WSIS FORUM

25-29 MAY 2015
Geneva
Switzerland

OUTCOME DOCUMENT

Coordinated by:

150 ITU 1865 2015

Organized by:

ITU

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD

U N D P

Outcome Document: Forum Track

(Version 1.2 (29.05.2015 – The Outcome Document will be updated throughout the week)

AGENDA: WSIS Forum 2015

Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development

25 MAY | MONDAY | ITU PREMISES

09:00-10:45	**Innovation for Development: How to Impact and Being Impacted** *(MCIT, Egypt ICT Trust Fund)* *ITU Room Popov 1* — *Thematic Workshop*	
	Partnering for Success: Creativity and Professionalism in Delivering Trustworthy ICT *(IFIP)* *ITU Room C1* — *Thematic Workshop*	**Gender Dimensions of e-Waste Management** *(ITU and Partners)* *ITU Room C2* — *Thematic Workshop*
	Framing Dreams: New Opportunities and Challenges for Audiovisual Content Production and Distribution in the Broadband Era *(International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF))* *ITU Room A* — *Thematic Workshop*	**Mobile Innovation Supporting the Post-2015 Agenda** *(World Summit Award)* *ITU Room L1* — *Thematic Workshop*
	Engaging Digital Actors - Fostering Effective Digital Policy - Monitoring Digital Governance *(Geneva Internet Platform)* *ITU Room L2* — *Thematic Workshop*	**Measuring the Information Society: Challenges and Trends** *(Information Technology Organization of Iran, IT Strategic Planning and Monitoring Center/Data Processing Company (Parvaresh Dadeha), I. R. IRAN)* *ITU Room T103* — *Thematic Workshop*
10:45-11:00	**Break**	
11:00-13:00	**Combating Cybercrime: Tools and Capacity Building for Emerging Economies** *(World Bank and ITU)* *ITU Room Popov 1* — *Thematic Workshop*	**Interconnectivity Towards Better and Faster Social and Economic Development: Achievements and Aspirations** *(Telecom Planning and Research Institute of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China)* *ITU Room Popov 2* — *Thematic Workshop*
	Information Security Education & Solidarity (ISES) Initiative: Facts, Figures, Models and Implementation *(IFIP TC3, Swiss Informatics Society)* *ITU Room C1* — *Thematic Workshop*	**Internet of Things (IoT): The Way to Smart Sustainable Cites** *(ITU and Partners)* *ITU Room C2* — *Thematic Workshop*
	Cybersecurity and Privacy in a World of Data Driven Innovation *(IEEE)* *ITU Room A* — *Thematic Workshop*	**Digital Inclusion of Women for Gender Equality** *(ChunriChoupaal)* *ITU Room L1* — *Country Workshop*
	Enabling ICT for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Inclusive Development and Social Transformation *(Datamation Foundation and ADD International)* *(Captioning)* *ITU Room L2* — *Thematic Workshop*	
13:00-14:30	**Lunch Break** - *ITU Cafeteria (with special offer for WSIS Forum participants)*	

	Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development *(ITU)*
	ITU, Room C1 *Briefing*

13:15-14:15	**Global Internet Policy Observatory (giponet.org)** *(European Commission)*	**The Role of Information Technology in Highlighting the Role of Women in Religious Societies** *(ITO)*
	ITU, Room C2 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room L1* *Thematic Workshop*
	Digital Systems and GIS Security in the Fight Against Crime and Terrorism *(TADGI)*	**NTIC et Médias, Journalistes en Centrafrique - Centrafrique: Rôle et Importance des NTIC dans le Traitement de l'Information des Journalistes** *(Telecoms Regulations Agency in Central Africa)*
	ITU, Room L2 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room A* *Thematic Workshop*

14:30-16:15	**Get Your Own Map First Mapping of Telecommunications Infrastructure and Other Regulatory Activities and Tools Enhancing Infrastructure Development: Opportunities and Problems - the Polish Perspective** *(UKE, Poland)*	**Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia** *(Saudi Arabia)* *Coffee will be served 15 Minutes before the workshop*
	ITU, Room Popov 1 *Country Workshop*	*ITU, Room Popov 2* *Country Workshop*
	Cyberlaw: An Asian Perspective *(Cyberlaws.net, Cyberlaw Asia and Pavan Duggal Associates)*	**ISIDIS** *(Initiative For Social Innovation and Development)* *(SEMANTIS)*
	ITU, Room C1 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room A* *Thematic Workshop*
	Organizing an Internet Social Forum *(Just Net Coalition, Association for Proper Internet Governance)*	**Governance of the Service Quality in Internet - Regulation and Customers Role** *(Russian Internet Information Center)*
	ITU, Room C2 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room L1* *Thematic Workshop*

14:30-16:15	**E-science and Research in the Information Society: Key Factors for Sustainable Development** *(IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS), Iran)*	**Smart Cities: Creative and Sustainable Green ICT and Future of Smart Cities** *(Arianous Information and communication technology for development (Arianous ICTD))*
	ITU, Room L2 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room T103* *Thematic Workshop*

16:15-16:30	**Break** Coffee Sponsored by Qatar in Exhibition Space *(ITU, Montbrillant, Entrance)*

	Iran Progress in Information Society *(Iran National Committee for WSIS and Information Technology Organization of Iran)*
	ITU, Room C2 *Country Workshop*

16:30-18:15	**C7. E-health: Social Media: Putting the "Public" Back in Public Health** *(WHO and ITU)*	**IGF 2015 Preparatory Session** *(Brazil)*
	ITU, Room L2 *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	*ITU, Room Popov 1* *Thematic Workshop*
	Online Safety Education Programs: Lessons from the Field *(The Walt Disney Company)*	**Building Sustainable Digital Economy Through Entrepreneurship, Gender Equity, Green Economy and Talent Management** *(Evolving Consulting, Swiss Engineering Geneva and ICT4MDG)*
	ITU, Room Popov 2 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room A* *Thematic Workshop*
	The e-Government Web Accessibility Divide and the European Internet Inclusion Initiative *(EIII)*	**Reforms in education: Role of ICT and the vision of free transparent process of reforms** *(AL AWAEL, Education and Learning)*
	ITU, Room L1 *Thematic Workshop*	*ITU, Room T103* *Thematic Workshop*

19:30	**Donor's Dinner Sponsored by Poland** *(On Invitation Only)*

26 MAY | TUESDAY | WIPO & ITU PREMISES

Time	Programme
08:00–09:00	**High-Level Meeting of UNGIS** *(UNGIS Members Only)* WIPO — UNGIS
09:00–13:00	**Official Opening Segment:** **Opening Ceremony** **Opening Session** **High-Level Policy Statements** **WSIS Prizes Ceremony** **Group Photograph** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* WIPO, Auditorium — Opening Segment
11:00–12:00	**Press Conference** *(Media Only)* WIPO
13:00–15:00	**Lunch Break** *with special offer for all WSIS Forum participants* ITU Cafeteria **High-Level Lunch** *Sponsored by Intel Corporation - Gold Partner WSIS Forum 2015* *(On Invitation Only)*
13:15–14:15	**Exhibition Inauguration** *Coffee Sponsored by UAE - Platinum Sponsor WSIS Forum 2015* *(ITU, Montbrillant, Entrance)* **National Innovation Ecosystem for Leapfrogging** *(Access to Information Programme (a2i), Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh)* ITU, Room C1 — Thematic Workshop **Internet Governance Forum Support Association** *(IGFSA)* ITU, Room L — Briefing
15:00–16:00	**High-Level Dialogue** **Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and WSIS Action Lines** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* WIPO, Auditorium — High-Level Dialogue
16:00–19:00	**High-Level Policy Statements** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* WIPO, Auditorium — High-Level Policy Statements
19:00	**Official Reception of the WSIS Forum 2015** **Sponsored by Switzerland** *Certificate Ceremony for WSIS Forum 2015 Partners* *All WSIS Forum 2015 Participants are invited* ITU Montbrillant Cafeteria — Official Reception

27 MAY | WEDNESDAY | WIPO & ITU PREMISES

09:00-10:15	**High-Level Dialogue** **Making Empowerment a Reality – Accessibility for All** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* *WIPO, Auditorium* — *High-Level Dialogue*
10:15-12:00	**High-Level Policy Statements** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* *WIPO, Auditorium* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — *High-Level Policy Statements*
12:15-15:00	**High-Level Lunch** *(On invitation Only)* **Lunch Break** *with special offer for WSIS Forum participants* *ITU Cafeteria* **Knowledge Café: Fostering Innovation Enabling ICTs for Development** *Light lunch will be served.* *Limited to 120 seats, First come first served basis* *(12:15 - 14:45)* *ITU, ICT Discovery, 2nd floor Montbrilliant Building* — — — — — — *Knowledge Café*
14:30-17:30	**Ministerial Round Table** *(Ministers Only)* *(E/F)* *Ministerial Round Table*
15:00-16:00	**High-Level Dialogue** **Innovation in ICTs for Sustainable Development** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* *WIPO, Auditorium* — *High-Level Dialogue*
16:00-18:00	**High-Level Policy Statements** *(A/C/E/F/R/S; Captioning)* *WIPO, Auditorium* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — *High-Level Policy Statements*
19:00	**Gala Dinner, Sponsored by UAE – Platinum Partner WSIS Forum 2015** *(On Invitation Only)* *High-Level Policy Statements*

28 MAY | THURSDAY | ITU PREMISES

Time		
09:00-11:00	**High-Level Dialogue** **Building Trust in Cyberspace –** **Working Together** *(E/F; Captioning)* *ITU. Room Popov* *High-Level Dialogue*	**High-Level Dialogue** **Empowering Women to Innovate** **through Technology** *(E/F; Captioning)* *ITU. Room C1* *High-Level Dialogue*
11:00-11:15	**Break**	
11:15-13:00	**Transforming UAE into a** **Smarter Nation** **(UAE)** *Coffee will be served 15 Minutes* *before the workshop* *ITU. Room H* *Country Workshop*	**C5. Building Confidence and** **Security in the Use of ICTs:** **A Vital Component of the Post-2015** **Sustainable Development Agenda** *(ITU)* *ITU. Room K* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*
	C7. E-business: **E-business and the SDGs:** **the Way Forward** *(UNCTAD, ITC and UPU)* *ITU. Room C1* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	**C9. Media:** **Free, Independent and Pluralistic Media at the** **Heart of Post-2015 Development Agenda** *(UNESCO) (E/F)* *ITU. Room Popov* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*
	C2. ICT Infrastructure: **Broadband for Sustainable Development** *(ITU)* *ITU. Room C2* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	**C7. E-agriculture:** **Mainstreaming ICT in the Agricultural Sector** *(FAO)* *ITU. Room L* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*
	C1, C7. E-government and C11: **Facilitation Meeting on the Implementing** **WSIS Outcomes Related to Action Lines C1, C7eGov and C11** *(UNDESA)* *ITU. Room M* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	
13:00-15:00	**Lunch Break** *with special offer for* *WSIS Forum participants* *ITU Cafeteria*	**Knowledge Café: WSIS Action Lines and SDGs** *Light lunch will be served.* *Limited to 120 seats, First come first served basis* *ITU. ICT Discovery. 2nd floor Montbrilliant Building*
14:00-14:45	**Launching the report on Global Cybersecurity Index and Cyberwellness Profiles** *(ABI Research and ITU)* *ITU. Room A* *Briefing*	
15:00-16:30	**Recent Movement on "IoT" and its Future** *(Japan Country Workshop Team:* *Mitsubishi Electric, Hitachi, NICT and ITU-AJ)* *Coffee will be served 15 Minutes before the workshop* *ITU. Room H* *Country Workshop*	**C6. Enabling Environment:** **Fostering Open Access to International Fiber** *(ITU)* *ITU. Room C2* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*
	C4. Capacity Building: **Mainstreaming e-Skilling:** **The ICT Runway** *(ITU)* *ITU. Room L* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	**C8. Culture:** **Culture and ICTs as Drivers of** **Sustainable Development** *(UNESCO) (E/F)* *ITU. Room Popov* *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*
	Mobilizing Broadband Funds to Education: **Creating Skills and Jobs in a New Economy** *(Intel Corporation)* *Coffee will be served 15 Minutes before the workshop* *ITU. Room K* *Thematic Workshop*	**Innovation:** **ICT Centric National Innovation Ecosystems** *(ITU and Partners)* *ITU. Room A* *Thematic Workshop*
	International e-Commerce for Developing Countries: **Practical Case Studies in Overcoming Barriers to Trade** **Through Digital Channels** *(ITC, UNCTAD and UPU)* *ITU. Room C1* *Thematic Workshop*	**Building Trust –** **The Technical Challenges** *(ITU and Partners)* *ITU. Room M* *Thematic Workshop*

