prevention of violence. The association's motto reflects their world view, "save before it starts".

2. Lecture Name: violence? Not in our town Lecturer Name: Mira Holtzer,

						Director of Strategic Planning, Petah Tikva Municipality About the association and the lecture: Petah Tikva Municipality is an example of the city operates various layouts of prevention and treatment of violence across the city, with an emphasis on youth in the city, even in the digital era.				

						The goal is to increase the sense of safety of residents and increasing awareness of the different layers of spheres of influence on the violence. Petah Tikva promotes those issues as a city-wide program to prevent cyber bulling and work with different forums like: 'City Without Violence', the Youth				

Parliament, youth and young leaderships.

3. Lecture Name: Safe network, safe at home Lecturer Name: Nava Gilad, President, Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) About the association and the lecture: ISOC-IL operates a 'Safer Internet Center' and

gets about 4,000 calls a year (telephone calls and e-mails) from people who were abused online. The lecture will present our activities to bring the change in people behavior online. Awareness, recognizing the challenges, the belief that we can make a change and information,

						solutions and tools, are the nature of the activity. The program works with adults, businesses, educators, and opinion leaders, as well as among youth and children, all led by municipality.				
3	CESIR	CS	France	Structure : - No more "shows" nor pseudo-enthousiastic /commercial introductions	- WSIS needs a more multi- and transdisciplinary approach in its debates,	-		N°1 : WSIS is about "society" and not (only) about technology and "digital	First of all, a new dynamic is a prerequisite for WSIS to justify its new second phase. In order to	This is a central issue ! The Cross-Networks Synergy (XNS) concept and methodology	Limit the "paralellism" when organizing Workshops and other side-events !

and presentations ! - Delete all self-promoting presentations (Ministers, Private Sector mentors, some UN top representativ es, etc...). - Ensure systmatically the same time for questions from the floor than the presentation or discussion. Programme : - Replace the	working and research. - ICTs alone are NOT THE SOLUTION for all development issues ! But ICT/Telecoms systematicall y positioned in its complex environment and integrated with a holistic vision of general infrastructur es can take advantage of positive externalities		economy" ! This must -at last!- be known by the organizers, first of all by the ITU. Hence, we need anthropologic al and sociological aspects and issues to be introduced in the headlines of WSIS programs as well as in its debates and panels. Sustainable development needs a	achieve this "new dynamic", the Panels and debates must be controversial, tolerating -at last!- critic voices as far as they are valuable contributions for stocktaking and actual status analysis, as well as for devising new ways that may lead to authentic and democratic "information societies". Moreover, WSIS needs to listen to anthropologists	that I presented on behalf of CESIR in a WSIS Forum 2013 workshop, gives the knowledge and the tools for achieving "cross-sectoral partnerships" . XNS can be implemented at local, national and international/ sub-regional level(s). CESIR has presented	Never more than two or three (maximum and only if justified) ones at once. But also, tolerate critical/contr oversial workshops and side-events for ensuring a fair and balanced debate.

| | | | usual "Success stories" approach of ICT and Development and ICT/Telecoms /Broadband dissemination in DCs with effectively balanced debates demonstratin g actual status of successfully carried out projects as well as failed projects. - Emphasize lessons to be | of one or more of these infrastructur es, creating synergies (Cross-Networks Synergy, XNS) that not only reduce significantly investment costs (Capex), but also lead to a more endogenous development , i.e. a really sustainable development in all kinds of | | thorough analysis of the evolution of demography and the the identification of demography related issues. Priority theme : Youth and decent employment, with reference to the recent ILO Report. Case study : Africa, because of its particular | and sociologists, not on Internet evangelists. Their inputs ae paramount for preparing and achieving a real integration-fusion of ICT solutions with human communities, large cities (one other main topic and issue in the near future), and countries/nation s. | XNS t the ITU-BDT in 2010, demonstratin g not only important cost-savings in ICT/telecoms infrastructure deployment, but also identifying and emphasizing cross-fertilisation through the usage of different networks infrastructure s (road, rail, electricity, gas, water, | |

| | | | learnt from both successes and failures. - Determine how these lessons can impact and foster ongoing annd future projects. - Give the CS a larger place on the platform/stand when experience and skills in development and ICT/Telecoms issues are recognized ... | territories. - | | demographic evolution and its serious development issues. N°2 : One of the main practical topics in the advent of an "information society", especially in DCs, is the strong relationship between ICT/Telecoms and Energy. Since the UN has decided that "Access to Electricity" is centric to | | sanitation, etc), and sustainable revenue earnings. as well as improved services offerings. | |

			and relevant solutions provided.			SDGs achievements, the HL Debate or Panel should examine how ICT/Telecoms not only can help to achieve SDGs but also be the catalist and the unmissable complement for a better human, social and economic development in the area concerned (loca, national, sub-			

						regional). N°3 : Regional intergration to foostering African Union - How could ICT/Telecoms be a trigger, a facilitator and a guarantee for an authentic Pan-African policy to succeed ?				
4	International Telecommunications Union	IO	International	Nothing to add	The WSIS Review acknowledged the importance of data and statistics to support ICT	Theme: ICT statistics in support of the 2030 Agenda After the adoption of the SDGs and	Nothing to add	Nothing to add	Nothing to add	Nothing to add

			for development (para. 70), and called for further quantitative data to support evidence-based decision-making. As enabling tools for development, ICT statistics are equally important to track progress in their support of the SDGs. Continued attention	related targets and indicators, and following the discussion on ICT statistics at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission, how will ICT statistics allow us to track development goals going forward? What are innovative sources of data to monitor progress in ICT for development?				

					should be given to the development of official ICT statistics in support of development policies.					
5	European Commission	IO	Belgium	More workshops and less panels. Try to show practical examples and bring practitioners.	Practical work on the Matrix developed last year.	GLOBAL INTERNET POLICY OBSERVATORY GIPO is an online tool that helps monitor developments on Internet policy around the world. Its purpose is to help increase expertise and	Declustering between diferent sector in order to inbed ICT in the SDG`s, i.e bring ministers of finance, education, transport etc. at the same table.	more interaction with the room	The projects are already there, you just have to invite them.	-

understanding among all actors, particularly more disadvantaged stakeholders - including those in some countries, NGOs and interest groups which may feel somewhat marginalised in Internet Governance debates and decisions.

GIPO is not a website in the classical sense where

					information is posted and edited by owners of the website. It is an automated tool that compiles and analyses information on Internet policy developments, from online sources (including social media) and makes it available to the community for further use. http://observatory.giponet.org/				

					The workshop will present the latest version on the tool and engage with the participants in ways to improve it and to assure better suppor to the target group					
6	dara-jum89@mail.ru	A	Cameroon	dara-jum89@mail.ru	dara-jum89@mail.ru	-	dara-jum89@mail.ru	dara-jum89@mail.ru	dara-jum89@mail.ru	dara-jum89@mail.ru
7	Nanyang Technological	A	Singap	As a first-time participant, I am unable to comment.	As a first-time participant, I	-	As a first-time participant, I am unable to comment.	As a first-time participant, I am unable to comment.	As a first-time participant, I am unable to comment.	As a first-time participant, I am unable to comment.

	University		or e		am unable to comment.					
8		ITU	IO	Switzerland	organize "challenges" and hackatons	organize world café on thematic issues	Measuring Smart Sustainable Cities	smart sustainable cities (goal 11)	a journalist should moderate the session	through an international benchmarking (WSIS projects versus SDGs)	request each delegation to accredit at least one woman
9	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	IO	Austria	Appropriate consideration should be given to the Outcome Document of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of WSIS	With the adoption of the resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which		PGP (pretty good privacy) and other proprietary encryption have become the norm for many, if not all, internet users. We use it when we bank or when we shop online. We use it all across e-	N/A	By enabling discussion between different stakeholders on the added value of future projects focusing on specific needs at the national and regional levels; and by raising	N/A

| | | | | Outcomes. Bearing this in mind, the scope of the Overall Review should be reflected accordingly in the programme of the WSIS Forum 2016 to enable in-depth dialogue on a wide range of issues, including including security, human rights, and development- | adopts a comprehensive, far reaching and people centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, the international community has unambiguously embraced a transition to a coherent, people-centered and | | | commerce and beyond. Encryption and methods to obfuscate one's IP address are also often fundamental requirements to enable freedom of speech and freedom of association. The same techniques are, however, routinely used by the most dangerous of paedophiles, organised | | awareness about existing activities geared towards promoting international cooperation and networking. At the strategic level, the formation of multi-agency partnerships has emerged as a common practice for combating technology-facilitated | |

			related issues to enable greater access to ICTs. The structure of the WSIS Forum 2016 should be developed in a way that enables multi-stakeholder participation and inter-linkages among the "Action Lines" that WSIS developed. Emphasis should be given to the	rights-based sustainable development approach. In the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, which are core elements of the role of law and, as such, have a prominent place within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Thirteenth United		criminals and extremists. What can government, the private sector and civil society do to address the inherent challenges of internet misuse?		crimes. Such initiatives aim to harness the ideas and resources of multiple entities, resulting in more robust policy and programme initiatives. From this point of view, the WSIS Forum 2016 could be a platform for advertising such partnerships and making their	

			following paragraphs of the Outcome Document of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of WSIS Outcome: 54. We welcome the significant efforts by governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community	Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha, Qatar, in April 2015, had a significant contribution to the formulation of Goal 16, "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to				advantages more visible. The WSIS Forum 2016 could also function as a platform for the organization of subfora for information-sharing and good practices/joint solutions to problems posed by cybercrime. Working groups sponsored by private entities,	

			and academia to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including by the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the	justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" and other goals of this Agenda that have a direct link to issues related to crime and justice (including, but not limited to Goals 5, 8, 10, 11, 14 and 15). The outcome of				individual States, and regional and international coalitions can also constitute important opportunities for detailed technical information exchange.	

| | | | | Open Ended Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime, and the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (GGE), among other international and regional efforts. | the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Doha Declaration, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, highlights that sustainable | | | | | |

			This paragraph maps key stakeholders in the field and the utilisation of synergies among them should be a key focus of the WSIS Forum 2016. 57. However, we are concerned about certain and growing uses of ICTs that threaten security and development benefits, including the	development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Particularly with regard to cybercrime, the Doha Declaration echoes the commitment of Member States to explore specific measures designed to create a secure and					

			use of ICTs for terrorist purposes and cybercrime. We express the need for existing legal and enforcement frameworks to keep up with the speed of technological change and application. Furthermore, we note concerns that attacks against States, institutions, companies,	resilient cyberenvironment, to prevent and counter criminal activities carried out over the Internet, paying particular attention to identity theft, recruitment for the purpose of trafficking in persons and protecting children from online exploitation				

| | | | other entities, and individuals are now being undertaken through digital means. We reiterate our belief that a global culture of cybersecurity needs to be promoted, developed, and implemented in cooperation with all stakeholders and international | and abuse, to strengthen law enforcement cooperation at the national and international levels, including with the aim of identifying and protecting victims by, inter alia, removing child pornography, in particular child sexual abuse imagery, from the | | | | | |

				expert bodies in order to foster trust and security in the Information Society. This paragraph outlines the basic challenges encountered and therefore should be taken into account for the delineation of "tailor-made" thematic programmes within the agenda of the	Internet, to enhance the security of computer networks and protect the integrity of relevant infrastructure, and to endeavour to provide long-term technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime,					

			WSIS Forum 2016	including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms (paragraph 9(c) of the Declaration). . The activities undertaken by UNODC, including in the field of cybercrime, directly support the operational, legislative and policy-						

					related work required by Member States to make progress towards, and successfully achieve, the crime prevention and criminal justice goals and targets contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The extensive expertise of UNODC in						

					the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and its global network of criminal justice professionals, ensure that the implementation of the activities contained in the agreement will translate the Doha Declaration into a lasting legacy					

					of proven results, and have a positive, sustainable impact on people's lives and the prosperity of the global community. The WSIS Forum 2016 should take into account the above as basic parameters for aligning its role with the newly adopted 2030 Agenda					

					for Sustainable Development.					
10	<< National ICT Holding << ZERDE>> , JSC.	Govt.	Kazakhstan	N/A	N/A	The information society in the CIS countries for sustainable development	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	DeafKidz International	IO	United Kingdom	n/a	Capacity building which supports the design and implementation of regional and international mechanisms which enable the inclusion	Disability inclusion - use of Video Relay Technologies to enable Deaf children to access child protection and associated criminal justice/healthcare provision.	In pursuir of SDG 3; disability inclusion, enabling disabled people regardless of status to access healthcare provision (though this	n/a	Showcase session? Eg. Live link ups and demonstration of Video Relay technologies for use in conselling Deaf children at risk of abuse.	n/a

					of disabled people.		isn't expressly stated in the SDGs) - eg. Making information available on the Zika virus to Deaf people through video relay technologies. In pursuit of SDG 16.2; addressing violence against disabled and Deaf children - eg. Using video relay technologies to enable Deaf children			

							to access online child protection conseling & support.			
1 2	Orange	PS	Fr an ce	Once more I'd stress the need of a shift to realities and actual contingencies for the future Fora if they are to comply with SUSTAINABLE development in DCs (with a special mention for Africa) and to cope with economical	-					

			and social realities. In this regard, a special attention should be paid on African demography, i.e. mainly on employment and therefore on education, but also on urbanization and rural/spatial distribution and imperatives. ICT/Telecom policies at any level should take in						

			account this multidisciplilary domain realities and issues, in order to design and deploy networks in full consistency with these issues and what's more with their temporal evolution. Furthermore, I'd recall my vow I used to express during the past WSIS process for a							

			profound change in the ITU appraisal and vision, especially regarding ICT/Telecom development issues in consistence with both ICT/Telecom general evolution and strong tendencies in their own domain, and the realities and evolution mentioned above. IMHO this is a very exciting						

			programm which will put again the ITU in the core of its functions : telecommuni cation development for everybody, everywhere and especially for the most disavantaged people and countries.						
1 3	Siam consum er networ k co., Ltd.	PS	Th ail an d	To tackle the future need of the Information and Knowledge Societies in order to	The key enablers of sustainable development , our world is lack of good moral and ethics so	Workshop	For the High-Level Segment of the WSIS Forum 2016, I would like to purpose the issues of the	These issues need to be concrete so they will by dynamic and interactive.	All people/stake holders participate and drive in order to solve the problems.	All people/stake holders are the owner and can work in every regions around the

				access the goal of development, I propose the management of network system in order to response the basic needs through being the part of the system and to participate as the owner who has capacity because people create by themselves without outsider.	"Hometown Love Programme" is designed for this goal.		merit system and good governance.			world without limitation.

				"Hometown Love Programme" is a program which expands to the grassroots rapidly and contibuously for sustainable development.						
1 4	Evolvin g Consult ing	PS	Ca m er oo n	We need to leverage more efficiently succesful experiences from local communities. Therefore we would like to suggest the tenure of	We think there is a need to reinforce the cooperation between NGO, Public and private sector. In line with this, we do think networking	ICT4SDG: Digital means Dividend, Development and Diversity Building succesful Era of Digital for economic development and inclusion	Digital inclusion. Empowering the bottom of the pyramid in the digital era. Effective return for all of the digital economy's benefit.	Online twitter questions. 7 minutes - 7 ideas. Diffusion on Periscope.	Web portal to display and promote those initiatives. Audience could also vote for the preferred one without making it a competition.	Similar workshops shall not be held at the same time.

				interactive sessions on sharing best practices. This could help to address communities' problems. It could be under the same principle as of a bar camp.	sessions could be a good platform to serve this purpose.						
1 5	International Labour Organization	IO	Switzerland	NA	NA		NA	The Future of Work: impact of new technologies in the world of work, working conditions, automation and labour force displacement, emerging trends	NA	NA	

								and innovations on business organization and impact on labour markets, skills for the decent jobs of the future, labour market disruptions, supply chains, the 4th Industrial Revolution,		
1 6	UNCTA D	IO	Int er na tio na l	ITC, UNCTAD and UPU recommend that a stronger emphasis is given to the relevant SDGs and associated targets in	Action line facilitators can focus on illustrating concrete ways that their action lines can impact (or already affect)	Theme: Leveraging ICT to support the SDG on trade growth for least developed countries

Continuing the discussion | - How to best leverage the WSIS process in the coming decade with a view to accelerating the implementati on of the SDGs. | Invite policy leaders from relevant policy domains (beyond the ICT domain) with direct involvement in the SDG process – again using the WSIS-SDG matrix | Nothing to add | Nothing to add |

				discussing how the various Action Lines may serve to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. The structure of the high level panel and/or programme of events at WSIS should reflect the SDGs and the very constructive WSIS-SDG matrix recognised by the WSIS+10	progress towards specific goals and targets; in effect, narrowing down the discussion from the conceptual framework of the WSIS-SDG matrix to concrete measures and actions being taken by stakeholders. Where appropriate, certain SDGs may be discussed	from the WSIS Forum 2015, the co-facilitators of Action line C7 on e-business will organize a workshop that will focus on how e-business can impact SDG goal 17, target 11, which aims to "significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least	- Empowering women through ICTs. - Towards the Mid-Term Review of LDCs, how can the opportunities afforded by ICT be better leveraged?	as a guidance tool.		

				review at the UN GA.	with the involvement of multiple WSIS action lines that may contribute in various ways to the implementation of the SDG in question. The WSIS Forum could be the setting to establish not simply a discussion event, but also a coordinating point for	developed countries' share of global exports by 2020." In the context of the sustainable development goals and rapid technological change, action is urgently needed to enable more developing countries to reap trade and development benefits from ICT.				

					developing a 10 year action framework to guide the WSIS Action Lines through to 2025.	To address the level of ambition in this goal, innovative and large scale new measures need to be taken, particularly for the least developed countries, which are more vulnerable and face more barriers to integrate global trade. Digital technologies and e-commerce in				

particular can make a significant contribution provided that they are accompanied with investments in and enabling environment and services. We review what these should be and examples of progress that has been made.

In particular, the session will discuss:
• How can ICTs

						be leveraged to significantly increase the growth of trade in developing and least developed countries? • How is the evolving ICT landscape affecting the export opportunities and competitiveness of these countries? • How to address barriers to ICT-enabled trade				

					and e-commerce?				
17	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, JAPAN	Govt.	Japan	n/a	n/a	haven't decided details yet, will let you know soon.	Review the progress of over the past 10 years until UNGA Overall WSIS Review, what we have achieved and what kind of challenges we will address for the coming 10 years. Especially regarding to ICT for development such as the dissemination of internet, etc.	n/a	n/a	Limit the number of workshop which will be held at the same time slots, 2 at a maximum. Especially workshops organized by partners should be non-parallel.

1 8	Arianou s ICTD	PS	Ira n (Isl a mi c Re pu bli c of)	Smart Sustainable Cities.	The IGF, harnessing the benefits of the community's diversity, has become a primary vehicle for identifying issues and solutions through a collaborative approach, on an equal footing and in a free and open environment. The proliferation of national and regional		Internet governance The role of ICTs in development Privacy, Security and Human Rights	Gathering information and sharing with its members and community Planning a series of outreach sessions in collaboration with other stakeholders .	democratisati on of innovation.	Building understandin g, capacities and skills for women and girls to fully engage in the information society and to use ICTs for agency and empowerme nt as well as to progress in ICT careers. Promoting women's digital literacy and access and use of educational programmes and learning

| | | | | | IGF initiatives is a sign of its relevance, and an example of an inclusive, bottom-up approach to global issues, rooted in local communities.

The multistakeholder approach, cooperatively developed since the inception of the Internet is critical in achieving the | | | | | environments. |

					WSIS goals. The Internet is one of our most important tools for sustainable development, improved human rights and good governance. The community must safeguard the principles of collaboration, openness, transparency and inclusiveness that have						

					allowed the Internet to flourish. There is still much work to be done, especially in connecting the unconnected. Access to an open and inclusive Internet is the central issue of our time, and a fundamental tool enabling free speech and empowering people in the 21st century.					

The newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals recognize the Internet and connected information and communication technologies (ICTs) as a critical enabler for economic and social progress. The close alignment between the WSIS action lines and

					these goals reflects the essential role of ICT and the Internet in advancing the 2030 agenda. To achieve these goals, and to ensure a secure and trustworthy Internet, it is crucial that the future of the Internet be shaped through an open, inclusive and truly						

				multistakeho lder process.						
1 9	Associa tion for Progres sive Commu nicatio ns (APC)	CS	So ut h Af ric a	Themes could be structured according to the main sessions of the WSIS+10 outcomes, in particular ICT4D, internet governance, human rights, gender equality and inclusion of marginalised groups). The programme could have a practical	Monitoring progress on the fulfillment of the ICT aspects of the SDGs. See: https://www .itu.int/net4/ wsis/sdg/Con tent/wsis-sdg_matrix_ document.pd f - As this doc indicates, there are ICT aspects relevant to practically all of the SDGs.	Primary proposal: Advancing Internet Governance Principles and Practice: Building on the WSIS principles, NETMundial principles, and methods used in both processes this workshop would identify opportunites and best practices for deepening inclusive	Our suggestions are as follows: 1. Achieving Better Access - This theme would not just focus on connecting the next 3 billion, but on policies and strategies for achieving more affordable and faster access for those already connected.	Interventions should be short (5-10 minutes maximum), with questions and facilitation from a presenter/journa list. Questions from remote participants could be fielded to the panels.	Holding fora which bring together policy makers, the private sector, development finance and civil society. These could be different sessions for each major geographic region, and also broken down along thematic lines, such as international	Avoid having workshops in parallel on common topics or themes. Limit the number of parallel sessions. Limit the invited interventions to 10 minutes. Support remote participation facilities.

| | | | | focus on how to create and implement national and regional action plans to achieve the goals agreed to by the WSIS community. | In terms of the institutional role of the WSIS Forum in relation to the agencies responsible for monitoring the fulfillment of the SDGs, one such suggestion is the one below, but there may also be a need at the Forum for a specific session to identify how | internet governance principles in national, regional, and international settings. or WSIS and SDGs: ICTs as enabling technology to promote the empowerment of women: the impacts of women's use of ICT in empowerment, participation, creativity, collaboration, social engagement, among others. | 2. Developing a Human Rights based approach to ICT4D, including cybersecurity and internet governance. 3. As per above, the Forum could hold a specific session on to identify how the WSIS outcomes be can be more directly alligned with the SDGs. | | and terrestrial backbone infrastructure deployment, innovative last-mile connectivity solutions, and e-government applications development. | |

					the WSIS outcomes be can be more directly aligned with the SDGs.

Representative(s) of WSIS Forum community could attend the Technology Facilitation Mechanism's collaborative annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation | Alternatives:

The role of the private sector in both facilitating and violating human rights online, and the responsibility of companies to respect human rights and provide remedies to individuals whose rights have been violated

The opportunities | | |

					(STI) for the SDGs.	in developing country contexts related to approaches to bridge the digital gap, focussing on national policy/regulatory strategies along with bottom-up approaches to innovative uses of radio spectrum (i.e Infrastructure sharing strategies at the national level and at the community				

					level Wifi & dynamic radio spectrum sharing approaches such as TVWS).				
20	ADD International	IO	United Kingdom	Participation of persons with disabilities for implementation of SDGs and measuring progress through digital technology, and innovation for addressing challenges faced by persons with	In last September, when global leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, they undertook to Leave No-one Behind. The only way for the benefits of SDGs to reach everyone is for data to	Theme: "Leaving No One Behind – Disability, SDGs and ICT"	Theme: "Leaving No One Behind – Disability, SDGs and ICT" Background: When global leaders adopted the SDGs last September in the Sustainable Development Summit, they undertook to	N/A	N/A	N/A

| | | | | disabilities in the low and middle income countries for ensuring education, employment, equal opportunities and accessibility. | be broken by income, sex, age, disability and location, so that we can monitor progress. Individual countries can make effective disability inclusive policies from the data disaggregated by disability.

The UN Secretary General said, "We need to | | 'Leave No-one Behind' – a commitment that no goal can be achieved unless it is achieved for all. The 2030 development agenda/SDGs have 7 out of 169 target referenced persons with disabilities. Nine SDG indicators explicitly mention disability. ICT is the critical driver to | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | ensure that everyone is counted, especially the most poor and vulnerable". Yet now that commitment is under threat. The challenge is how this data is collected and disaggregated. WSIS Forum will promote the mechanism of ICT for collecting administrative data, field | | disability inclusive Goals and targets to ensure inclusive education and for persons with disabilities, reduce inequality and promote accessibility through reliable data. As the UN Secretary General said, "We need to ensure that everyone is counted, especially the | | | |

| | | | | | data and Big Data to ensure most marginalised people are included in development programme – No One Leave Behind. | | most poor and vulnerable". The only way for policies to reach everyone is for data to be broken by income, sex, age, disability and location, so that progress can be monitored. The challenge is how this data is collected and used. The answer is ICT.

The proposal | | | |

| | | | | | | | focuses on the importance of disability related data collected by persons with disabilities using ICT to implement the disability specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets.

Presentation outline:

• Data is the lifeblood of decision-making and | | | |

							the raw material for accountability. Without high-quality data that provide the right information on the right things at the right time, designing, monitoring and evaluating effective policies becomes almost impossible. • If SDG data is only			

collected from sample surveys and then disaggregated at the national level, it will not provide the information required for the planning and service delivery at the local level to achieve the SDGs.

• Collecting data cannot be a quick fix. It has to be transformativ

| | | | | | | | e – building the capacity of countries to develop sustainable systems to collect 'administrative' data on an on-going basis. Otherwise the commitment to 'leave no one behind' will be mere rhetoric.

• But data alone will not lead to better policy making and more | | | |

accountability. We need catalyst – change agents. Currently data is not available, accessible and affordable with many countries needing considerable investment in their systems.

• We need a 'Data Revolution. Every state needs a strong and

independent National Statistical Office, which is decentralised to collect data at the grassroots level. Data should available and in an accessible format in one national database so that people with disabilities can use it easily.

• To get

| | | | | | | | benefit from the 'Data Revolution', we need evidence based, data-driven advocacy by persons with disabilities. Data gives people power. Citizen engagement by people with disabilities ensures inclusive policies.

• Nine SDG indicators | | | |

explicitly mention disability, (see the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators [IAEG-SDGs]).

• There is potentially an important role for civil society, including Disabled People Organizations (DPOs) –

paragraph 33 of the IAEG-SDGs report says: "New data sources and technologies for data collection will need to be explored, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and academia"

• For example the indicator 4.a Percentage of

							schools with access to: … (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities. This is relatively simple to measure with 'yes/no' questions – the results will show in a certain location, there is a problem with the local school. We can then support DPOs			

to take this evidence to the government.

• Persons with disabilities should get engaged in collecting data, analysing them and presenting information at national and global forum, where SDGs are reviewed.

• The project will use

							mobile phones and computers. PWDs who have mobile phones can use these to send data. The data is then collated and displayed. The project will automatically gather geographic data – the system knows where the PWDs are – so results can easily be plotted on a			

map.

UNGA Overall WSIS Review:

• The theme is relevant with the UNGA Overall WSIS Review hat includes two references to persons with disabilities:

• Para 7. We acknowledge that particular attention should also be paid to

						addressing the specific information and communications technology challenges facing children, youth, "persons with disabilities," older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced people, migrants and remote and rural			

| | | | | | | | communities.

• Paragraph 23: 1.1. Bridging digital divides - We affirm our commitment to bridging digital and knowledge divides and we recognise that our approach must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes | | | |

							access, emphasising the quality of that access. We acknowledge that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and "accessibility for persons with disabilities" are now core elements of quality.			
21	UNICEF	IO	International	The WSIS declaration of principles agreed in Geneva in	The SDG sets out overarching universal goals for	Protection of children from ICT related violence, exploitation	a) Cost of equitable access- consideration of security,	If possible, present a short clip from different geographies that	For local, national and regional activities to be visible	a) Ensuring workshops do not run similar themes

| | na l | 2003 highlighted the people-centric, inclusive and development-oriented information society. This was fundamental for individuals to share knowledge, improve their quality of life and achieve full potential within the framework of sustainable development and human rights. While | human development until 2030, including goals for Internet access as well as for public access to information and upholding fundamental freedoms. The WSIS forum already lends itself to a rights-based, open, accessible to all, multistakeho | and abuse is everyone's business

Background: UNICEF is currently implementing a global programme to build capacity to tackle online child sexual exploitation in order to ensure children are effectively protected from online sexual exploitation and abuse, | privacy and openness

b) Managing the online threats, building trust and confidence in the ICT medium

c) ICT and access as enabler for knowledge society-engagement of children and youth

d) Ensuring an empowered | highlights key achievements on the topic that is going to be presented during the session

Limit number of presentations,

Allow individuals (both participating physically and remotely) to engage and provide feedback through tweets, comments on social networks that can be projected on the screen | within the WSIS forum, partnership and engagement with such agencies implementing those activities needs to be formed and the WSIS principles promoted to them. While not all projects and activities being undertaken globally relate to WSIS, it must | simultaneously

b) Limiting the number of attendance on a first come first serve basis

c) Ensuring relevant/interesting topics to be selected (prioritised based on call for proposals that indicate possible interests) having a mechanism for |

			this has strongly been promoted within the WSIS community and more and more individuals have been able to engage in a multi-stakeholder format, it is still felt that the key purpose of the WSIS process and its results are yet to reach the common people -who	lder engagement structure. This is already in alignment with the SDG goals and greater ICT enabled participation, making equitable access and strengthening the capacity of the society to be knowledge driven, e-empowered will certainly make the	perpetrators are apprehended and prosecuted, and children enjoy the benefits of the internet free from danger. Within the #WeProtect initiative of the UK government, this programme is being carried out in 17 countries and 6 regions globally. The programme targets six	digital world for children.		be ensured that those that relate to it finds a channel through which the interface can be made. This can be done through a WSIS central database that provides simple and intuitive mechanism to update information while ensuring measures for vetting and safeguarding	participants to select the workshops they will be attending during the registration process and having a clear idea of which workshop will be well attended in advance. This will allow a possible shift/merger/ rescheduling of workshops during the course of the WSIS forum to distribute the

| | | | may be consumers of ICTs but unable to share their experiences with a wider set of duty bearers and policy makers to influence policies and practice. Moreover the action taken by the international agencies and the achievements till date are not necessarily easily | WSIS process contribute towards the SDGs.

In this effort, WSIS has to ensure that the confidence in the ICT systems is enhanced, with greater emphasis on ensuring protection and security of the users, with special attention being given to the protection | specific outcome areas that addresses: Identification and reintegration of child victims of online sexual exploitation, provision of quality support services to the victims, investigation and prosecution of such cases, removal of the child sexual abuse materials from the Internet, | | | such content.