16:30-16:45	Break		
16:45-18:15	**Towards e-Kuwait: Success Stories Achieved by Different Government Agencies** (CAIT, Kuwait) *Coffee will be served 15 Minutes before the workshop* — ITU Room K — *Country Workshop*	**ICT Indicators for Monitoring the SDGs** (Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development) — ITU Room M — *Interactive Session*	
	C7. E- Environment: Climate Change Adaptation in Africa: SOS Call for Connecting the Unconnected to Weather and Climate Warnings (WMO and ITU) — ITU Room L — *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	**C10. Ethics:** Making the link – C10 for Sustainable Development (UNESCO) (E/F) — ITU Room Popov — *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	
	Impact of Locally Relevant Content (Internet Society (ISOC)) — ITU Room C1 — *Thematic Workshop*	**IANA Stewardship Transition –** A Live Example of a Multistakeholder Process (ICANN) — ITU Room C2 — *Thematic Workshop*	
	Innovation: ICT Incubation Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Development (ITU and Partners) — ITU Room A — *Thematic Workshop*	**ICT Utilization Cases resolving Social Challenges: SMART CITY, Disaster Management and Standardization Issues for Expanding ICT Solution Cases** (Japan Thematic Workshop Team: NEC, Oki Electric, NTT and ITU-AJ) — ITU Room H — *Thematic Workshop*	

29 MAY | FRIDAY | ITU PREMISES

	UNGIS Working Level Meeting (UNGIS Members Only)		
09:00-10:45	**WSIS Prizes and WSIS Stocktaking Process** (ITU) — ITU Room M — *Interactive Session*	**C3. Access:** Revisiting "Openness and Inclusiveness" in Access to Information to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (UNESCO) (E/F) — ITU Room Popov — *Action Line Facilitation Meeting*	
	UAE: Thematic Workshop (UAE Ministry of Labour and Dubai Courts) — ITU Room H — *Thematic Workshop*	**The Role of Broadcasters in the Digital Era** (WIPO) — ITU Room C1 — *Thematic Workshop*	
	Children's Rights in the Digital World: A Multistakeholder Approach (ITU and UNICEF) — ITU Room L — *Thematic Workshop*	**Collaborative Internet Security: Best Practices in Addressing Spam and Establishing CSIRTs** (Internet Society (ISOC)) — ITU Room K — *Thematic Workshop*	
10:45-11:00	Break		

Time		
	C7. E-learning and E-science: Teacher ICT competencies to support inclusive Knowledge Societies (UNESCO) (E/F)	**Implementing WSIS Outcomes: A Ten-Year Review** (CSTD Secretariat and UNCTAD)
	ITU Room Popov Action Line Facilitation Meeting	*ITU Room C1* Interactive Session
	UN Regional Commission Meeting (UN Regional Commission Meeting)	**Innovation in Accessibility Technology and Policy** (JCA-AHF) (Captioning)
11:00-12:45	*ITU Varembé. Room G1* Interactive Session	*ITU Room H* Action Line Facilitation Meeting
	Digital Financial Services and Financial Inclusion (ITU)	**Setting Global Targets on Child Online Protection: Towards a Result Based Approach** (Roundtable among COP partners)
	ITU. Room C2 Thematic Workshop	*ITU Varembé. Room G2* Thematic Workshop
	World Development Report 2016 - Internet for Development (The World Bank)	**The Ethics of Digital Innovation** (Globethics.net)
	ITU. Room K Thematic Workshop	*ITU. Room L* Thematic Workshop
12:45-14:00	Lunch Break - *ITU Cafeteria (with special offer for WSIS Forum participants)*	
14:00-15:00	**WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting** (Captioning) *ITU. Room Popov*	
15:00-17:30	**Multistakeholder Consultations on WSIS Beyond 2015** (E/F; Captioning) *ITU. Room Popov*	
17:30-18:00	**Closing Ceremony** (E/F; Captioning) *ITU. Room Popov*	

- ⬤ *Break*
- ⬤ *Closing Ceremony*
- ⬤ *Interactive Session*
- ⬤ *Opening Segment. Multistakeholder Dialogue. High-Level Policy Statements*
- ⬤ *Reception*
- ⬤ *UNGIS*
- ⬤ *Publication Releases and Briefings*
- ⬤ *Action Line Facilitators Meeting. Interactive Action Line Facilitation Meeting. Knowledge Café*
- ⬤ *Press Conference*
- ⬤ *High-Level Dialogue*
- ⬤ *Thematic Workshop*
- ⬤ *Exhibition Inauguration*
- ⬤ *Ministerial Round Table*
- ⬤ *Country Workshop*

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Special Address:
United Nations
Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS   **NATIONS UNIES**

Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations

VIDEO MESSAGE TO WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY FORUM 2015

Geneva, 26 May 2015

www.wsis.org/forum

U N I T E D   N A T I O N S   **N A T I O N S   U N I E S**

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL   1

VIDEO MESSAGE TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY FORUM 2015
25 - 29 May 2015

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to welcome all participants to this World Summit on the Information Society Forum.

People today are better connected today than ever. Mobile phones are more affordable, especially in developing countries.

But we still have to close the gap so that everyone has access to information and communication technologies.

This is especially important now as the world rallies to forge a set of sustainable development goals to usher in a life of dignity for all.

I count on this Forum to help bridge the digital divide so that people everywhere can reap the benefits of connectivity.

Let us empower individuals with these transformative technologies so that they can advocate – and innovate – for our common future.

Thank you.

Opening Segment:

Opening Ceremony
Opening Session
High-Level Policy Statements
Handing over of WSIS Project Prizes
Group Photograph

Tuesday 26 May 2015	09:00 – 13:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

The opening ceremony sets the tone for the WSIS Forum 2015 and raised a wide range of issues within the Global Information Society. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have proven to be essential and invaluable tools in government, communities, global society and individual lives. WSIS Forum 2015 provides a platform to address trends, challenges and opportunities in the ICT Ecosystem and further development of the Information Society beyond 2015. In particular, it focused on strategies and policies towards the implementation of the outcome documents of the WSIS Forum 2015, with the aim of strengthening the impact of ICTs on sustainable development and discussing synergies between WSIS and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).This unique event enabled stakeholders from government, private sector, civil society and international organizations to collaborate and innovate.

The ceremony officially marked the beginning of the WSIS Forum 2015. The ceremony will began with opening statements from the host, co-organizers, partners and representatives of stakeholders engaged in the WSIS Process.

WSIS Forum 2015 was divided into two tracks: the High-Level Track (HLT) and the Forum Track. The High-Level Track will take place from the May 26 to 27, 2105 and provided a platform for high-ranking officials to share their views on the WSIS Action Lines, emerging trends and matters of strategic importance to the development of the telecommunication and ICT sector. The High-Level Track will also consisted of handing out prizes, formal statements and the endorsement of WSIS Outcomes.

The Forum Track will took place on May 25 and will continue form the May 28 to 29, 2015 and consisted of a series of high-level panels, a ministerial round table, action line facilitation meetings, country workshops, thematic workshops and knowledge exchanges, as well as an exhibition. Onsite and remote participants were encouraged to actively contribute to the programme throughout this week.

Full Speeches and Policy Statements can be found online.

09:00-10:30

Opening Ceremony:
1. Mr Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General (Video Message)
2. Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
3. Visionary Speech: H.E. Mr Majed El Mesmar, Deputy Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, UAE (Strategic Partner Platinum of the WSIS Forum)
4. Mr Francis Gurry, Director General, WIPO

5. Mr Getachew Engida, Deputy Director General, UNESCO
6. Mr Mukisha Kituyi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD
7. Mr Neil Buhne, Director, UNDP Office in Geneva
8. Mr Philipp Metzger, Director General, OFCOM, Switzerland (Host of the First Phase of the WSIS in 2003)
9. H.E. Mr Noaman Fehri, Minister, Ministry of Communication Technologies and Digital Economy, Tunisia (Host of the Second Phase of the WSIS in 2005)
10. H.E. Mr Thomas Luhaka Losenjola, Vice-Prime Minister, Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and NTIC, Democratic Republic of Congo (Strategic Partner Gold of the WSIS Forum)
11. Dr John E. Davies, Vice President, World Ahead Program, Intel Corporation (Strategic Partner Gold of the WSIS Forum)
12. Mr Cyril Ritchie, President Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CoNGO)
13. Mr Joseph Alhadeff, Chairman International Chamber of Commerce Commission on the Digital Economy (ICC)

Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairs of the WSIS Forum 2015
- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
- Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

10:30-11:30

Opening Session by UN Facilitators:
Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland
Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)*(Statement at 18:00)

1. Ms Arancha Gonzalez, Executive Director, International Trade Center (ITC)
2. Mr Pascal Clivaz, Deputy Director General, Universal Postal Union (UPU)
3. Ms Elia Armstrong, Chief of Development Management Branch Division of Public Administration and Development Management (UNDESA)
4. Ms Loide A.N. Lungameni, Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, Division of Treaty Affairs, UNODC
5. Ms Xiangjun Yao, Director of FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations in Geneva Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
6. Dr Haidar Fraihat, Director of Technology for Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)
7. Mrs Jennifer Breslin, Coordinator, Knowledge and Innovation for Development Coordinator, UN Women
8. Mr Mario Castillo, Chief of Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit

11:30-12:30

High-Level Opening Policy Statements:
Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU;
Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. Mr Günther H. Oettinger, Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society, European Commission

2. H.E. Mr Yasuo Sakamoto, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan
3. H.E. Mr Faisal bin Hassan Trad, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Saudi Arabia
4. Ms Majedah Al-Naqeeb, Deputy Director General of National Projects, The Central Agency for Information Technology, Kuwait
5. H.E. Mrs. Rosemary Mbabazi, Permanent Secretary**,** Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT) Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT), Rwanda
6. Mr Fadi Chehade, CEO and President, ICANN
7. Mr Olaf Kolkman, Chief Internet Technology Officer, Internet Society (ISOC)
8. Ms Brenda Aynsley, Chairman Ifip Ip3 , International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

12:30-13:00

WSIS Project Prize Ceremony

Eighteen WSIS Project Prizes were awarded during this session recognizing successful initiatives by governments, private sector actors, civil society members and partnerships between all stakeholders. www.wsis.org/prizes.

The winners were awarded for their tremendous efforts and achievements on implementation of WSIS outcomes.

- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
  - Awarding 18 Winners of the Projects

12:55-13:00

Group Photograph   5

Please note that the group photo graph took place in WIPO Auditorium on the podium.

Policy Statements

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

Captioning and Remote Participation

Policy Statements enabled high-ranking officials of WSIS Stakeholders to express their views on the achievements, the challenges and on the implementation beyond 2015, of WSIS Action Lines, emerging trends and matters of strategic importance in the development of the information and communication technology sector.

Full Policy Statements can be found online.

High-Level Policy Statements

Tuesday 26 May 2015	16:00 – 18:45
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

High-Level Policy Statements

Wednesday 27 May 2015	10:15 – 12:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

High-Level Policy Statements

Wednesday 27 May 2015	16:00 – 18:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

Policy Statements

High-Level Policy Statements

Tuesday 26 May 2015	16:00 – 18:45
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

POLICY STATEMENTS A

16:00 – 16:35

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **USA** – H.E. Mr Daniel A. Sepulveda, Ambassador, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy
2. **Burkina Faso** – H.E. Mr Nébila Amadou Yaro, Minister, Ministry of Development of the Digital Economy and Posts
3. **Chile** – H. E. Mr Andrés Gómez-Lobo, Minister, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications
4. **Hungary** – H. E. Mr István Mikola, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
5. **Russia** – H.E. Mr Rashid Ismailov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation
6. **Oman** – H.E. Dr. Salim bin Sultan Al Ruzaiqi, CEO, Information Technology Authority
7. **Nepal** –Mr Sunil Bahadur Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Information & Communications
8. **India** – Dr. Vijayalakshmy K. Gupta, Board Member, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
9. **APC** – Ms Aida Mahmutović, Programme Manager at Oneworld Platform for South East Europe (OWPSEE)

POLICY STATEMENTS B

16:35 – 17:10

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Kenya** – H.E. Dr. Fred Matiang'I, Minister, Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology
2. **Mali** – H. E. Mme Aya Thiam Diallo, Ambassadeur, représentant du H.E. Dr Choguel Kokalla Maïga, Ministre, Ministère de l'Economie numérique, de l'Information et de la Communication
3. **Qatar** – H.E. Mr. Faisal Bin Abdulla Al-Henzab, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva
4. **Mexico** – Mr Victor Lagunes, Chief Information Officer, Presidency of Mexico
5. **Greece** – H.E. Mr Dimitrios Tzortzis, General Secretary, Ministry of Economy, Infrastructure, Shipping & Tourism
6. **United Kingdom** – H.E. Mr Julian Brathwaite, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva

7. **Algeria** – Mr Ahmed Berbar Director General for Information, Representative of the Minister Houda-Imane FARAOUN, Ministère de la Poste et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication

8. **Council of Europe** – Mr. Patrick Penninckx, Head of the Information Society and action against Crime Department

9. **CODATA** Task Group in Developing Countries (CODATA-PASTD), ICSU, China – Prof. Chuang Liu, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences

POLICY STATEMENTS C

17:10 – 17:45

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Cyprus** – H.E. Mr Marios Demetriades, Minister, Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works

2. **Congo** – H.E. Mr Thierry Moungalla, Ministry of Telecommunications and Posts

3. **Iran** – H.E. Mr Mahmoud Vaezi, Minister, Ministry of Information & Communication Technology

4. **Mauritania** – H.E. Mr Dia Moctar Malal, Minister, Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Formation professionnelle et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication

5. **Pakistan** – H.E. Ms Anusha Rahman Ahmad Khan, Minister of State for Information Technology

6. **Cuba** – H.E. Mr Wilfredo González Vidal, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Communication

7. **Cambodia** – Mr Makara Khov, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Cambodia (MPTC)

8. **Albania** – Mr Piro Xhixho, Chairman, Electronic and Postal Communications Authority

9. **Italy** – Ms Rita Forsi, Director General of the Institute for Communications and IT of the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Economic Development

10. **Just Net Coalition** – Mr Norbert Bollow, Head of Organization, Co-convenor

POLICY STATEMENTS D

17:45 – 18:20

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Bahrain** – H.E. Eng. Kamal bin Ahmed Mohammed, Minister, Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications

2. **WMO** – Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization,

3. **Gabonese Republic** – H.E. Pastor Ngoua N'Neme, Minister, Ministry of Digital Economy and Posts

4. **Lao People's Democratic Republic** – H. E. Mr Hiem Phommachanh, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT)

5. **South Sudan** – H.E. Mrs Rebecca Joshua Okwaci, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Services

6. **Azerbaijan** – H.E. Mr Elmir Velizadeh, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and High Technologies

7. **Benin** – Mr Ambroise Zinsou, Directeur Général des Communications Electroniques, représentant du Ministre Jean Gbeto Dansou, Ministère de la Communication et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (MCTIC)

8. **Kazakhstan** – Mr Dmitry Goloburda, Deputy Chair of Committee of Communication, Informatization and Information, Ministry for Investments and Development

POLICY STATEMENTS E

18:20 – 19:00

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Papua and New Guinea** – H.E. Mr Jimmy Miringtoro, Minister, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
2. **Sao Tomé et Principe** – H.E. Mr Carlos Vila Nova, Minister, Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Infrastructures, des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement
3. **State of Palestine** – H.E. Dr. Allam Mousa, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications & Information Technology
4. **Guinea Bissau** – H.E. Mr João Bernardo Vieira, Secrétaire d'État aux Transports et aux Communications
5. **Paraguay** – Mr Eduardo Gonzalez, President, Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL)
6. **Trinidad and Tobago** - Ms Ingrid Seerattan, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology
7. **Zambia** – Mr Charles Sipanje, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications – TBC
8. **Sri Lanka/Group of 15** – Ambassador Ravinatha Aryasinha, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka
9. **Association for Proper Internet Governance** - Mr Jean-Louis Fullsack representing Dr. Richard Hill, President of APIG
10. **Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India** – Prof. Gopal Naik, Senior Professor

Policy Statements

High-Level Policy Statements

Wednesday 27 May 2015	10:15 – 12:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

POLICY STATEMENTS F

10:30 – 11:05

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Guinea** – H.E. Mr Oyé Guilavogui, Minister, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and New Information Technologies
2. **Georgia** – H.E. Mr Rati Bregadze, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs
3. **Belgium** – H.E. Mr Bertrand de Crombrugghe, Ambassador and Permanent Representative
4. **Holy See (Vatican City State)** – H.E. Mr Paul Tighe, Secretary of the Pontifical Council for Social Communications
5. **India** – **Mr. Ram Narain,** Deputy Director General, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
6. **Indonesia** – Prof. Kalamullah Ramli, Director General of Post and Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
7. **Montenegro –** H.E. Mrs Sandra Veličković, State Secretary, Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications
8. **Sierra Leone** – Mr Momoh Kemoh Konte, Chairman of the National Telecommunications Commission (NATCOM)
9. **Internet & Digital Ecosystem Alliance** – Mr Nick Ashton-Hart, Executive Director

POLICY STATEMENTS G

11:05 – 11:40

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Niger** – H.E. Mr Abdou Mani, Minister, Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications et de l'Economie numérique
2. **Senegal** – H.E. Mr Yaya Abdoul Kane, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication
3. **Sudan** – H.E. Mrs Dr Tahani Abdalla Attia, Minister, Ministry Of Science And Communication
4. **Swaziland** – H.E. Mr Dumisani Ndlangamandla, Minister, Ministry of Information Communications and Technology
5. **Timor-Leste** – H.E. Mr Gastão de Sousa, Minister, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MOPTC)
6. **Iran** – HE Mr Nasrolah Jahangard, Vice Minister and Chairman of Iran Information Technology Organization (ITO)

7. **Ukraine** – Mr Volodymyr Zvieriev, Chairman, State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine

8. **Uruguay** – H.E. Mr. Jose Clastornik, Director of the Agency for e-Government and Information Society of the Office of the President of Uruguay and Chairman of the Digital Agenda for LAC (eLAC)

9. **Center for Democracy & Technology** – Mr Matthew Shears, Director, Global Internet Policy and Human Rights Center for Democracy & Technology

10. **Cyberlaws.net** – Mr Pavan Duggal, President

POLICY STATEMENTS H
Wednesday, 27 May 2015, 11:40 – 12:00
Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Cameroon** – H.E. Mr Jean-Pierre Biyiti Bi Essam, Ministre, Ministère des Postes et des Télécommunications

2. **Costa Rica** – H.E. Mr Marcelo Jenkins, Minister, Ministerio De Ciencia, Tecnología Y Telecomunicaciones (TBC)

3. **Somalia** – H.E. Mr Guled Kassim, Minister, Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications

4. **Venezuela** – H.E. Mr Manuel Angel Fernández Meléndez, Minister, Ministerio del Poder Popular para Educación Universitaria, Ciencia y Tecnología (MPPEUCT)

5. **Zimbabwe** – H. E. Mr Supa Mandiwanzira, Minister**,** Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services

6. **Angola** – H.E. Mr Aristides C. Frederico Safeca, Secretary of State for Telecommunications, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technologies

7. **Brazil** – Mr Maximiliano Martinhão, Secretary of Telecommunications, Ministry for Communications of Brazil

8. **Bahamas** – Mr Stephen Bereaux, Director, Director of Policy and Regulation, Utilities Regulation and Competition Authority (URCA)

9. **Bulgaria** – Mr Veselin Bozhkov, PhD, Chairman, Communications Regulation Commission (CRC)

10. **CTO** – Prof. Tim Unwin, Secretary General, Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation

Policy Statements

High-Level Policy Statements

Wednesday 27 May 2015	16:00 – 18:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

POLICY STATEMENTS I

16:00 – 16:45

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Chad** – H.E. Mr Bamanga Abbas Malloum, Ambassador of Chad to the Swiss Confederation; Official representative of the Minister of Post & ICT
2. **Guinea** – Mr Moustapha Mamy Diaby, Director General, Autorité de Régulation des Postes et Télécommunications (ARPT)
3. **The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** – Mr Robert Ordanoski, Director, Agency for Electronic Communications-AEC
4. **Ukraine** – Mr Oleksandr Danchenko, Head of the Committee, Member of the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine)
5. **Burundi** – Mr Constaque Hakizimana, Directeur Technique, Agence de Régulation et de Contrôle des Télécommunications (TBC)
6. **eWorldwide Group** – Dr Salma Abbasi, Chief Executive Officer
7. **International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)** –Mr Raymond Morel, TC3 Special Consultant
8. **Asociación Iberoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Empresas de Telecomunicación (AHCIET)** – Mr Pablo Bello, Secretary General
9. **Wiley Rein LLP/Internet Governance Coalition,** - Mr David Gross, Partner, Attorney At Law

POLICY STATEMENTS J

16:45 – 17:30

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland

1. **Belarus** – Ambassador Mikhail Khvostov, Permanent Mission of Belarus in Geneva
2. **Equatorial Guinea** – **Mr Rufino Ovono Ondó Engonga,** State Secretary, Ministerio de Transportes, Tecnología, Correos y Telecomunicaciones
3. **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)** – Mrs Genevieve Clavel, Governing Board Member
4. **Foresight Generation Group** – Mr Albert Yeboah Obeng, National Projects Director
5. **Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties (ASDF)** – Mr Assem Moussa, ASDF Africa President
6. **IJMA3** – The Arab ICT Organization Mr Nizar Zakka, Secretary-General
7. **Health and Environment Program (HEP)** – Mrs Madeleine Scherb, Economist/President

8. **EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation –**Prof. Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary-General
9. **25th Century Technology Limited** – Mr Kwaku Ofosu-Adarkwa, CEO
10. **Post.world** – Mr Peter Alfred-Adekeye, Founder & Chief Executive Officer

CLOSING OF THE POLICY STATEMENTS

17:30 – 18:00

- **Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU**
- **Chairman: Ms Magdalena Gaj, President, Office for Electronic Communication, Republic of Poland**

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUES

HLD

High-Level Dialogues (HLD) provide a unique combination of expert panellists and audience interaction. These High-Level Dialogues are on specific topics identified as crucial within the mandate of the WSIS Forum 2015 and provide insights from leading experts on these pivotal issues.