The database can be promoted through the WSIS partners at different levels and incentive given to the agencies to showcase their work and share good practices. | participation equally among the sessions. |

| | | | comprehended at a first glance. In light of the above, it is proposed that the following innovations are trialled:

a) Mandatory remote participation for each session(not tokenistic). Promote such engagememt and profile individuals/agencies who make significant contribution. | and empowerment of children and young people to ensure a continuum of transfer of digital literacy and an ICT enabled society leading to the SDG target of 2030. | capacity building of different stakeholders including parents, teachers and caregivers and finally building and strengthening evidence of key trends and patterns, and effective interventions to tackle online child sexual exploitation.

Increasingly, it has been recognized | | | | |
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			Allow ample time to gather the inputs and feedback from public and prioritise workshops/session where the organisers has shown proven efforts to consult and include external stakeholder feedback and recommendation. b) Gender equity and geographic		that there is a need to be a balance between protecting children from harm, and promoting children's use of ICTs, digital citizenship and empowerment. To respond to this increasing demand, and to complement the Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection jointly developed by				

| | | | representatio n are taken into consideration

c) The representatio n of children and youth are mainstreame d- Currently this seems to be adhoc

d) To ensure equal opportunities and maximum engagement for all participants in the forum, an electronic | | UNICEF and ITU with partners and launched in 2014, UNICEF has identified the need to develop guidance for governments and other partners on the development of comprehensiv e national strategies that address violence, exploitation and abuse enabled by ICTs which at | | | | |
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| | | | system for voicing/capturing their agreement/disagreement on topics being discussed at the panel and collating their response in a meaningful way at the end of the session that can be integrated as feedback for the subject matter.

e) Session topics are arranged by | | the same time promote children's digital citizenship. This is also to ensure that these strategies are developed within the national child protection and development framework while the engagement and prioritisation of the government within other policy areas such as ICT | | | | |
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			themes and sub themes with corresponding experts contributing to the themes/sub themes		development and application, legal and regulatory reforms etc. remains aligned and reflect the changes happening in this space.				
			f) Ensuring sessions on similar subjects are not run simultaneously		In relation to the above, UNICEF has also identified the need to document effective policies and programmes. UNICEF has therefore				
			g) Usually the plenary/work shop combination works well. Workshops						

			should encourage more audio/visual and interactive formats, rather than numerous experts presenting sequentially in an one dimensional manner.		undertaken a desk review of policies and programmes that have proven to be effective in the protection of children from ICT related violence and exploitation, and promotion of digital citizenship. This evidence based review will support governments, the private sector, and civil society in their efforts to develop				

evidence-based, comprehensive strategies on child rights and ICTs addressing, all aspects of child online protection and digital citizenship.

The proposed workshop: (Request for a 2 hr session with audio/visual support)

Organiser: UNICEF and ITU

Audience: Key representatives from governments, COP (Child online protection) members, Industry partners and civil society, UN agencies

Proposed panellists: The proposed workshop will consist of selected government representatives, ICT industry partners, law

enforcement representatives, academic experts and representatives of UN agencies including UNICEF and ITU and other international organisations as appropriate.

1) A summary presentation of the preliminary findings of the evidence review and the guidance documents developed by

					UNICEF, ITU and partners with a global scope of supporting the governments and partners. The aim is to share examples of effective policies and programme to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse related to ICTs and to solicit input to the draft guidance and evidence based review				

| | | | | | from a wider set of stakeholders at the WSIS forum.

2) Sharing of experience of key representatives from governments and partners from selected representatives of the 17 countries part of the UNICEF Global Programme to build capacity to tackle online child sexual | | | | |
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					exploitation under the #We Protect Initiative. This will allow a deeper inspection of current trends and practices, challenges faced, lessons learnt, innovative tools and solutions developed and clearer understanding of the reality on the ground in tackling the issue. The recommendations from the				

evidence based study and the guidance will provide a pathway for all duty-bearers to shape their response.

The proposed workshop will directly contribute to the key theme and mandate of the WSIS forum, which targets people-centric, inclusive and development-oriented information

						society that also ensures rights of individuals to be protected from exploitation and abuse.				
2 2	Profess or Federal Univers ity of Ceara - EGI.br CGI.br 2015 Alumni	CS	Br azi l	The WSIS Forum 2016 needs to have a larger audience interacting and commenting on the important development s this arena brings to Internet Governance debates,	I was at the UNGA Overall WSIS Review and some of the audience could use reminders of SDGs via a quick brief, maybe visual materials like infographics. All UN materials are so rich in	Internet Governance networking efforts: a gathering of groups starting from the deep country in Brazil Many groups have gathered around the theme of internet governance in	Sustainable development, the theme of 2015 IGF, is very important and should be divided into the set of subthemes also present in this event. The role of information society with concerns	Meetings with specific goals and sharing tasks among the participants are very much needed. All stakeholders must have equal footing. Workshop submission should also be openly peer reviewed. Registration of	An Open Consultation process, such as this, can not be a one time moment. WSIS should be a community where those registered can build up profiles, link their relevant work in other	The workshops should have open feedback. This can be done via open peer review of the selections or/and tag cloud mapping of emerging themes and interests of

| | | | | among other themes. For that, it is very important to bring civil society organizations input forward. The integration with social media is also very scarce and does not really relate to organizations which make up for the community interested in discussing the themes of WSIS. | information and collaborative construction, it is important that this goes through to briefings on SDGs. This would make it easier to map outcomes of WSIS Review and new SDGs. | online meetings and communities with otehr organizations. There are now ongoing efforts to always bring these groups together. The Internet Governance Forum 2015 that happened in NE Brazil inspired a great network which aims to continue to expand.

In the workshop | such as the increase in use of Internet of Things is very central to this debate. | datasets and visual information for specific themes is very important. Collaboration goals among stakeholder groups have to be priority. | information society debate arenas and have multiple ways of sharing information with other such as social network outlets, mailing lists, newsletters, webconferences and more. To identify grassroots organizations, openness is fundamental. Enabling organizations | proposals. Webcasting, social media engagement and documenting presentation materials, outlines and even workshop participants results and comments should be immensely encouraged. All material should be Creative Commons and accessibility (transcription |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | Enhancing this with quotation of the organizations and a didactic background info is very important. | | participants will network onsite and online finding out the main discussion points of internet governance their region should embrace. What are your views on the future of the internet? How would you participate in shaping it? Is there enought action from groups defending our rights online | | | to join in the process online will help identify their audience and relate them to the WSIS process. | s and sign language) is very important. |

						on international policy arenas? How can we increase these movements and empower disadvantaged populations when it comes to voicing their views in the future of the internet? The workshop will also include a mobile messaging group.				
2 3	Swiss Enginee ring	CS	Sw itz erl	3 to 7 minutes speech each	=> A code of conduct in the ICTs	WOMEN ENGINEERS IN ICTs, in	=)) Towards the elaboration	-inviting key competent people, gender-	- a cafe forum where we have all of	- gender balance - civil society

| | | | an d | speaker max. each speech must include conclusions (max 3) and recommendat ions (max 3) interactions with Web community are a must panel with participants from the audience who wish to come and join us on stage interactive coffee tables (1 question per table and max 10 | world is key to tackle innovations coming out of the SDGs, in the areas of gender equality, poverty reduction, Public and Private (+People) Partnerships (dixit EVOLVING Consulting).

In the Engineering and Science societies, we have been realizing | partnership with the International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists, | of codes of conduct in the digital world ((= | balanced and age-balanced, present in the audience room, to join, every 10 minutes the panel of the high-segment =>> every time one civil society member comes on stage, he/she gives one recommendatio n to the one conclusion which was just mentioned by the high-level member who leaves the panel floor | the representativ es each one at one table, and the MEDIA are present, so to be sure that spotlights are upon them

- give the floor ramdomly to pairs : one member from high-level segment (ministries, ambassadors, ITU members, etc..) and one member of | more inclusive - age balance - all countries represented - all qualifications represented (not only legal or professors, but also engineers, managers, workers, NGOs, etc..) |

				minutes at each table)	since over 100 years now that codes of conducts are necessary to build a more equal global society.					the civil society, every time balance between local, regional and national levels	
2 4	APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" www.personafamigliacomunita.org	IO	Italy	increase the use and of education the use of telecommunications in the various educational levels ISCED 2011 as well as in the various government services to	people must be taught the use of telecommunications facilities for the purposes of the users cultural growth	as mentioned before	involve all levels of education ISCED 2011	expand the information campaign at all levels of education ISCED 2011 using such occasions as that which is provided by interoperable alliance between the APS PFC - person family communities and National	at the request of the various entities of the international context the celebration of the international competition will take place in 2017 the APS PFC - person family	informing more

			administered citizens				Carlo Collodi Foundation in connection International follows contest: http://www.personafamigliacomunita.org/welcome_file/Page2887.html http://www.pinocchio.it/Download/the_adventures_of_pinocchio_2016.pdf	communities and National Carlo Collodi Foundation have thus decided So all the current year 2016 shall be used for advertising	
2 5	Internet Governance Forum of Pakista n	CS	Pa kis ta n	First of all, we highly appreciate Open Consultation Process and providing	Once the Centralized Global Hub is established to host all of the Applications,		1. Development towards the establishmen t of Secure, Reliable, Multilingual	Engaging the Participants well before the Forum/meetings and getting their offline/ online inputs, feedback	Promoting Local, National and Regional Stakeholders to engage their	Participation in parallel workshops is not easy. Even for the Remote Participants,

n, Linguistic Internet Council			everyone great opportunity to to share their innovative ideas. Our proposal for the WSIS Forum 2016 is as follows: 1. Establish a Multilingual Central Hub (Portal Website) to host the Global Activities, Engagement and Outcomes. 2. Central hub	Utilities, Activities and Services related to the ICT for Sustainable Development with the WSIS Action Lines and Agenda Items, the WSIS Forum will become automatically aligned SDGs and Post SDGs. We also need to understand that what type of		Civilized Internet for our Next Generation (Kids, Teenagers and Youngsters). 2. Reduce Digital Divide and Bridging between Digitally Divided Communities, especially remove the obstacles and Linguistic barriers with English Language Internet	and comments on agenda items. So, the discussion will have been Matured enough and result oriented while F2F meeting. Engage the Participants of the High Level Segment, for enhanced cooperation for the formation of a global consortium for the Standardization of Code of Ethics and an ECOSYSTEM;	local/national/regional communities in discussion, debate and knowledge and information sharing sessions and submit their outcomes and upload on the Central Global Hub Portal, prior to the WSIS Forum 2016.	even they open up different Rooms simultaneously, but they can listen to one of the workshop speaker, even reading text captioning of other room on the other page. So, it is necessary to obtain the consent of the participants that which session they would like to attend and

			will have further domains for each of the WSIS Action Lines. 3. Motivate all Stakeholders to upload their Projects, Applications, Utilities and Services for each of the WSIS Action Lines, especially related to ICT for Sustainable Development. 4. Motivate stakeholders	contents are safe and less harmful for the global peace to be published and to broadcast. However, we should understand and identify what type of Internet is safe and less harmful for our innocent minds.		System. ICANN's IDN Service does not resolve it, it increasing digital divide. 3. Motivate the advocacy for Human Rights, giving equal respect to everyone, for every religion, race, gender 4. Motivate the advocacy for Everyone Privacy, Personal Data Security and Safety.	1. to promote and maximize the use for Centralized Hub hosting all of the Action Lines Items outcomes, Applications and Services related to ICT. 2. for the formation of Secure and Desirable Internet for our Next Generation, the Innocent Minds. 3. to resolve human right issues		while preparing the sessions scheduling, try to reduce the conflict of interest. Although it is not eliminate but may be reduced to some extend.

		to develop centralized and common applications with Central Hub, allowing everyone to use it. 5. Decentralized, Localized and standalone Open Source Software Applications may also be hosted for everyone use. 6. Once the portal had established with enough knowledge			5. Invite enhanced cooperation in High Level segment for the formation of a global consortium for the Standardizati on of Code of Ethics and an ECOSYSTEM for Implementati on of Code of Ethics (In Urdu we can say ' ضابطہ اخلاق') for the formation of Secure and Desirable	4. to address the issues of Privacy, Data protection, safety and reliability on the Internet		

		and information, it may be further segmented at different levels and replicated at geographically dispersed locations around the Globe. 7. If WSIS Forum 2016, feel suitable, its management and services delivery could be outsourced to appropriate enablers.			Internet for our Next Generation, the Innocent Minds. 6. We need a good, clean, healthy and useful Internet that should be secure, reliable and accessible for everyone living anywhere in the world and without any fear or any threat to the end users.			

| | | | However, accessibility to the information, knowledge and applications utilities and services should remain open and free of cost to everyone. 8. The application development and sourcing companies, organizations or individuals may charge for their applications, | | | This is the fundamental need for peaceful and healthy atmosphere of the Internet Sphere.

We need ethical contents, Utilities and Web Applications for age-base Users groups. | | | | |

services and utilities they upload or host on this centralized Hub or Portal (if they have Proprietary Rights).

Note: By today, a lot of work has been done and a lot of development is in progress around the globe, but billions of the population is unaware of that. Centralized

			and Common Hub will provide an open and equal opportunity to everyone to get maximum benefit of ICT, instead of reinventing the wheel by everyone, individually and separately in every corner of the world.							
2 6	Iran Univers ity of Science and	A	Ira n (Isl a mi	-	In Special session it can be checked how Facilitators	1. E-Science Ecosystem and Collaborative Knowledge Societies	- The role of Knowledge sharing in the Information Society.	-	Annual national WSIS conference and/or annual	-

	Technology	c Re pu bli c of)		of Action Lines can achieve to SDG (especially according to WSIS-SDG Matrix).	2. The Role of ICT measuring in Reaching to Sustainable Development 3. Iran Country Workshop (Iran Progress in the Information Society)	- How can ICT help in achieving the inclusive and sustainable economic growth for all? - How information Society can reduce inequality within and among countries ?		regional WSIS conference in different region can help to information exchange.	
2 7	Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva	Govt.	Estonia	We do not have input on this question at this stage.	We do not have input on this question at this stage.		The following three topics could be considered for discussion. Women's	We do not have input on this question at this stage.	We do not have input on this question at this stage.	We do not have input on this question at this stage.

empowerme
nt in the
digital age is
a topic that
should
continue to
stay on the
agenda of the
high level
discussions.

The
importance
of services
creation
along with
connectivity
in enabling
the "digital
dividends " in
societies as
illustrated by
the recent
World Bank

							Development Report. The "technical neutrality" of human rights and the connection of technological change with core human rights such as freedom of expression, privacy, non-discriminatio n etc.			
2 8	EC MEDICI Frame work of Cooper ation	CS	Ita ly	"ensuring our community is in step with shifting development needs and	With reference to Para 6 of the UNGA Overall WSIS Review a	We can think about, we need more time to contact potential	As suggested on the occasion of the WSIS Forum 2015 High Level	We suggest offering the opportunity to create clusters of people interested in	We suggest improving networking thanks to local activity due to	In some way it is physiological due to the different area of influence

				rapid changes in the digital and social environments" we know that these changes are not only technology driven - social, political, economic factors are some of the key points. It is a paramount to have a mid and long term vision about the potential outcomes of innovation	tight cooperation with UNESCO IFAP will help to fulfil the goals "affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing" and Para 7 "Particular attention should also be paid to addressing	contributors and confirm it.	Policy Statements 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	discussing concrete ideas after the set of High-level Segment short presentations.	national contact points, civil society and cooperating organisations. In addition a better connection with issues "on the field" may be achieved activating a kind of on line antennas to identify new issues, ideas and their follow-ups through the time.	of different topics some general some very specific. A hierarchical organisation of the different wideness of the topics may help. As soon as they are much more "vertical" attendees will choose and spread. Reduce the parallelism introducing "non competing" sessions.

| | | | | and its potential drawbacks. In order to improve the level of interdisciplinary competences of the community we suggest strengthening the cooperation with UNESCO IFAP activities in the field of socio-cultural transformations. | the specific information and communications technology challenges facing children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced people, migrants and remote and rural communities | | 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. | | | |

." Para 11 on Ethics is supported by IFAP as well. The same applies to Para 17 on Social aspects "new and unforeseen health and social consequences, many of which are positive and some of which raise concerns." Para 19 "We recognize that information

				and communications technologies are also increasingly a means to support the diversity of cultural expression and the fast-growing cultural and creative industries, and we affirm that comprehensive, practical digital strategies are needed for the					

					preservation of cultural heritage and access to recorded information in the digital environment in all its forms." Para 24 "We underscore the need for further development of local content and services in a variety of languages and formats that are accessible to all people,						

				who also need the capabilities and capacities, including media, information and digital literacy skills to make use of and further develop information and communications technologies. Accordingly, we recognize the vital importance of the					

				principles of multilingualism in the information society to ensure the linguistic, cultural and historical diversity of all nations. We further recognize the value of the variety of interoperable and affordable information and communications technology solutions,					

				including such models as proprietary, open-source, and free software." We suggest to strenghten the cooperation with UNESCO IFAP that as achieved relevant results not only in the domain of WSIS action line "C8 Cultural Diversity and identity,					

| | | | | | linguistic diversity and local content" but much more in general in all the different Paras mentioned above.

With reference to the Paragraphs listed below: Para 10 "Building confidence and security in the use of information and | | | | | | |
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					communications technologies for sustainable development should also be a priority, especially given growing challenges, including the abuse of such technologies for harmful activities from harassment to crime to terrorism." Moreover Para 18 "We						

					recognize that information and communications technologies have become important to disaster and humanitarian response, and further reaffirm their role in enhancing and developing multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, response,					

					recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. We also encourage greater investments in innovation and technology development for long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research in the field of disaster risk management." Para 20 "smart and					

resilient city concepts and Internet-enabled delivery of services, among other abatement options."

2. Human rights in the information society

Para 46 "no person shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family"

3. Building confidence

					and security in the use of information and communications technologies Para 49 "conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime" Para 50 "We reaffirm that building confidence and security in the use of information and communications						

				technologies should be consistent with human rights." Para 52 "We are concerned, however, about certain growing uses of information and communications technologies that threaten security and development benefits, including the use of such technologies						

for terrorist purposes and cybercrime." ….. "We reiterate our belief that a global culture of cybersecurity needs to be promoted and developed…" Para 53 "We further call on Member States to cooperate on transnational issues of information and communications

					technologies ... preventing the use of technology, communications and resources for criminal or terrorist purposes. " Para 54 "We call for renewed focus on capacity-building, education, knowledge-sharing and regulatory practice, as well as promoting multistakeho						

					lder cooperation" 4.1. Enhanced cooperation Para 65 "establish a working group to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda" 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), taking adequately into account the paragraphs of the UNGA listed above we suggest the extension of action line					

					"C5 Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" to the broader field of Cyber Safety & Security (+ disaster recovery and management).					
2 9	UNCTA D	IO	Int er na tio na l	Nothing to add	Nothing to add	Theme: Consultations for an Aid for eTrade Initiative Research indicates that e-commerce can be a great driver of	Nothing to add	Nothing to add	Nothing to add	Nothing to add

					economic growth, inclusive trade, and job-creation, including at the bottom of the pyramid. Improved ICT connectivity, better legal and regulatory frameworks and the rise of new e-commerce and payment solutions are enabling more developing countries to seize opportunities from online				

					commerce, but significant divides remain. In light of the opportunities that e-commerce opens for growth and development, it is critical to explore ways to ensure that shift from offline to online transactions does not leave people, enterprises and countries behind.				

The workshop will be part of a consultation process with stakeholders engaged in e-commerce, or policy areas relevant to e-commerce, regarding an action plan for an Aid for eTrade Initiative. The Aid for eTrade Initiative aims to unlock the potential for e-commerce in developing countries by providing support and

					accelerating its uptake. The initiative would be demand-driven and offer a mechanism for leading development partners, in partnership with the private sector, to systematically coordinate actions and pool capabilities and resources. Stakeholders include international				

						organizations, the private sector, national governments and development partners, which can share priorities, experiences, and potential contributions, aimed at better operationalizing the initiative. Coordinated actions could include assessments of countries' e-commerce				

						readiness; analytics on barriers to e-commerce around the world; pooling of tools and capacity-building resources; and joint development, sequencing, implementatio n and measurement of development solutions aimed to undo various constraints and to create sustainable e-				

commerce markets.

Aid for eTrade could serve as a vehicle for attaining relevant trade and development goals, notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing to SDGs to reduce poverty, promote decent work and economic growth, and advance

					innovation and infrastructure. Aid for eTrade could also support the attainment of the SDGs of gender equality through increased participation of women in global commerce.					
3 0	A consort ium of academ ia and UN agencie s represe	Go vt.	Sw itz erl an d	In partnership with the University of Geneva, Swissnex, the Swiss Government and UNOG/PCP,	Although there are several other transversal dimensions, we are focusing on the issue of learning and		Lifelong learning and social learning seen as capacity-building tools.	We think that this will largely depend on the quality and linguistic diversity of moderators and to the learning potential of the	We do believe our initiative is one major opportunity to connect initiatives from the Geneva	Several studies have shown that there is a huge appetite and unmet need for communicati on and

nted by Upwelling Knowledge Consultants	our role is to reflect on processes such as the digital revolution and the development of knowledge societies and to provide an in-depth understanding of underlying trends at work. Against the backdrop of a new global agenda for development (SDG), Upwelling	knowledge creation. The SDG call for collaborative partnerships with the civil society and propose a conceptual framework whereby Member States are one of several partners for development. The UN System traditionally channels most of its efforts in terms of		Segment of its audiences.	ecosystem and beneficiaries on the ground, for instance!	information in languages other than English, e.g. in Sub-Saharan Africa. If broadcast and synchronous events are held in languages other than English participation may be more equal for these populations.

			Knowledge Consultants, the University of Geneva, UNOG and other stakeholders are considering launching a digital innovation summit in Geneva in September 2016 with a focus on knowledge creation, transfer and dissemination in the context of the SDG. Although	training towards Government s with a concentratio n on the highest-ranking officials. In terms of sustainable development , knowledge transfer and endogenous development , WSIS Forum could be an opportunity to explore alternative methodologi es, such as mainstreami					

			thinking in terms of knowledge has an obvious global significance, at the occasion of this Summit we would like to focus on the Geneva ecosystem and its specific comparative advantages (such as a mature diplomatic community; an extensive and federated	ng distance learning as a capacity-building tool directed towards all potential champions and partners within beneficiary countries regardless of their place in Government hierarchy or among civil society organizations .					

			network of civil society organizations; and a whole range of existing initiatives notably in other languages than English). We would be happy to bring content at the WSIS Forum, which is a natural counterpart, and to organize a preparatory meeting to take place at the occasion						

				of the WSIS Forum.						
31	Association of Regulators of Communications and Telecommunications of CPLP (ARCTEL-CPLP)	IO	Portugal	Appreciating the WSIS Stocktaking Process, including the WSIS Prizes and overall exposure of the winners during the WSIS Forum, the newly redesigned Platform, and WSIS Stocktaking publications, that has been serving as a valuable tool for collecting and reporting	- Stronger collaboration with regional organizations; - Promoting intergovernmental discussion on priority projects/subjects on a regional and international level.	Sustainable Development through ICT or Capacity Building, a gateway to Development	- Access (especially regarding remote areas); - Digital literacy; - Capacity building; - Sustainable Development.	Open prior public consultation on questions and themes to be answered/addressed by the speakers/panels.	Promoting a side event, like the WSIS Prizes, dedicated to: - Launch international/regional projects initiatives; - Showcase ongoing projects with replicability potential.	Enabling a realtime information feed of the workshops accessible to all those present at the Forum (e.g. via social network platforms).

			on ICT-related projects which implement the WSIS Outcomes, we are pleased to have a chance to contribute through this multistakehol der approach and add value through our international exposure and activities, especially as an experienced regional organization for exchange						

| | | | of information within the communications sector among the Portuguese-speaking countries.

We would like to propose that in order to improve an efficient mechanism for sharing best practices towards implementing WSIS Action Lines and presenting their linkages | | | | | | |
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| | | | | with the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – regional component should be further strengthened by:

- allowing international and regional intergovernm ental entities, other than ITU and WSIS Action Lines Facilitators, to use the WSIS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Stocktaking database for collecting and sharing ICT-related projects advancing development and enabling Sustainable Development Goals;

- strengthening the WSIS Stocktaking process outcomes reporting through producing analytical studies out of

			the submitted projects based on several themes: regional perspective on replication of the projects, evaluation of the linkages between WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals, challenges presented in the submitted projects WSIS action lines';						

				- promoting regional ICT projects and initiatives through WSIS Stocktaking platform and publications.						
3 2	World Intellec tual Propert y Organiz ation (WIPO)	IO	Sw itz erl an d	N/A	N/A	1) Title of Thematic Workshop "Software licensing; navigating a sea of option"• 2) Session Description The session aims at identifying key issues and new trends in the development	Content is as important as ICT. Incentivising the creation and distribution of high quality content (e.g. educational, news, entertainmen t) is crucial for any	N/A	N/A	N/A

| | | | | | | and distribution of software, including office and management systems, mobile apps and video games. The analysis will highlight what are the different interests at stake, such as those of professional developers, individual users and public authorities looking for | successful development -oriented strategy. Creation is in fact a pre-condition of access. | | | |

| | | | | | | effective procurement solutions. The main focus will be on the current options in place, both commercial and Open Source Software, identifying the pros and cons of each of them. This approach is in line with WIPO effort to promote a balanced international IP system as a means of | | | | | |

					rewarding creativity, stimulating innovation, and contributing to socio-economic development and access to knowledge and technology in the public interest. 3) List of Panelists: Provisional Mr. Paolo Lanteri, World Intellectual Property Organization, Italy				

| | | | | | | (moderator); Mr. Malcom Bain, Open Software Foundation, United Kingdom; Mr. Jacques De Werr, University of Geneva, Switzerland; Representative of Microsoft (or Intel or Oracle) Representative of the government of a developing country (Brazil or Ecuador) 4) Link between your | | | | | |

					workshop and one of the WSIS Action Lines, please specify the Title of the Action Line (please cross relevant Action Lines) xC3. Access to information and knowledge xC5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs C.11 International and regional cooperation				

3 3	Datamation Foundation	CS	India	Affordable ICTs including smart phones are need of the hour in order to include people with disabilities (PWD), women and youth apart from local content are needed in order to tackle the needs of the future emerging information society. Protection of human rights,	ICTs must reach out to the marginalized, PWDs, ehnic minorities, LGBT and other vulnerable communities in order to ensure aligment with the UNGA guidelines for the WSIS review.	--ICTs for the enablement of the PWD. --ICTs for the enablement of the LGBT community. --Open & Free access and net neutrality.	--Open access and free access of the internet --Internet ethics and security --Affordable ICTs for the PWDs, Gender and the marginalized	The summit can be made more dynamic and interactive by organizing study tours in advance for a select group of participants and having the participants deliberate upon the outcomes of the study tour at the WSIS.	Closer partnership and a grass-roots enabled initiatives must foster linkages with the WSIS forum. There is also a need for the regional level dialogue to be fostered as opposed to the top down approach advocated by WSIS. Currently all local level participation does not get any access	Advance outreach to the interested participants from various thematic groups including people who have interest in the topics being deliberated at the WSIS Forum. The outreach shall also include social media networking and access in order to ensure wider

			access as well as rights of the marginalized become all the more relevat in the information age and this shall be the focus of the Datamation Foundation in advocating, implementing, researching and documenting durting the emerging WSIS 2016 deliberations.						nor any exposure; hence it is very important to mainstream grass root innovations at the WSIS.	participation/.
34	e-Residen	Govt.	Es to	As digital technologies	During the two phases	Talk about digital identity,	To better heed the	• Continue with the awards	Maintain communicati	Ensure that the topics

| cy team of the Republic of Estonia | ni a | become ubiquitous, cybersecurity is becoming a topic of concern, not only regarding the digital services we are increasingly using in our daily lives, but also on how governments and organisations rely on information systems for their daily functioning. | of the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS), information and communication technologies (ICTs) were recognized as enablers for development. Together with the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the WSIS | online security, enabling competition and equal market access to everyone in the world via e-Residency: Estonia, an EU member state, is the first country to offer e-Residency – a transnational digital identity available to everyone in the world. By giving foreigners access to Estonia's | outcomes of the UNGA and incorporate them into the WSIS perspective, the Forum should address how to bridge the digital divide that has emerged out of this situation, especially in vulnerable sectors. This focus will help to make sure the completion of the SDGs is | ceremony and side events as part of the High-level segment of the Forum as they provide a refreshing level of interaction with delegates and attendees, but add a perspective on pivotal issues like digital equality by gender and level of income; data privacy; and cybersecurity. • Organize informal and side events that keep the conversation | on with local and regional initiatives, dialogues, and events. They will provide a greater view about the opinions and developments happening in various spheres of our information society. Rely more on regional commissions to obtain valuable strategy of groups that | discussed address areas of concern to the great diversity of WSIS's participants. Even if the topics are politically sensitive, if addressed correctly they might prove useful in developing new ideas on how to move forward. Sometimes the most innovative and impactful projects and |

| | | | | In this respect, the WSIS forum should urge stakeholders to develop regulatory frameworks and concrete strategies at the national, regional, and international levels to advance this objective. Focus on transfer of technology to developing countries. The pace of technological development | Forum has the capacity to help further distribute the benefits of ICTs to society, especially to the people living in developing and least developed nations as well as other vulnerable populations. Bridging the digital divide is perhaps one of the major issues that needs to | public and private e-services, Estonia is building a borderless digital society and unleashing the world's entrepreneurial potential. After becoming an e-resident entrepreneurs and freelancers can open and run location independent businesses online, apply for a bank account, and | achieved, especially as the pace of technological progress continues to exponentially increase. Privacy and security should be concomitantly addressed, both to maintain the integrity of the system and to increase people's trust and eventual use of these platforms. Other topics | going. They will deliver another way to receive suggestions on how to move forward, and provide a welcomed interaction between delegates and other participants. • Involve in the conversation stakeholders from developing and the least developed nations. Because they are being the most affected by issues regarding | are more familiar with the local scene. This should be extended to the planning of regional and local strategy, meetings and dialogues, and events that involve stakeholders from different sectors at the regional level. Emphasis on local groups that promote gender divide and youth | programmes worldwide don't have the resources or capacity to know about participating in the WSIS Forum. Social media should be a key feature of the WSIS Forum 2016. This would help broadcast this year's outcomes and also provide a more diverse pool of participants |

				will make it more difficult for countries lagging behind to benefit from digitization. The digital divide is already a pressing problem, especially as we work to create our information society. In this sense, the WSIS Forum should highlight the initiatives and programs worldwide	be addressed to build a more inclusive Information Society. The adoption of the SDGs comes at an advantageous time given how the pace of technological development continues to exponentially increase, posing both a greater challenge and a superior opportunity	conduct e-banking, get access to international payment service providers, declare taxes, sign all relevant documents and contracts remotely, and get easier access to EU markets. This means a Singaporean entrepreneur can, for example, run a company from the Philippines while serving	are also relevant, as discussed below. • Promote investment in infrastructure – One of the main elements to advance is broadband connection; however, as digital products and services continue to evolve and global connectivity is enhanced, now is the time to invest	the digital divide, they should not be left out of the conversation. • Provide a document that specifies a framework of the main issues to be addressed at the High-level segment and expected outcomes.	initiatives, as the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 stipulates. By recognizing their role in achieving the SDGs, their participation will become more useful and meaningful. Craft a document with the concise statement highlighting the results and best practices of	for the 2017 WSIS Forum.

				that can become key stakeholders and partners in helping countries to develop their digital platform.	to distribute the gains obtained from such growth into the realm of sustainable development. Building a robust sustainable digital infrastructure in countries around the world, together with the adoption and expansion of ICTs, will enable stakeholders to multiply	clients in Germany. The same e-Residency platform allows financial and web service providers, start-ups and developers to avoid country specific solutions and have quick access to international markets by letting clients from anywhere in the world use their services via a secure	more in security and privacy instruments to ensure the integrity of the system. Because of the sensitive nature of the topic, stakeholders can work with partners that have the infrastructure, but above all, the experience to understand the perils and the most effective ways to		local projects. The aim is to enable partnerships by giving more visibility to these organisations. Organisations worldwide are interested in the outcomes reached at WSIS, so perhaps this document could be produced and published within a short-time frame.	

| | | | | | the opportunities and ideas to achieve the SDGs. WSIS's role encompasses building partnerships between many stakeholders. As such, it should continue to strengthen this network, striving to support the completion of the SGDs. Because the SDGs have been | government verified digital identity. | deploy these platforms to the rest of the world.