HLD1

Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and WSIS Action Lines

Tuesday 26 May	15:00 – 16:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

HLD2 Making Empowerment a Reality – Accessibility for All

Wednesday 27 May	09:00 – 10:15
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

HLD3 Innovation in ICTs for Sustainable Development

Wednesday 27 May	15:00 – 16:00
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

HLD4 Building Trust in Cyberspace – Working Together

Thursday 28 May	09:00 – 11:00
ITU, Room Popov	Interpretation E/F
	Captioning and Remote Participation

HLD5 Empowering Women to Innovate through Technology

Thursday 28 May	09:00 – 11:00
ITU, Room C1	Interpretation E/F
	Captioning and Remote Participation

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

HLD1 Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and WSIS Action Lines

Tuesday 26 May   15:00 – 16:00

WIPO, Auditorium   Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning and Remote Participation

The WSIS process and its Action Lines follow-up has served to ensure Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) help achieve broader development objectives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The WSIS+10 High-Level Event (HLE) in June 2014, accentuated this critical role that ICTs should play in achieving the objectives of the new global post-2015 development framework and its sustainable development goals (SDGs) which will build upon the MDGs.

The goals and targets outlined in the report of the Open Working Group is the basis of ongoing negotiations for the SDG's. ICTs specifically, and science and technology generally, have been identified as key enablers of development. Direct references to the catalytic power of ICTs for development are cited as specific targets in 4 of the 17 goals (in targets related to education, gender empowerment, universal affordable access to ICTs/internet in LDCs and as a means of implementation).

In this regard, the WSIS process and Action Line follow-up would remain relevant to run alongside the future goals and targets, providing support through multi stakeholder action and collaboration.

The newly adopted post-2015 development framework process is likely to have an impact on the outcomes of the WSIS+10 review to be held in December 2015. As the first major reviews of a UN Summit after the adoption of the new SDGs in September 2015, this will represent an historical opportunity and testing ground for establishing and consolidating the interaction between the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the WSIS processes.

The High-Level Debate will engage in identifying how the WSIS process and Action Line follow-up can best be leveraged to support the Post-2015 sustainable development framework and SDGs. Questions relating to the key challenges in doing so will be posed, and what is the role of the different stakeholders in the process.

Moderator:
Mr. Gary Fowlie, Head of the ITU Liaison Office in New York

Panellists:
- Mr Houlin Zhao, ITU Secretary-General (Welcoming remarks)
- Mr Mukhisa Kituyi, UNCTAD Secretary-General
- H.E. Ms Anusha Rahman Ahmad Khan, Minister of State for Information Technology of Pakistan
- H.E. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth and ICT (MYICT) of Rwanda (tbc)
- Mr Günther H. Oettinger, Commissioner Digital Economy and Society, European Commission
- Ms Constance Bommelaer, Senior Director Global Internet Policy, ISOC
- Mr Joseph Alhadeff, Chairman International Chamber of Commerce Commission on the Digital Economy

- Cyril Ritchie, President of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the UN (CoNGO)
- Mr Joakim Reiter, Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD - (will participate in representation of UNCTAD SG)
- H.E. Mrs. Rosemary Mbabazi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Youth and ICT of Rwanda - (will participate in representation of the Minister)

Profile of Panellists:

Houlin Zhao was elected ITU Secretary-General at the 19TH Plenipotentiary Conference in Busan, Korea, in October 2014. He took up his post on 1 January, 2015.

Prior to his election, he served two terms of office as ITU Deputy Secretary-General (2007-2014), as well as two terms as elected Director of ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (1999-2006).

A graduate of China's Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, with an MSc from the UK's University of Essex, Mr Zhao has spent most of his career working in the international arena. His leadership has been characterized by a tireless commitment to further streamlining ITU's efficiency and enhancing strategic partnership between Member States and Sector Members. He has boosted ITU's level of international cooperation with other international organizations, and is dedicated to harnessing technology to bridge the gap between developing and developed countries.

As Secretary-General, Mr Zhao is committed to further extending ITU's community to include academia from around the world, as well as promoting the greater involvement of small- and medium-sized enterprises in the work of the Union.

Mukhisa Kituyi, of Kenya, who became UNCTAD's seventh Secretary-General on 1 September 2013, has an extensive background as an elected official, an academic, and a holder of high government office. He also has wide-ranging experience in trade negotiations, and in African and broader international economics and diplomacy.

He was born in Bungoma District, western Kenya, in 1956. He studied political science and international relations at the University of Nairobi and at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, receiving a BA in 1982. He went on to earn an MPhil in 1986 and a doctorate in 1989 from the University of Bergen, Norway.

Dr. Kituyi served as a researcher at Norway's Christian Michelsen Institute from 1989 to 1991, and as Programme Director of the African Centre for Technology Studies in Nairobi from 1991 to 1992.

He was elected to the Kenyan Parliament in 1992, and was twice re-elected.

He was Kenya's Minister of Trade and Industry from 2002 to 2007.

During this period, Dr. Kituyi chaired for two years the Council of Ministers of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the African Trade Ministers' Council.

He also served as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, and was lead negotiator for Eastern and Southern African ministers during the European Union-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations. He was convenor of the

agriculture negotiations carried out at the World Trade Organization's Sixth Ministerial Conference held in Hong Kong, China in 2005.

From 2008 to 2012, Dr. Kituyi was a member of a team of experts advising the presidents of the nations of the East African Community on how to establish more effective regional economic links.

From 2011 to 2012, he was a consultant for the African Union Commission, where he helped to develop the structure for a pan-African free trade area.

Immediately prior to becoming Secretary-General, Dr. Kituyi was Chief Executive of the Kenya Institute of Governance, based in Nairobi. The Institute is a think tank and advocacy organization that focuses on linking academic research and the development of public policy.

During 2012, Dr. Kituyi also served as a non-resident fellow of the Africa Growth Initiative of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. He was a resident scholar there in 2011.

Anusha Rahman, a Pakistani politician and professional with previous association with the ICT sector, is the current Minister of State for Information Technology and Telecommunications in Pakistan. She is member of Central Working Committee of the ruling political party Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) and a Member of Parliament since 2008. She graduated in Law in 1992 and secured a Masters in Law from University College London, United Kingdom, specializing in Law and Economics of regulated industries, networks and markets. In her parliamentary career she has had representation on Standing Committees on Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs; Information Technology & Telecommunication, Science & Technology, and sub-committee reviewing Electoral Laws. She also assisted the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms.

On the professional front Ms. Rahman in a short time span of just over a year and half in office, has initiated a number of projects and programs that have been long overdue in order to bring Pakistan closer to the international pace of growth in the IT industry. Taking on the most urgent and challenging task she has successfully overseen the auction of spectrum for the Next Generation Mobile Services (3G / 4G) in a fair and transparent manner, recognized and appreciated around the world. Recent initiatives include the drafting of Cybercrime Bill and introduction of e-governance in the federal government for good governance. She is currently working on the establishment of telecenters for providing connectivity to under-served and un-served areas, along with establishment of technology parks to provide eco system to IT entrepreneurs. Her recent focus is on enabling environment in manufacturing of telecommunication equipment for enabling a viable environment for quick deployment of 3G / 4G services across the length and breadth of the country. A full scale review of the Telecom and IT as well as Cyber security policies is also under way under her leadership which will enable balanced growth in these sectors and their maximized contribution to the Pakistani economy.

Internationally she's acclaimed for her thought leadership support for a balanced and more inclusive internet and cyber governance regime. Her understanding of the correlation between technology and economic development particularly women development and empowerment, has steered the entire IT and Telecom industry in Pakistan to pursue these lines when formulating their own strategies. Her leadership has made a huge impact on the industry and her initiatives will ensure socio economic uplift of the Pakistani people.

Hon. Jean Philbert Nsengimana is the Minister of Youth and ICT in Rwanda. His professional experience spans from academia, public and private sectors. He previously was a Country Director for Voxiva Rwanda, a USA company, where he led the implementation of award winning mobile centric information solutions in Health and Agriculture sectors. Prior to joining Voxiva, Hon Nsengimana worked for the Development Gateway Foundation as the regional coordinator for Africa where he spearheaded efforts of national organizations in 15 countries to support governments and regional institutions in rolling out web based tools for electronic procurement, official development aid management, ICT capacity building and knowledge sharing.

He built and led teams that won the Technology in Government Award (TIGA) in 2007 for best e-Health solution in Africa (TRACnet and mUbuzima). He implemented eSoko, a mobile-based Market information system serving more than 2,500,000 farmers in real time market information, winning the TIGA award 2011 for best e-Agriculture solution in Africa. In 2003, he launched and directed for 5 years Rwanda Development Gateway, an organization that has been instrumental in establishing Rwanda's Government web presence and promotion of a broad ICT for development agenda in Rwanda. He started his career as a lecturer in the Department of Computer Science of the National University of Rwanda. Hon Nsengimana holds a Global MBA in IT.

Günther H. Oettinger is European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society since 1st November 2014. On 10 February 2010 he became European Commissioner for Energy and from 1st July – 31st October 2014, he was Vice-president of the European Commission. From 2005-2010, he was Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg (Germany) and, since 1984, a member of the regional Parliament ("Landtag"). He was the leader of the CDU Landtag group from January 1991 to April 2005.

A lawyer by training, Günther H. Oettinger became actively involved in politics during his adolescence. He is a member of the Federal Executive Committee and of the Steering Committee of the CDU Deutschlands.

Constance Bommelaer joined the Internet Society in 2006. She is currently Senior Director, Global Internet Policy and helps developing partnerships with international organizations as well as strategic positions on key Internet issues. In this role, she founded and now coordinates the Internet Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) to the OECD. She also leads ISOC's engagement with UNESCO, WIPO, the G8, the G20 and the IGF. In 2010 and 2011 she was responsible for the strategic development of the Internet Society's Next Generation Leaders program, a youth program designed to help prepare young professionals from around the world to become the next generation of Internet technology, policy, and business leaders.

She was previously a Policy Officer with the French Prime Minister's Office (Direction du development des medias; 2003-2006), covering Internet governance matters, regulatory affairs and information society issues. Constance participated in the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), contributed to building legal and technical cooperation activities between France and African countries (e.g. Signal Spam project) and acted as a liaison with the European Commission on French e-content related projects.

Since 2003, Constance also serves as a Naval Ensign in the reserve of the French Navy.

She has studied law and political sciences and speaks fluent English.

Constance is based in Geneva, Switzerland

As Chief Privacy Strategist and Vice President for Global Public Policy at Oracle Corporation, **Joseph (Joe) Alhadeff** oversees Oracle's privacy programme to ensure protection of personal information across all Oracle operations and product areas. He is primarily responsible for coordinating and managing Oracle's international electronic commerce, privacy, and Internet-related policy issues.