• Engage stakeholders from different sectors – A multidimensional approach has always been needed but now more than ever it is necessary to bridge the digital divide that is threatening to widen. Trying to go | | | |

| | | | | | | recently adopted, WSIS has the opportunity to affirm the participation of previous stakeholders and engage more of them. More than ever a collaboration between the private and public sectors has become essential, as our digital reality positions itself as one of the most | | beyond commitments, WSIS could actively support the benefits of collaboration across sectors. To create an inclusive information society, partnerships need to continuously be created instead of being hindered.

• Privacy and security – Guaranteeing | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

					important assets we have to solve complex development issues. But just as securing a compromise towards achieving these goals is important, the need to recognize some of the physical challenges for digital adoption is imperative and cannot be delayed. One aspect is		data and privacy protection will help ensure confidence in the use of ICTs from the population and governments. A paramount topic is to maintain the integrity of the system, as governments' operations increasingly rely on them, as more people rely their either			

| | | | | | broadband infrastructur e development , entailing different needs for developed and developing nations. However, efforts to create an auspicious environment in terms of legal and policy issues is of key importance. | | access for the first time to the internet or invest an increasing part of their lives in the digital realm. Countries with the most advances systems will be able to help those in need in terms of capacity building. The WSIS Forum can help create these collaboration s.

• Digital | | | |

							inclusion- Bridging the digital divide, especially regarding vulnerable groups, necessarily translate into digital inclusion. Many of the challenges to achieve inclusion have been enumerated in other section, for example, by building infrastructure or ensuring privacy and			

security. So to make the discussion more engaging, the focus needs to be put on some of the benefits that will accrue from achieving this, more so now that we are in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. One example is that, together with infrastructure

							investment, digital inclusion will promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, especially as digital literacy and other related skills will become a basic in work and education in the digital economy.			
3 5	DiploFo undatio n / Geneva Interne	CS	Sw itz erl an d	Ensuring wide participation at the Forum reaching beyond the	DiploFoundat ion, as a neutral organisation, prefers not	Description of the session The Geneva Internet Platform (GIP)	1. Narrowing the digital divide 2. Improving levels of		More efficient use of e-participation tools.	By strengthening /reinforcing the way in which	Exploring the opportunities e-participation provides for

t Platform			government representatives.	to provide policy recommendations and views. On a general level, the process could be further strengthened with tangible and practical examples of how ICTs could be levereged to attain the newly adopted SDGs; WSIS Forum could facilitate the knowledge-	is an initiative supported by the Swiss authorities operated by the DiploFoundation. It was launched in 2014. In 2015 it launched an online observatory GIP Digital Watch serving as a one-stop-shop for background materials and dynamic updates of 42 digital politics issues.	access to the Internet in developing countries		outreach is carried out.	ensuring more equal participation, including live transcripts and the use of other e-tools.

					sharing process.	Internet governance (IG) is presently at a crossroads. The international community must address the risks and vulnerabilities faced by governments, corporations and citizens; while still ensuring digital growth and innovation. Why • Because Geneva is one				

					of the main hubs where digital policies are debated, evaluated, and adopted. And because it has the potential to become a prominent hub for this digital debate: a place where innovations are fostered, where policies are debated, and where leaders, experts, and decision-makers meet regularly. Furthermore,				

					it is a place where solutions are born and implemented. • Because small and developing countries need a centre for Geneva-based digital policy processes, where they can find resources and formulate strategies for success. • Because a neutral and inclusive space for digital policy debates				

					must be available to Geneva's international stakeholders. • Because activities of the Geneva-based IG and ICT institutions and initiatives deserve to be supported by the GIP's activities. • Because outreach beyond and among the existing policy silos in policy and research (e.g. technology,				

security, human rights) must have a comfortable, risk-free home.

• Because International Geneva will benefit from tools and methods for in situ and online engagement that could be used by other policy spaces.

How

GIP's activities are implemented based on three

pillars:
• A physical platform in Geneva
• An online platform and observatory
• An innovation lab

Speakers / panellists
Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Head, Geneva Internet Platform and Director, DiploFoundation
Dr Tereza Horejsova, Coordinator, Geneva

					Internet Platform					
3 6	Maghai Panima ch Pukuri High School	A	Ba ng la de sh	Develop UN responsibilitie s and respective actions.	ICTs have developed SDGs. ICTs has shared all countries.	Benefit of ICTs.	Create knowledge societies.	Promoting professional standards and continued research.	Encourage local, national and regional activities .	Develop affordable network .
3 7	Univers ity of Zurich	A	Sw itz erl an d	More use of inclusive and interactive roundtable discussions rather than large panels of speakers giving prepared remarks. More "reporting out" of main points in a standardized	The WSIS Forum could foster open and inclusive discussion about different models of policy making and networking with respect to developing "quality, reliable,	Meeting the Challenge of Internet Fragmentation The Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementatio n of the outcomes of	*Promoting Internet openness and managing Internet fragmentatio n *Ensuring universal interoperabili ty, privacy and security in the Internet of Things *Avoiding	Mixed formats including debates and inclusive roundtables; reduce reliance on panelists with prepared remarks	Initiation of such efforts involves many more variables and conditions than can be discussed in this form. But if they can be identified then of course they could be highlighted at the Forum.	I do not know what inequality is thought to obtain now, but there could be outreach efforts to draw in actors not normally engaged in WSIS and ITU processes.

				manner that allows aggregation and comparison.	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."	the World Summit on the Information Society (UN GA A/70/L.33, 13 December 2015" notes, at paragraph 62, "the important regulatory and legislative processes in some Member States on the open Internet in the context of the information society and the underlying drivers for it, and call for further	artificial barriers to transborder data flow			

information-sharing at the international level on the opportunities and challenges." One key challenge to the open Internet that has attracted significant attention of late is the growth of Internet fragmentation.

The multidimensional nature of this challenge was the focus

of a report released at the 2016 Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos in January. The report, "Internet Fragmentation: An Overview" http://www.weforum.org/reports/internet-fragmentation-an-overview was authored by William J. Drake, Vinton Cerf and Wolfgang Kleinwächter.

				It maps out 28 examples of technical, governmental and commercial fragmentation in order to help move toward a common understanding of the problem and set a foundation for further analyses and action-oriented dialogues. The paper was discussed at several sessions				

including an Issue Briefing with Estonia President Toomas Ilves, Jonathan Zittrain of Harvard, and William J. Drake, video of which is at http://www.weforum.org/events/world-economic-forum-annual-meeting-2016/sessions/issue-briefing-internet-fragmentation.

To broaden and diversify

					engagement in the emerging discussion of Internet fragmentation, we propose to organized a workshop in the context of the WSIS Forum. The Workshop would feature a multistakeholder group of leading experts from diverse geographical, institutional and intellectual backgrounds				

					engaging in a highly interactive roundtable discussion that would include extensive participation by audience members. To ensure adherence to a structured and accessible narrative, the guiding questions to be explored would be worked out online in advance between the moderator and				

					the discussion leaders. A Report on the session would be produced post hoc and serve as an input to discussions being held in other institutional settings.				
3 8	İSKİ	Go vt.	Tu rk ey	WSIS Forum 2016 needs some international promotion and content-rich website;	we should use technology to the natural world.		pressure measure for smart water networks;	I have no idea about it	I have no idea about it	Environment al factors can be divided into sections.
3 9	ICANN	A	Sw itz erl	. The WSIS Forum in 2016 will be significant.	As noted in answer to question 1; there needs	WSIS FORUM WORKSHOP PROPOSAL - ICANN AND	For the High Level Segment (which needs	The HL Segment should be focused and concise (and	This is not really an area for ICANN to opine on.	The WSIS Parallel and Thematic Workshops

| | | | an d | Not only should it rigorously examine progress made in the WSIS Action Lines but also it needs to ascertain the role it, and subsequent Forums, should play in the implementati on, though ICTs, of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed in New York in late 2015. | to be at least a day (or preferably more) dedicated to a discussion of each goal; exploring – with the aid of the excellent ITU Matrix (of SDGs and Action Lines) – how ICTs (and the Action Lines) can be used to aid implementati on of the targets under each goal. While there | ACCOUNTABILI TY – A MULTI- STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

The Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) on Internet Governance would like to propose conducting a Workshop (at WSIS Forum) on the multistakehold er process process that will have led to the submission of the ICANN | to be concise) the focus, rather than on the detail of implementati on, should look at the overall technological and policy climate that is required across the UN members to enable the Sustainable Development al Goals to be met; including such issues as open markets, | should effectively reduce the need for policy statements) starting with introductions from the ITU and UN (UNOG or UNCTA) and concise statements from representatives of business, civil society and the technical Community, followed by a Panel Session (with an independent and professional moderator) on the issues noted | | should have linkages to the themes of the SDGs; looking at such issues as access, affordability, openness and open standards. All workshops should have participants from different stakeholder groups (though recognising it is not always possible to have all groups |

			Such a role has implications for the agenda and structure of the Forum, with more time devoted to serious discussions on each SDG (exploring how ICTs can help implement the targets under each goal) and less time spent on policy statements and the HL	may need to be an overall moderator for this exercise the discussion on each goals should be led by the respective Agency leads. This approach is consistent with the Outcome Document of the WSIS+10 Review in December 2015, which explicitly	Accountability Proposal to the US Authorities as a key component of the IANA Stewardship Transition. The Workshop (which would be led by a number of different stakeholders from the process, including governments, business, civil society, ICANN staff and Board	focused and independent telecommunications regulation and un-restricted Internet access.	in answer to Question 3. The Panel session (including short statements from Expert contributors from different stakeholders) should include audience participation and a parallel live tweet wall.		represented). In addition there should, in our view, be strong guidelines for workshop organisers to limit the time for panel interventions and for necessity of audience participation.

			Segment. This also has implications for the "invite" list; with a wider range of UN Agencies needing to be at the table.	recognised the need to leverage ICTs to aid implementation of the SDGs.	representatives) will explore the unique process which led to a final set of Recommendations on Accountability measures being made and will also outline the main components of it. It will discuss – with the wider WSIS Community – how such a major undertaking was effected			

| | | | | | through both face to face and virtual dialogue (involving hundreds of different stakeholders) and the relevance of the Accountability Recommendations to other global and regional organisations.

Finally it will provide an update on the overall timing on the IANA Transition | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

process.

WSIS FORUM
WORKSHOP -
THE GTLD
PROGRAMME
- LOOKING
FORWARD TO
A FUTURE
APPLICATION
ROUND

ICANN, both
staff and
Community
members, will
reflect on the
gTLD
Programme
(launched in
2012) which
has now seen

over 1000 generic top level domains entering the root of the Internet. These names, over 100 of which are in non-Latin scripts range from geographic terms (such as .Paris). to brands (.BBC) to Community names and generic terms (line .News).

As well as frankly assessing the

| | | | | | | difference these new names have made on the DNS, we will look forward to the next Application round, describing the Reviews and work that is taking place ahead of such. Most importantly the Workshop will allow us to gain feedback and views from the wider WSIS Community. | | | | |

40	eWorld wide Group	PS	United Arab Emirates	To be provided later (12th February, 2016)	To be provided later (12th February, 2016)	1. Opportunities and Challenges for eWaste 2. ICT enabled transformation for holistic gender empowerment 3. Preparing the digital child and the parents	To be provided later (12th February, 2016)	Innovative ways to engage the audience: Limit the time of the speakers to 1 minute and invite questions from the audience	To be provided later (12th February, 2016)	Do not run critical topics in parallel sessions
41	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA)	Govt.	United Arab Emirates	The UAE Government, not unlike other forward looking governments around the globe, is thinking 'smart' and promoting	ITU is the leading UN agency for the ICT. Its membership, which includes Member States, Sector Members,	TBC	- Smart Cities - The rise of the Public Private Partnership	• Draft clear and concise objectives for every Forum specifically on the implementation of Action Lines. • The challenges in the implementation	Sharing information, lesson learned and challenges about the successful projects across the world; is vital to the	- Provide enough information around the workshops ahead of time. - Open the registration for the workshop

| | | | significant improvements in performance to accelerate their transformation and readiness for future growth and change. Through the improved use of government data and information and communication technologies (ICT), governments can transform | Academia and Associates, all look towards ITU for facilitating and guidance for the ICT matters. The Connect 2020 objectives, which were approved at the PP-14 in Busan, are an excellent example of how the ITU is helping its members reach their ICT | | | of Action lines on regional level to be debated more extensively. • The concrete steps and milestones to be identified by the High Level Segment for the next scheduled WSIS Forum. • High Level Segment to be made more of a panelist and discussion oriented rather than only policy statements. | success of future planned related projects, therefore highlighting the above best practices in white papers or in round table meetings will ensure the coordination across entities, and will provide better visibility. | ahead of time to be able to promote it accordingly and to anticipate the audience number. - Always ensure that a limited number of parallel sessions are run at one time if possible or make the sessions shorter (30 minutes). - Always assist session organizers to |

| | | | their processes to optimize the use of limited resources and budgets and to provide improved quality of life for their residents. This is where the Smart Government concept becomes extremely valuable. A "Smart Government" is an innovative government that uses data | objectives and goals. Not only the ITU is setting targets but it is also assisting the membership on meeting these goals and targets through its sectors. The WSIS Forum shall focus on enhancing the ICT development, fostering, and collaborating to create a digital society, | | | | maintain the right mix of panelists from government, private, NGO and academia in any session including the country workshops, by suggesting speakers or guests. - The media coverage for the forum and for the specific sessions is crucial to attract the right number of audience |

			and ICT and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of operation and services, and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social and environmental aspects. The SmartGov's relationship with its	which will indirectly help in meeting the goals of SDG. By debating on issues ranging from allocation of spectrum, to the technical standardization or setting in place the development projects for the developing and least developed countries the WSIS is playing its pivotal role					whether attending physically or remotely.

			citizens is what will distinguish it most from a traditional government. The siloed data of traditional governments cannot respond to changing economic, cultural and social contexts in the way that the SmartGov's services would. The SmartGov is above all	with the membership and all these are ultimately helping member states to fulfil their commitments to the SDG.					

			adapting its behavior in response to that of its citizens. Therefore we suggest to introducing a specific theme or track within WSIS forum that addresses the future of governments under the Smart and Connected Government that serves its people notion.						

| 4 2 | APNIC | A | Au str ali a | The WSIS Forum gathers an important group of people. Particularly from governments around the world, including developing countries. This forum could be a good opportunity to facilitate more interaction between policy-makers and also with | ICT's relate to many SDG's. Identifying an ICT agenda in each of the related goals could be a good start. The WSIS Forum can be a good place to develop these agendas, via workshop proposals. | Previous workshops I have supported or participated are: Internet governance, multistakehold er models and cybersecurity. Perhaps a subject worth to consider this time could be how to bridge links between policy-makers, industry decision-makers, technologists and civil society groups. | It could be best that the HighLevel Segment be integrated with the rest of the WSIS Forum program. Having it in parallel affects both, the High-Level Segment and the workshops. There needs to be more interaction between government decision-makers and | As said before, through integrating the High-Level segment to the rest of the program, for the government officials to be part of the discussions at a workshop level. | There should be a multistakehol der program committee for the WSIS Forum. So themes and priorities can be identified and also local, national and regional activities properly balanced. | Through a multistakehol der program committee. |

			other stakeholder groups. Current format, particularly of the High-Level track, is very stiff and with very little dialogue or interactions. Also, the high-level track may compete with more interactive workshops as it has occurred in parallel.			also other stakeholder groups.		

| 43 | RayZnews.com | CS | Nepal (Republic of) | The WSIS Process need to be further integrated with multistakeholder approach with the possibilities of better research at both national and regional level. I think internet can be standardized in terms of its definition but when it comes to its use and application its geography | The overall integration of the SDG's with the development of ICT is a must and needs to focus on various aspect of social media marketing techniques. Various policy needs to be developed in terms of integrating the policy in safeguarding and to aware people with | 1. Internet as a solution for peace and harmony

as there is greater use of internet nor just in terms of gaining business but even at times of crisis it helps people to save their lives and can be an effective tool for disseminating information. | 1. Cyber security and awareness 2. Child safety online and protection 3. Zero rating and business purpose 4. Collaborative leadership 5. Multistakeholder and its management 6. Technology cooperation and cheap internet 7. Issues of social media communicati | I think the High-level Segment is very enclosed and private which needs to be more open and cooperative. It needs to focus more towards more research and survey based information in lobbying cooperation and regional integration policy and mechanism.

The voice of the least and developing nation needs to | It's possibilities can be maximize with the prospect of growing technology and options. As today technology is not just limited with in devices, it has grown to take the form of daily lives. More integrated form of various aspect of technology should be | I think the representation of each and every nation in terms of having a multistakeholder group is the best model of integrated solution. Part from this a collective collaborative leadership campaign can help find better solution for the problems in regional differences and in |

| | | | | and possibilities depends upon people and region. So its needs to be as dynamic as the overall process of growth and development where it needs to address the issues and problem of regional as well as national level. It needs better research and cooperation | standardizati on in policy and further lobbying open standards in terms of core values. Timely evaluation of core value is also another important issue which needs to be integrated with the current SDGs The perception and techniques should be | | | on 8. Disaster management and role of internet | be highlighted in terms of their issues and concerns maintaining the line of quality for all. in most of the cases a big nation represents the whole region where it shadows the smaller nations voices. | integrated in terms of using technology and understandin g people's voices. It matter from where the voices are coming in than from what numbers. There needs to be more integration in terms of regional IGF and other aspect of collective | overcoming the IG differences. if we could use various networking channels in at least getting the right number and figures of internet indicators, we better picturize the prospect for better future. A collective effort is the best solution |

			Apart from this the participating countries should have a vote of independence as most of the times the voices and issues are influenced in terms of power and influences of Developed nation so there needs to be vote of independence.

The various | dynamic in adapting the regional cooperation in terms of collaborative leadership in association with various Association like (ISOC, ICANN, information societies etc) | | | | efforts where issues of IG process needs to be discussed with in multistakeholder approaches in a more process of collective integration of voices. It will not only help to cover the aspect of an integrated solution but will also help to find a collective solution to the Problem. | |

			stakeholder as part of the overall design of the internet governance process needs to be clear in terms of action, policy and cognitive process.							
4 4	Kemyte x Hgmbh CMR/C DDE applied Researc h	CS	Ca m er oo n	Promouvoir le Fly BOX internet dans les villages les plus reculé et la téléphonie satellitaire	Permettre une participation plus active de le societe civile	Comment ex tendre les Fly BOX internet dans les villages Africains ,?	mettre la communicati on satellitaire comme une solution de substitution au point to point	inviter un maximum de délégués de pays Africain pour appuyer votre lobbying	s,appuier sur les projets existant pour avancer et non le dilatoire de tous les temps	équilibrer les invitation en donnant de bourses de prises en charge aux goupes economique ments faible
4 5	mci govern ment	Go vt.	Sa ud i	h	h			h	h	h	h

		Ar ab ia							
4 6	Ministr y of Transp ort, Informa tion Technol ogy and Commu nicatio ns	Go vt.	Bu lga ria	We support your efforts to contribute to the Information and Knowledge societies worldwide. It was an important, reporting year 2015 for the community. 2015 was closed with WSIS +10 outcome UNGA document.	The WSIS forum in May 2016 should be strengthened as a key platform for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementati on of SDGs Following the multistakeho lder approach the forum should build upon the WSIS+10 outcomes		The more global themes could be :Digital Economy, Digital Society, Digital dividents for/versus digital divide and all they are to be oriented to reach the SDGs	Please consider my example on EuroDIG above	By participation and presentation personally and trough social networks and remotely	Please explore my example with EuroDIG 2015 Sofia above

			This is a starting point for all our multistakehol der activities in 2016. It would be useful to be elaborated a fora map for 2016 – a comprehenciv e block scheme of events with overarching themes and messages as well as the Matrix SDGs-WSIS Action Lines to be extended/enh anced with	and the2030 Agenda. The line ICANN in March 2016 - WSIS in May - EuroDIG in June –OECD etc. with their overarching themes and messages should be logicaly structured , considering CSTD Enhanced cooperation , in order to result in a best way on				

			the outcome document WSIS +10. Such a holistic approach would provoke smart thinking and ideas and smart solusions respectively. If you like we could share also our experience from last year edition of EuroDIG Sofia when we were institutional partner of the	the community for the public good I would mention our priorities, prescribed in our Digital Bulgaria 2020 national program for smart, sustainable and inclusive digital growth in the period 2016-2020 , which are selected so as to ensure balanced					

| | | | | local host – in terms of innovative sessions formats, opening, breaking, world cafe, lightning talks ,flashes, wiki etc. And the possibility to participate trough the social networks and remotely was important: https://www. mtitc.govern ment.bg/page .php?categor y=730 Sorry about | support of demand and supply of ICT to deliver sustainable economic and social benefits of their wide application: Creating conditions for the development of a competitive digital single market and improving the quality of life. Providing high-speed and ultra | | | | | |

				the problems you may have with our website- it is under reconstruction and the uploaded messages are not in the right order	high-speed broadband access throughout the country through the development and modernization of broadband infrastructure. Maximize the benefits of ICT to society through the accelerated development of eGovernment and public e-services, including					

					cross-border electronic services of high economic and societal value. Developing a balanced innovative ICT ecosystem by supporting research and innovation and growth of the ICT sector. Bridging the digital divide through enhancing digital					

				literacy and promoting wider use of ICT by citizens, businesses and public sector Ensuring a high degree of interoperability, network and information security					
47	World Comics India	CS	India	Grassroots Comics: a teaching learning tool. World Comics India has introduced the concept	N/A	'Grassroots Comics : a new teaching learning tool'	N/A	N/A	When the information is available in public domain and can be accessed easily by the	By letting people explain their ideas freely.

| | | | of grassroots comics and since last many years been using it to give voices to the communities. In last few years we have introduced the medium in both school and higher education. A number of school teachers have been trained to use the medium in their classroom and results | | | | | each member of the society such initiative would be successful to achieve its goal. A knowledge bank and online learning platforms can be created to achieve the same. | |

			are overwhelming. Most of these experiments were done in rural and remote areas of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Brazil in government run school, which had a very low standard of education and teachers were very poorly trained. Not only						

teachers are learning to us the medium to simplify the text book chapters but also children have started communicating through it. In many schools homework is being done into 4-frame comics format. One of the main reason why the easy to learn and cost effective medium is becoming

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				popular amongst student and teachers is that its breaking the hierarchy, also students are now co-creator of the knowledge.							
48	ENTE NACIO NAL DE COMU NICACI ONES - ENACO M	Go vt.	Ar ge nti na	To work on specific topics and presentations that show the actual impact of ICTs in people's lives. To offer a platform that collects, strengthens	On the understandin g that the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognized that "the spread of Information and			To invite representativ es of International Organizations , Government Agencies, the Academia, the private sector, the civil society and opinion makers to	We suggest that prior to each meeting, information on the lecturers should be provided, as well as the topics of their presentations identifying some important issues. Events should	TED talks@WSIS 2016 should be fostered and a selection of projects should be published in order to provide greater visibility and	We suggest providing scholarships or financial support, especially to representativ es of developing countries and least developed countries, to

				and spreads information related to the Information Society for all stakeholders. Thus, it is suggested that each Annual Forum should produce a consolidated document containing the outcomes, as well as the meetings' agendas, workshops, ministerial roundtables,	Communication Technologies and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and			establish a dialogue on SDGs and intelligent cities. Another topic, which is related to the above, is to discuss the outcomes of the 2015 Paris Summit taking into account the challenges and technological solutions to change people's daily life, promoting	also be given more coverage. Presentations should include video and short films to make them more attractive and interactive, showing the real impact of ICTs on SDGs. We also suggest that at the regional level, countries should share their progress, experiences, forecasts, etc. creating virtual platforms.	recognition to the WSIS Forum.	encourage interest and involvement of more stakeholders.

| | | | | dialogue tables, etc. to provide a summary of the findings. | energy" the WSIS Forum should be considered a platform to provide visibility to all progress made in this area, as well as the new transformations that ICTs provide to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agreed.

Thus, it is essential that the WSIS Forum be | | environmental protection.

A further topic for discussion would be to identify ways for "financing sustainable development and developing sustainable finance" as established in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to support the implementation of the post-2015 | We suggest inviting the academia, universities and research centers to submit their projects and express their opinions on the technological and scientific revolution and its relation with SDGs.

Each meeting should include a translation service into official UN languages, to achieve spontaneous and | | |

					based on the designed matrix which gathers and interconnects the WISIS Lines of Action and the SDGs.		Development Agenda 5, globally.	effective interaction.		
					The WSIS Forum should also serve as a platform to identify and gather the various funding sources as well as partnerships, cooperation agreements					

| | | | | and alliances achieved among multiple stakeholders.

Also, it should have a strong commitment with fostering the participation of the Academia, Research Centres, Universities, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises - SMEs, Cooperatives | | | | | |

					, application generators, etc. thus promoting greater integration of ICT/telecom munication actors.						
4 9	Nationa l Informa tion Center	Go vt.	Su da n	1.Encouraging and facilitating people-centered and inclusive governance models and mechanisms. 2. Ensuring a clear and direct link and an explicit	Expanding access to and use of ICTs to all, including broadband and mobile services, particularly to vulnerable and marginalised people who must have a variety of		1. Egovernance : G2G (Government to Government) G2C (Government to Citizens) G2B (Government to Business)	1.conducting peer to peer discusion or one to one coaching , having one from the advanced Egov models and successful stories arroud the globe and peer it with under developed country model, then both of	An opportunity or a chance for grass-root community level has to be considered through launching a website or social media application to increase the	Launching online applications through mobile companies, provide full languages translation services and considering the cultural pounds difficulties in

| | | | connection between the key aim of the WSIS, that of harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies to promote and realize development goals, and the post 2015 development agenda, so as to contribute to the realisation of the latter. | opportunities to strengthen their social position through ICTs and e-services, through continued and increasing practical measures of inclusion, while at the same time taking steps to enhance trust in the use of ICTs. | | G2E (Government to Employees) The broad goals of the e-Governance are: Better service delivery to the citizens Ushering in transparency and accountability Empowering people through information Improved efficiency | them can integrate together to put fill the gab and support the under developed country through an interaction leadership appoach supervised by WSIS. | accessibility of all partners to assess the community opinions and suggestions . | communication approach adopted by the forum. |

						within Government Improved interference with business and industry				
5 0	Lebane se cybersp ace Associa tion	A	Le ba no n	suggest to give spaces for sharing experience by open debates, more than listening to a speech used several times before by the speaker ...	I don't have a specific idea but IT is the center of sustainable Development .		no idea	make it open panels ... listen to the audience ..	support regional seminars	no idea
5 1	Social Econo mic and Govern ance Promot	CS	Un ite d Re pu bli	The propose innovations that might be introduced in the structure and	ICTs is a key innovation solution for development of the people, at all		We suggest main topics to be;Addressin g Youth agriculture	Some of the ideas includes ICTs can be be used as driver of promoting indigenous	SEGP as a civil organization maintains extensive experience of working with	am ensure I will participatefull y in group discussion ,pl enary

ion Centre(SEGP)		c of Ta nz an ia	programme of the WSIS Forum 2016 to further strengthen its effectiveness and outcomes is that, 1)Addressing Youth agriculture entrepreneur ship and ICT in Climate change adaption and biodiversity conservation, 2)Improve agriculture growth and productivity in strategic food	levels from individual, groups, district, national and global. But in order for this progress can be made mandatory community include all marginalized groups, indigenous peoples and farmers should be involved for access information and communicati on. We have		entrepreneur ship and ICT in Climate change adaption and biodiversity conservation, secondly, Improve agriculture growth and productivity in strategic food commodity value chains respond to advancing Youth agriculture entrepreneur ship and ICT Innovations., Third ,ICTs	human rights because these type of society for along time has been isolate from government mechanisms lack constitutional and political rights as a result hit by extreme poverty Secondly,Addres sing Youth agriculture entrepreneurshi p and ICT in Climate change adaption and biodiversity conservation can promote employment for	the government and local people we shall organize our network member meetings engage all groups of society and educate them on WSIS objectives. We will encourage them on the WSIS targets through our monthly meetings and we will prepare publications	discussion and face to face discussion by contributing ideas and discuss various topics and other related subject matters on WSIS forum with other participants from different countries, we hope to exchange ideas and experiences which will be

				commodity value chains respond to advancing Youth agriculture entrepreneurship and ICT Innovations., 3)ICTs drives of development global information and social-cultural strata of Nations, 4) ICTs driver of promoting Indigenous peoples human rights links to appropriate	one examples of the many media i.e Radios and TVs most of them exist in urban centres for people with education and income. In the area where most of the poor people live in the rural areas, are not available, including magazines, etc. Our suggestions and ideas on		drives of development global information and social-cultural strata of Nations, Fourthly, ICTs driver of promoting Indigenous peoples human rights links to appropriate technology and economic growth	young people and reduce poverty.Thirdly, Uses of ICTs can promote peace and security as well as implementation of UN mellenium goals and declarations	and flyers that will be distributed to all stakeholders. On the central government level we will provide education through consultation meetings, dialogues and outreach meetings.	implemented in my country

| | | | technology and economic growth; 5)Uses of Information and communication technology as a key to promote the development goals of the Millennium and indigenous human rights Declaration;6) ICTs as driver of adopt measures to protect and preserve the cultural heritage and | how the role of the WSIS Forum could align with the newly adopted SDGs, taking into account the outcomes of the UNGA Overall WSIS Review. Is to provide more education and to be very effective information sharing involve all groups, women, young people, | | | | | |

| | | | | traditional way of life of Indigenous peoples; 7)Uses of ICTs to Promote a legal framework giving legal certitude in terms of property, in particular with regard to land ownership and protection against force evictions and recognition of the rights of Indigenous people, | indigenous peoples etc. and could be used to assist to create awareness on involved young people in ICT and smart agriculture, climate change, the environment conservation and reduce the huge wave of young people rush to the cities to look for jobs when they could be | | | | | |

			pastoralists, hunters and gathering peoples;8) Uses of ICTs for conflict prevention, mediation and Reconciliation; 9)Uses of ICTs for Land and natural resources conflict prevention; 10)ICTs driver of promoting Gender Inequality.	self-employed in the agricultural sector through ICT					
5 2	ICT Trust Fund	Go vt.	Eg yp t	The great innovations that can be embedded	Regarding the third principle of the SDGs	Smart Technologies for Inclusion	Considering the ninth principle of the SDGs is to	When considering the implementation of a smart ICT	Suggestions for WSIS forum activities	Obviously, ICT systems which include monitoring

| | | | | within the smart city include what follows: 1- Smart Mobility for traffic and public transport field: • Traffic monitoring and control • Public Transportation Application • Card of Public Transportation • Intelligent bus stops • Parking sensors | which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, E-health applications for self-assessment, online therapies, behavioural adaptation and personal health records will increasingly promote healthy aging and health for all citizens in | and Convergence | build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, societies should seek to create smart cities and citizens. SMART CITIZENS AND CITIES Individual citizens act as smart citizens in the different roles they have in smart society. For | plan for a city, the first step for any policy maker is to foster the development of a rich environment of broadband networks that support digital applications, ensuring that these networks are available throughout the city and to all citizens (Komninos, Pallot, & Schaffers, 2013). Moreover, the second step for | visibility: • Use attractive data representation including info-graph and interactive maps • Plan for communication strategy to motivate people participation using the WSIS channels • Personalize and tag some news/posts/photos…etc of key figures | applications and systems, have a great part in monitoring and control. Control is an important objective of ICT systems, and monitoring and control solutions often have a central position with great impact in high tech systems. Monitoring is also a key component for the public |

				• ICT INFRASTRUCTURE; parking information and electronic payment 2- Smart Environment • Environmental Information Database • Containers supplied with sensors • Monitoring networks • Application for urgent notifications 3- Smart people	general. In addition, mobile apps will increasingly be used to collect data about behaviour, environment. Moreover, it provides specialized recommendations. The infrastructure for all of the above activities should be based upon a linked open data infrastructur		example, as user of government services, or voluntary contributor to the local social eco-system. The evolution of the roles reflects how the interaction between the individual, the society and the services provided. These changes are triggered by the	smart city planners to consider when implementing a smart ICT plan for a city is to ensure that the physical space and infrastructures of the city are supported with systems, smart devices, sensors, and actuators, in order to provide the real-time data management, alerts, and information necessary for the city administration.	and share them with the media	safety for detecting suspicious behaviour, where cameras and other sensors are common. These techniques that offer transparency can ensure more equal participation in the parallel workshops.

| | | | | • DIGITAL EDUCATION; Centre for learning new technologies and internet in schools • Creativity; Centre for creating applications for all age categories 4- Smart Life HEALTH & SAFETY • e-health • accessibility in public places • Telecare • video surveillance | e where data is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Re-usable (FAIR). The data management platform and compute environment should be safe, secure and scalable when required to allow for advanced statistics, data analytics, intelligent reasoning | | opportunities of information technology. There is an urgent need to understand how the technology and the citizens interact and how a society of smart industrial citizens is to be. We need to apply new designs for the information technology and the way | Furthermore, developing smart urban spaces, by connecting the systems, sensors and smart devices located through the city together to form a cohesive and integrated ICT infrastructure for the city, is the third essential step to make the smarter cities real. | | |

| | | | TECHNOLOGY ACCESIBILITY
• Free Wifi
• Optical fibre
• Citizen card for technology access | and technologies to reach to tangible results.

Align with the second principle of the SDGs that is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, connection between ICT and agriculture will lead to | | individuals can interact with it in key societal domains, such as healthcare, education, energy, security and transportation. | | | |

				better control of production systems, higher product quality, less resulted wastes, and more effective production. In addition, more information is needed not only for producers for instance to verify compliance to regulations, but also for					

| | | | | | consumers in order to examine allergies and diet prescriptions. The system can depend on two main processes:

1- Data collection

Accurate and prompt data plays a vital role in optimization and automation of processes in the sector. Thanks to | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

					developed sensors, which is mainly used to measure local humidity and fertility, processes can be observed and monitored with the aim to enhance the quality of products and preventing plant disease. Moreover, sensors will play a great role in intelligent					

packaging and genotyping.

2- Automation. Robots play an increasingly important role but now they need to compete with human intelligence in difficult and highly variable conditions not only the simplest tasks and jobs.

53	Alorpot he Biz Sloutio n	A	Ba ng la de sh	Sorry I Dont Knowledge	Sorry I Dont Knowledge		Sorry I Dont Knowledge	Sorry I Dont Knowledge	Sorry I Dont Knowledge	Sorry I Dont Knowledge
54	Khanda rpara	Go vt.	Ba ng la de sh	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.		Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.
55	Ministr y of Technol ogy, Commu nicatio n and Innovat ion	Go vt.	M au riti us	Experience sharing and showcasing of projects that have been successfully implemented in each country.	Thematic workshops could be organized, with adequate sponsorship from UN/ITU, to discuss how ICTs could		• Climate change and its impacts • The role of social media in our society • Open data and its influence in our society and economy	Invite eminent personalities to share their knowledge, experience and opinions.	Country workshops could be organized at the forum to provide opportunities for countries to showcase and explain their	Ensure the presence of participants from each country at the forum (sponsorships offered to lower income countries)

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					support the realization of the SDGs and appropriate ICT targets could be set up for each SDG.		• ICT-led innovation/Innovative technologies		successful projects with respect to WSIS Action Lines.	
56	Liberia ICT Reporters Association-LICTRA	CS	Liberia	Making this proposition I like to recommend that a robust strategy is put into place, battling cyber crimes all around the world and securing harmful sites for children to be safe when	I believe that the significance of ICT can not be overemphasized, therefore this conference and its outcomes will enable the implementation of various		Creativity and Innovation,People and Internet.Fiber Connectivity across the globe.	This can only be achieved by allowing everyone to equally participate within the discussion.	Most of the participants I believe will have an idea,using the case studies of their respective countries.By allowing them to speak of these encounters can become	Make the various segment interactive,thus making room for people to be free in making their expressions.

				making use of the internet.	SDGs components for a more viable ICT friendly society.				even more visible, than any other way round.	
5 7	Budi Luhur Univers ity	A	In do ne sia	Structure: in the First Day everybody will be stay in one big room to get a big structure of an overall program/topi c, the other days will be split into several small room which discuss one small topic.	The role of the WSIS Forum have to discuss the subtopic which will have to be aligned with the points of the newly adopted SDGs as long as the outcomes of the UNGA Overall WSIS Review.		Main Topics and themes of the High Level Segment of the WSIS Forum 2016: - High Level Leaders Meeting: which will discuss the main problems and suggestions from different countries and	- Please send invitations to all countries usually come in ITU discussions and last WSIS Forum discussions to send the official persons in ICT business and tell them to send their ideas.	- As told in questions number 4, please invite all countries usually involved in ITU and WSIS Forum meetings, and ask them to send their top officials with special ICT business, and then to prepare their proposed	- State in the invitations that they have to participate actively in their specialities.

							different regions, and then what are there are suggestions. - Main Topics suggestions: from the suggestions taken from the leaders meeting, then discusses further more detail.		suggestions to build the world with ICT business.	
5 8	Russian Internet Information Center (The Open	CS	Ru ssi an Fe de rat io n	Our proposal is to conduct the Thematic Workshop on the topic "Governance of the Services	We believe that within the frame of the WSIS Forum, other relevant international multistakeho	The topic of proposed Thematic Workshop is "Governance of the Services Quality in the Internet –	It makes sense to initiate the high level discussion about the accordance between the	We think that it can be of interest to conduct panel discussions jointly with the High-level Segment as well	We believe that it will be helpful to conduct the thematic sections of the WSIS Forum within	Public registration of the interest in attending and participating in the seminar, free

Net Association)			Quality in the Internet – Customers, Technologies and Institutions" within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2016.

The continuing development of the ICT changes the present social economic and technological situation. Social platforms, mash-up and peer-to-peer | Ider forums and interested UN institutions, the map of accordance between Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development : Transforming our world" and Priority areas to be addressed in the implementati | Customers, Technologies and Institutions" within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2016.

The continuing development of the information and communication technologies changes the present social economic and technological situation (или structure). Social platforms, | Priority areas to be addressed in the implementation and Action lines of "WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015" and the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

We also believe that it | as with the recognized representatives of business, academy and civil society. In the future the interesting idea is to conduct simultaneous distant sections of the WSIS Forum in various cities of the world as well as to conduct teleconferences with the opportunity of ask questions to the High level segment at distance. | the framework of the Regional Internet Governance Forum. And ICT sections within the framework of recognized forums and events regarding culture, education, medicine, employment and other application areas, supported and implemented by the UN | attendance of the seminar provided the seats are available, audio, video and text broadcasting of the online seminars as well as video broadcasting of seminars on screens in recreational zones and other general use zones on site. |

				business models, crowdsourcing on the one hand and mobile internet, wireless mesh and sensor networks, connected devices and IoT on the other hand change the emphases in approaches to the assessment and regulation of the quality in the Internet. Platforms	on and Action lines of "WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015" can be created and shaped. If necessary, the corresponding directions of activities can be corrected and updated. Such map can be proposed for consideration at the meeting of the Higher level for its	mash-up and peer-to-peer business models, crowdsourcing on the one hand and mobile internet, wireless mesh and sensor networks, connected devices and IoT on the other hand change the emphases in approaches to the estimation and regulation of the quality in the Internet. Platforms	is useful to raise within the framework of the High Level Segment of the WSIS Forum 2016 questions about the possible future transformation of the role of the main Internet Governance stakeholders, including international organizations and national governments,		institutions and other international and regional organizations in particular.	

| | | | | become global and distributed. At the same time the main value is being created and consumed by the users at the ends of the interaction chains. The quality, as it is, on part of the user will be not simply the most preferred characteristic but the one that will be totally critical. | approval and the necessary elaboration of the mandate of the WSIS Forum. | become global and distributed. At the same time the main value is being created and consumed by the users at the ends of the interaction chains. The quality on part of the user will be not simply the most preferred characteristic but also the one that is widely spread and critical.

Traditional | taking into consideration the appearance of effective mechanisms of the direct expression and accounting of the declaration of the internet users' will and the application of the mechanisms of the Internet Governance electronic direct democracy. | | | |

				Traditional government and market mechanisms of quality regulation become ineffective and no longer keep up with the innovations. New technologies and institutions of interaction between users, internet businesses, national governments and		government and market mechanisms of quality regulation become ineffective and no longer keep up with the innovations. New technologies and institutions of interaction between users, internet businesses, national governments and international organizations become the				

			international organizations become the response to this challenge. The proposed Thematic Workshop will enable to continue the discussion started at the WSIS Forum 2015 within the framework of the Thematic Workshop on the topic "Governance of the Service Quality in		response to this challenge. The proposed Thematic Workshop will enable to continue the discussion started at the WSIS Forum 2015 within the framework of the Thematic Workshop on the topic "Governance of the Service Quality in Internet - Regulation and Customers Role". In				

			Internet - Regulation and Customers Role". In particular it will allow to cover the approaches towards the non-governmental regulation of the quality of the Internet Services in Russia and Ukraine.		particular it will allow to cover the approaches towards the public regulation of the quality of the Internet Services in Russia and Ukraine.				
5 9	German Development Cooper ation	Go vt.	Ge rm an y	Within the landscape of diverse information society debates	Digitalization should act as a game changer for achieving 2030	Open Garden for Tinkerers New policies to unlock digital innovation	- How to raise the 500bn$ need ed to provide all the world's	Twitter walls.	Define suitable thematic umbrellas. For example, Priority area	Let the "crowd" vote on their interest in participating

			worldwide, WSIS has its USP of being UN-backed, and gathering policy makers from around the globe. On a general level, opening up is a good approach for WSIS. Opening up to stakeholder involvement as well as opening up to the controversial hot topics of global debates, as	Agenda. Goal 9 (infrastructure&innovation) and goal 4 (skills) take a special role, as they constitute key enablers (supply side) for the digital transformation, while other goals are the demand side where ICTs act as tools to reach the goals more effectively and efficiently.	Digital innovation takes an unprecedented pace through the internet, but it remains distributed unequally. As more countries catch up in infrastructure and skills required for local innovation, the debate shifts to policies and business practices that can promote	citizen with broadband - What is the digital world we want? The american model, the chinese model, or is there a third way?		26 for WSIS beyond 2015: Net Neutrality can form a thematic umbrella to gather a group of stakeholders from national or regional level, let them chip in their respective (controversial) views and experiences, e.g. Chile, India, Facebook, Wikipedia, European	in respective workshops.

| | | | well as opening up in the sense of making global digital policy issues easy to understand and accessible for broad audiences. Look at how for instance The Economist presents complex global digital policy issues. Now imagine WSIS workshop schedule would carry | Instead of covering all SDGs with equal attention in WSIS, it is advisable to focus on these two supply-side goals, and in addition look at overarching themes such as: - Internet and human rights as the basis for a peoples-oriented digital | or obstruct local innovation. Controversies loom around walled garden ecosystems, competition and platform regulation, national firewalls, zero rating, data privacy or rigid intellectual property rights regimes acting to gridlock the digital economy. Beyond business and trade, the various | | | Commission, etc. Visibility will increase in line with relevance of the thematic umbrella for the audience. | |

			similar titles as those articles.	transformation - Technology trends (e.g. big data, drones, etc.) - Multi stakeholderism	instruments of innovation policies have far reaching implications including access to information and human rights. While the largest economies USA and China have been setting precedent in their digital innovation policies, a variety of other models are being				

developed by EU, as well as by many emerging and developing economies. Much of the debate on national level is still at early stage while at multilateral level trade agreements such as TPP or TiSA are being negotiated and implemented.

This workshop will provide multi stakeholder insights of

					recent and controversial debates designed to provide input for digital innovation policy makers around the globe.					
6 0	UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti	IO	International	WSIS could give a bigger attention to children and their rights online beyond issues related to child safety (prevention from abuse and exploitation). UNICEF's	Internet as an enabler of the realisation of many of the SDG goals that have a direct impact on children. The WSIS+10) document recognises internet	Global Kids Online - researching children's rights in the digital age. Sharing the results from the Global Kids Online research projects especially from 5 participating	Children's rights in the digital age - given that WSIS+10 document highlighted the importance of protection children online we feel that this is an	no suggestions	through a specially designated market place through online video streaming during coffee breaks etc	set up a scientific committee to review alap proposals and a quota to be provided based on geography, subject, age and gender related topics

| | | | | research points to one of three users on the internet being children and that number is likely to be higher in developing countries. Yet, few on the internet governance processes and outcome documents mention children as active users and agents for change; they are often referred to as | access as a development indicator and enabler in itself. Given huge disparities among and within countries as well as across income, gender, age and geography access to internet and info ration and enhanced education opportunities will be a | countries Serbia, Montenegro, Argentina, South Africa and the Philippines. Discussing the research toolkit the project is piloting and making available through an open access web portal to all national researcher institutions and bodies willing to undertake nationally | opportunity to advance the debate beyond child safer and to take a more holist understanding of the realisation of child rights. UNICEF would like to propose one speaker at the high level panel who would represent a segment of the population that otherwise | | | |

| | | | | "vulnerable group" together with other marginalised groups. We propose that WSIS engages more on issues such as children's access to information through digital technologies, positive content, children's civic engagement and participation, freedom of | predictor of a developmental success. Even though analog skills will be critical to ensure the full benefit of internet, lack of access may eave some countries and groups of people even more behind. By placing stronger emphasis on children's rights the | representative and comparative research. Discussing project methodology that includes both opportunities and risks online and how these could be used to advance national and international internet related policy

Proposed speakers are Jasmina Byrne from UNICEF | does not have a voice in these events. How children benefit from use of internet in diverse national and cultural contexts, and when and how are their rights challenged or undermined. UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti leads a new global research initiative | | | |

| | | | expression and privacy, children as creators of online content. UNICEF Office of Research has a large body of evidence in this regard and a large network of researchers and organisation and can support this process. For more information on the range of children's | WSIS forum can be an ideal platform to advance the thinking about how internet can be enabler of the realisation of children's rights and what governments, civil society and private sector could do to reinforce the realisation on children's rights online | Office of Research and Professor Sonia Livingstone, London SChool of Economics. The details of the project can be found here http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/Global-Kids-Online.aspx andhttp://www.unicef-irc.org/article/1194/ | called Global Kids Online which is carried out in collaboration with EU KIds Online and London School of Economics.

for more info seehttp://www.unicef-irc.org/article/1194/ | | | |

				rights and internet governance seehttps://www.cigionline.org/publications/one-three-internet-governance-and-childrens-rights							
6 1	FIAPF International Federation of Film Producers Associations	PS	Belgium	To fulfill the WSIS vision beyond 2016, the importance of local content production and online legal distribution should be	WSIS is a powerful instrument to aggregate visions and experiences from multiple stakeholders. Under action lines C6	Please see detail of the suggested workshop in section 8.2.	We recommend a cross-cutting discussion of WSIS Action Lines C6 and C8, with a focus on their implementation at the national	FIAPF participated actively to WSIS for the first time in 2015 and renews here the will to be a sustainable stakeholder to those important debates taking	FIAPF and its national members representing film and TV producers act as platform of information and exchanges between	For the same reason explained in Section 4, we feel that our experience of WSIS is too limited until now to be able to provide

| | | | further emphasized, both by selecting prominent speakers from developing country creative industries in the high level segment, and by facilitating dedicated workshops. The International Federation of Film Producers Associations [FIAPF] is well placed and would be | (Enabling environment) and C8 (Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content), the voices of local content producers and distributors need however to be better reflected in a debate overwhelmingly framed by the technology | | level, to explore opportunities and challenges with which local creative content producers and distributors are faced, and the importance of a balanced and sound policy and legal environment to enable creative sectors' contribution to cultural, | place at WSIS. We feel that our experience of WSIS is too limited to be able to provide concrete recommendations on how the High-Level Segment of WSIS would gain in dynamism and interactivity, but would be pleased to provide substantial ideas after the 2016 Forum. | local creative content producers at national, regional and international levels. FIAPF is naturally prepared to propose to its members their participation in national and/or regional activities initiated and/or backed by WSIS. | concrete recommendations on how more equal participation could be achieved in the parallel workshops but would be pleased to provide substantial ideas after the 2016 Forum. |

| | | | honored to contribute to both. We can facilitate a senior speaker for the high level segment and we are proposing a thematic workshop in continuation of the panel session organised by FIAPF at 2015' WSIS. FIAPF can also coordinate the presence of speaker(s) for TED Talks. | sector. Broadband penetration, digital TV, new mobile applications and more innovations to come transform content distribution and offer untapped opportunities for creative industries from all over the work to deliver content domestically and abroad. But these | | social and economic development and cultural diversity. Using our extensive worldwide network of audiovisual industry professionals, FIAPF would like to propose the CEO of a leading African content production and distribution company as a speaker at | | | |

					technological innovations can also be abused to access content illegally and thereby undermining ICTs potential to contribute to local content creation and dissemination, unless there is an appropriate enabling environment fostering responsible stakeholder behavior and		the high level segment.			

| | | | | respect for creativity. The ICT sector's future success will be in large part dependent on the sustainability of quality audiovisual content production. This content, licensed legally to the new video platforms supported by broadband technologies, will support | | | | | |

				the growth of this entire industry.						
6 2	Centre for Communicatio n Govern ance at the Nationa l Law Univers ity Delhi	A	In di a	It would help to pro-actively fund people from marginalised communities so that they can be a part of the WSIS forum. Ideally such a measure should involve local capacity-building (in the form of summer schools or workshops) which are	The forum can adapt and make sure that it brings clarity to the policy discussions going ahead in the smaller sub-groups/com mittees. Using the different spaces within the forum and hopefully networks created at the forum,	Enhanced Co-operation

The WSIS+10 Outcome Document raised important questions for the future of global governance of the Internet, especially through the reconstitution of the CSTD Working Group on Enhanced Co-operation. | Enhanced Cooperation and Multi-stakeholder Models: At the stage at which the CSTD working group is being set up to discuss enhanced cooperation, it would be worthwhile assessing the performance of multistakehol derism in internet | Fire-Side Chats with leading experts and key decision makers. An added effort to ensure that a diversity of people (gender, region etc.) are able to ask questions and engage with high-profile speakers. Multiple opportunities for audience engagement within a single session | National/ Regional Audits Multi Stakeholder Regional Consultations supported by ITU and regional governments Plenary sessions in the regional IGFs | Careful choice of subjects for parallel sessions such that person with interests in particular themes naturally end up attending sessions that fit with their interest. An even division of high-profile speakers would also ensure equal participation. |

| | | | | followed by ensuring that keen and effective participates are able to participate in the WSIS Forum. A greater effort at diversity is necessary at the forum.

It may also help for the forum to seek long-form written comments from stakeholders, beginning perhaps at | the WSIS forum should build itself into a discursive place where new ideas feed into the policy process. | With the IANA transition and ICANN accountability debates also reaching critical points, the next two years will be very important in shaping the Internet Governance landscape.

'Enhanced Cooperation' is a phrase that is interpreted differently by different stakeholders. While its ambiguity has | governance institutions and recommending reforms.

Human Rights in the Information Society: This would be a useful theme in the context of the creation of the office of the UN Special Rapporteur on Privacy, and the upcoming report on the role of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

			the IGF, where everyone convenes. After a workshop to collectively brainstorm inputs about the needs of information and knowledge societies, stakeholders can be asked for written inputs so that their inputs are better-informed.		helped with building consensus around it, it is necessary to move forward and on to building consensus around its interpretation. This issue of implementation of enhanced co-operation is going to be considered in some detail over the next 18 months by the CSTD Working Group.	private actors in censorship by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression. Gender Equality in the Information Society: Misogyny and violence against women online is a			

| | | | | | | Chief amongst the questions that will need to be resolved, is the role of governments vis-à-vis other stakeholders. This is critical given the language in the Tunis Agenda and the NetMundial outcome document, both of which refer to the 'respective roles' of stakeholders. The use of 'respective | serious problem. International institutions and international norms are inadequate in their capacity to deal with this issue. In view of the emerging significance and urgency of this issue, it would be a very valuable theme for the WSIS forum to convene stakeholders around. | | | |

						roles' has led to extended debates about what enhanced co-operation actually means. The role played by the CSTD working group, and the wider community supporting the group's work, will be very important in resolving this question so that internet governance conversations can move forward.				

					The panel discussion at the WSIS forum will be an effort to catalyse the conversation, supporting the working group's efforts and reaching out to wider communities. There is plenty of material to work with since there are already very real examples of governments working within and together				

					with multistakeholder settings. The Government Advisory Committee of the ICANN is one such body. The panel will be well placed to gather and articulate the different ways in which enhanced co-operation is already in operation. This will facilitate the working group's efforts directly, and will help the				

larger community engage more effectively with the working group.

By convening leading experts from different stakeholder groups, this session will outline the key opportunities at the international level to advance the debate in the upcoming period, and seek to give

						practical recommendations and identify next steps.					
6 3	University of Zurich	A	Switzerland	More use of inclusive and interactive roundtable discussions rather than large panels of speakers giving prepared remarks. More "reporting out" of main points in a standardized manner that allows aggregation	The WSIS Forum could foster open and inclusive discussion about the different models of policy making and networking that could advance the SDG's call for "quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructur	"Meeting the Challenge of Internet Fragmentation" The Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the	Promoting an open Internet and managing Internet fragmentation Ensuring universal interoperability in the Internet of Things Avoiding artificial barriers to	Mixed formats including debates and inclusive roundtables. Reduce reliance on panelists delivering prepared remarks.	Initiation and implementation of such efforts involves many more variables and conditions than can be discussed in this brief form. But if successful examples can be identified then of course they could be	I do not know what inequality is thought to obtain now, but there could be concerted outreach efforts to draw in actors and organizations not normally engaged in WSIS and ITU processes.

| | | | | and comparison. | e, including regional and transborder infrastructur e, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all." | Information Society (UN GA A/70/L.33, 13 December 2015" notes, at paragraph 62, "the important regulatory and legislative processes in some Member States on the open Internet in the context of the information society and the underlying drivers for it, and call for further information- sharing at the | transborder data flow | | highlighted at the Forum. | |

international level on the opportunities and challenges." One key challenge to the open Internet that has attracted significant attention of late and needs more information-sharing at the International level is the growth of Internet fragmentation.

The multidimensio

nal nature of this challenge was the focus of a report released at the 2016 Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos in January. The report, "Internet Fragmentation : An Overview" http://www.weforum.org/reports/internet-fragmentation-an-overview was authored by William J. Drake, Vinton

Cerf and Wolfgang Kleinwächter. It maps out 28 examples of technical, governmental and commercial fragmentation and addresses conceptual/definitional issues as well in order to help move toward a common understanding of the problem and set a foundation for further analyses and

					action-oriented dialogues. The paper was discussed at several sessions at Davos including an Issue Briefing with Estonia President Toomas Ilves, Jonathan Zittrain of Harvard, and William J. Drake, video of which is at http://www.weforum.org/events/world-economic-forum-annual-				

meeting-2016/sessions/issue-briefing-internet-fragmentation.

To broaden and diversify engagement in the emerging discussion of Internet fragmentation, I propose to organized a workshop in the context of the WSIS Forum. The Workshop would feature a multistakeholder group of

					leading experts from diverse geographical, institutional and intellectual backgrounds engaging in a highly interactive roundtable discussion that would include extensive participation by audience members. To ensure adherence to a structured and accessible narrative, the guiding				

					questions to be explored would be worked out online in advance between the moderator and the discussion leaders. A Report on the session would be produced post hoc and serve as an input to discussions to be held subsequently in other institutional settings.				

| | | | | Since cyber legal frameworks are critical for success of cyber security and cybercrime regimes, it is proposed to include the elements of examining and analyzing cyber legal principles as also legal and policy related issues impacting cybercrime and cyber security which could | WSIS Forum can act as thought leader thereby aligning itself with the newly adopted SDGs, taking into account the outcomes of the UNGA Overall WSIS Review. The elements of the Overall WSIS Review of UNGA could be incorporated as key thrust areas for the | Workshop 1 - Cyber Security Legal and Policy ramifications in the interconnected World

This workshop will look at the legal and policy aspects, issues and challenges concerning cyber security in today's context. It will examine the current stage of development of cyber | a) The legal frameworks for protecting and preserving cyber security.

b) The legal response mechanism for addressing cyber threats, cybercrime and breaches of cyber security | The High Level Segment could be made more dynamic and interactive in the following manner:

• Providing for fire chat sessions

• Providing for interactive discussions and debates limiting the intervention to one minute

• Ensure that the High Level Segment has substantial focus on regulation of cyber security | Local, national and regional activities need to be initiated. WSIS Forum needs to support the same including the following:

• Information exchange on issues pertaining to cybercrime

• Information exchange on issues pertaining to cyber security | We can keep parallel sessions at WSIS Forum far more interactive and interesting. We can encourage more participation from women. Also, various stakeholders from different sectors and corners could be invited for the purposes of participating in the parallel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 4 | CYBERL AWS.N ET | CS | In di a | | | | | | | |

| | | | | be introduced in the structure and program of WSIS Forum 2016. | WSIS Forum. Various workshops could be organized so that the key recommendations from the same could ultimately go in the direction of aligning the WSIS Forum with the newly adopted SDGs. | security law as an emerging discipline. It will also look at various approaches adopted by countries in the quest for regulating cyber security.

The session will be for 90 minutes.

The said session will cover the following issues:

• Existing position | | breaches and in the direction of making cyberspace a much more secure place

• To provide for discussions amongst specific stakeholders in specific verticals to come up with specific recommendations for the High Level Segment | breaches and their potential regulation

• Information exchange pertaining to concrete projects like cyber terrorism and cyber radicalization

• Invite proposals for specific innovative cross-sectoral partnerships

Once the said activities are | workshops. Further, parallel workshops need to be given far more exposure in the overall WSIS Forum coverage. |

| | | | | | | pertaining to cyber security in the world today

• Existing legal and policy issues concerning cyber security that the world is facing globally.

• The important legislations and legislative mechanisms adopted by countries for the purposes of promoting and protecting | | | initiated, they can be given far more visibility at the WSIS Forum. The WSIS Forum should be seen as an instrument for change and needs to enter into active collaboration with relevant stakeholders, at local, national and regional levels. | |

						their cyber security				
						• The legal connection between cyber security and cyber security law				
						• Practical challenges going forward in developing legal frameworks for promoting cyber security				
						• Important case studies				
						• Way forward in terms of the				

| | | | | | emerging trends pertaining to legal and policy issues pertaining to cyber security

Speakers

The proposed session will have the following categories of speakers:

o Thought leaders in cyber security

o Lawyers and Advocates working on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

						cyber security				
						o Governmental representatives				
						o Cyber security experts				
						o Legal scholars and jurists				
						o Representatives of international law organizations				
						Organizer				

						The workshop would be organized by Cyberlaws.Net and Pavan Duggal Associates, Advocates, Supreme Court of India. Workshop 2 – Cyberlaw, Bitcoins, Blockchains, Cybercrimes & Darknet This workshop will aim to look at the development of Cyberlaw in the direction				

of fighting cybercrime and the emerging important trends pertaining to Cyberlaw and how to deal with the emerging challenges raised by issue of Bitcoins, Blockchains and darknet.

The said workshop will aim to examine the following:

• To discuss

| | | | | | | about the emerging and current growth of Cyberlaw and cyber legal frameworks across the world.

• Practical challenges being posed before Cyberlaw development with new technological advances

• Increasing use of Bitcoins for cybercrimes and money | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

						laundering				
						• Use of Bitcoins and Blockchains for criminal purposes				
						• Advent of darknet				
						• Need for legal frameworks to deal with the challenges pertaining to darknet and misuse of new technologies				
						The session will be for 90 minutes.				