As Chair, Mr Alhadeff helps the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy provide a forum for members to share insights on timely developments in the ICT field and establish global-consensus policy positions on behalf of the business community to help foster the sustainable growth of the ICT sector.

Mr. Cyril Ritchie is the President of of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the UN (CoNGO), the Federation of International NGOs in Geneva (FIIG), and of the Council of Europe INGO Grouping "Civil society and democracy in Europe", meeting regularly in Strasbourg. He is also on the Steering Committee of the UBUNTU World Campaign for in-depth Reform of International Institutions, based in Barcelona, and is the Chairman of the Environment Liaison Centre International, headquartered in Nairobi.

In addition, Mr. Ritchie has been: the long-term President of the Switzerland Chapter of the Society for International Development; the Executive Director of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) for 14 years; the President of the 2006 International Civil Society Forum for Democracy held in Qatar; the Chair of the World Civil Society Conference (WOCSOC) in Montréal. He has participated in most of the United Nations Summits and World Conferences (Food, Environment, Women, Habitat, Nutrition, Social Development, Information, Sustainable Development).

Moderator:

Mr **Gary Fowlie** has been the head of the Liaison office of the International Telecommunication Union to the United Nations since 2009.. Fowlie is an Economist and Journalist. He was a Producer/Reporter for the news service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for 10 years and a freelance reporter for The Economist. Mr. Fowlie was responsible for communications for the UN World Summit on the Information Society (2003 and 2005) and from 2005 until 2009 was the Chief of Media Liaison for the United Nations in New York. Mr. Fowlie is a graduate of the Universities of Alberta, Alabama and the London School of Economics.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

HLD2 Making Empowerment a Reality – Accessibility for All

Wednesday 27 May	09:00 – 10:15
WIPO, Auditorium	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

Indrajit Banerjee, Director, Knowledge Societies Division, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO: "For UNESCO, the challenge of universal accessibility strongly resonates with the Organization's commitment to inclusive knowledge societies and free flow of information. In building inclusive knowledge societies, access to knowledge and information is of vital importance to ensure that ALL persons are able to participate as creative and productive members of their communities, including and paying particular attention to the needs of persons with disabilities."

Debated Issues*:*

Since the adoption of the WSIS Action Plan in 2003 and Tunis Declaration in 2005, the issues of access to information and knowledge for marginalized groups were systematically addressed by various stakeholders. Numerous examples of effective usage of ICTs proved that accessible and inclusive ICTs are means to improve the life of persons with disabilities. The adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) in 2006 by the UN General Assembly provided a comprehensive normative framework for disability-inclusive development.

Although the commitment of the UN and States Parties of the UN CRPD to the rights of persons with disabilities and their inclusion are implied in all aspects of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and articulated in other international documents, this does not automatically result in their inclusion in either general or targeted efforts to meet MDGs and integration into the national information and technology-related policies, practices and processes.

Despite technological progress, many persons with disabilities experience a variety of barriers to access information available in cyberspace, particularly websites and e-resources, use mobile phones and applications, television, personal computers, tables and others. The key challenge still remains as of how to take the situations of persons with disabilities fully into account by mainstreaming a disability perspective in all planned development actions, including legislation, policies and programmes, industrial development in all areas and at all levels of development.

Today, over 1 billion people are living with some form of disabilities and often suffer from social and economic exclusion, discrimination, less educational and career opportunities. Information and communication technologies have a huge potential to help them to overcome these obstacles, preventing them from living their lives fully in all the spheres of society.

In building inclusive knowledge societies, access to knowledge and information is of vital importance to ensure that ALL persons are able to participate as creative and productive members of their communities, including and paying particular attention to the needs of persons with disabilities.

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

The High Level Dialogue Session was a blend of all major stakeholders including High Level representatives of the UN, governments, civil society and IT industry, thus allowing for a rich discussion covering all aspects of the issues affecting accessibility for persons with disabilities.

The New Delhi Declaration, unanimously adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO in its last session, thus strengthening the cooperation between all stakeholders which is an essential part of success.

The more people with disabilities get access to information, the more they realize how much more information and content they still do not have access to.

Accessibility for all relies on availability, affordability, adequacy and quality products.

Accessibility is becoming an increasing part of WIPO's work. Intellectual Property is one of the elements of delivering access to knowledge and increase accessibility. WIPO has put forward the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled. It is hoped that the Treaty will enter into force in 2016.

Main Outcomes:

- Advancement and additional development of technologies can further facilitate empowerment of people with disabilities and unleash an incredible potential of capabilities, talents and ideas.
- Access to internet contributes to opening up to a whole new world and people with disabilities can and should be part of this world. Interaction with others within the digital world means being part of the knowledge society not just as consumers but as integral and active part expressing ideas and developing talents.
- There needs to be a national policy framework that will support inclusive accessibility policies. This will enable the national administrators to take action in a mandatory manner. The needs of people with disabilities is a fundamental right and should be considered as such in practice.
- Accessibility should not be asked for but provided naturally and embedded in all policies and IT industries works and productions.
- There is a great need for a strong commitment to put accessibility and disabilities as a priority across all development goals and agenda.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

"4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all"

"8.5 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"

"10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status"

"11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older person"

"11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities"

"17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-

quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts".

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
For trends, please see www.unesco.org/wsis

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
Session on Accessibility and People with Disabilities

Chair:
Mr Indrajit Banerjee, Director, Knowledge Societies Division, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO

High-Level Panellists:
- Mr Lenin Moreno, Special Envoy of the United Nations for Disability and Accessibility Issues and former Vice President of Ecuador
- Dr Ali Al Tarrah, H. E. Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Kuwait to UNESCO, The State of Kuwait
- Dr Stuti Kacker, Former Secretary of the Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, The Government of India, India
- Mr John E. Davies, Vice-President, Intel Corporation
- Ms Daniela Rubio, Director, Macneticos and Independent Consultant on Digital Accessibility, Spain
- Ms Michele J. Woods, Director, Copyright Law Division, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- Mr Andrew Taussig, Former Trustee, The International Institute of Communications and Voice of the Listener and Viewer, United Kingdom
- Aniyamuzaala James Rwampigi, Member & Chairperson Finance and Administration, National Council for Persons with disabilities of Uganda, President: African Youth with Disabilities Network

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

HLD3 Innovation in ICTs for Sustainable Development

Wednesday 27 May   15:00 – 16:00

WIPO, Auditorium   Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

                                              Captioning and Remote Participation

*John Davies, Intel: "SDGs define the needs and could be used as starting point for innovative approaches":
in response to the question about possible ways to strengthen the ICT innovation ecosystem.*

*Carsten Fink, WIPO: "We need to amplify the strength that exist in a given area, and on the basis of that
derive some smart specialization strategies" in response to how innovation ecosystem in developing
countries can contribute to global development agenda.*

Debated Issues*:*

This session debated possible ways to strengthen the relationship between ICTs and innovation, and its
foreseen positive impact on development. Today, ICT has a cross cutting impact in so many areas.
Maximizing the positive impact of ICTs, for fostering innovation for development needs, will therefore
require deliberate and concerted efforts to ensure that all relevant players, private and public, are
brought to the same table. The discussion highlighted the following issues:

- **On terminology clarification:**
  Innovation differs from invention. It refers to the use of a better solution and as a result of novel
  idea or method. Innovation can be defined as something original and more effective and, as a
  consequence, new, that breaks-into the market.
  Sustainability can be defined as the practice of maintaining processes of productivity indefinitely
  (natural or man made) by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value. The
  goal of sustainability is to some extent linked with that of innovation.

- **On possible ways to strengthen the relationship between ecosystem stakeholders:**
  The panel noted that some major factors impact innovation such as: R&D, infrastructure,
  linkages between stakeholders, capital, policy framework, access to markets, human capacity,
  and competitiveness.
  The panel also noted the focus on "Need". The SDG as an example articulate a starting point for
  innovative approaches. Several examples were shared such as the success stories of India and
  Bangladesh using tablets for soil tests in the agriculture sector.

- **On the role of national and regional policy and governance:**
  The panel noted that ICT takes a very important part in smart development and have a
  significant impact on the functioning of the modern state. Using the potential of digital
  technologies is one of the priorities. Digital growth will enhance competitiveness of countries.
  Some policies and pillars are need to support the objective like in the case of Poland such as:
  common access to broadband Internet, access to public information online and use digital

technologies in a secure and efficient manner. But more should also be done in R&D to enable smart growth.

- **On linking innovation to global development agenda:**
  It was noted that intellectual property rights (IPR) plays a big role in incentivizing innovations and this can be seen in the patent filing where companies in ICT sector have been leading the patents statistics. Around 80% of patents are filed by high income countries. Not a lot of patent activity exists in low and middle-income countries.
  Panel also noted that although innovations in developing countries do not always lead to creation of new technologies their applications in addressing the needs of people result in innovations in service delivery having a huge socioeconomic impact and cannot be ignored.
  MPESA as an example has revolutionized mobile financial services in Kenya. Innovations from developing countries are already impacting global development. Government needs to put in place systems that support innovations from young people.
  One panelist observed that that major innovation happened outside the circle of programme from government.

- **On a question from audience regarding how licensing fees for IPR could be reduced to benefit developing countries:**
  The panel observed that if the problem of high patent license fee is hampering access to ICTs, there is a need to know in which area this problem lies. ICT sector is not patenting a lot in low and middle countries and so this is not an issue of high licensing fees. Licensing can be a barrier but there is also a need to know for what reasons companies are not willing to patent their technologies.

Main Outcomes:
Main conclusions reached during the discussion:
  a) The goals of sustainable development are to some extent linked with that of innovation.
  b) Government policies should support the development of innovation ecosystems and provide incentives for youth to participate in the innovation process.
  c) Innovations in developing countries do not always lead to creation of new technologies their applications in addressing the needs of people result in innovations in service delivery having a huge socioeconomic impact and cannot be ignored.
  d) Availability of high-speed communications infrastructure, venture capital funding, government support for research and development, incentives for entrepreneurs and a conducive environment for access to domestic and international markets are major factors that can influence innovation ecosystems.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs could serve as the basis for identifying the needs for innovation.

Panellists:
- Chairman: Dr Chesub Lee, Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, ITU
- H.E. Iwona Wendel, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Infrastructure and Development, Republic of Poland

- Mr István Manno, Ministerial Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary
- Mr Kabir Bin Anwar, Director General, Project Director, Bangladesh
- Mr Carsten Fink, Chief Economist, WIPO
- Mr John E. Davies. Vice President and General Manager, Intel Corporation
- Mr Berhane Gebru, Director of Programs, FHI 360 TechLab, USA
- Mr Ken Lohento. ICT4D Programme Coordinator, Technical Center for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Netherlands

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

HLD4 Building Trust in Cyberspace – Working Together

Thursday 28 May	09:00 – 11:00
ITU, Room Popov	Interpretation E/F
	Captioning and Remote Participation

Debated Issues

What is cybersecurity and trust? Can we define them? Each of the panelists brought in their perspective based on their experiences, roles and responsibilities.

- The complex and multifaceted nature of securing and building trust in Cyberspace - covering technical, legal and socio-economic aspects of a gamut of issues, such as infrastructure security, identity management, privacy, and consumer protection, among others. The difficulty in precisely defining cybersecurity and trust follows from this complexity.