					Speaker The said workshop will be addressed by the following categories of speakers: o Cyber lawyers o Legal experts/jurists o Law Professors/academicians o Cybercrime specialists				

					o Members from law-enforcement agencies.				
6 5	IFIP / Swiss Informatics Society Switzerland	IO	International	Information Security Education and Solidarity (ISES) Needs further community building to reach the power of active penetration in more countries, than we have reached out in the UNESCO Participation Program	IFIP ISES initiative believe that there should be more emphasis on solidarity and educational concepts in respect to information security. Success of first year of ISES by academic sustainable staff exchange, educational	The thematic workshop with the title "The contribution of IFIP Information Security Education and Solidarity Initiative to WISIS SDG" will elaborate on strategies, concepts and implementation with the target to make the global cyberspace more secure	Presentations on activities and programmes that support the implementation of SDGs, how this is done, and the potential impact. Presentations on activities and programs that support the implementation of SDGs,	There needs to be sufficient time for questions and discussion. Perhaps questions can be submitted e.g. using Twitter and shown on a separate screen. This could ensure that questions are answered either on the spot or considered at a later point much like at the UN GA WSIS Review in	More outreach is necessary for ISES activities, e.g. national government delegates might be involved with the WSIS process could profit from ISES. And stimulation coincidence of pairs: One side: LDC	Provide five minutes at the High-Level event for workshop leaders to highlight their Workshop value and why members need to attend. Promote the three value benefits of attending each of the workshops in

| | | | | 2015. The starting success of India, Kenya, Korea, Nepal, Rwanda should be continued with sufficient discussion time and additional presentation, sharing recent situation in respect to Information Security Policies, Strategies, and Implementation. Especially | initiatives and experience sharing made obvious, that the willingness of support for least developed countries LDC is around, especially on individual level. But it needs more stimulation and discussion to continuously generate new successful | and trustworthy by supporting LDC. | how this is done, and the potential impact. Especially contributions on policy, Strategy, Concepts and Implementation on any models implemented or planned. In addition the community building will help to leverage the SDGs. | July where questions were monitored and then selected to be asked by the session chair. Furthermore a questionnaire will be distributed to foster country overviews, community-building and networking as well as sharing of implementation models. | organisations in need Second side: Academics, strategist, agency employees willing to engage for the security of LDC's cyber-space. This means that at regional or local level ISES activities can be stimulated. Additionally, IFIP member societies will support at least by | media and amongst participants.

Find sponsors to fund attendees from under-resourced countries (e.g. lDC) and other organisations.

Create opportunities for participants to be meaningful in support of LDC and SDG's at WSIS |

| | | | success and failure needs to be shared for learning purposes. Furthermore, successful collaboration between countries in both aspects, knowledge sharing and support (including staff exchange) will trigger a vast learning process with multiplication effect.

Multidimensi | activities. WISIS Forum is the place where ISES desire to create options for broad activities. Leveraging these ISES activities helps LDC to overcome the designated looser of digital economy and creates a more secure global internet: For LDC but also | | | | questionnaire s, but targeted are resources which can be exploited for maximum benefit. Ties with national and regional associations should be strengthened and ISES suggest inclusion of SDGs in local and regional conference agendas (possibly with presentation and | Forum but also in future workshops and events. |

| | | | | onal contribution on Gender Issues, Digital Divide, Digital Disruption, Digital Sovereignty, Capacity Building, Awareness and Education etc. will help to address this cross action line initiative in order to support the sustainable development goals. | for the first world by avoiding breaks in global forensic investigation and making the LDC unattractive for hackers and criminals.

The thematic workshop with the title "The contribution of IFIP Information Security Education and | | | | | discussion materials provided by UN / WSIS /ITU). | |

					Solidarity Initiative to WISIS SDG" will elaborate on strategies, concepts and implementation with the target to make the global cyberspace more secure and trustworthy by supporting LDC.					
6 6	Constru ction and Technol ogy	PS	Ba ng la de sh	This paper presents a survey of recent research on	Presents a brief overview of urban development		I think, economy underwent significant structural	The Bank Group studies and generally supports measures that	Despite progress in economic and social development	Fighting poverty is central to the Bank Group's mission. The

| | | | | the economics of infrastructure in developing countries. Energy, transport, telecommunications, water and sanitation are considered. The survey covers two main set of issues: the linkages between infrastructure and economic growth (at the economy-wide, regional and sectoral | planning, infrastructure access and quality, and public capital expenditure for municipal infrastructure from a spatial perspective. Five-year development plans are required of all urban local governments in Nepal, but inadequate funding means plans are seldom implemented | | change in the 2000s whereby the share of non-tradable services in aggregate employment rose by about 7 percentage points at the expense of the production of tradable goods. The process also involved a 12-percentage-point shift in employment away from small and medium | seek to improve or protect human capital, such as labor market interventions, unemployment and old-age insurance, and targeted income support. Such measures allow individuals, households, and communities to better manage the income risks that leave people vulnerable. Social protections also contribute to a country's | in the 2000s, there was an increasing dissatisfaction with life among the population of many developing Asian countries. At the end of the decade, these countries ranked among the least happy economies in the world—a situation that fits the so-called "unhappy | Bank Group considers a comprehensive understanding of poverty and its possible solutions to be fundamental for everyone involved in development. This understanding involves defining poverty, studying trends over time, setting goals to reduce |

				level) and the composition, sequencing and efficiency of alternative infrastructure investments, including the arbitrage between new investments and maintenance expenditures; Section 3 assesses the analysis of 140 specifications from 64 recent empirical papers- examining	, and squatter settlements are rising in fast-growing cities as population growth is overtaking the capacities of existing institutions to manage urbanization. Connective infrastructure and power supply are two major constraints to economic growth and city		enterprises and larger firms in manufacturing and commercial agriculture mainly to microenterprises in retail trade. In addition, the sectoral reallocation of labor on these two dimensions coincided with significant growth in aggregate labor productivity.	solidarity, social cohesion, and social stability. Topics on which the Bank Group provides information and resources through its Human Development Network include disability, labor markets, pensions, safety nets and transfers, and social funds.	development" paradox. The paradox is defined as declining levels of happiness at a time of moderate-to-rapid economic development. This paper empirically tests the strength of association of a range of objective and subjective factors with life evaluation in this region in	poverty, and measuring results.

				type of data used, level of aggregation, econometric techniques and nature of the sample- and discusses both the macro-econometric and micro-econometric contributions of these papers. Finally section 4 discusses directions for future research and suggests priorities in	competitiven ess, and though urban access to improved water supply is high, quality of service remains inadequate. Municipal investments can be funded: (1) as project-based programs financed by central agencies; (2) through the intergovern mental fiscal		However, in and of itself, the same reallocation could only have held back, rather than aid, the observed productivity gains. This was because labor was more productive throughout the period in the tradable goods sector than in the non-tradable sector. Moreover, the effect on		the years immediately preceding the Asian developing time. The findings suggest a significant, negative association between life satisfaction levels in the region during this period and each of the main perceived reasons for the 2011 uprisings— dissatisfactio n with the	

| | | | | data development. | transfer system as capital block grants; or (3) by urban local governments using own-source revenues. Urban areas are the main recipients of project-based capital expenditures while rural areas are the main recipients of block grant allocations, but national-level | | aggregate labor productivity of the reallocation of employment between the two sectors could only have been reinforced by the impacts on the same of the rise in the employment share of microenterprises. The effect was also strengthened by a parallel | | standard of living, poor labor market conditions, and corruption. | |

					program funding is higher in urban areas than rural areas.		employment shift across the age distribution of enterprises that raised sharply the employment share of established firms at the expense of younger ones and startups. Not only was labor consistently less productive in microenterprises than in small and medium enterprises			

						and larger enterprises across all industries throughout the period, it was also typically less productive in more established firms than in younger ones. we take this model to developed in future.					
6 7	Ministry of Justice	Govt.	Saudi Arabia	No comment	No comment		No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment

6 8	Interne t Society	A	Sw itz erl an d	The WSIS Forum is an excellent opportunity to gather experiences, and to get input on a multitude of stakeholders on the implementati on of the WSIS Action Lines. Best practices is an important part of this knowledge sharing, but there is always a risk that they get lost in the	The AL/SDG matrix is a good step to identify the connection between the WSIS process and the SDGs, but a concrete example could be to organize contests or ask for workshops that seek to identify innovative solutions in the application of ICTs within a specific	We propose two workshops, one on the theme of development, and one on the theme of trust: 1) Title: "How the Internet Enables Sustainable Development: Building Communities and Capacity for Sustainable Development and Incorporating Data-Driven Policies to Measure	The WSIS outcome documents clearly state the link between WSIS process and the SDGs. The WSIS Forum is an excellent venue to connect the two with the UN's work. Of special importance should be frameworks to foster collaborative work in order to monitor progress and	The High-level segment could be dynamic by mixing the sequence of stakeholder speakers, rather than grouping speakers according to their stakeholder groups. Another option is to pose a common question in advance to the speakers, which they have to address in their contribution. It does not mean that their speech	One of the most important conclusions from the WSIS review is that the replication of IGF initiatives at the national and regional levels is a good testament to its successful format. In this regard, there is a network of local and regional multistakehol der initiatives	Ensuring a more equal participation in the parallel workshops is best ensured through careful scheduling. Ensuring a diversity of themes at each time slot is crucial. The allocation of rooms is another matter, in which the proximity to main hall and other

| | | | | multitude of discussions occurring.

One opportunity would be to ensure a better compilation of the best practices collected, and to make use of the diversity of knowledge and perspectives that will be present at the meeting. The WSIS Forum could draw | SDG. This could range from best practices in e-learning, to the use of crowd source based mobile apps to monitor environmental development.

The WSIS forum has a great potential in this regard as it can channel the input from multiple | Impact – Practical Aspects From the Field "

Description: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize that the Internet is a key enabler for sustainable development and a means to connect the next Billion. The Internet Society and its partners have been operationalizing projects to | mechanism to link that progress to the SDGs This will be crucial for the Forum's ability to feed into the SDGs long term. | has to be centered around the question, but they should address it in their speech at some point, and preferably link to previous responses. For example: What is the greatest challenge in creating a trustworthy Internet? (and then all speakers would have to touch on it in their speech, and other could comment on previous responses or at | in place that provides a useful infrastructure for cross-sectoral partnerships. Supporting the development of such initiatives and their ability to feed information to other fora is a concrete and useful action to stimulate cross-sectoral dialogue at those levels. | workshop rooms will play a role.

Additionally, to often participation is measured by physical presence in the room. To account for, and to stimulate, remote participation is another important factor. |

| | | | from the work of the IGF on Best Practices | stakeholders, and make use of their wide-reaching networks, to stimulate discussions on innovative solutions, and identify best practices from around the world. | build communities, capacity, connectivity, and the policies that sustain and increase Internet infrastructure. This panel will provide an interactive forum of top experts who work in the field and will discuss best practices and lessons-learned. Panel participants will describe how active | | least have responses to relate to. | | |

projects were set up to obtain data to measure how the Internet is growing and initiatives driven by data to increase local content and hosting. The panel will highlight the criticality of measuring the local environment through surveys and analyses, and the importance of collecting and assessing data

throughout the life of a project.

Moderator: Raul Echeberría
Panelists: (tbc)

2) Title: "A trusted Internet through the eyes of youth"

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize that the Internet has the inherent potential to

					promote sustainable development through human empowerment. Access to the Internet is key in this regard. But, in line with WSIS Action Line 5, the Internet's full potential can only be realized if governments, people and businesses trust the Internet, and have confidence that they can				

use the Internet for safe, reliable, private communications.

This workshop will take the dialogue to the users, and more importantly the future users of the Internet, by inviting young people with diverse backgrounds to provide their perspectives on trust. The

					panellists and participants will address the following questions from their own perspective: What does a "trusted Internet" mean to you? How is your behaviour online affected by your trust in the Internet? What do you see as the future challenges for a trusted Internet? How do you think				

						we could counter those challenges? Moderator: Carl Gahnberg, Policy Advisor, the Internet Society Remote moderator:(tbc)					
6 9	Federal Telecommuni cations Union	A	M exi co	Se considera que el programa de WSIS Forum 2016 debe incluir secciones enfocadas a promover e impulsar los derechos de los usuarios,	Tomando en consideració n los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y el Proceso de Revisión de WSIS llevado a cabo por la Asamblea General de			Establecimien to de marcos legales y regulatorios de telecomunica ciones/TIC que busquen ampliar las oportunidade s de educación y	Se considera que para que los segmentos sean más dinámicos e interactivos es importante fomentar la participación de una amplia variedad de actores y expertos de	Se sugiere que la celebración del Foro se realice cada dos años de manera tal que puedan celebrar procesos preparatorios nacionales y	No se tienen propuestas

			con especial énfasis en mecanismos que permitan empoderarlos y les permita exigir el cumplimiento de los mismos. De igual manera, se considera relevante que se introduzcan mayores actividades y sesiones enfocadas a fomentar el acceso y la autonomía de las personas	Naciones Unidas, se considera que el Foro puede ser el espacio propicio para identificar e implementar las mejores prácticas que permitan el establecimiento de marcos de inversión, innovación y educación para promover el acceso y desarrollo de las tecnologías		consciencia a los usuarios, en especial para aquellos usuarios con discapacidad y necesidades específicas.	diferentes sectores, en donde los participantes ademas de realizar declaraciones tengan la oportunidad de llevar a cabo un verdadero debate, en donde se tenga la oportunidad de interactuar y debatir temas o casos específicos entre ellos.	regionales con una duración de un año, se considera que de esta forma se podrán promover las alianzas en proyectos y actividades nacionales y regionales y a su vez se facilitará su visibilidad en el Foro.	

			con discapacidad a través de marcos de inversión, innovación y educación que les permita hacer un uso adecuado y completo de todos los beneficios que brindan las TIC. Para lograr lo anterior, es importante llevar a cabo acciones propicias que genere un entorno	de la información y comunicació n. De igual manera, el Foro puede alinearse y contribuir a dichos Objetivos y Resultados a través del fomento de acciones relativas que incentiven la competencia, la creación de sistemas legales y regulatorios no discriminator			

			habilitador para que las TIC amplíen las oportunidades de educación y creación de capacidades para todos los usuarios, en especial, a personas con discapacidad y necesidades especiales tal y como se estable en el párrafo 33 del documento de resultados del Proceso de Revisión de WSIS	ios y transparentes, la creación de asociaciones públicas y privadas y enfoques basados en la comunidad y facilidades de acceso a la conectividad. En este punto, es importante señalar que el Foro puede contribuir al objetivo 16.10 de los Objetivos de				

			llevado a cabo por la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas.	Desarrollo Sustentable relativo a garantizar el acceso a la información y la protección a los derechos fundamental es mediante la creación de sistemas legales y regulatorios que incentiven la generación de herramientas dirigidas a empoderar a los usuarios que les					

				permita obtener la información adecuada y clara sobre los diferentes productos y servicios, con especificación correcta de cantidad, característica s, composición, calidad y precio, así como sobre los riesgos que representen y de esta forma tomar					

				decisiones informadas.					
7 0	Women and Information Society NGO	CS	Ar m en ia	Taking into consideration of financial recourses importance for women's empowermen t through technologies, we propose to include in programme of the WSIS Forum 2016 • The Digital Solidarity Fund for women's empowermen t: Analyse gap between perceptions	The World Summit on the Information Society Forum has been a platform for discussion and sharing of best practices in the implementati on of the World Summit outcomes by all stakeholders, and it should continue to		The WSIS Action Lines and SDGs Matrix, developed by a number of United Nations agencies, is excellent tool for stakeholders. We would suggest similar tool to develop with women dimension. It means taking into consideration women	n/a	From gender perspective, if WSIS Forum will assist • in development ICT national policies, strategies and plans with gender component, through sharing best practices and collecting, disseminating sex-disaggregate d ICT statistics and	n/a

				and actions • New Financial options for women's empowerment in Implementation WSIS beyond 2015 • Digital Financial Inclusion initiative for women (Digital financial literacy and recourses)	be held annually. Regular review of progress of the full set of Summit action lines will be essential to achieving the vision of the Summit.		component/issues in WSIS Action lines and align with SDGs. Devote special session to new developed Women-WSIS Action lines-SDGs Matrix.		measurement. Foster gender component inclusion into the ICT national programs in planning, budgeting, financial resource allocation and implementation processes. • Assist through sharing in particularly: i. of Guidelines for building national E-	

									Strategy policies with gender component and implementation it, ii. integration of gender, national ICT and broadband policies, iii. of Benchmarking for monitoring progress of implementation targets at national level, iv. sex-disaggregate	

									d ICT statistics and measurement, v. of unified format for annual results and annual progress reports at national level.	
7 1	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	Govt.	Bangladesh	Collect information through mobile SMS. Campaign in the root level of country.	Campaign in the root level of country. Motivational gift for comply with requirements.		Sustainable growth Improving lifestyle.	Sustainable growth Improving lifestyle.	Sustainable growth Improving lifestyle.	Campaign in the root level of country.
7 2	European Interne	IO	International	The current WSIS format is already	The WSIS Forum serves as a platform	The rapid pace of development	Main topics should include,	The high-level segments sometimes have	There appears to be an	More equal participation could be

| t Inclusion Initiative | | tional | well-done. However, suggestions include:

Structure:
1) Some sessions are "invitation only" or closed to the general public for other reasons, leaving some participants with free time. It would seem that this would be an opportunity to organize parallel sessions for | for sharing current knowledge and creating new visions for how ICTs can be incorporated into the newly adopted SDGs.

The role of WSIS is particularly important as ICTs are not a stand-alone goal under the SDGs but can rather serve as a cross | towards e-government has created new digital divides, such as the ability to use online services in terms of basic web accessibility. Specifically, people with disabilities, such as sight impairment, depend on properly designed websites in order for screen readers to read the content to | although not limited to (in no particular order):

1) Cyber security
2) E-government
3) Digital divides
4) ICT for sustainable development | too many panelists who provide formal statements.

Instead, moderators who ask thought provoking questions with brief responses and bring in the audience at an earlier stage could create a more dynamic debate. | opportunity to enhance regional (as well as national/local) presence at WSIS and dedicate greater attention to them through structural changes to the program (see comments in question 1). | ensured by minimizing overlap between sessions, which is already done to some extent but could be enhanced for instance by the creation geographical sessions. |

			those who cannot attend the closed ones. This can include anything from formal thematic sessions to networking events. 2) As with all annual events, there could be greater engagement in between them. Creating focal points responsible for each of the themes	cutting driver across all goals.

To accomplish the role of WSIS as a source of support for the SDGs, the outcomes must be clearly linked to the SDGs and targeted in terms of the applicable region, technology, and what it means in practice. | them in a way that can be understood. However, only 10% of Europe's government websites are fully accessible today, according to a study carried out for the European Commission (EC).

This workshop will build on a session organized for WSIS 2015, which provided an | | |

			under discussion could enable communities to build over time and enhance engagement. This could be supplemented by a networking session during the event targeting the specific thematic area in which people with common interest attend the same		overview of the EIII project. Now the international consortium is able to provide the open source tools and the results from automated testing based on 1,065 European public sector websites. In addition, the session will highlight the demonstrated possibilities of combining				

			networking event in addition to the obvious overall networking event including everyone.

Programme: 1) In addition to the thematic format (which works well), there could be an enhanced focus on regional issues. For example, the nature of | | automated tests with a user testing tool, which has also been developed by the EIII with the potential to eventually cover all web accessibility tests, to the benefit of governments and users alike. In fact, the EIII web accessibility checker is now referred to by the United Nations for checking their websites (see | | | | |

			digital divides will vary between Europe and Africa and having parallel sessions on the overarching theme focused on different regions could be more relevant to participants and provide more specific context to the issues under discussion. 2) Shorter session with		http://www.un.org/webaccessibility/validation.asp). NB: The initial automated benchmarking results, which cover about 20% of all web accessibility tests, can be found here: http://checkers.eiii.eu/en/benchmarking/testrunresults/a6bc0b1d-598d-4c00-af2c-a0a073124c64			

				fewer participants (eg a debate format) could yield new ideas in a quicker manner and supplement the more in-depth discussions.							
7 3	United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)	IO	Sw itz erl an d	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communicati on Team, and the UN Communicati on Group (UNCG) in	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communicati on Team, and the UN Communicati on Group			The 4th Industrial Revolution and its impact on implementati on of the SDGs.	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communication Team, and the UN Communication Group (UNCG) in Geneva, as well	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communicati on Team, and the UN Communicati on Group	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communicati on Team, and the UN Communicati on Group

			Geneva, as well as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the Sustainable	(UNCG) in Geneva, as well as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the			as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal Point at UNOG	(UNCG) in Geneva, as well as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the	(UNCG) in Geneva, as well as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the

				Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal Point at UNOG for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal Point at UNOG for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.			for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal Point at UNOG for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal Point at UNOG for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.
7 4	G3ICT	PS	United States of America	By increasing the visibility of and increase the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and Specific Needs in the WSIS process and the be	N/A	Accessibility, inclusion both in meetings and technically.	I would like to do a workshop with persons with Disabilities and Specific Needs along with independent experts.	The workshop needs to be fully accessible with captioning and sign language.	N/A	The workshop needs to be fully accessible with captioning and sign language.

			written into WSIS goals formally						
75	Universal Postal Union	IO	International	N/A	N/A	Title: Putting public assets to work: Innovations and reflections on how the postal network can ensure the global reach of digital services to better serve citizens Context: We live in a fast-paced and interconnected world, where breakthrough technologies, demographic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

shifts and political transformations have social and economic consequences. More than ever, governments need to innovate on how best to serve citizens using existing networks and capabilities in their countries

Scope: The Postal sector represents one of the most widely and reliable public

networks to deliver "ICT for development" and ensure the global reach of digital services to serve the citizens.
•   Action lines: C1 and C7

Programme:
- Session 1: E-Government case studies
- Session 2: E-Business case studies
- Session 3: Policy innovations, the response

					of the postal sector				
76	SAWED AHMED ALMAH ROOS AND SONS COMPA NY	PS	Sa ud i Ar ab ia	I would propose a annual international forum that can transfer knowledge between nations.	I would suggest a virtual library.		Idintifing the labour market skill gap and how to act on it.	An open debate.	I think shring data between all stakeholders is crucial.	I don't know
77	Interna tional Teleco mmuni cation Union	IO	Int er na tio na l	The WSIS Open Consultation Process (OCP) is a platform that allows Stakeholders from different backgrounds to contribute to the implementati on of the	The Matrix linking WSIS Action Lines with Sustainable Development Goals strengths the impact of Information and Communicati on	Action Line C2 Facilitators Meeting	In the framework of the UNGA Overall Review and AL-C2, we would suggest the following topics: - Affordable broadband; - ICT	Open dialogue among the WSIS Stakeholders.	Regional activities could help to bring those at the far end of the implementati on level to the center of discussions	Promoting diversity at all activities.

| | | | | Sustainable Development Goals. Action Line C2 participants will benefit from the contributions received through the OCP | Technologies for SDG.

In this context, we would like to highlight some key elements brought by the Outcome Document of the High Level Meeting on UNGA for WSIS Outcomes: - Broadband – 23. "…we acknowledge that speed, stability, affordability, | | Infrastructure to connect the unconnected; - Detailed geographic mapping of existing infrastructure by country; - Identification of technology mix by country based on demographic mapping and desired coverage target; - Development of a well- | | | |

| | | | | ... and high - speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development ...." - Interoperability –24. "…We further recognize the value of the variety of interoperable and affordable ICT solutions, including such models | | planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services for citizens. | | | |

				as proprietary, open-source and free software." - Infrastructure –35. "…we recognize, however, that harnessing ICT for development and bridging digital divides will require greater and sustainable investment in ICT infrastructur						

				e and services,…" - Mapping of ICT- 70. "We acknowledge the importance of data and statistics to support information and communications technology for development, and call for further quantitative data to support evidence- based					

					decision-making;"					
7 8	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)	IO	International	• Try to reach a better balance between the proposed speakers and the audience. • Set up participation structures closer to the panel session model than to the closed workshop model, but make sure that the non-panel participants are actively involved in	Taking the matrix of the WSIS Action lines – SDGs as basis, the participants of the WSIS Forum should be challenged to present to the audience (i.e. to each other) which concrete activities and projects they undertake to help achieving the SDGs and they have to	With the format of a panel discussion it is proposed to take the main topics of WITFOR 2016, in line with the UN SDGs, as discussion topics: • ICT and cross-cutting development issues, involving human, environmental and economic development challenges	A topic could be the question to the high level participants what kind of mechanisms should be established to involve the high level government representatives in concrete plans and projects initiated by NGO's and other private sector entities.	Putting several speakers talking about similar topics to propose their short talk, discuss between them and to give enough time for a discussion with the attendance. This participation of the attendance can be grouping by the moderator several on line proposed questions and then listening the answer of	These national, regional or international activities should be linked with the WSIS Forum. For example, the IFIP World Information Technology Forum, WITFOR 2016 (San José de Costa Rica, September 12-14, 2016) should be used in the next WSIS	Sometimes the short written text presenting some event is not enough clear and appealing. If a short period of time (1-2 minutes) is allocated to each activity at the beginning of each hall-day session, the attendees will have a more clear and live view of the

				the discussion. • The TED talks are a good idea • Consider a "match-making market" in which parties can discuss cooperation / partnerships in concrete projects	identify which particular cells of the matrix they cover. For instance IFIP can present its WITFOR event: IFIP undertakes a number of activities under the umbrella of the World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR). The overall goal of	• ICT and human development challenges • ICT and environmental challenges • ICT and economic development challenges		one or several speakers. In parallel on the screen can appear on real time tweets issued by the attendees or remote participants.	Forum as a source of cross sectoral projects done specially in developing countries. See also the proposal for a panel session under question 2.	content of each activity, so allowing them to choose the activity more in line with their interests.

					WITFOR is to assist developing countries in developing and implementing sustainable strategies for the application of ICT and to share experiences that will help to bridge the digital divide and improve the quality of life. The generic goals are: • Help to put ICT-enabled						

development initiatives on the agenda of different organizations, governmental bodies, and groups currently involved in ICT.
• Work with different groups to ensure that senior policy makers and political leaders are aware of the developmental potential of ICT and

				promote its diffusion and sustainable effective use. • Assist international organizations and donor agencies to include issues of the spread of ICT and access to information into their loan and funding programs and be more pro-active in using new technologies to reduce existing					

					social tensions and conflicts. • Encourage scholars, analysts and researchers to put the issue of digital equity higher on their research agendas. • Encourage industrialized nations, as individuals and groups, to listen to and learn from colleagues around the					

					world about their unique concerns over access to ICT. • Develop guidelines on these issues and advise governments, to formulate and follow the best strategy for the use of ICT in order to achieve global ICT-equity. WITFOR examines different initiatives on					

					effective, context sensitive development and use of ICT applications, access to quality relevant information, and the development of "fair use principles". In particular the WITFOR events are intended to: • help put ICT-enabled development initiatives on the agenda					

					of different organizations, governmental bodies, and groups currently involved in information and communications technologies; • work with different groups to ensure that the issue of ICT diffusion and sustainable effective use is on the agenda of						

					senior policy makers and political leaders; • assist international organizations and donor agencies to build issues of the spread of ICTs and access to information into their loan and funding programs with adequate financial and institutional allocations; • develop							

					guidelines on these issues and advise governments, to formulate and follow the best strategy for the use of ICT in order to achieve global ICT-equity. The forum will address issues critical to developing countries, such as providing the necessary infrastructur					

| | | | | e and education and the application of ICT in for instance fighting health issues, improving health, agriculture and environmental sustainability.

In the proposed panel session the panelists will discuss with the participants what specific | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

				goals (cells in the action lines – SDG matrix) can be addressed by this approach, who could and should be partner in these efforts and how can we take this to the next level.							
7 9	Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Secretariat	IO	International	The structure and programme could be altered in such a way that allows for further capacity	The WSIS forum could focus its programming and schedule to align with the newly adopted			Internet Governance could be a theme for the high-level segment as its very cross-cutting, etc.	It could be done in a roundtable format and could allow for enhanced interaction from stakeholders from the floor.	National and Regional IGFs could be invited to share their experiences on WSIS activities and action lines.	This is a difficult question and one that the IGF always tries to work on as well, either have less parallell

			building opportunities, particularly for stakeholders from developing countries, in-line with the WSIS+10 High-Level outcome document, etc. As an outcome of the original WSIS, the IGF looks forward to working together with ITU and all stakeholders at the WSIS	SDGs, to both share information on the SDG's in general but also focus on the role of ICTs in their implementation, together with Action Line facilitators.					workshops running at the same time or implement a 'maximum' capacity for workshops.

				forum to help achieve this.						
8 0	Jawar High School	PS	Ba ng la de sh	Vigiting and controlling Digital class of various Institutions also improving ICT in education of Bangladesh.	Avobe Instruction On ICT I hope it will be good efect on WISIS Reveiw.	ICT in education devolopment.	Teaching ICT and Inprove humen Technlogy power.	Establisment of ICT for every men in the world.	1. Digital class 2. Digital Communicati ons 3. Vertual Office 4. Making Aplications software etc.	Contact me with this mobile number +8801740543 464.
8 1	Internet Society of China	CS	Ch in a	N/A	N/A	Information Accessibility for Intelligent Life: Achievements and Prospects.\n\nInformation is an increasingly important resource in many aspects	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

					of life: education, employment , commerce, industry, healthy care, recreation etc. It's essential that information be accessible in order to provide intelligent life for people with disability or vulnerable groups. The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society mentioned that the				

					resolution in the quest to ensure that everyone can benefit from the opportunities those information communications technologies can offer. By conducting thorough exploration and research on information accessibility in new intelligent life era, the forum is an exchange platform for				

multi-stakeholder to effectively promote information accessibility in the information society. We will discuss: 1. solution for information accessibility for intelligent life, 2. aids and education for disabled or vulnerable groups, 3. standards and policies formulate, 4. challenges and problems.

82	IEEE	A	United States of America	IEEE proposes the use of interactive sessions for both in situ and remote participants in order to thoroughly engage all attendees of the WSIS Forum 2016. In particular, IEEE proposes a specific focus on all types of diversity in order to assist in bridging both the digital and gender divide,	IEEE suggests incorporating as many of the SDGs into the WSIS Forum 2016 because of the far reaching effect that ICTs can have in achieving the SDGs. For example, the ICT industry can assist in achieving Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production	Ethical Dimensions of ICTs and the Internet in the Information Society In the rapidly changing technological environment in which we live, ethical issues are increasingly being raised, demanding attention and efforts towards resolution. The growth of ICTs and the use of its enabling technologies	IEEE suggests that the High Level Segment of the WSIS Forum 2016 would benefit from specific suggestions on how all stakeholders specifically intend to achieve the SDGs in order to facilitate information exchange and best practices that could lead to greater collaboration between all	Similar to other events that include a wide array of stakeholders, greater participation of all stakeholders in an interactive format would be beneficial.	A session could be held that provides stakeholders working on these activities to present their work in the form of a brief description to all stakeholders present. In addition, the event could be followed by a networking event for those that presented at the session	A balanced mix of topical areas during a particular time slot may help to ensure equal participation in Parallel workshops at the WSIS Forum.

| | | | | as well as engagement of all of the various stakeholders. | patterns) by working to find more environmentally friendly manufacturing and disposal of ICTs. Also, ICTs will likely be vital to achieving Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) for many purposes. | have had major impacts on society and raise ethical questions for individuals, organizations and society. The pressing issues raised by ICTs encompass social consequences such as surveillance, culture and ownership; impact on individuals including individuals' privacy, security and | global stakeholders. | | and any other interested stakeholders to find ways to potentially collaborate and improve these activities. | |

						identity; the role of humans and human values preservation; and accountability for the consequences rising from the development and use of ICTs. With the drive toward increased development, adoption and use of ICTs, coupled with the evolution of the Internet and the rise of the "Internet of Things and				

					People" ICTs ethics implores us to think in new ways about ICT and our values, and the future impact of ICTs and the next generation of the Internet in enabling the sustainable development goals. IEEE proposes to host an interactive thematic workshop that will include panelists working in technology				

						development, public policy, information science, ethics and law to discuss the ethical issues of ICTs such as information and personal privacy and identity, IP and intellectual freedom. Panelists will explore if the Internet and ICTs make us less human and does humanity have a future in the world of things.				

| | | | | | | Engaging with the audience, panelists will exchange views on the value questions related to the creation, control and access to information in an information society where ICTs and the Internet are essential to our social, economic and political interactions.

Technology, Economics and | | | | | |

| | | | | | | Transnational Data Flows Collection and analysis of large quantities of data, sometimes referred to as Big Data, promises to enable better informed decisions by policy-makers and investors, improvements to education and health, and more efficient use of resources. However, poor or mismatched | | | | |

						data can lead to poor decisions and leave the individual unable to identify or correct the error. All of UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) rely on digital technologies in the implementation process and the data collected and processed through such technologies. However,					

						growth of Big Data has also raised concerns about security, privacy, accountability and human rights. Nations have been implementing legal and policy solutions that seek to maximize potential economic and societal benefits of new data-related				

					technologies while addressing emerging concerns posed by them. National laws and international agreements have attempted to define how data may flow into, out of, or between nations. Such rules may lead to solutions that are more trusted within a particular nation or region, but are				

						technically inferior and less economically efficient. IEEE proposes to hold a workshop that explores the way technology interacts with laws, regulations and trade agreements involving transnational data flows. The goal of the workshop is to have a dialog between				

| | | | | | technologists and policy makers about the way they can work together to enable societies to take full advantage of the benefits offered by international data flows while addressing concerns.

Internet Governance, Security and Privacy in 2030 Over the | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

upcoming years, the Internet as we know it now is poised for change, possibly extreme, with multiple potential scenarios ranging from vast benefits to humanity to a segmented world where humanity as a whole is unable to reap the benefits of technological innovation. In order to help achieve the

SDGs, it is important to visualize various scenarios and the potential effects that these scenarios may have on technological advancement for all of humanity. By envisioning these potential scenarios now, there is an opportunity to improve the role of technology for the advancement

| | | | | | | of humanity, as well as to avoid potential challenges that may hamper this evolution.

IEEE proposes to host an interactive thematic workshop including panelists from various professional interests and backgrounds to discuss four potential future scenarios. This mix of technologists | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

and policy makers, as well as the workshop audience, will utilize these potential future scenarios to brainstorm on current challenges that are obstacles in addressing security and privacy in today's Internet-centric world, working to identify critical issues and discuss possible

						opportunities to create more positive outcomes in the future while remaining cognizant of the SDGs and the potential impact that Internet governance, security and privacy will have on achieving these goals. By bringing together technologists and policy makers to discuss these				

						issues and scenarios, this important dialog can help shape a better and successful future, utilizing information and communications technology, for all.				
8 3	ieee/asdf/egyptair	CS	Egypt	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH		CLOUD OF THINGS TECH	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH
8 4	Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of	Govt.	Russian Federation	1.1. Use results-focused approach. 1.2. Identify the WSIS Forum status, agree the	2.1. Based on WSIS-SDGs Matrix, provide final sections and/or use cybercafé format to	ICT development, including e-government and IoT.	3.1. Results of UNGA High-Level Event on WSIS issues and ways of further implementati	4.1. Invite highest VIPs to participate in the High-Level Segment, receiving agreement from one or two VIPs	5.1. Invite the UN Regional Commissions, interested regional organizations, national bodies	6.1. Implement time-shifting of sections with similar themes and thorough planning

	the Russian Federation			status at the High-Level Segment and obtain support at the Ministerial Meeting. 1.3. Annual progress review of WSIS process and its contribution to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to be the main objective of the WSIS Forum. 1.4.	summarize contributions to each SDG from each WSIS action line, forming a single document on annual WSIS contribution to SDGs. 2.2. Prepare compiled proposals on WSIS contribution to SDGs towards every High-Level Event in 2019, 2023 and 2027 for the review of outcomes of		on of the WSIS Process. 3.2. The role of the WSIS Process in the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the road map to harmonize WSIS and SDG processes. 3.3. Identification of the WSIS Forum status.	before every Forum. 4.2. On the basis of consultations, identify most relevant issues including advanced innovations. 4.3. Envisage discussions on the submitted proposals and recommendations on the considered issues.	responsible for specific fora and exhibitions, to provide information on the events in the field of Information Society development and the role of ICTs in the implementation of SDGs. 5.2. Send outcome documents of the WSIS fora to the above organizations for information, and if they	agenda items. 6.2. Conduct joint sections when the themes are the same.

			Recommendations for further implementation of WSIS Action Lines, including analysis of emerged issues and new development trends should be prepared based on the proposals from all WSIS stakeholders, including examples of best practices, analytical database and	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development process.				are interested, give the floor to Forum participants and the Secretariat during the events conducted by those organizations.	

				annual review of Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, compiled by the Forum's Secretariat. 1.5. Use WSIS Forum platform as an element of Internet Governance Forum, for discussion of international Internet-related public policy issues.							
8 5	Azerfon LLC	PS	Az er ba	To be WSIS effectiveness need to awareness	Today trendworld globalization important to			Topics: -To avoidance worst impact on	To make High-Level Segment dynamic and interactive need	Advertising and awareness of WSIS forum	-It depend on participants evaluations before invite

			ija n	Information providers, Societies on positive and correct informations which will not impact societies and turn world to worst scenario and environment. Let look worldwide: what is happened on the world if technology and sience improved why we are weak in front of negative	focus on standardizati on of minimum detailed requirement (not general) of Information Societies on availability, achievability, resilience, reliable and secure of served ICT infrastructur es to meet expectation of dependencie s (society, government		Information Society need requirements of negative and positive right informations. How and who will identify this requirements ? Awareness and undestanting -To meet expectation (humans, society, government and business) in peace time and emergency cases need	to organize workshop for each ideas especially owners of ideas. İnvite best practices executors, scientific winners, experts from societies related agencies (IFRC, etc..) to discussion and share on ideas. And avoid participation monopolistic related parties and individuals if we wish to hear sincere!.	in local, national, regional, level. Involve that issues local and regional NGO-s (example IFRC, local Red Cross, Red Crescent), institutes, communities, ICT sector experts will be more reasonable.	to workshops. -It depends on most detailed information provided by organizer about workshop. -It depends on time&date identification of most close workshops.

			information specially on information environment where still volnureble peoples minds transformed and cannot be resistant. Next most important question: what is right information, what is the requirement of right information? Who will regulate and control it to avoid	and business) in peace time and emergency cases. Expansion and use of information and communicati ons technologies must continue to be a core focus and outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society process but		requirement (not general) of Information Societies on availability, achievability, resilience, reliable and secure of served ICT infrastructure s. And ITU & UN members need strictly follow it.			

			negative information occupation on environment of Information Societies? Or freedom on information it is all kind of information need to available and achievable like now? Do we know what is expectation of humans on the Information Society? Do we have any statistic on	resilience of existing and new technologies and services also are higher priority. Today it is fact that most of businesses not willing invest to resilience of existing (also new) business, cover less population area. "All businesses and ICTs should					

			that one? I would like to see that topic will be discused and that questions answered.	service of societies but not vise versa".						
86	Office of Electronic Communications	Govt.	Poland	n/a	n/a	Workshop would be dedicated to consumers' right protection, programs related to empowerment of users with regard to the telecommunications services.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
87	African Civil	CS	Inter	Local contents and	More multistakeho	WSIS+10 and Beyond,	Relationship between	Invite grassroot communities	Increase more	Provide funds for physical

Society on the Information Society		national	multilingualism is still a big challenge Internet penetration with mobile does'nt necessarily mean benefiting to ICT advantages	lderism More presence of all stakeholders like during WSIS 2003-2005 We are more and more loosing this aspect	Where do we stand in Africa ? What are the main challengings issues and proposals to tackle them	connectivity and real access Internet and local contents Access to to ICT and Literacy ICT Business and communities needs	and projects owners on the ground. Ensure that Action Line facilation process is inclusive (Not Only International organisations but also Private Sector, Civil Society, etc.) Increase physical presence, Remote participation is not effective for many of Afircan communities	multilingualisme in the processes and exchange, promote local languages, invest in Literacy, video's on local contents	participation. You need power and high debit Internet before remote participation Translate everything into majors Languages

8 8	Mr.	IO	In di a	address http://ashish-shrivastava.place.xyz/post/ 569f9468252 035ac248b46 0d/open-forum-davos-2016	address http://ashish-shrivastava.place.xyz/post /5697a7c312 516f00668b4 59f/un-sustainable-development -goals	address http://ashish-shrivastava.pla ce.xyz/post/56 924d23b7bf6f 5d2a8b460f/sd g-action-campaign	address http://ashish-shrivastava.pl ace.xyz/post/ 56965d9df96 60363598b45 69/500-events-on-httpashish-shrivastavapl ac	address & participate http://ashish-shrivastava.place .xyz/post/56965 d9df9660363598 b4569/500-events-on-httpashish-shrivastavaplac	address http://ashish-shrivastava.pl ace.xyz/post/ 56965d9df96 60363598b45 69/500-events-on-httpashish-shrivastavapl ac	ADDRESS http://ashish-shrivastava.pl ace.xyz/post/ 56965d9df96 60363598b45 69/500-events-on-httpashish-shrivastavapl ac
8 9	Glossy Media	PS	Ba ng la de sh	In present the Global is in one village. The world is in one way means one path, one road, one highway road. If we start a journey from my country through by	For newly adopted SDGs is making the whole world sustainable. If whole world make the road side mile stone digitally the world would be removed			Road Safety for save the people die,	if you want to share that head to head, i may elaborate all	Head to head meeting with all national,local authority	I am a poor man living in poor country, If possible all participation will be held in our contry.

			bus or trucks we can see the mile-stone in road-side every where in world. How far from my start to my destination. Every man in the world see that mile-stone in the road side. If, we develop the mile stone digital/visible, the whole world would be benefited . Save the human life,	road-accident. I have a view about that. Even					

			save the money. My Innovation is develop roadside mile stone is digital both structure and visible.						
9 0	UDC	Go vt.	Ba ng la de sh	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZA R.	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZ AR.		VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZA R.	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZAR.	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZA R.	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZA R.
9 1	Plan Interna tional	IO	In do ne sia	We need to use social media (such as facebook, tweeter, etc.)	WSIS Forum could take lead the initiative to disseminate		To develop more friendly indicators and parameters	Please use more varied medias and forums that will encourage the use of ICT to	We need to use social media that can upload activities	Using multimedia in each session.

| | | | that could be simultaneously uploaded and downloaded by all people all over the world. It will work effectively across regions. | and accept all inputs from all stakeholders around the world using the most innovative social medias. WSIS can administer the way to communicate amongst stakeholders to advance SDGs. | | to measure the achievements of SDGs. To develop child-friendly materials do the children could engage in the implementation of Sustainable Development programmes and activities around the world. To develop a media that can reach the most marginalized groups which | make SDGs easier to achieve. | directly from the field. We have experienced in using Facebook to upload activities from the field held by youth groups, community members and government officers. Our activities at national and regional level could also be uploaded to be immediately read and comprehende | |

							were left out from MDGs.		d by all stakeholders at all levels.	
92	gedaref digital city organization GDCO Sudan	CS	Sudan	GDCO Sudan had a chance to participate in the preparatory meetings in the general assembly for the wsis +10 in October 15 to 16th with more than 40 organizations in New York then we participated in the 2nd interaction consultation meeting invited by the	1- More partnership for community development needed to be developed 2- Regional and national wsis meetings should be considered 3- Speed up the process of national IGF	Role of Sudan telecentre movement and its partners in the WSIS process beyond 2015	1- Role and importance of partnership 2- Empowering women and girls through ICT 3- People with disability 4- Out of school children	It is better to have more than one high level session and be more inclusive as possible (to have representatives from regions, NGOs, minorities, gender and government)	Encouraging the start of online discussion between similar groups like what we did in New York in October	Provide funding for some of the participant special the civil societies (NGOs) in the developing countries

			president of the 70th general assembly session. On 19th and 20th October. We had a great discussion and discussed the zero draft for the WSIS+10 review process and we posted our own suggestions as GDP group on the zero draft. Later in December 15 and 16 we participated					

| | | | in WSIS+10 summit (conference) @ the UN general assembly (New York). For better innovation in the next 15 years we suggested that 5 main topics should be considered 1- Out of school children 2- connected the unconnected (specially people with disability, | | | | | |

				empowering women and young girls through ICT) 3- Support of the telecentre movement 4- Implementation and monitoring 5- Linking the 17th SDGs goals with the WSIS Process (WSIS action lines)						
9 3	adverti sement publish er & adverti sing	PS	Ba ng la de sh	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore Hi, I am	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore Hi, I am Jamal,	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate-	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore

	marketing.			Jamal, Low Rate-Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-governmental organizations at a national	Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate-Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-	Low Rate-Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-governmental organizations at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media	Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate-Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-governmental organizations	Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-governmental organizations at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi	Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate-Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-governmental organizations	Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate-Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-governmental organizations

				newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	governmental organizations at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	hisare the work of the media.	at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.
9 4	World Summit Award	CS	Au str ia	N.N.	WSIS could present best practice solutions of innovative solutions tackling the UN SDGs to the UN and act as a platform to share	Youth taking action on the SDGs. Digital Innovation for Development	Innovations by young entrepreneurs tackling the SDGs how can governments enable entrepreneurship and innovation	More interactive sessions and formats like Worldcafés, Fishbowl Sessions, networking sessions.	Online Community platform that stays active throughout the year	N.N.

				knowledge and experiences.					
95	Pearson Education	IO	United Kingdom	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
96	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	CS	Netherlands	IFLA proposes to include innovative communication means, such as lightning talks, to highlight the central messages of WSIS and how these will help to	IFLA recognises that the WSIS Action Lines have a direct relevance for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and it is essential that	Workshop theme suggestions:\n\nThe importance of Access to Information, public access, and ICTs for development (looking at the 2030 Agenda implementatio	As this will be the first High-Level Segment after the successful adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, it is crucial to highlight how ICTs, access	Making the High Level Segment statements more dynamic and interactive helps to communicate the messages to a wider audience. We would suggest integrating the following:\n• Ask speakers to choose one	Grassroots innovation and cross-sectoral partnerships are essential to achieve the aims of WSIS throughout every layer of society. In many places around the	The WSIS Secretariat should ensure that sessions with similar topics are not run at the same time. We would also encourage the Secretariat to closely align

| | | | | achieve the 2030 Agenda. We also suggest inviting core people involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda so they can deepen their knowledge of WSIS, its Action Lines, and process. This will enable a closer cooperation between WSIS and the 2030 Agenda | the crucial role all of the 11 WSIS Action Lines play in realising the 2030 Agenda will get emphasised throughout the WSIS Forum. All WSIS Forum sessions, from plenary sessions to workshops, need to focus on how WSIS' work makes a difference for the | n) Digital amnesia - the importance of preserving our digital cultural heritage (including outcomes and work of the UNESCO PERSIST Project) Access to information and privacy - what are the challenges (looking at Right to be Forgotten) | to information, public access facilities and the preservation of cultural heritage, amongst others, are core to achieving the ambitious goals of the 2030 Agenda. The themes outlined in the UNGA Overall WSIS Review (Information and communications | poignant picture to display behind them which will illustrate their central message • Encourage the audience to write down their thoughts on each statement (in one to five words) and collect these afterwards and compile them for the outcomes document (this could maybe also be done through an app where the audience can submit their short thoughts | globe, talented, young and inspiring people are working in small start-ups to change people's lives through technology and the innovation it brings. One main obstacle is often funding and WSIS should help with crowdsourcing of funding. WSIS can also help small initiatives to | the sessions to conference tracks in order to ensure consistency and engagement. |

| | | | | and will facilitate knowledge exchange between the two processes. | realisation of the 2030 Agenda. IFLA believes that the sessions need to highlight the need of public access to ICTs and information, and the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach, for the successful and sustainable implementati on of the 2030 Agenda. | Access to Information and furthering creativity through public domain content | technology for development, Bridging digital divides, Enabling environment, Financial mechanisms, Human rights in the information society, Building confidence and security in the use of information and communicati ons technologies, Internet | instantly) • Create a visualisation capturing the statements made which will help showcasing the broad major trends across statements • Introduce a countdown clock to discourage speakers from using more than their allocated time (similar to the practice used by UNESCO) • Significantly improve gender balance of selected speakers | attract funding from larger sponsors through exposure not only at the WSIS Forum but through the large WSIS network in general. Ideas and implementati ons realised with funding generated through the WSIS network need to be reported back. This can happen, for example at | |

| | | | | | The UNGA Overall WSIS Review clearly shows the importance of the work WSIS and its outcomes for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It also underlines the need to include the expertise of the WSIS network to ensure that truly no one will be left | | governance, and Enhanced cooperation) should build the framework for the interventions given during the High-Level Segment and speakers should link these directly to relevant actions to be committed for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. | | the WSIS Forum, to inspire and encourage further innovation. In order to not have them competing with each other for audiences in workshops, WSIS should select the ten most innovative and mind-changing partnerships/ projects and present them to the WSIS plenary | |

				behind. Themes, like 'Bridging the digital divide' and the 'Enabling environment', clearly resonant the message of the 2030 Agenda, to ensure equal participation of all people in society as well as eradicating poverty by enabling individuals. This should be woven strongly				session via lightning talks.	

					throughout all sessions held during the WSIS Forum. It is also important to honour the multi-stakeholder approach on-site and off-site. We would encourage WSIS to review off-site participation and create relevant apps and utilise social media and other					

						channels in appropriate ways in order to include more people in the Forum.					
9 7	SEMAN TIS	CS	Be lgi u m	We would like to propose a more interactive format, with sessions and workshops with less formal presentations and with panels reflecting a great variety of economic and social activities.	WSIS showing concrete examples how ICT help fighting Poverty, providing Health, circulation of Food, accessing Quality Education, etc. WSIS Promoting and showing	In the light of our past workshop at WSIS 2015 we would like to explore further the notion of multilinguism in ICTat large, and also promotion of native languages with ICT, in particular for basic education and	Towards a Digital Society Humanism, Ethics of responsability in ICT Migrations and Diasporas on line Crisis Management with ICT.	See 1 above.

Interacting with a panel of 4 qualified representatives of:
Politics - Academy - Industry - Civil Society

The Panel will shortly comment and raise question after each keynote presentations. | To publish an open box for initiatives and partners a few weeks before WSIS, with categories and names of projets, with the possibility of rendez-vous and meeting exchanges on the spot.

It could | Asked the organisers of session & workshops to ensure a certain balance of representatio n. |

		The concept of "great witnesses" is also interesting to explore with personnalities presenting their own experience of ICT in daily work, homework and creativity. We could also have a few keynote speakers that draw a prospective landscape for Society and ICT in 20	new digital contents accessible to all in native languages. Helping to acquire new and adequate ICT literacy.	longlife learning, content creation and diffusion, less favored population, migrants, cultural heritage, etc. This could also address new translation and interpretation tools and their practices. We now have many examples of successful practices and usages in this domain, not only at the			interesting to have a video channel specific to WSIS 2016 with the diffusion of extracts from the sessions, interviews, etc. A daily paper WSIS news, distributed in the morning with agenda and small adds? Cross workshops sessions?	

			years frow now, in particular anthropologists, sociologists, economists, etc.		level of public entities but also in the private sector, SMEs and not-for-profit environment where the use of local languages on line if a key factor for innovation and development at ground level. We could then present at WSIS 2016 a few succesful achievements with relevant actors in the field,				

					education, content creation, web profesionnals, etc.					
9 8	Graduate Women International	CS	International	ICTs and Education: - How can ICTs accelerate States' progress toward SDG 4 and SDG 5.1, 5.6 and 5b? - How can ICTs leapfrog the barriers of infrastructure, sanitation and safety that keep girls out of school?	ICTs can leapfrog financial, security and infrastructure barriers to education. It can bring access to underserved populations e.g. girls and women; indigenous populations; disabled; rural communities and conflict	ICTs and Girls Education	The Digital Divide of Education: Digital divides are often closely linked to education levels and existing inequalities, and further divides can emerge in the future, slowing sustainable development. ICTs can be	n/a	Initiate a brokerage platform, where projects can be showcased and scaled up and where States can go for best practice ideas.	n/a

| | | | | - How can ICTs create economies of scale for investment in teacher training? | ridden areas. (SDGs 4 and 5)

ICTs can facilitate the social inclusion of women in public life. WSIS can assist States and private enterprise in bridging the gender divide that exists as part of the digital divides, and enable the full participation of women in | | the catalyst for a huge push in the transition from primary to secondary education. An entire curriculum can be in the form of a massive open online course (MOOC). | | | |

					the information society and women's access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development. (SDG 5.5, 5.6, 5a, 5b, 5c)					
99	IFIP IP3	IO	International	There should be more time for audience participation, and suggestions	IFIP IP3 believe that there should be more emphasis on the provider	"The contribution the work and mission of IFIP IP3 makes to WSIS SDGs"	Presentations on activities and programmes that support the	There needs to be sufficient time for questions and discussion. Perhaps	More outreach is necessary to find these activities. For example, a	Provide five minutes at the High-level event for workshop leaders to

| | | | from the audience should be documented. In many of the sessions, the panel of speakers take up most of the time leaving little opportunity for meaningful discussion, and true interrogation of the issues. | side of ICT. It can only truly enable the information and knowledge society if there is trustworthy provisioning of services. To this end, IFIP IP3 would like to present a thematic workshop entitled "The contribution IFIP IP3 makes to WSIS SDGs" which will interrogate | which will interrogate what is needed to provide trustworthy ICT infrastructure and services, and why this is vital to the achievement of the SDGs. | implementati on of SDGs, how this is done, and the potential impact. | questions can be submitted electronically whilst a speaker is presenting (perhaps using Twitter and shown on a separate screen)). This could ensure that questions are answered either on the spot or considered at a later point much like at the UN GA WSIS Review in July where questions were monitored and then selected to | national government might be involved with the WSIS process, but such projects often happen at regional or local level, and the national government is not even aware of these. IFIP member societies and their resources can be exploited for maximum benefit. Tie in with | highlight their workshop value and why members need to attend. Promote the three value benefits of attending each of the workshops in promotions to media and participants. Find sponsors to fund attendees from under-resourced civil-society and other organisations |

					what is needed to provide trustworthy ICT infrastructure and services.				be asked by the session chair.	national and regional associations (such as IITPSA and AficTA), and suggest they include SDGs in local and regional conference agendas (possibly with presentation and discussion materials provided by UN / WSIS /ITU).	. Create awareness of the role they can play (at WSIS Forum and other workshops and events).
1 0 0	ChunriChoupaal		CS	Neth erl	1- Coding session/s for WSIS delegates:	2. ICTs have the potential to be key enablers of	Gender Equality through economic	- Digital Literacy as part of global and national	-Many innovative platforms are moving away	-Short videos (30 seconds) of projects can be shared	This is difficult. People will always go for

| | | | | an ds | We launched the Code to Change program for women to bridge the digital skills gap in the ICT sector and to increase employ- ability chances. Our signature 'power workshop' is a one hour introduction to coding. We feel that this kind of hands-on activity would be a great catalyst | development , and to be critical drivers of innovative solutions in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development . Please provide suggestions and ideas on how the role of the WSIS Forum could align with the newly adopted SDGs, taking into account the outcomes of | empowerment : Reintegrating women into tech workforce through e-skills training

Description:

We will highlight solutions that are addressing the issue through corporate, nonprofit and technical community's collaboration on how to bridge the skills gap by making | education systems
- Coding and computer programming as important aspect of digital literacy (to promote development of local content, local solutions and local development)
(since we work for digital inclusion of women and girls, we would like to | from long speeches and talks by a single speaker. They are being replaced by storytelling, short talks, audience interaction and creative use of multimedia. WSIS needs to diversify its talks/session structure and replace it with modern technology.
-Open Consultations during the plenary sessions on main themes | during main sessions. This would be especially helpful for the WSIS prize winners who would like to showcase their work. -Lightning talks/present ations (2-3 minutes) for sharing project highlights and headlines during main sessions. Lightening talks format and short | workshops that interest them or are relevant to their work. One way of solving management of this aspect is, a tool for pre-selection of workshops they want to go to on the forum. To give you an example, we hosted a workshop on gender equality and digital inclusion last year. We did |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

				for learning a new skill while sharing experiences and making new friends. We have a community of 185 Women in Technology and over 20 dedicated mentors for our program. We can help organise and coordinate this. 2- Structure of workshops: We applaud that WSIS encourages diversity and	the UNGA Overall WSIS Review. * WSIS can play bigger and crucial role of a resource centre, connector and policy recommenda tions for stakeholders while highlighting best practices in the field of ICT for Development .	available effective education and mentoring through our dedicated community of IT professionals who are passionate about passing on their expertise. This workshop will explore ways to inspire and teach women important skills to succeed in the digital world and job market. The	re-iterate the importance of gender mainstreamin g in all fields during implementati on.	which would allow different stakeholders to participate, ask questions, highlight solutions and suggest recommendatio ns. To get the best results, these consultations should be thematic and strictly moderate to stick to the proposed format. - More gender diversity in the plenary sessions in 2016. There are so many	videos can include calls for action at the end whether it is for partnerships, or request to vote or share their message on social media.	not know the number of people who were interested in our workshop and neither did the WSIS organisers. We were given a small room, but at one point, there was no place to sit, so people who wanted to come in, stood at the door to listen for a while and eventually left. Pre-

| | | | | interaction in their thematic workshops. But after two years of organising workshops at WSIS, we feel the format can use changes. The rooms and their settings are a limiting factor and does not allow for any break-up sessions for group work, a key ingredient for an interactive workshops. | | world has reached a point where digital literacy is fundamental for finding a job. In the future, ninety percent of jobs will demand digital skills. The ICT sector is growing. The Digital Agenda for Europe estimates that by 2020 there will be a skills deficit that equates almost a million unfilled jobs. | | talented women who can join the main plenary/opening session, and yet last year's opening panel was highlighted as all-male-panel on the Internet. | | selection of workshops by registered participants will give an good idea about attendance and will help workshop organizers plan talks/activities better. |

			We would love to see that change. We would love to solicit ideas on how to improve the 'best practice' that we are presenting and highlighting. 3- We have had the honour to bring new companies, academia members and technical community to come to join our panels in		Despite high unemployment across Europe, the huge e-skills gap is a barrier to existing roles in the sector. In order to boost competitiveness, productivity and employability of the workforce, we need to bridge the e-skills gap to ensure innovation and growth by updating the skills of the existing talent				

			WSIS. Previously, we have been relying on our corporate partners in Europe to support our technical community to be part of WSIS. However, travel funds for our grass-root leaders from the nonprofit sector, who are based in the developing world are still facing		pool. According to the Council of European Professional Informatics Society, only 20 percent of the 2.7 million people working in the ICT sector are women. The percentage is even lower in the IT sector. Women also disproportiona lly leave the ICT sector as they progress in their careers. The			

			challenges. We could not raise funds to fly them in and we are very sad for that. We hope that in future, the WSIS organisers can support some of our friends from the developing world who are doing their best to bring a positive change in their communities		lack of female participation in technology-related studies exacerbates a pre-existing problem with labour supply shortages. Multiple studies have shown that more gender-balanced and diverse teams perform better. Given these disparities, urgent measures need to be taken to ensure				

			through ICTs and digital trainings. 4- Better connectivity for remote speakers: Due to funding limitations, we decided to invite remote panelists to our workshop. The connectivity was bad and we had to cut off two speakers, and move our first speaker to the end of the session		economic empowerment of women and consequently, an inclusive, diversified and welcoming work environment. Our diverse panelists will highlight their solutions and generate a debate on the emerging issues facing digital inclusion and its relationship to employment in				

			(which affected our story). We request a separate network to connect the remote panelists so the amount of people connected to the Internet does not affect the quality of sound or voice of speakers joining remotely. 5- Technical support: We would like to		the digital workforce.				

				request that the organisers recruit better technical support in the workshop room for the smooth running of things.						
1 0 1	Association for Proper Internet Governance	CS	Switzerland	Focus on the opportunity of the digital age to achieve bottom-up democracy.	NA	The opportunity of the digital age to achieve bottom-up democracy.	The opportunity of the digital age to achieve bottom-up democracy.	NA	Focus on bottom-up, grass-roots activities, such as community informatics.	NA
1 0 2	MustVisit.land Tourism Company	PS	Iran (Islamic Re	I try to develop my work as a domestic tourism company to a global	I was working on my M.A dissertation about information society and		internet governance freedom of speech in the cyber space security and	I think if multi stakeholders participate in the summit, it will be dynamic. simultaneous participation of	again I think meeting between states can realize it.	maybe by giving some financial grants to especially developing countries

| | | | pu bli c of) | tourism company. I think it can helps to globalization. I want to establish a big mall in Tehran to sell souvenirs and handcrafts of different regions of the world in Iran. I want to introduce Iranian culture, food and history to the world and also introduce the world to Iran. unfortunately | case study of UK measures in WSIS. so I studied a lot about WSIS documents and also the latest document call 2030 agenda for sustainable development . I wrote a proposal and recommend some suggestions for every 17 agendas that I can present in the meeting. | | safety in cyber space | heads of states, chairman of successful companies and researchers helps to share ideas, experiences and investments. they should talk together about problems, priorities and necessities. | | participants, you can sure about equal opportunities fir all. |

			because of sanctions and limitation, Iran is not know about the world fully and vice versa. I designed some special tourism packages for the special holidays and cultural ceremony in Iran for foreigners. then I want to use the revenue to help make smart cities. I have ideas						

			for smart cities with my research team. about sanitation and air pollution specially. also I have proposal for the comprehensiv e ID card that I will present it to the ministry of industries and health ministry in Iran soon. the card can cover all medical documents						

				and identity features. also it is a credit card.					
1 0 3	Likeabl e Media México	PS	M exi co	I would like to create a platform for all users to purchase things that are aligned with the environment and have a positive impact on it.	By promoting this information alone, people could potentially (if not certainly) change their perspective when developing new technologies and platforms.