- The launch of different processes and forums – with some of the main proponents of these forums (e.g. the Hague conference, Wuzhen process, GGE, Child online protection) taking about their initiatives. A key area of discussion was on bringing greater coherence to the global discussion by bringing more linkages to these processes. Capacity building processes was identified as a key aspect in this regard.

- Developing country needs were highlighted. It is well recognized that this common global goal of building trust in cyberspace cannot be achieved by just a set of countries or a set of stakeholders working in isolation: everyone needs to work together – all stakeholders from all nations.

Main Outcomes:

The definition of cybersecurity and trust are different things to different people – states, private sector, end user.

a. Greater confidence building measures needed among nations in order to ensure trust in cyberspace.

b. Importance of all stakeholders from all nations to work together. Multistakeholder and multilateral approaches not being mutually exclusive.

c. Recognition that these various processes/forums should well aligned towards the common global goal of a safe and trustworthy cyberspace, and international cooperation is therefore a vital component in order to align global efforts. Collaboration on capacity building processes/efforts highlighted as an area where this is increasing happening.

d. A recognition that the new issues laid out in the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015 need to be prioritized (e.g. protecting children and vulnerable sections of society; Encourage further strengthening of the trust, and security framework)

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Many stakeholders have pointed out that this importance of ICTs and their security may not be appropriately recognized and reflected in the current draft of the SDGs. This may perhaps be because of

the growing recognition of ICTs (and its security) as being mainstreamed, and therefore considered a fundamental component of the implementation of most - if not all - of the SDGs; thereby making a separate/specific mention redundant. If ICTs are recognized as enabling tools for the implementation of the SDGs, then building confidence and security in their use would be a natural pre-requisite.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

A clear recognition for greater international collaboration, not just among governments and other stakeholders, but also among different processes/forums where the global debate on building trust in cyberspace happens.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016

Cybersecurity and the Protection of Critical Infrastructure

Chaired by:

Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU

Panellists:

- H.E. Dr Hessa Al-Jaber, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, Qatar

- H.E. Dr Fred Matiang'i, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology, Kenya

- H.E. Mr. John Quinn, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, to the United Nations Office in Geneva and Ambassador for Disarmament, Australia *(TBC)*

- Prof. Dr Uri Rosenthal, Special Envoy, Cyberspace Conference 2015, and Former Foreign Minister, The Netherlands

- Mr Xiansheng Shi, Deputy Secretary General of the Internet Society of China(ISC)

- Ms Ellen Blackler**,** Vice President, Global Public Policy at The Walt Disney Company

- Prof. Paul Cornish**,** The Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre, University of Oxford; Research Group Director, Defence, Security & Infrastructure, RAND Europe

Moderator:

Mr. Ben Baseley-Walker, Programme Lead, Emerging Security Threats Programme, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

HLD5 Empowering Women to Innovate through Technology

Thursday 28 May	09:00 – 11:00
ITU, Room C1	Interpretation E/F
	Captioning and Remote Participation

Debated Issues

The year 2015 is a landmark year for women empowerment in multilateral and international fora. It is 20 years ago, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action called for equal access to economic resources, including information and communication; and called for affordable access. 12 years ago WSIS outcomes from Geneva in 2003 stated that ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women. However looking at Beijing and the gender actions call for in the WSIS documents, and seeing the gloomy picture of women inclusion and participation to the knowledge economy there is still a long way to go. The good news is that the importance of ICTs has already been recognized as a tool of empowerment for women in the proposed post-2015 SDGs - goal 5; and it is necessary to make sure that it stays there when discussion turns into the implementation of the goals. The year 2015 is a time for action and the moment to galvanize recommitment, it is time to not miss the opportunity to leverage post 2015 agenda to close the persistent gender digital gap: in access, in usage, in content, leadership and opportunities in ICTs for women.

The objective of the High-Level Dialogue was to discuss how to remove all barriers that hinder this process and debate why is gender equality vital to unlocking the full potential of innovation and achieving the ambitious post-2015 agenda goals.

Speakers of the High-Level Dialogue:
- **H.E. Ms Anusha Rahman Ahmad Khan** - Minister of State for Information Technology, Pakistan
- **Mr Masanori Kondo** - Deputy Secretary General, Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)
- **Ms Helen Kopman** - Deputy Head of Innovation Unit, DG Connect, European Commission
- **Ms Claire Sibthorpe** - GSMA Connected Women Programme Director, GSMA
- **Ms Jennifer Breslin** - Knowledge, Innovation and Technology for Development Coordinator, UN Women
- **Ms Roxana Rugina**, CEO & Co-Founder Simplon Romania
- **Mr Paul Mitchell**, General Manager, Microsoft

Moderator: Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Chief, SPM, ITU.

The panel was also attended by special guests, and all onsite and remote participants. Remote participants included following speakers:
1. Dr. Heli Bathija – Advisor, the Global Fund for Women (GFW)
2. Ms Catherine Mesot- Catalyst
3. Ms Radha Basu, CEO iMert

Further discussion was related to selected/defined questions in thematic blocks. Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin said that woman's path to innovation is paved with numerous gaps and barriers. The digital gender gap has its different dimensions- as access, content, leadership and financial inclusion gap. All panelists took a closer look at all of them and proposed ICT-based solutions to overcome this.

The first step to innovation is through enabling access to ICTs and broadband (mobile and fixed) at affordable costs, thus encouraging usage. Women are still an underrepresented group lacking access to fundamental networks and resources that allow full and effective participation in the knowledge-based economy.

According to a report by the Broadband Commission Working Group on Broadband and Gender and ITU data**,** 200 million women around the world are without Internet access. As time goes on, this gap is getting bigger, not smaller. It is estimated that by 2016, this number might be as high as 350 million.

New data announced that over 1.7 billion females in low- and middle income countries do not own mobile phones.

Her Excellency Ms Anusha Rahman Ahmad Khan - Minister of State for Information Technology, Pakistan started with the views from the government and policy maker addressing the question on how and what are policies and programmes to closer the access to ICTs divide?

Hon. Minister highlighted that in Pakistan ICT has become an integral part of the socioeconomic part of the country. The government of Pakistan assigned highest priority to the development of ICTs and the policy vision is accelerated digitalization of ecosystem and a special emphasis has been placed on bridging broadband divide in order to enable social development overall, leading towards a knowledge-based economy. Regarding early education, girls are given ICT labs in schools and as graduate female students are provided with scholarships. In Pakistan the government is trying to address the problem of homeless girls, and they are provided with housing and taught different skills to earn a living. There is a proposal to build ICT labs in those homes so young girls can learn how to use computer which can ensure their future employment. Her Excellency highlighted funding issue and need to and sensitize the governments about necessary investments into ICTs. There was proposal to create a common platform, where we put together the data and we put together what we are doing in our respective countries and to help the other countries implement it through information sharing.

Second speaker was Mr Masanori Kondo - Deputy Secretary General, Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT). APT is a regional organization with 38 member countries and 4 associate members, together with 134 affiliate members - private companies. APT has been trying to provide a platform for accessing through the mountainous areas of Nepal, in remote village of Laos, in the Philippines who are in remote islands of Tonga, and so on. These projects are actually changing the life or the people in the community in better way, because it change their way of thinking. Through the telecommunication network, they can get necessary information for healthcare, for income generation, and more importantly, now people can achieve their own goals.

Third speaker Ms Claire Sibthorpe - GSMA Connected Women Programme – emphasized a need for more gender disaggregated data and to understand this issue more. In its new report, GSMA estimated that 1.7 billion females in low and middle-income countries simply don't have phones. Also cost and network quality and access were big barriers for women in developing countries. She stressed that good enabling environment that addresses these issues is needed. So we need to do things like reducing taxation on mobile phones and mobile services. Also new barrier, that didn't come out in the research that we did on this issue five years ago was security and harassment. Also, the other hurdles were around technical literacy and confidence.

Moderator, Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin stressed that technology innovation is an area of great opportunity in the overall efforts towards women empowerment. However not enough women/girls have the opportunity to benefit from the available knowledge or even produce the content that reflects their own lives, needs & interests.

Content gap in ICTs was addressed by Ms Roxana Rugina, CEO of Simplon Romania. She stressed that women are very passionate about communication and most of the time they spend online, more than 50%, they spend it on communicating through email and online social media. The importance of

appropriate content and environment which is not only encouraging, friendly. An environment where girl are encouraged to learn how to program, and having this image about the geek that programs or the hacker that is not totally encouraging for girls. Ms Rugina said that her company has the teaching philosophy which is also involving a lot of open source projects, social projects, to encourage people to do something that makes sense and has a social impact. She gave many examples of the participants to the programme and graduates who have 98% of employment rate after accomplishing this programme.

Ms Helen Kopman - Deputy Head of Innovation Unit, DG Connect, EC said that digital components are available in every task that we do today. At least 90% of all jobs will require some sort of digital skills. In EC there is a projection that in 2020, we would have something like 825,000 unemployed jobs where we will have to employ people in skills that are not available. Then she elaborated on the initiatives that the EU has taken the lead- EU code week and turned out very successful. Last year there were more than 125,000 participants.

Mr Paul Mitchell, General Manager, Microsoft said that diversity and inclusion is a very good business, and it's also good policy, and having women engaged in ICTs is not enough because we have systemic issues in global society, that basically have created an environment in which not only are women under represented, but, in fact, it's actually going down, not up. For Microsoft the global workforce is only 28% female. Microsoft is trying to systemically create activities and processes that will create opportunity for exposure to technology, great mentoring opportunities, provide access to training and education etc. Mr Mitchell hoped to get to a point where the workforce actually matches the demographics of the world as opposed to where we are at the moment.

Then Moderator, Ms Bogdan-Martin summarized that we need to get women and girls in the ICT sector, because it is beneficial for business, economy, and society. Moderator introduced the leadership gap with few stats, of the top 100 tech companies only 6% of those CEOs are women. Ms Jennifer Breslin - Knowledge, Innovation and Technology for Development Coordinator, UN Women addressed the pipeline and within the broader ecosystem.

She emphasized a clear imperative to make a difference in supporting many important ideas and solutions to critical social issues, including those particularly attuned to women's needs and the under-served, that are out there languishing because the same avenues are not open to young women/women as there are for men. Also imperative to more quickly accelerate women's economic empowerment by supporting access to and meaningfully use of technology for income generation and to shift policy and governance around ICTs to reflect women's perspectives through their participation and leadership in these decisions.

Regarding financial inclusion, Moderator, Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin mentioned the recent data from MasterCard report showing persistent gaps in the financial inclusion of women, indicating that in India 58 percent of women report difficulty accessing credit, savings, or jobs because of their gender. So can mobile money and digital financial inclusion be the game changer?   Ms Claire Sibthorpe from GSMA introduced some key insights for reaching women from mobile financial services projects.

During the Q&A there were several presentations and comments, from Verizon, Global Fund for Women (GFW), Catalyst, Senegal, ChunriChoupaal (Enabling Women Leaders), mCade, Trinidad and Tobago and others. Ms Susan Schorr from ITU, presented the outcomes of the International Girls in ICT day activities of ITU with 58,000 girls around the world who participated in a Girls in ICT event in over 130 countries. And since ITU has been organizing these events, there are 168,000 girls in more than 150 countries with 5,200 events.

Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin summarized that we know the problems and now we need action. We need community action. We need to work together and what can we do? Today we are launching a call to action for each and every one of you to step up efforts to ensure that the post-2015 framework does recognize the vital role of ICTs in promoting women's empowerment and in closing the digital gender gap. Panelists presented their views and proposal of actions to undertake. The text of call to action: https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Uploads/S/250/Call_to_action_WSIS_Gender_HLD_FIN.pdf

Announcement: GEM-TECH AWARDS 2015

Ms Jennifer Breslin, UN Women announced the Gem-Tech Awards 2015 recognizing the excellent work that is taking place is important for inspiration, for demonstrating what works, showing where we can make investments and also to challenge the pervasive stereotypes we have been talking about. This year we have three categories:

1. Application of Technology for Women's Empowerment Recognizing applications of technology across all sectors, and particularly the pillars of the Beijing Platform for Action, for the empowerment of women and to achieve gender equality.
2. Women in the Technology Sector Recognizing success in the promotion of girls and women as creators, drivers, leaders and decision-makers in the technology sector.
3. Gender Responsive Technology Governance, Policy and Access Recognizing efforts to bridge the gender digital divide through strategies, policies and regulations that, both in intent and in implementation, ensure that enabling and foundational factors such as access, connectivity, security, digital literacy and citizenship and more advanced skill development are gender responsive.

Ms Radha Basu, from iMerit Technology Services (India) is the Winner of GEM-Tech Award 2014 and Laureate of category: ICT Applications, Content, Production Capacities and Skills for Women's Economic Empowerment and Poverty Reduction, iMerit provides scalable, web-based solutions to global clients that help transform their businesses. iMerit empowers 500 young employees, 70% of whom are women, from minority and socio-economically marginalized communities in rural areas of India by providing a motivating digital work environment and training them.

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

ITU and UN Women launched today the **Call to Action** to underpin the efforts and to ensure that the post-2015 framework recognizes the vital role of transformative ICT solutions that promote women's empowerment and close the digital gender gap. All speakers addressed the Call to Action with concrete example of activity to encourage its implementation.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The importance of ICTs has already been recognized as a tool of empowerment for women in the proposed post-2015 SDGs - goal 5; and we need to make sure that it stays there when they begin talking about the implementation of the goals. The year 2015 represents is a year of action; a key opportunity for placing women's empowerment at the heart of the global agenda. The UN System stands ready to review the Millennium Development Goals and decide upon the post-2015 development framework and celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Mobile money – financial inclusion of women through mobile
- Security and harassment – online violence and harassment through mobile phones.
- Community wide actions

Ministerial Round Table (MRT)

Closed Session - Ministers Only

Wednesday 27 May 2015   14:30 – 17:30

E/F

Introduction:

This Ministerial Round Table provided a platform for an interactive debate, in a high-level setup, on the trends, challenges and opportunities in the ICT Ecosystem and further development of the Information Society beyond 2015. In particular, it focuses on strategies and policies towards the implementation of the outcome documents of the WSIS Forum 2015, with the aim of strengthening the impact of ICTs on sustainable development.

Format:

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

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

WSIS Action Lines

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

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

Each year, the WSIS Action Line Facilitators:
- Provide reports on the year's activities on their respective Action Lines
- Organize Interactive Action Line Facilitation Meetings on their respective Action Lines.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C1, C7. E-government and C11:
Facilitation Meeting on the Implementing WSIS Outcomes Related to Action Lines C1, C7eGov and C11 (UNDESA)
Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development

Thursday 28 May 2015   **11:15 – 13:00**

Room M

WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government
- C11. International and regional cooperation

"Bridging digital divide thought the construction of 215,000 km of fiber optic telecommunication lines to provide broadband access to 97 percent of the country's population after 2015" (Mr. A. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister, Russia)

"The consolidated and strong legal framework and standards for e- government will lead to better services for citizens." (Mr. Harm Jan Van Burg, CEFACT)

"One of the key for success in sustainable development is to have a strong and comprehensive national training and professional development program" (Mr. Alimukhamedov, Uzbekistan)

Debated Issues

- E-Government to improve quality of citizens' life (Uzbekistan)
- *E-government strategy to sustainable economic and social development (Oman)*
- *E-government technologies for sustainable development (Russia)*
- The development of ITC is s an important factor in enhancing the welfare of the people and economic growth (Uzbekistan)
- *E-government road map to be connected to and integrated in the sustainable development process (Iran)*
- *Integrated government structure leads to integrated government services (CEFACT)*
- *Collecting and maintain reliable and available data (ITU)*
- *Open Parliament to be open to citizens (IPU)*
- e-Participation: From e-Government to e-Governance (Russia)
- Regional political dialog platform on ICTs for development (AGESIC)

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panelists:

- *High quality respective public service - transparent and efficient (Oman)*
- Strong legal framework and regulatory documents for ICT development and strong/effective government (Uzbekistan)
- *Citizen partnership, legal framework and adaptive business models to develop new e-services (Iran)*
- *Opening communication with the citizens through addressing complaints (Russia)*
- Development and adaptation a comprehensive program of national information and communication system service (Uzbekistan)
- *Production internationally agreed standards and methodologies on ICTs for development (ITU)*
- *More information about parliamentary activities in open and available format (IPU)*

Main Outcomes:

- e-government is recognized by governments and stakeholders as an enabler of good governance (Russia)
- The inter-connectivity of ICTs provided stronger cooperation among stakeholders allowing governments provide more efficient and effective services at lower costs, while simultaneously sharing information with citizens (Oman)
- Allocating adequate resources for ICT projects and activities (AGESIC)
- Competencies of the personnel involved in the delivery of the electronic services, strong management and coordination skills with technical knowledge are required (Iran)
- Needs to have strong semantic assets to enable interoperability of e-services (CEFACT)

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
The overall review and further implementation of WSIS action lines to be done in coordination with the existing regional mechanisms (AGESIC).

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

- Governments are shifting from a government-centric paradigm to a citizen-centric paradigm, putting more attention on the context (Oman).
- Using people-centered and inclusive governance models and mechanisms for sustainable development (Russia);
- Bridge the digital divide by promoting inclusiveness and by facilitating countries' economic growth (AGESIC);
- Promote a Digital Economy, ensuring equal opportunities for all in creating and providing online services (DESA)
- Promote the development and availability of simplified devices, including text-free interfaces and applications aimed at digital inclusion (Uzbekistan)

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

- the focus in public service delivery should be on user needs, demands, and satisfaction (Oman & Iran);
- e-government to move from being just another office tool to become a key lever for innovation and change (Russia);

- designing a responsive public institutional framework and promoting capacity building at various levels (Uzbekistan);
- new trends such as broadband, social networks, mobility, digital inclusion, massive open online courses and e-participation, amongst others improved access to ICTs and lead to the great expansion of the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive and sustainable development (DESA)

Panellists:
- Mr Vyacheslav Cherkasov, Sr. Governance and Public Administration Officer (UNDESA) on
- Mr Alexey Kozyrev, Deputy Minister, Russian Ministry for Communications and Mass Media
- Dr Yuri Hohlov, Chairman of the Board Institute of the Information Society (Russia)
- Mr Ravshan Alimukhamedov, Deputy Director, e-Government Centre, Uzbekistan
- Mr Ahmed Al-Bulushi, Team Leader International Relations & eGovt,   IT Authority, Oman
- Mr Mohammed Reza A.Shirazi, Manager of ICT Department,Data Processing Co., I.R. Iran
- Mr Harm Jan Van Burg, Vice Chair,Liaison for UN/CEFACT
- Ms Esperanza Magpantay, Senior Statistician
- Mr Chengetai Masango, Programme and Technology Manager, IGF/UNDESA
- Mr Andy Richardson, Information Specialist from Inter-Parliamentary Union to the list of speakers

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C2. ICT Infrastructure:
Facilitation Meeting: Broadband for Sustainable Development (ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **11:15 – 13:00**

Room C2

WSIS Action Line:

C2. Information and communication infrastructure

"The development of wireless technology has facilitated the attempt to bridge the digital divide. The developing countries are now able to leap frog conventional technologies." *(Japan)*

"Few private players can bear the full cost for a long payback period. Therefore balanced model between public and private sectors control should be identified (Alcatel-Lucent) for breaking the barriers related to infrastructure, affordability, and usage" *(Ericsson)*

Debated Issues:
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) as model for implementing broadband networks (Alcatel Lucent and Ericsson)
- How lessons from Moore's law can be applied to promote broadband and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Intel)
- Key factors to make rural communication projects successful and sustainable (APT)
- Evolving IMT systems, standards, technologies and architecture supporting mobile broadband (ITU)
- The ITU GIS based transmission maps as a useful tool to identify the missing links and facilitating improving the broadband connectivity (ITU)

Main Outcomes:
- High-speed broadband is no longer just for few, and the steady march of connectivity among the broader population is transforming the society
- Investments in broadband infrastructure must find the right balance between "full governments driven model" versus "full private sector driven model". Defining the appropriate regulatory and competition framework for broadband network rollout (infrastructure competition vs service competition, passive vs active wholesale models, access to public infrastructure), and defining the appropriate regulatory and competition framework is necessary.
- Lowering the cost by letting industry chose the appropriate technologies to tailor the offer to different customers.

- The key to success in rural communications are sustainable revenue sources, training of local engineers, presence of local leaders who are familiar with ICT and well trusted by communities, and the usage of common standardized technologies.
- To understand the social impact of implementing broadband projects in rural areas, just think how it would have been if the projects were not implemented; no Internet for children in schools, no remote health consultation …etc.
- The ITU GIS based transmission maps, to be also complemented by adding information of other infrastructure such as highways and railways, are recognized to be an important tool for the deployment of broadband infrastructure worldwide.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
- The existing IMT standards and the further development of IMT-2020 will play a key role in achieving the SDGs.
- The success case from the microchip industry has been significantly increasing affordable access to the Internet all over the world.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
- IMT systems, standards, technologies and architecture supporting mobile broadband are continuing to evolve (IMT for 2020 and beyond) to improve on spectrum efficiency and utilization.
- The spread of broadband is remarkable but there are still 2.4 Billion un-connected people. Efforts to improve connectivity in order to include everyone into the Information Society must continue.
- New low cost optical cables solutions will help to penetrate real broadband into remote/rural areas in developing countries.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the 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.

Agenda and Panellists:

Opening Remarks:

Mr Kemal Huseinovic, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications, International Telecommunication Union

Keynote Speech:

Government

H.E. Mr Yasuo Sakamoto, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan

Presentation by Panellists:

Industry
- Mr Tom Lindström, Director, Government & Industry Relation, Ericsson
- Mr Mike Chartier, Director Spectrum Policy, Intel

- Mr Brahim Ghribi, Africa & Middle East Government & Public affairs Director, Alcatel-Lucent

International Organization

- Mr Takashi Michikata, Programme Officer (HRD&ICT), Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
- Mr Desire Karyabwite, IP Coordinator, Telecommunication Technologies and Network Development Division, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Mr Colin Langtry, Chief, Radiocommunication Study Groups Department, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Mr Riccardo Passerini, Head, Telecommunication Technologies and Network Development Division, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Panel Discussion:

Moderator:

Mr Greg Jones, ITU-T Study Group 15 Counsellor, Study Groups Department, International Telecommunication Union

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

WSIS Action Line C2 has strong connection with the following Sustainable Development Goals, now discussed at the United Nations.

1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and Sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

ACTION LINE FACILITATION MEETINGS

C3. Access:
Revisiting "Openness and Inclusiveness" in Access to Information to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (UNESCO)

Friday 29 May 2015	09:00 – 10:45

Room Popov

WSIS Action Line:

C3. Access to information and knowledge

"Striving for openness and inclusiveness, but are we losing out on diversity and discussion, which are the cornerstones of democracy?" Janice Ricardson, ACOPEA.