If possible, I would love to be a part of this and | | 1. Connecting the World. 2. Building responsively. 3. Changing our lives for the better. 4. A more sustainable economy. 5. New technologies go beyond our wildest dreams. 6. What to expect in the future. | Making talks available online is a perfect way to expand. By doing so, people would give more importance to this incredible movement. Be open and transparent and do small 45 mins talks and workshops and show them via Youtube. Have a group of investors ready to hear and invest in new | Give out memberships and connect those members in a platform so they can exchange information about their projects remotely. Have investors participate in the platform supporting people in all possible ways. | Go live so that the people that can't make it physically can still participate online. |

				involve one of the biggest Digital Media Agencies in LATAM to help promote this message across nations with a innovative campaign.				projects around the globe.		
1 0 4	CENTRE AFRICAIN D'ECHA NGE CULTU REL	CS	De m oc rat ic Re pu bli c of th	-confronting and capitalizing on experience of geographic areas in the world; -identifying the strengths and	Given past experience, it makes sense to define a common strategy for ICT-SDG application. We need ICTs are fully embedded in	What multistakehold er approach is needed to model of national Internet Governance Forum?	* Implementati on of SDG correlated with ICT issues, challenges and opportunities ; * the	Wherever possible, experts or resource persons, identified for need, may contribute to discussions by videoconference . Policy makers may also be	This is a crucial point for which it would be imperative that the multi- stakeholder approach properly functioning	I think we must advocate multi- stakeholder approach. It is possible to know the participants from their

| | | | e Co ng o | weaknesses of each region; -propose tracks about possible partnerships to correct identified weaknesses.

It would be therefore that United Nations systems to fully involve among stakeholders to support countries with difficulties in building a | all components of SDG to constitute a homogeneous group in the implementation of SDG. Moreover, ICT is a set of digital tools used to exchange information. In this context, the linguistic diversity factor must be highlighted to promote the | | importance of language in the company's construction of knowledge in the virtual ecosystem. | invited, if they agree , to participate in remote according to trade issues under discussion. Images can be projected to illustrate the topics under discussion. | well. However, at national level, the national platform on Internet governance can interface identifer and to identify innovative projects with positive impacts visible. These projects may be contained in the monthly and included in the annual report produced by | registration validated. |

| | | | digital and social environment. | production of local content. | | | | the national platform on Internet Governance report. It takes a good collaboration between the United Nations system, governments and national platforms on Internet governance. Then technical and financial support to this platform is essential | |

										for it to produce such report.	
1 0 5	Reseller & Traders Repair Hiring Solutio n	PS	In di a	Kindly Attending Reason How to website,troub le This is currently do not open Firm Name Rai Power Solution	On Hire. UPS System		On Hire Diesel Power Generator	SMF Battery Reseller	Cummins,Kirl oskar,Catterp iller,Mahindr a,		Uninterruptib le Power Brands Emerson,APC ,DB,GM,Num eric
1 0 6	ITU, Basel Conven tion	IO	Sw itz erl an d	less PPT presentations and more dialogue	Match Action Lines with SDGs	E-waste management	Smart Sustainable Cities	Ask journalists to moderate sessions	create a specific track within the programme		request that each workshop includes at least a woman in the programme

WSIS Forum 2016: Open Consultation Process Draft 1.1
ANNEX 1: Submissions received pertaining to the themes and structure of the WSIS Forum 2016

1 0 7	Health and Environ ment Progra m	CS	Ca m er oo n	Strengten young people in cities	Giving technical assistance to the developing countries		Eradicate poverty	Organize knowledge café	If all stakeholders are involved	With translation during the forum (english and french)
1 0 8	Md Shahid Uddin Akbar	PS	Ba ng la de sh	ICT is mainly driven by the telecom operators and to address the development needs and rapid changes in the digital & social development, private sector can play vital role to achieve the SDGs. Hence, facilitate	Better coordination, sharing knowledge and partnership should be the key strategy to align the actors (Organization s / stakeholders and initiatives) with the SDGs.	eKrishok: Serving farmers in sustainable and partnership approach	Partnership for Action can be one of the major theme to pursue. Formation of various groups of stakeholders under different UN agencies with specific ToR and reporting mechanism can be established, like for	Engagement of private sector can make the High level Segment more dynamic and interactive. The private sector partners can also support the thematic groups beyond the Forum meeting. Regular meetings, reports, case studies, research etc. can be	The spread of WSIS activities should be more wider and consultation can be initiated at local, national and regional level. Engaging all stakeholders in this consultation process and strengthening	Selecting the right themes, topics and panels is always crucial to ensure more equal participation. Also no. of parallel sessions can be reduced. Wider announceme nts, promotion of the sessions and support

| | | | | private sector engagement and ensure promoting private sector led initiatives through collaborative approaches. During defining private sector, ITU should consider beyond associations or organizations only engaged in ICT. Private sector actors adopting ICT can also | Respective organizations to lead different action lines of the PoA of WSIS should have stakeholder meeting during the Forum meeting and can form a platform / network of different stakeholders. Since most of the lead agencies are UN organizations, like FAO for | | agriculture, led by FAO and we (BIID) will be happy to support the group (eAgriculture Thematic Group). | regular activities of these groups. | the Stakeholder Platform may be an effective to make various ICT4D initiatives more visible at the WSIS Forum. | participants from private sector in the Forum meeting can also increase the equal participation. |

			contribute significantly in this process. More action oriented and tested ICT4D models should be supported, patronized and show cased in development forums. The WSIS Forum 2016 should cater various private sector led innovations to further its effectiveness	agriculture, can organize special events / sessions, networking and show case during Forum meeting. Partner organizations can be designated for different activities like stakeholder mapping, developing knowledge sharing platforms etc.					

				and outcomes.							
109	IFIP	CS	International	Holoistic ApprochConcrete proposals							
110	US Government	Govt.	United States of America	Better gender balance.							
111	UNDESA	IO	Internatio			C1 (Role of Government), C7 e-government and C11					

			na l			(International and regional cooperation)				
1 1 2	ITU	IO	Int er na tio na l			C2 (Infrastructure), C4 (Capacity Building), C5 (Cybersecurity) , C6 (Enabling Environment)				
1 1 3	UNESC O	IO	Int er na tio na l			C3 (Access to information), C7 e-learning, C7 e-science , C10 (Ehtical Dimensions) ,C 11 (International and regional cooperation)				
1 1 4	WHO	IO	Int er na tio			C7 e-health				

			na l						
1 1 5	WMO	IO	Int er na tio na l			C7 e-environment			
1 1 6	UNEP	IO	Int er na tio na l			C7 e-environment			
1 1 7	FAO	IO	Int er na tio na l			C7 e-agriculture			
1 1 8	ITU	IO	Int er na tio	1) It is essential that the dates of the WSIS	-				

		na l	Forum are announced beforehand so that all stakeholders can prepare to attend the meeting. 2) In designing the agenda of the WSIS Forum, explore ways to increase participation in all workshops and avoid overlap between sessions. 3) An effort should be made to						

			increase the number of regional and national workshops. 4) Balance between high level component and presentation of the national experiences needs to be found. 5) Highlighting the industry perspective, it was emphasized that it is challenging							

			for small businesses to participate and ways to get them to participate physically in the WSIS Forum need to be discovered. 6) WSIS Forum format should consider facilitation of strengthening linkages between the WSIS Action Lines and SDGs. It was highlighted that the WSIS						

			Action Lines and SDGs Matrix could be used to further the WSIS Forum in line with the new SDGs.							
1 1 9	Saudia Arabian Govern ment	Go vt.	Sa ud ia Ar ab ia		-	Saudia Arabia Country Workshop				
1 2 0	Interne t Society (ISOC)	CS	Int er na tio na l	Thinks it's an incredibly important venue to gather all the stakeholders. Think it's important to have	-					

				everyone involved. Focus on remote participation is very important. We all know there are many barriers, such as financial, to participate, so to have efficient remote participation is very important.							
1 2 1	Internet Corpor ation for	A	Int er na tio	Also agrees on the importance of inclusive dialogue. - It	-						

Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	nal	is important to have remote participation. - It is also important that as many people can take part as possible. - Policy Statements are complicated – one understands the need to have policy statements, but they should be as short as possible. - Hopes the						

			workshops and the Ministerial Round Table can be as interactive as possible.							
1 2 2	USA Govern ment	Go vt.	Un ite d St at es of A m eri ca	Supports efforts to make the WSIS Forum more dynamic. Agrees with recommendat ions to focus less on High Level Political Statements and more on discussions on practical implementati on of Action	-					

			Lines. There should be discussions on how the WSIS Action Lines can help to achieve the SDGs. Supports having more different types of stakeholders, such as economists, anthropologists, etc., present. Supports more participation from the private sector.						

			Doesn't agree in creating a different track of discussion. Thinks the WSIS Action Lines are the framework for the WSIS Forum. Doesn't want anything that circumvents the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). Doesn't want							

			anything that duplicates other Forums (such as the Internet Governance Forum – IGF) and anything that changes the WSIS from a platform. Thinks that trying to find a concrete outcome, such as a document, from each session might be too difficult.						

1 2 3	African Civil Society on the Informa tion Society	CS	Int er na tio na l	Has concerns on the issues of language. Considers that there is a need for more inclusiveness, more participation. The fact that we only see things in English excludes many people from the ICTs communities. This is a big concern for ACSIS. The issue of physical participation	-						

			is also a concern. In Africa, it is not easy to be prepared for remote participation and, therefore, it is important to improve physical participation.						
1 2 4	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)	IO	International	Considers the problem of language a key requirement for digital equity and thinks that it has to be taken seriously.	-				

				As a suggestion, IFIP is attempting to think of more decentralized activities, such as a workshop they are organizing in Costa Rica in September, which will be in English and Spanish.							
1 2 5	ADD Interna tional	IO	Un ite d Ki ng do m	Emphasizes the importance of accessibility. Also highlighted the importance of	-						

				Civil Society participation, stressing that we need more participation from the people from the ground. Agrees that language diversity is an issue.						
126	HEP	CS	International	Appreciated the WSIS prizes process and expressed her keen interest in the workshops at WSIS.	-					

ANNEX 2: Submissions received pertaining to the WSIS Action Lines

Number	Organization	Stakeholder Type	Organization country	WSIS Action Lines (Topics for Discussion)	WSIS Action Lines (Suggestions for Activities and Programs)	WSIS Action Lines - Possible Partnerships
1	ITU	International organization	Switzerland	On cybersecurity: National Strategies and generally the topics identified at the WSIS Review	Concrete projects emanated by the outcomes of the Facilitation Meetings	Development banks

2	Permanent Mission of Israel to the UN and other IO	Government	Israel	1. E-commerce 2. Safer Internet 3. Net neutrality frameworks	We suggest to hold workshops on varius aspects/topics regarding safer Internet that will be open to everyone. In addition, we think that holding an exhibition with cutting edge technology solutions will show the progress of the implementation of WSIS Action Lines and further potential.	Partnerships are crucial to the implementation of the WSIS vision. We must learn from the significant progress made in the last decade. This progress was made possible due to the cooperation between governments and the private sector (Industry, SME's, NGO's) . Therefore we encourage increasing the involvement of the private sector and aiming to establish a framework that will enable the creation of such partnerships.
3	CESIR	CS	France	AL C-7 : e-environment Climate change is a paramount challenge in Africa. Conversely Sub-Saharian Africa will have more than 300 000 Base stations ("pylons") by 2020. These are as many places for "sensors" disseminated and connected through the continent. A precious tool for collecting meteorological data and for	AL-C2 : From Sub-Regional Networks to a genuine Pan-African Network - Panaftel 2.0 AL-C4 : Strengthening African ICT/Telecom High Schools and Institutes (for example : ESMT Dakar, Afralti Nairobi, ENSP&T Yaoundé, etc	A close(r) cooperation with ILO, i.a. for the thematics "ICT & Decent Employment" and "Digital Economy and Employment" D° with UNEP, i.a. for the thematic of Renewable Energy sources & ICT dissemination. D° with UPU, i.a. for fostering systematic BB access to Post offices

			preventive actions in these vast areas. A special session should be devoted to this topic, with participants of ITU, UNEP, GIEC/IPPC (highly recommended), ...		in DCs D° with UNIDO for exploring and fostering opportunities in industrialization of DCs particularly in the Renewable Energy domain as well as in the ICT/Telecom domain. Priority should be given to Sub-Saharian Africa (mainly for youth employment). A triangular cooperation including ILO should improve efficiency. A stronger presence (on site) of UNESCO especially in themes like ICT & Education (not only e-learning !)
4	International Telecommunications Union	IO	International	Nothing to add	Nothing to add	Nothing to add

5	European Commissi on	IO	Bel giu m	-	-	-
6	dara-jum89@ mail.ru	A	Ca me roo n	dara-jum89@mail.ru	dara-jum89@mail.ru	dara-jum89@mail.ru
7	Nanyang Technolo gical Universit y	A	Sin ga por e	Digital Literacies and Sustainable Development: A Human Values Perspective Smart nations and the 21st century citizen, are terms that are increasingly being used to describe the movement towards a digitised world. A key aspect of this is the notion of "digital inclusion" which is defined by the International Telecommunications Union as "empowering people through information and communication technologies (ICTs)" (ITU, 2016). Successful initiatives have brought	Digital literacies have evolved from emphasising basic skills required to use ICTs to the ability to create content, and make a socio-economic contribution online. This article concludes that, in order to achieve sustainable development, human values must develop in parallel. Universal values and traits that are required for living within a smart or knowledge society, regardless of cultural differences. For example: • The importance of human values in digital inclusion and sustainable development. • The role of digital literacy in maintaining these human values in	As a first-time participant, I am unable to comment.

those who are isolated into the digital world and trained them well enough to be able to use ICT to gain economic and social benefits. It has been claimed that such inclusion and participation enables the grassroots to be engaged, thus bridging some of the prevailing socio-economic inequalities that exist in societies, countries and across the globe. This is the fundamental premise of digital literacies – the set of skills and tools that will empower individuals and groups to participate fully in the increasingly digital future and hence bridge the disparities in socio-economic opportunities that may otherwise be the case. In this article we describe research and policy that have promoted such initiatives as part of sustainable development. Recent research suggest a paradigm shift in digital literacies from an

the emerging "smart" societies paradigm.
• Develop a model that highlights the interaction between digital inclusion, digital literacy, human values and eventually self-actualisation and sustainable development.
It is the intended contribution of this article to aid in better understanding the emerging path of digital literacy, in sustaining human values and development. It highlights the values that may easily be forgotten, as many a times, to date, much effort is put into thinking about innovations, and implementation of ICT, and little on the outcomes and how these can be sustained from a human values perspective.

emphasis on providing basic ICT infrastructure to gain access to the online world, to adapting to this new way of living. The use of the Internet in political surveillance and as well economic disenfranchisement are instances of ethical dilemmas which require thought and action grounded on human values. This article focuses on the role of digital literacy in instilling these values, and leading to sustainable development.

The 4 stages of digital inclusion suggested by Armenta et al (2012) is the foundation on which an evolutionary model of digitally inclusive societies is described. In Stage 1 (emphasis on technology) – the provision of basic infrastructure to enable access to the Internet and the provision of devices to better access digital services – is the key consideration. In Stage 2 (add socio-

				economic indicators), "apps" that were suited to the needs of the population are developed along with the requisite training so as to reach a critical mass of grassroots users. In Stage 3 (add human development), there is a recognition that there is a link between technology and human development (eg. strong and healthy life, knowledge, a decent standard of living (UNDP, Human Development Index, 2015). Communities became more engaged with ICT applications and services, and benefit more from this. Finally in Stage 4 (self-actualisation with human values), there is an emergence of human values which are seen as key in sustaining equitable development, specifically the development supported by ICT projects and initiatives.		
8	ITU	IO	Switze	environment	monthly webinar on each action line	partnership with WEF

			rla nd			
9	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	IO	Au stri a	N/A	N/A	A forum led by children and teenagers is essential to foster a better understanding of their perceptions and realities from online threat actors (see C5). Partnerships with school and universities will add real salience to the debate by shaping our response to the challenges before us. One of the greatest threats is against children and therefore it is vital that children are at the heart of our response.
1 0	<< National ICT Holding << ZERDE>> , JSC.	G ov t.	Kaz ak hst an	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 1	DeafKidz International	IO	United Kingdom	Action line C5 - Access to information on Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS through video relay technologies. Access to information via in-vision sign language translations for Deaf people and those with other communication disabilities.	n/a	n/a
1 2	Orange	PS	France			
1 3	Siam consumer network co., Ltd.	PS	Thailand	1. The merit system 2. The good governance	To begin as pilot project in order to determine the timetable to drive the program which people participate to design.	With great gladeness.
1 4	Evolving Consulting	PS	Cameroon	Digital dividend	e-learning sessions	Partnership with Africa France Foundation especially the cluster e-learning. This we can manage as we are involved in this cluster.
1 5	International Labour Organization	IO	Switzerland	NA	NA	NA

1 6	UNCTAD	IO	Int ern ati on al	See suggestion for a thematic workshop below (question 11.2). Action line C7 on e-business would focus on the potential impact of e-business on SDG goal 17, target 11, which aims to "significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020."	Nothing to add	Nothing to add
1 7	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communi cations, JAPAN	G ov t.	Jap an	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 8	Arianous ICTD	PS	Ira n (Isl am ic Re	targets and Indicators for an open and inclusive information/knowledge society for all beyond 2015	The Information Society should be subject to universally held values and promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs	Facilitator of Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs); as well as C6

		pu blic of)			(Enabling Environment)
1 9	Associati on for Progressi ve Communi cations (APC)	CS	So uth Afr ica	Action line 10: ethical dimensions of the information society: preventing abusive uses of ICTs - preventing online violence against women and girls	Action line 17: Finalising the 'Partnership for measuring ICT4D' ICT indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework	A joint partnership with local Civil Society groups, the local telecommunications sector, and development funders.
2 0	ADD Internati onal	IO	Uni ted Kin gd om	Persons with disabilities are most marginalized. Inclusion of disability in SDGs is an emerging trend to leave no on behind. Target 8.5 of SDG Goal 8: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value WSIS Action Line: E-Employment	Some key activities: 1. Consult with government and Disabled People Organisation for the importance of E-Employment for people with disabilities. 2.Suggest Ministry of ICT for training of persons with disabilities in e-employment. 3.Develop employment policy for persons with disabilities	ADD International is disability focus international organisation working with Disabled People Organisation (DPOs) in Africa and Asia for implantation of disability specific targets of 2030 sustainable development agenda. We will be willing to work as partner. Partnership can be developed with private sector organisations, especially the tech companies.

				a. ICTs continue to be a key enabler for providing a platform for innovative employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous people ICT can create enormous employment opportunities for Persons with disabilities. I suggest WSIS Forum should included E-Employment for persons with disabilities in its discussion topics.	4. Work with Private Sector for e-employment of persons with disabilities. 5. Encourage national government UN agencies, bilateral agencies to fulfil both the commitment of SDGs and UNGA overall review for implementation of WSIS	The governments of low and middle-income countries.
21	UNICEF	IO	International	C10: Ethical dimension of Information society: e. Take appropriate actions and preventing measures, as determined by law, against abusive uses of ICTs as listed in para 25 of Geneva Plan of Action which says - (All actors in the Information Society should promote the common good,	Continued multi-stakeholder dialogues , sharing of good practices, innovative technical solutions and pro-active research and development from the ICT industry partners in close collaboration with the child protection agencies. Strengthen and consolidate interventions that have proven to be effective.	UNICEF is a very strategic partner for the implementation of the WSIS+10 vision, with its global mandate as an UN agency with leading expertise on advancing children's rights and their safeguarding and a key stakeholder of the SDGs, which links so closely with the WSIS+10. Moreover UNICEF has very close working relationship with governments, technology industry and other leading non

| | | | | protect privacy and personal data and take appropriate actions and preventive measures, as determined by law, against abusive uses of ICTs such as illegal and other acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, hatred, violence, all forms of child abuse, including paedophilia and child pornography, and trafficking in, and exploitation of, human beings.) Proposed topics for discussion: i) Multistakeholder engagement to prevent ICT related violence, exploitation and abuse of children. | | government entities who collectively reflect the mandate of the WSIS. |
| 2 2 | Professor Federal University of Ceara - EGI.br | CS | Bra zil | "Internet governance networking efforts: a gathering of groups" is another theme, extremely important, which first came up with Brazilian IG groups and is set to be presented in Internet Freedom | In-depth presentations of contributions to WSIS reviews, with visual materials Showcases of excellent work in contributions Projects made for the wider | Cataloguing and beginning partnerships with Civil Society organizations is really necessary. Online communities like Bestbits and IGC can be places to start. Constituencies such as OECD and |

	CGI.br 2015 Alumni			Festival in Valencia in March. The speaker for this theme can be an activist from Brazil or other regions like the Caribbean or South America. This addresses directly the action line which refers to integrating regional groups in development efforts. Also topics related to diversity, accessibility and use of various languages on the internet. Net neutrality, regulations of the internet and governments are also topics of concern.	community than WSIS participants Reflections on the activities which were part of the WSIS process

Formats:
Lightning talks
Birds Of a Feather (BOF) discussion meetings
Hackathons
Online Workshops | ICANN Civil Society groups also would help. |
| 23 | Swiss Engineering | CS | Switzerland | Towards elaboration of codes of conduct in the digital world | working coffee organized by Swissengineering with the civil society interested to join | Swissengineering will be very proud to be partner - at our humble level |
| 24 | APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità " www.per sonafami | IO | Italy | mentioned above | mentioned above | the APS PFC - person family communities and National Carlo Collodi Foundation available to such cooperation |

	gliacomunita.org					
2 5	Internet Governance Forum of Pakistan, Linguistic Internet Council	CS	Pakistan	Consolidation of everyone efforts from every corner of the Globe. Centralization of everyone development to introduce rest of the world to use and get its real benefit and to avoid reinventing the wheel.	Specially: 1. Development towards the establishment of Secure, Reliable, Multilingual Civilized Internet for our Next Generation (Kids, Teenagers and Youngsters). 2. Reduce Digital Divide and Bridging between Digitally Divided Communities. 3. Motivate the advocacy for Human Rights, giving equal respect to everyone, for every religion, race, gender 4. Motivate the advocacy for Everyone Privacy, Personal Data Security and Safety.	I suggest the partnership Opportunities may please be provided for 1. "Every Individual or Organizations", who have investing time, money and intellectual brain for the betterment of everyone life and having devoted themselves to work for the humankind. 2. Investors, who agrees to promote WSIS Agenda and Action Lines. 3. UN International Programs Partners, Local, National and Regional Partners 4. Individuals, CS, Govt. and Private Sector stakeholders who has been involved in implementation of WSIS 2003/2005 Agenda and Actionable

						Items as well as as who has been supporting Review Process.
2 6	Iran University of Science and Technology	A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The role of science and research in developing the Information Society and Knowledge Societies	Checking how Facilitators of Action Lines can achieve to SDG.	A measuring mechanism should be defined and the indicators be reported in each WSIS Forum.
2 7	Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva	Govt.	Estonia	We do not have input on this question at this stage.	We do not have input on this question at this stage.	We do not have input on this question at this stage.
2 8	EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation	CS	Italy	Having read more times the different documents, vision beyond, SDGs, Matrix, UN related docs, it seems they suggest an holistic approach to risk assessment and management including of course education and capacity building in	Broaden the existent C5 to Cyber Safety & Security (Global Risk Assessment and Management by ICTs Establish new partnerships with "Cyber Safety and Security" Organisations	Strengthen the partnership with UNESCO IFAP

this sector. Almost all the SDGs and related WSIS WG matrix include the themes security, safety, disaster management and recovery …

Specifically:

SDG 1 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE -> (C5)
SDG 2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE -> food security
SGD 3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES
3.d Strengthen the capacity …
global health risks -> Safety & Security
SDG 4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. -> skills and new jobs C5
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 -> Safety
SDG 6 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation.... reuse technologies -> Water Security, critical infrastructure resilience, etc
SDG 7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,

SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN
ENERGY FOR ALL
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access
to a ordable, reliable and modern
energy services
7.a By 2030, enhance international
cooperation to facilitate access ...
energy infrastructure and clean
energy technology
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure
and upgrade technology ...
accordance with their respective
programmes of support -> C5,
critical infrastructure resilience, etc
etc
SDG 8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED,
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND
PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND
DECENT WORK FOR ALL
8.2 Achieve higher levels of
economic productivity ... added and
labour- intensive sectors
8.3 Promote development-oriented

policies ... 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 ....
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure ... 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 ... 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 ... resilience to
disasters ... for Disaster Risk
Reduction 2015-2030, holistic
disaster risk management at all
levels -> C5 Safety and Security
SDG 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
PATTERNS
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people
everywhere ... harmony with nature
-> extended cooperation with
UNESCO

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production -> extended cooperation with UNESCO
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products -> extended cooperation with UNESCO
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 ... international agreements -> C5 safety & security

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions ... 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 ... communications technology -> C5 safety & security

17.16 Enhance the global partnership ... sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries -> C5 safety & security

17.17 Encourage and promote ...

				strategies of partnerships. -> C5 safety & security		
29	UNCTAD	IO	International	See proposal for a thematic workshop below (question 11.2). Action line C7 on e-business also covers e-commerce, which can contribute to progress towards some of the SDGs.	Nothing to add	Nothing to add
30	A consortium of academia and UN agencies represented by Upwelling Knowledge Consultants	Govt.	Switzerland	The WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 Document explicitly connects capacity building and e-learning. We believe that partnerships between Universities in the developed world with their counterparts in the developing world should be used to produce distance and lifelong training projects with a national relevance in the target country and region. We would like to display some examples of these partnerships and call for more, especially in French.See 8.1	See 8.1	We suggest that University partnerships and networks should be tapped into and federated when activities are relevant as sketched under 8.1.

3 1	Association of Regulators of Communications and Telecommunications of CPLP (ARCTEL-CPLP)	IO	Por tug al	- Digital literacy; - Universal Service/Access; - Sustainable and Environmental Friendly Development.	- Regional Workshops; - Training/Capacity building initiatives (presential and online); - Regional monitoring/evaluation meetings.	- Other major exposure ICT events; - International and/or regional multidisciplinary organizations like CPLP.
3 2	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	IO	Swi tze rla nd	Content is as important as ICT	N/A	N/A
3 3	Datamation Foundation	CS	Ind ia	-ICTs for the enablement of the PWD. --ICTs for the enablement of the LGBT community.	Increasing number of field implementation on ther ground in order to show case the WSIS deliberations and actions must be	Partnership between WSIS and local community partnerships.

				--Open & Free access and net neutrality. --Privacy protection in the emerging social media paradigm. --Mobile Governance. --e-Governance and service delivery for the poorest of the poor.	taken up under specific WSIS Action lines.	
3 4	e-Residency team of the Republic of Estonia	G ov t.	Est oni a	• Regarding the WSIS Action Line on bridging the gender divide, a point of discussion can be how to empower women and facilitate their insertion into the information society through a more equal market access with the use of digital technologies. • On the WSIS Action Line about the need to provide further dialogue on the protection of privacy, a "best practices" can be used as a topic to try to tackle down the nationalistic tendency that this topic usually has. • Regarding the WSIS Action Line on north-south and south-south cooperation, provide concrete	• A panel that discussed the different points of view that regions have towards data privacy and security. This approach will ameliorate antagonistic views and will position WSIS Forum as an intermediator. • The role of start-ups in the developing world and how to provide them access to international funding. This will effectively help tackle the digital and gender divide that is becoming ubiquitous.	The e-Residency programme of the Republic of Estonia - The programme builds confidence and security in the use of ICTs as it provides a platform that identifies the user of the computer and confirms their identity. This enables e-Residency to be used as an instrument of cooperation in multiple fronts, such as finance, economic development, and trade, among others. As a service available to people everywhere in the world, it is especially beneficial for people in developing countries, as they can now access Estonia's robust and dynamic digital infrastructure and

| | | | alternatives to spawn this kind of cooperation, focusing on the legal and policy side of it. | | use most of its services as if they were Estonian citizens. E-Residency promises to increase the efficiency and market access of entrepreneurs across Asia. The gains can be reaped by entrepreneurs in developing countries, as the population in these nations has made the biggest gains in internet connectivity in recent years, and will continue to do so. But the infrastructure is still nascent, and because the sometimes prohibitive costs of consolidating it across the nation, the benefits of having a digital society can be lost for these countries. The democratization in the digital realm enabled by e-Residency is aligned with the objectives of WSIS and Action Lines, and thus will be beneficial for the WSIS Forum 2016. |

3 5	DiploFou ndation / Geneva Internet Platform	CS	Swi tze rla nd	Suggestion with regards to Action Line C3: Discuss ways in which stakeholders with limited resources can access the information they need, in the light of emerging observatories (such as the Geneva Internet Platform Digital Watch (dw.giplatform.org) which aim to facilitate access to information	Capacity development programmes and assistance - such as provided by DiploFoundation and the Geneva Internet Platform.	With DiploFoundation for provision of tailored capacity development activities.
3 6	Maghai Panimach Pukuri High School	A	Ba ngl ad esh	The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development.	Develop a well-planned.	Everyone should have an opportunities to acquire skill and knowledge to benefit fully .
3 7	Universit y of Zurich	A	Swi tze rla nd	Multistakeholder mechanisms to enhance Internet security	Multistakeholder mechanisms to enhance Internet security	ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and other relevant agencies partnering with native Internet organizations
3 8	İSKİ	G ov t.	Tur key	I have no idea about it	Suggestions for activities and programmes to be considered for implementation under specific WSIS Action Lines	I have no idea about it
3 9	ICANN	A	Swi tze	Please see answer below at 11.2 re Workshop suggestions.	Action Line 2: A Workshop to explore the role of independent	As noted previously the ITU should consider involving a wider array of

		rla nd		regulation to spur competitive and innovative access provision. Action Line 5: A Workshop on the role for cyber-norms in terms of behaviour in cyber space; Action Line 6: On Domain name management a workshop on gTLDs as outlined in 11.2 below Action Line 6: On ICANN Accountability linked to the IANA Stewardship Transition - see proposed workshop under 11.2 below	state and no-state actors into the WSIS "family" in light of the wider developmental agenda agreed at the UN in 2015. Perhaps organisations such as the World Bank; the WEF and the CTO need to be involved in our deliberations.
4 0	eWorldwi de Group	PS	Uni ted Ara b Em irat es	To be provided later	Greater time allocated in the agenda to share success stories and challenges	Greater private sector partnerships

4 1	Telecom municati ons Regulator y Authority (TRA)	G ov t.	Uni ted Ara b Em irat es	• ICTs must be affordable, enabling them to be used as and when needed. • Relevant content must be available, in languages, which can be used by all. Particular attention is needed to multilingualism. • People need the capabilities to make full use of ICTs, including o capacity-building for policymakers o technical capacity in developing countries, enabling them to become contributors as well as users of the Information Society o media and information literacy o attention to the needs of women o Attention to accessibility for persons with disabilities. • Efforts to address the gender digital divide. • New targets for the growth of access, inclusiveness, sustainability, innovation and partnerships in ICTs were agreed by the international	for action line 7, ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life, we would like to suggest holding a Hackathon event, to attract programmers, solution designers and others to collaborate and develop innovative concepts, enhanced service or new solutions. These ideas can later evolve into solutions within government services (Electronic or Mobile services).	1. World Economic forum 2. The World Bank 3. World Government Summit – United Arab Emirates

				community at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014. • Efforts to improve the extent of data collection and analysis, including: o More extensive data collection and analysis o More attention to impact o More disaggregation of data o Integration of monitoring and measurement of WSIS outcomes and of SDGs o Attention to building the capacity of national statistical offices		
4 2	APNIC	A	Au str alia	Importance of open ICT standards development process; increased capabilities and measurements.	Measurements.	With the technical community, at the network operator groups level.
4 3	RayZnew s.com	CS	Ne pal (Re pu blic of)	1. WSIS and its growing prospect for future 2. Internet and its evolution with WSIS 3. WSIS and collaborative approach 4. WSIS and standardization for future	1. Surveys and action mechanisms of policies implementation 2, Grassroots study report of vulnerable communities in terms of internet and its growth model 3. cooperation in terms of collaborative methods of	I think possibilities of WSIS +10 should be at grassroots level encompass the visions and leadership of the next generation where the voices and issues of the coming up generation must be focus It needs to be versatile in terms of

					information and cooperation and development exchange 4. creating better solution network for future in terms of overcoming the prospect of digital divide	approach and selection where there needs to be stakeholder approach. Various social media channels and better prospect of technology can be used as part of the program in reaching out the communities and voices
4 4	Kemytex Hgmbh CMR/CD DE applied Research	CS	Ca me roo n	je suggère des réunions élargie pour faire concret	Introduction et promotion de la téléphonie satellitaire pour accélérer les choses	bien sur le partenariat entre les organisation faitières et le secrétariat est à encourager
4 5	mci governm ent	G ov t.	Sa udi Ara bia	h	h	h
4 6	Ministry of Transport , Informati on	G ov t.	Bul gar ia	Datafication Clouds and drones M2M IXPs	Partnerships, collaboration,funding	No comment

	Technology and Communications					
47	World Comics India	CS	India	N/A	N/A	A networking of the local group is needed on the basis of Common Minimum Program. Strengthening the local groups in each countries who would work towards the policy level change.
48	ENTE NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIONES - ENACOM	Govt.	Argentina	Infrastructure for a universal and affordable access to ICTs, progress made on public-private partnerships; Freedom of expression and civil rights as regards ICTs use; Cybersecurity; Data and privacy protection; Productive development, job generation and ICTs; ICTs and climate change mitigation and adaptation; Gender perspective and women empowerment and ICTs.	Face-to-face exhibitions of projects and ICT accessibility for people with disabilities. Development of ICT applications on e-health, e-science, etc. Exhibition of innovative products and services.	----

4 9	National Informati on Center	G ov t.	Su da n	That the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action has led to the development of international, regional and national strategies and plans for the development of inclusive Information Society.	1.Conducting focused group discussion through structured peer to peer interviews. 2.Designing peer to peer proposal to be implemented in a partnership between the 2 parties. 3.Specifying a panel to follow up the implementation of the developed proposals 4.Celebrating the approval of the proposal	1.Government authorities 2.Government Organizations 3.Civil Society Organizations 4.Community Based Organizations 5.Telecommunication Companies 6.Private Sector 7.Banks 8.UN Agencies
5 0	Lebanese cyberspa ce Associati on	A	Leb an on	Knowledge and more protected Internet community	Youth inovators	n o idea
5 1	Social Economic and Governan ce Promotio n	CS	Uni ted Re pu blic of Ta	WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015	-suggested topics includes; IFLA,IRAN,ISOC,Concurring the digital divide: How public access to ICTs supports development in the information society;EMPOWERING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS THROUGH ICT,What are the key issues in implementing WSIS	Partnership is linkages and collaboration with our network members organizations,government i.e Ministry of Constitution and Laws,policy bodies,Ministry of community development,Gender and children,etc. ,local people and other pertinent key stakeholders,

	Centre(SE GP)		nza nia		outcomes;How can ICT sutilazation ensure connectivity of peoples under disasters,;Digital policies valuating achievement	Internationally linkages with UN human rights and environmental bodies
5 2	ICT Trust Fund	G ov t.	Egy pt	• Comprehensive digital smart cities • ICT for Social Pressure - MEDITERRANEAN CITIES CHALLENGES • Slum proliferation • Urban poverty • Climate change impacts • Water scarcity • High ICT infrastructure deficits	• Presenting comprehensive programmes from the experienced countries in order to address each challenge is separate.	• EU and UN Agencies
5 3	Alorpoth e Biz Sloution	A	Ba ngl ad esh	Sorry I Dont Knowledge	Sorry I Dont Knowledge	Sorry I Dont Knowledge
5 4	Khandarp ara	G ov t.	Ba ngl ad esh	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.	Vill: Khandarpara, P.O: Khandarpara, P.S: Muksudpur, Dist: Gopalganj.

| 55 | Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation | Govt. | Mauritius | Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, notably on topics such as personal data protection, privacy, security and robustness of networks.

Enhancing national and regional capacity to address cyber security challenges by encouraging a culture of responsibility and joint efforts of all involved parties according to their roles to address security risks. In this respect, further strengthening of cooperation between all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels is required.

Promoting a culture of online security and safety, empowering users, and encouraging national, regional and international cyber security strategies to protect users, including children. | C1. The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
• Setting up of business parks

C2. Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the information society
• Provide affordable Internet access for all

C3. Building confidence and security in the use of ICT
• Ensure an adequate legal infrastructure and duly application of the laws | The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
United Nations Environment Programme
Major private companies in the ICT sector (e.g. Google, Microsoft etc.) |

5 6	Liberia ICT Reporters Association- LICTRA	CS	Lib eri a	Cyber Crime, Online Protection for Children, Using Technology in Disaster Management.	Using Technology to fight Terrorism around the world	Introducing regional, and continental approach could be tools that strengthen implementation that goes beyond 2015.
5 7	Budi Luhur Universit y	A	Ind on esi a	"How to spread out all of the ICT facilities in all areas of the countries including small islands in all remote areas."	- Every country have to be able to applied the WSIS Action Lines specially for spreading the ICT facilities to all parts of each countries.	All ICT main organizations of each countries. For this matter please ask each countries to send their ICT main organizations.
5 8	Russian Internati on Center (The Open Net Associati on)	CS	Ru ssi an Fe der ati on	Such topics could be approaches to public regulation of the Internet services quality with the direct participation of the Internet users, with the wide self-organization and collaboration of participants involved in the Internet services provision, technologies and public institutions necessary for that purpose. We believe that there is also a productive idea of the use of the similar approach towards the provision of the stable operation,	We believe that it is viable to conduct the focused study of policies and practices of the "community" Internet services quality regulation under the auspices of the ITU and with the mandatory involvement of the leading Internet Governance organizations and ISOC in particular. The next steps are the formation of reviews and libraries of best practices. Further organization of education programs, consultation	We believe that it is viable for the WSIS Forum to cultivate ties and presence as well as mutual accounting and coordination of agendas and statements in the field of the ICT application with other significant international forums and events regarding culture, education, medicine, employment and other applied fields.

| | | | security and confidence while using ICTs as well as the idea of considering these issues from the perspective of their quality. We believe that the promotion of and assistance in the implementation of such approach will enable to achieve significant results in the following Action Lines with the framework of "WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015":
C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development;
C2. Information and communication infrastructure;
C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
C6. Enabling environment;
C11. International and regional cooperation;
and indirectly for other. | programs and technical assistance programs with the involvement of sponsors on part of business, academy and civil society should also be applied. | |

5 9	German Develop ment Cooperati on	G ov t.	Ge rm an y	Innovation policies and net neutrality.	.	Media partners that will make digital debates more easily accessible for a broad public.
6 0	UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti	IO	Int ern ati on al	peace building and peace education among youth through internet enabled platforms and programmes - sharing of innovative programmes, platforms and application e.g. EDTWIST platform	see above	UNICEF could be a more strategic partner - an organisation that is present in more than 190 countries with programmes that range from health, education, child proaction to innovation and communication has a strong platform for policy advocacy based on its research and programme delivery. This could be a powerful partner to integrate some of the key WSIS+10 recommendations into is and its partners work
6 1	FIAPF Internati onal Federatio n of Film Producer	PS	Bel giu m	Broadband penetration and digital TV switch-over are finally becoming a reality throughout many regions of the world. 2016 will be a watershed year for Africa in this respect, with a deadline for digital switchover and	In continuation of the fruitful workshop organised at the WSIS Forum 2015, FIAPF proposes to organize a thematic workshop to feature leading professionals from across the digital content value	To realize the Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 point 8, first sentence "There is full respect for cultural and linguistic diversity, and for everyone's right to express themselves and to create and

| s Associations | | | the fastest growth rate in mobile broadband anywhere in the world. Now is the time to ensure frameworks are in place to promote local content creation and legal distribution. This should be reflected under relevant Action Lines, including C6 and C8. | chain, with an emphasis on developing countries. They will discuss emergent opportunities for the creation and dissemination of original audiovisual content through the new platforms and services enabled by broadband infrastructure growth. The growth of broadband communication networks – especially the mobile segment - is bringing about unprecedented opportunities for communications operators and audiovisual service providers to work collaboratively with local audiovisual producers and authors in creating a sustainable economic model for the development, production and distribution of audiovisual works made for local and global audiences. Infrastructure change is enabling new business models that can support film and video entertainment tailored to local | disseminate their work and local content in the language of their choice", an enabling environment that effectively protects intellectual property in the online world should be promoted, in particular through partnerships, under Action Line C6. |

					citizens and consumers' tastes and interests, including diaspora communities. The panel will make use of recent data and specific case studies to illustrate these new opportunities. Participants will also discuss what the stakeholders in the new digital content economy require from Governments and legislators to create a stable enabling environment conducive to creativity, innovation and growth. The session will explore these issues in the overarching context of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and WSIS' focus on bridging the digital divide.	
6 2	Centre for Communication Governance at the National	A	Ind ia	Hate Speech and Online Misogyny :Action Line 5, Action Line 10, Action Line 14	Global multi-stakeholder discussions (national, regional and international) on concrete ways to address online hate and violence - Action Line 5, Action Line 10 and Action Line 11	Inter-network partnerships. For example, an academic network like the Network of Centres of Internet & Society partnering with UNESCO in the interests of more inter-disciplinary research.

	Law University Delhi					
6 3	University of Zurich	A	Switzerland	Multistakeholder Internet security	Multistakeholder Internet security	ITU, UNESCO, and other relevant agencies partnering with native Internet organizations, global civil society organizations and networks, and industry associations that involve organizational users of information and communication technologies.
6 4	CYBERLAWS.NET	CS	India	a) Principles for legal frameworks to be adopted by countries for promoting their domestic ICT markets. b) Examining the legal and policy aspects governing online security and cyber security c) Legal frameworks for addressing cyber security challenges at national, regional and international levels.	Following activities and programs could be considered for implementation under specific action lines: a) Coming up with task force to deal with legal framework impacting digital economy. b) Forming committee for examining the legal frameworks impacting cybercrime, Cybersecurity. c) Conducting conferences for outreach.	Possible partnerships with the international stakeholders including those in the mobile ecosystem and Cybersecurity startup stakeholders might help strengthen the implementation of WSIS action line for WSIS Forum. a) Cybercrime legal frameworks principles impacting cybercrime legislations and the need for updating the same to incorporate newly emerging cybercrimes and

				d) Legal practices concerning regulation of darknet e) Examining legal principles behind effective net neutrality frameworks. f) Legal frameworks for promoting digital economy, promoting e-commerce while addressing various tax challenges of the digital economy.	d) Coming up with specific steps for implementation of WSIS action lines in terms of concrete deliverables to be given to member nations.	mobile crimes. b) To come up with international frameworks which will help facilitate international cooperation between member countries on promoting the preservation and protection of cyber security.
6 5	IFIP / Swiss Informati cs Society Switzerla nd	IO	Int ern ati on al	How do we strengthen with limited means the digital security and sovereignty of LDC? ISES addresses the SDG N0 1,4, 5, 10. ISES supports Action Lines C5 and C11are in the foreground, but also C2, C4, C8, and C10. Therefore, ISES is a typical cross Action Line Project.	Frameworks, models and implementation programmes for providing a trustworthy global cyber-space with security-educated professional ICT Workforce, policy-makers and users.	Suggest that WSIS continue to partner with IFIP, and be even more proactive about getting assistance and advice from IFIP. See e.g. http://www.ict-21.ch/l4d/pg/file/read/887421/work shop-inside-wcc2015-on-information-security-education-amp-solidarity-project-ifiptc3-unesco

				Cyber Space is global, but not globally available on same security level.		
6 6 6	Construction and Technology	PS	Ba ngl ad esh	Covered employees are entitled to a package of benefits under the Social Security and Employees' Compensation (EC) Programs in the event of death, disability, sickness, maternity and old age. Self-employed and voluntary members also get the same benefits as covered employees, except those benefits under the EC program. Basically, the SSS provides for a replacement of income lost on account of the aforementioned contingencies. The benefits under the Social Security Program are: Sickness Maternity Disability	SSS members can now pay their contributions and monthly amortizations for salary and real estate loans using Globe GCash, a virtual wallet service offered by Globe Telecom that enables users to carry out financial transactions using their mobile phones.	cooperative society, Trust, Gift and other organization to take part of the development in the world.

				Retirement Death Funeral		
6 7	Ministry of Justice	G ov t.	Sa udi Ara bia	No comment	No comment	No comment
6 8	Internet Society	A	Swi tze rla nd	* Action Lines and related topics: 2) Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society -How can we understand the demand-side of access and its relation to Internet adoption? 4) Capacity building - How can multistakeholder partnerships be used to promote capacity building	2) Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society -Activities that foster and promote stakeholder collaboration for ICT infrastructure development and improvements in order to address some of the barriers to global connectivity and access. e.g. Regional Workshops on creating an enabling environment for ICT development; or Workshops on Stakeholder collaboration for ICT Development	Blank

				5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs - Why a collaborative approach is key to ensure trust in the use of ICTs 8) Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content - What is the relation between local infrastructure development and local content development?	5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs - Workshops/Activities that focus on collective security or collaborative security approach for the security in the use of ICTs.	
6 9	Federal Telecommunications Union	A	Mexico	-Asequibilidad de las tecnologías de la información y comunicación a fin de ampliar las oportunidades de acceso para los usuarios con discapacidad y necesidades específicas. - Marcos de inversión, innovación y educación para promover el desarrollo de la creación de capacidades para las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación.	Se considera conveniente seguir fomentando mecanismos de la participación remota.	La facilitación de las asociaciones públicoprivadas y el fomento a la cooperación multistakeholder.

| 70 | Women and Information Society NGO | CS | Armenia | We propose "Digital Financial Inclusion initiative for women" topic for Action line 7. | • Best practices of Women's Empowerment in the Information Society (by each Action Lines): Multi-Stakeholder Partnership on National Levels, linking Women and ICT Communities on National Levels (replicable and sustainable ICT projects.

 • Women-WSIS Action lines-SDGs Matrix

 • Best Practices of Measuring Women's Empowerment in the Information Society on national levels.
 Gender-sensitive Indicators in two Dimensions:
 Ø for each sub-themes of 11 Action lines and by
      o   workforce
      o   ICT accessibility in rural areas for women
      o   leadership | n/a |

				o e-skills o digital literacy o entrepreneurship Studies have shown that as in classic cases of vertical gender segregation is prevailing, with women strongly represented in lower level ICT occupations. Therefore more complicated if for each action line would be possible as well to have gender sensitive indicators by workforce, accessibility, leadership, e-skills, digital literacy, entrepreneurship.	
71	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	Govt.	Bangladesh	Sustainable growth Improving lifestyle.	Sustainable growth Improving lifestyle.

				Main topics should include, although not limited to (in no particular order):	Activities should include, although not limited to (in no particular order):	
7 2	European Internet Inclusion Initiative	IO	International	1) Cyber security 2) E-government 3) Digital divides 4) ICT for sustainable development	1) Cyber security 2) E-government 3) Digital divides 4) ICT for sustainable development	Greater public-private partnerships (PPPs) in cooperation with the civil sector.
7 3	United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)	IO	Switzerland	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communication Team, and the UN Communication Group (UNCG) in Geneva, as well as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal	The UN Information Service (UNIS) of UNOG, will coordinate, with the ITU Communication Team, and the UN Communication Group (UNCG) in Geneva, as well as with other stakeholders, the drafting of a "Joint Communication Strategy" which will serve to inform the general public, worldwide, about the WSIS process and the links between the ICT ecosystem and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Director of UNIS will be the Focal	UN Office at Geneva Geneva Internet Platform

				Point at UNOG for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.	Point at UNOG for coordinating the above inter-Agency strategy.	
7 4	G3ICT	PS	United States of America	Accessibility	ITU-T accessibility guidelines need to be adopted with captioning and sign language.	WHO UNESCO G3ICT
7 5	Universal Postal Union	IO	International	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 6	SAWED AHMED ALMAHR OOS AND SONS COMPAN Y	PS	Saudi Arabia	Developing human resources management as strategic partner	Na	Before and after programe
7 7	Internati onal	IO	Intern	The contributions received during the Open Consultation Process, the	Showcase of initiatives; open dialogues; and use of social media.	Collaboration with other UN agencies and regional organizations

	Telecommunication Union	ation al	Outcomes of the 2015 meeting, and the outcomes of the UNGA Overall WSIS Review are relevant sources to define the next Action Line C2 Facilitators Meeting during the WSIS Forum 2016		to promote the implementation of the SDG
			From the previous Action Line C2 Facilitators meeting held during the WSIS Forum it was suggest the following thematic aspects that might be considered by WSIS Forum 2016:		
			- Innovative PPP models for ICT infrastructure development in rural and remote areas. - Evolving broadband technology and applications lowering the cost for bringing ICT to all.		
			The complete document with the outcomes and emerging trends detected during the AL-C2		

				facilitators meeting can be access through the following link: http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Content/doc/outcomes/WSIS Forum2015_OutcomeDocument_ForumTrack.pdf#page=103		
7 8	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)	IO	International	• To share and discuss experiences in drafting and implementing ICT policies; • To share and discuss experiences in initiating and implementing ICT projects; • To present and discuss research concerning the WITFOR overall goals.	Consider the inclusion of Digital Equity as a common element to all the WSIS Action Lines	Strengthening the relation of ITU and, in particular WSIS, with sectoral activities either for its topic (like IFIP WITFOR 2016, http://www.witfor2016.org) or for its geographical domain or for its development level (developed vs developing countries).
7 9	Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Secretariat	IO	International	N/A	N/A	Strengthen collaboration between National and Regional Internet Governance Forum Initiatives (IGF's) and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS - more information here: http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/igf-initiatives - IGF Secretariat can help facilitate this.

80	Jawar High School	PS	Bangladesh	1. Digital class 2. Digital Communications 3. Vertual Office 4. Making Aplications software etc.	1. Digital class 2. Digital Communications 3. Vertual Office 4. Making Aplications software etc.	Our Government and NGO.
81	Internet Society of China	CS	China	N/A	N/A	N/A
82	IEEE	A	United States of America	Regarding Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), it is important to continue the discussion on security in the use of ICTs because without confidence and security, the ICTs will fail to reach full potential in an effort to assisting the achievement of the SDGs.	Interactive sessions drawing on the experience of audience members would be beneficial in helping to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs (Action Line C5) in order to reach the full potential of ICTs.	Informal gatherings with various stakeholders could assist in the development of partnerships.
83	ieee/asdf/egyptair	CS	Egypt	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH	CLOUD OF THINGS TECH
84	Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of	Govt.	Russian Feder	Topics based on the WSIS-SDGs Matrix as well as on enhanced Action Lines of WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015.	Suggestions based on the road maps prepared by respective focal points, for every Action Line.	All WSIS Process stakeholders, involving financial communities and private funds, as well as organizations listed in section 5.1.

	the Russian Federation		ati on			
8 5	Azerfon LLC	PS	Az erb aija n	All emerging trend need to adapt to: -"Expansion existing and new technology lovely expected but all cases Information Society could not be negatively affected." - "All businesses and ICTs should service of societies but not vise versa".	All planned activities due Action Lines important. Need only deeply evaluated and considered contributions. And motivate, stimulate contributors.	To be continued partnership with all parties and contributors.
8 6	Office of Electroni c Communi cations	G ov t.	Pol an d	n/a	n/a	n/a
8 7	African Civil Society on the Informati on Society	CS	Int ern ati on al	Local contents Multiligualism Affordability Financing ICT	Develop huge training programs for continents like Africa Information system for African communities	ACSIS is willing to Partner with the private sector together with ITU to develop massive training programs accross Africa

				Mobile vs access to ICT Literacy Localisation data Privacy Cybersecurity		
8 8	Mr.	IO	Ind ia	address http://ashish-shrivastava.place.xyz/post/56924d2 3b7bf6f5d2a8b460f/sdg-action-campaign	address http://ashish-shrivastava.place.xyz/post/56924d2 3b7bf6f5d2a8b460f/sdg-action-campaign	address http://ashish-shrivastava.place.xyz/post/56924d2 3b7bf6f5d2a8b460f/sdg-action-campaign
8 9	Glossy Media	PS	Ba ngl ad esh	yes	yes	yes
9 0	UDC	G ov t.	Ba ngl ad esh	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZAR.	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZAR.	VILL: RANGIRKUL, P/O: RANGIRKUL, P/S: KULAURA, DIST: MOULVIBAZAR.

91	Plan International	IO	Indonesia	Eliminate Violence against Children.	Global campaign on Learn Without Fear.	Public Private Partnership.
92	gedaref digital city organization GDCO Sudan	CS	Sudan	1- If we remember people with disability are excluded in the MDGs and I think new action line should be considered for them 2- There are 63 million out of school children (7 – 12 years) and 40 million (12 – 15 years) and this number not included the new wars and disaster children so there is need for action line to encourage working on this issue.	a- out of school children b- people with disability	a- Partnership with telecentre.org foundation b- Partnership with Global Digital Partner GDP c- Iwrite4wsis
93	advertisement publisher & advertising marketing.	PS	Bangladesh	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate- Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate- Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-	Director of Advertising and Marketing, JM Add Media Jessore Hi, I am Jamal, Low Rate- Advertising Marketing The Daily Gramer Kagoj and Director of marketing JM Add Media Jessore. work and danincalera including Jessore as well as regional newspapers publish ads and special flat-rate, non-

				governmental organizations at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	governmental organizations at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.	governmental organizations at a national newspaper advertisement JM Add Media Jessore eyadi hisare the work of the media.
9 4	World Summit Award	CS	Au stri a	N.N.	N.N.	Partners network or flagship initiatives under the WSIS umbrella like World Summit Award or other important and ongoing initiatives, building a vivid network and platform, supporting each other and contributing to the WSIS agenda.
9 5	Pearson Educatio n	IO	Uni ted Kin gd om	Student Information System (eSIS JX) implementation in Abu Dhabi Education Council	eSIS JX by Pearson Education	NA
9 6	Internati onal Federatio n of Library Associati ons and	CS	Ne the rla nds	IFLA's proposed topics for discussion under specific Action Lines: Action Line C3: Access to information and knowledge IFLA would like to see a continuing prioritisation of the importance of	Action Line C3: IFLA already encourages library associations in member states to actively engage with the drafting of national development plans and the general implementation of the 2030 Agenda as access to information and public access facilities have a crucial	Grass-roots level activism is needed to realise the aim of reaching all people and bridging the digital divide. Public access facilities, such as libraries, already work at the grass-roots level and should be considered strong partners in

| Institutions (IFLA) | | | public access to information. In order to achieve access to ICTs and information for all, low cost/free access to ICTs and freedom of access to information is essential. Guaranteeing this will help to remove the final barriers encounter by people trying to fully participate in society. It will not only enable people to reach their full potential more effectively but it will also actively help to bridge the digital divide, which often is create by income discrepancies. Public access points, such as libraries, are often free, readily available to everyone, and a safe space for learning and information seeking. Libraries help people to not only find information but also to understand the information available through the teaching of Media and Information Literacy skills. Libraries are equal and safe places where the needs of | role to play in this. These activities should be broadly rolled out and supported by WSIS and its member states by creating national access to information policies which support the vision of the 2030 Agenda.

Action Line C8:
The UNESCO PERSIST project directly addresses issues raised in the UNGA Overall WSIS Review and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 documents. Preservation of digital cultural heritage is key for the understanding of communities. Best practises and guidelines, created by the project, should be endorsed by WSIS and WSIS should actively encourage member states to participate in the project and implement its outcomes. | furthering the WSIS vision and the 2030 Agenda implementation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

women and youth are addressed. Public access to ICTs in libraries helps marginalised people, youth and women to securely access and process information in order for them to play a crucial role in society.

Action Line C8: Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

The preservation of digital cultural heritage is essential in order to prevent digital amnesia. Digital amnesia is a threat to every layer of the global community and urgently needs to be addressed. The UNESCO PERSIST project aims to find solution for this problem in order to ensure the digital sustainability of our digital cultural heritage. WSIS needs to address the urgent need of digital preservation in order to prevent decades of data being lost

			to a digital black hole which will prevent future generations from actively engaging with their communities past. Within WSIS' multi-stakeholder community policies should be created which support the work of PERSIST and ensure a continuity of digital content.		
97	SEMANTIS	CS	Belgium	Difficult to identify a specific Action Line, it is a global project for UN Institutions at large interacting with industry, civil society. There is a need for further clarification and process as the document is complex and hard to summarize for the public.. You could make small surveys on the spot for emerging trends, with interviews of participants, sheets of evaluation after each sessions, workshops, etc.	A follow up interactive web site which gives permanently and updated regularly the links and referentials to WSIS projects and actors.	Partnerships with main industries and services "users" of ICT such as utilities, transports, health, libraries, cultural medias, etc., and not only with "Silicon Valley" or alike.

98	Graduate Women International	CS	International	n/a	n/a	n/a
99	IFIP IP3	IO	International	How do we strengthen the trust framework? Educating the Information and Knowledge Society informally (i.e. how to take advantage of the abundance of education resources on the internet	Frameworks and programmes for providing a trustworthy, skilled and professional ICT workforce to secure the supply-side of ICT.	Suggest that WSIS continue to partner with IFIP, and be even more proactive about getting assistance and advice from IFIP. UN IFIP: http://www.ifipnews.org/global-ict-community-un-general-assembly-2015/ UN/ITU Speech with examples of capabilities: http://www.itu.int/en/itu-wsis/Documents/UNGASideEvents/Speech-IFIP.pdf
100	ChunriCh oupaal	CS	Netherlands	- Technology start-ups and tech entrepreneurs are the new economical growth accelerators. They should be paid special attention to, especially the role they are playing in creating employment	- Corporate funding for ICT4D should be stressed upon and explored.	A multi-stakeholder partnership is the way to go forward to implementation of WSIS+10 vision. There is no way around it and no stakeholder can do it alone. Special attention should be given to

			opportunities and solving local problems.		investment in the developing world and disadvantaged areas of the world.
1 0 1	Association for Proper Internet Governance	CS	Switzerland	Enhancing cooperation in cybersecurity.	NA	NA
1 0 2	MustVisit .land Tourism Company	PS	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Media specially freedom of speech as a human rights for media	f	f
1 0 3	Likeable Media México	PS	Mexico	Expanding our consciousness. Protecting Earth in all ways. Preserving Wildlife. Connecting with animal and plants. Making a more sustainable and responsible life.	Gatherings, activities, assigned lectures, shared meals...	With MVS Multivision, a multimedia group in México City with expansion capabilities across LATAM. (Please let me know if interested in this partnership jeronimo@likeable.mx).

				Empathy. Feelings and technology. The power of connectedness. How information moves.		

1 0 4	CENTRE AFRICAIN D'ECHANGE CULTUREL	CS	Democratic Republic of the Congo	I initiated consultations in this direction locally. But I would offer two
				  workshops in this regard.
					I prefer not to. It should be a time of reflection.	In the case of Africa, it takes a strong involvement of stakeholders such as regional
						  organizations: ECCAS, ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC, NEPAD .. also that the ICT companies.
						  It is especially important that the structures of the national Internet Governance Forum
						  should be recognized and systematically involved in all national and regional dynamics.

1 0 5	Reseller & Traders Repair Hiring Solution	PS	India	India Service Mobile Uninterruptible Trans Power System Very Easy Very Low Cost Any Time Any Location in time don't time waste Set-up in All Ready-made Only Trans power You can also inspect...	Time Save Money Save Environmental conditions of the world in which the people	All Over India Call ?ž +919699922099 Shipping In All Over India Operated Location Heads Office ?¢ Mumbai -98

106	ITU, Basel Convention	IO	Switzerland	Internet of Things	trainings on how to implement at the national level SDGs	financial institutions and UN agencies
107	Health and Environment Program	CS	Cameroon	Capacity building Access to information	e-learning e-education	Private -public-civil society
108	Md Shahid Uddin Akbar	PS	Bangladesh	Achieving SDGs and Role of the Private Sectors Sustainability challenges: Strategies and Action Points Roles of development agencies under SDG Frameworks	Regional and national level consultation meetings, publication of country reports and setting indicators	Actors of different action lines can frame partnership strategies and build partnerships to strengthen the implementation of WSIS for beyond 2015. Various type of collaboration can be pursued like knowledge sharing, learning exchange, knowledge repository etc.