"In our quest for A2k, what has happened to choices and transparency of decision making? Nigel Hickson, ICANN

Debated Issues:

- Global solidarity and efforts coupled with the explosion of advanced technologies have allowed connecting knowledge pools and resources with those who can put the best use for it. It has redefined the context of "Access" and has also levelled the playing fields for everyone as never before. While the contexts of "Openness" and "inclusiveness" have been appreciated as the two key pillars to improve access, their interplay within the broader realm of globalization, the rise in the mobility, the increasing demand for lifelong learning opportunities, the proliferation of open and inclusive governance systems; and the growing role of private sector still remain to be properly understood.

- This session discussed WSIS Action Line C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge); specifically the two key pillars that improve access to information and knowledge, namely, "Openness" and "Inclusiveness". The panel debated on issues that would help in leveraging access to knowledge to achieve the proposed SDGs, by addressing the following four question:

    - What are the three most important lessons that last ten years of WSIS has produced to enhance Access to Information?

    - What are the three policy-relevant changes that have taken place in the last ten years?

    - What are the three most important issues that should have been better addressed?

- If we are to embark on a WSIS-like process that needs to be synced with the SDGs, what are the three things that we must take into consideration?

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

- The panelists and audience highlighted importance of synching SDG and WSIS processes. Similarly, they alluded to the need for maintaining transparency in the processes so that the outcomes receive multistakeholder approval.

- The concern was expressed that the efficiency and adequacy of the processes would be defined in terms of their transparency.

- Application of subsidiarity principles in formulating WSIS Action Lines was noted.

Main Outcomes:

The session created a multistakeholder platform and generated a framework to draft a vision document on "Access to Knowledge to Achieve SDGs".

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

- Citizens are active agents of their own development. However, the lack of *access to information and knowledge* (WSIS action line C3) among citizens on issues related to their health, education, employment, social protection etc, as well as a lack of transparency and lack of inclusiveness in information related to national governance systems limits their self-empowerment.

- The link between WSIS action line C3 and the SDGs with regard to leveraging information access for alleviating poverty comes more importantly through increasing the level of *interoperability* of accessible information and data. Intermediaries and NGOs are central to the delivery of vital information in summarized, translated formats, easily understood by locals.

- The focus of projects that aim to increase access to knowledge and information in underdeveloped countries should focus on removing accessibility barriers to local governments and extension workers, who can then transfer this knowledge to local communities they work with directly through informal discussions, lay summaries as well as formally organized workshops and local information centers.

- This type of secondary communication between authorities and citizens will gradually build communities of well-informed and educated women & children, give rise to improved health conditions & increased agricultural revenue. This will boost the economies of LDCs and SIDs, reduce maternal mortality rates and increase overall life expectancies, among other SDG targets, therefore being a big step towards poverty alleviation through increased access to information.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting:

1. Good governance still is the key to enhance A2k.

2. Health and ICTs for disability must feature prominently in the Wsis+10 process.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

No specific recommendations were made, but the panelists suggested to organize a dedicated session on SDGs as both the content and political processes are rather vague and equally secretive.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C4. Capacity Building:
Mainstreaming e-Skilling: The ICT Runway (ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   15:00 – 16:30

Room M

WSIS Action Line:

C4. Capacity building

" ICT's are necessary ingredients, but not sufficient on their own, we need to ask ourselves what the return on investment for our interventions are and whether they answer the actual needs of citizens" Professor Mark Graham, University of Oxford

"Successful programs require a collaborative, multi stakeholder approach"
"Capacity building and training opens your eyes to your weak points , areas of development and boosts your self-confidence and makes you closer to winning" His Highness Sheikh Mohamed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum , UAE Vice President, Prime minister and Ruler of Dubai.

Debated Issues:
The session was conducted in the form of a panel discussion, and attracted about 35 participants. The moderator of the session set the tone of the session by providing some opening remarks: **Mainstreaming e-Skilling** - there are 2.3 billion mobile broadband subscriptions in the world today, and these numbers are continuing to grow as evidenced by the number of mobile cellular subscriptions which has reached 7 billion, and the number of internet users reaching almost 3 billion.

However, ICTs have no value if knowledge and skills are not in place, yet the percentage we still worry about is the e-skills one, meaning the number of people with the knowledge and skills to use ICTs to benefit their lives. Therefore what policy frameworks and programmes do we put in place as nations and governments to make sure that people have the necessary ICT skills to participate in this digital economy? Further, **How do we ensure that these programmes are mainstreamed to be coordinated and all inclusive**? **What is the role of the private sector in all this and how can it support efforts by governments?**

Yet another challenge we face is that we are chasing a moving target, and the e-skilling solutions we provide now may not be adequate to the ICT challenges of tomorrow – Big Data, Internet of Things, and a Networked Society. What lies out there now, as well as ahead of us? **What do we need to factor into our e-skilling programmes today?**

The panel consisted of representatives from government (The Philippines and the United Arab Emirates), the private sector (Intel), and academia (University of Oxford) who discussed issues on mainstreaming e-skilling through policy formulation, strategies and program implementation at national, region or global level by governments, private sector or partnerships, as well as emerging issues like big data and their impacts on e-skilling.

In his discussion, Professor Mark Graham from the University of Oxford, shared insights on his research revolving around big data. He encouraged the audience to begin thinking around the issues of big data from two angles, to think about the places we live in and the way in which we want the place to work. He also highlighted that a lot of content is generated in languages that are not used in regions where the data is as well as the discovery that in some regions content about these regions is generated by people who do not originate from the region. This is limiting in accessing ICT related data/information, and can mean the data about these places which is used for policy making lacks some level of accuracy. He emphasized that ICT skills alone are not sufficient, there is need for an evidence-based research to assess their value Vis a vis other competing priorities Issue such as relevant content in local language are as important for adoption of ICTs

Mr Majid Al Madhloum, from the UAE regulatory authority, shared experiences gained through establishing the Centre of Digital Innovation (CODI) in the UAE and implementation of the centers strategic objective. The center is a facility dedicated to innovation and research into smart government service delivery and provision training, quality assurance and consulting services to not only reinforce critical knowledge society skills but to also engage public and private entities. Since its establishment in 2013, the center has trained 1572 Government employees, 318 students and job seekers through 120 training sessions. One of the lessons learnt shared is that interdepartmental collaboration across the UAE is key to achieving a more effective transformation towards a smart Government.

Mr Dennis Villorente from the government of the Philippines, shared a case study based on implementation of the National ICT Competency Standards (NICS) Framework for the Philippines. He indicated that the NICS is aimed at providing a common framework of expectations by defining knowledge, skills and attitudes that an individual must possess to be efficient, effective and productive, categorizing these into 3 competency levels. The framework is cross cutting , and as such, a number of programs have been deployed aligned to this framework which includes e-skill upgrade for targeted ICT professionals in the government sector, targeted organizations, and targeted special sector among others. One of the experiences noted by the Philippines is that multi-stakeholder collaboration and public private partnerships have to be strengthened to effectively implement the NICS.

Mr Turhan, shared on the role of the private sector in e-skills development. He began his presentation by sharing the economic value chain for an innovative economy emphasizing how usage of ICT in education is key to e-skilling, whose benefits include promotion of citizenship and social equity. He emphasized that ICT skills alone are not sufficient, and it is why countries are fighting to ensure that education to support the use of ICT's are included in all levels of society. He shared some of the programs being implemented by INTEL which include Intel Teach Program, Intel Digital Literacy Program which has been deployed in 20 countries currently, and Intel Global Girls and Women Initiative, with an intention to reach 5million girls. Drawing from this global experience, a recommendation to develop public private partnerships was made, as well as emphasis of the need for political support for e-skilling initiatives supported by coordination between different ministries.

Main conclusions reached during the discussion:
- Although access has improved over the years, not all people are able to benefit from it.
- E-skilling is an essential requirement to empower people to benefit from ICT's.
- The new divide that has emerged is a digital skills divide.
- It is important to embark on programmes and initiatives that ensure that e-skilling is as all inclusive as possible.

- e-Skilling programmes need to be taken at national level, supported by robust policy frameworks that guarantee the coverage of all facets of economic and social life, and driven by a multi-stakeholder approach at implementation.
- New issues are emerging and growing rapidly to be modes of knowledge exchange and repositories of information. These new issues need to be investigated further and harnessed for capacity building purposes.
- e-skilling interventions should be harmonized to enhance national co-operation and ensure that all sectors are covered

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
To continue providing a platform for dialogue, exchange of ideas and knowledge through facilitation of the action line C4 sessions.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
WSIS Action line C4 links with the following Sustainable Development Goals;
SDG 1, Focus of the action line C4 includes development of domestic policies to ensure that ICTs are fully integrated in education and training at all levels, including in curriculum development, teacher training, institutional administration and management, in support of the concept of lifelong learning. Creation of policy frameworks requires stakeholder engagement, analysis and interpretation of data for targeted policy interventions which can be achieved through skills development programmes.
SDG 2, With the emergence of e-agriculture and the growing need for the knowledge in the use of ICT's, capacity building interventions focused at development and promotion of programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional and international levels, will contribute to knowledge growth and inclusion.
SDG 3, To support research and strengthen capacity of developing countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national global health risks, activities include design of specific training programmes in the use of ICTs in order to meet the educational needs of information professionals, such as archivists, librarians, museum professionals, scientists, teachers, journalists, postal workers and other relevant professional groups which focuses not only on new methods and techniques for the development and provision of information and communication services, but also on relevant management skills to ensure the best use of technologies.
SDG 4, Action line C4 focuses on development and promotion of programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional and international levels, with the aim of increasing the number of people with relevant ICT skills and to facilitate employment and entrepreneurship in the ICT sector.
SDG 5, Work on removing the gender barriers to ICT education and training and promoting equal training opportunities in ICT-related fields for women and girls, is part of the action line, with early intervention programmes in science and technology targeting young girls with the aim of increasing the number of women in ICT careers as well as promotion the exchange of best practices on the integration of gender perspectives in ICT education.
SDG 6, Development of distance learning, training and other forms of education and training as part of capacity building programmes, is part of the capacity building initiatives that supports countries interventions giving special attention to developing countries and especially LDCs in different levels of human resources development.
SDG 12, Raising awareness on sustainable consumption and production in today's era requires the use of technology. The action line therefore impacts on this SDG by enhancing technological capacity of

countries through training and development initiatives that target ICT's and related areas, as well as building a more inclusive information society.

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

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

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

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

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
- Every aspect of human life today is becoming digitalized, therefore lack of digital skills leads to digital exclusion and prevents people to benefit fully from the Information Society
- ITU's mission to connect the World is not complete until all the people that are connected have the skills required to leverage the ICT tools for their benefit.
- E-skilling solutions we provide now may not be adequate tomorrow due to the changing nature of technological developments
- Mainstreaming e-skilling is no longer just the responsibility of Governments, but requires joint efforts from government, private and public sectors.
- The number of digital training programmes should increase and be accessible to everyone

Panellists:
- Professor Mark Graham, Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford
- Mr Denis Villorente, Deputy Executive Director for e-Government, Information and Communications Technology Office, Department of Science and Technology, Philippines
- Majid Al Madhloum, Program Director, Center of Digital Innovation, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE
- Mr Turhan Muluk, INTEL

Profiles of Panellists:

1. **Professor Mark Graham, Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford**

   His research focuses on information geographies, and the difference that changing digital connectivities make at the world's economic margins. His current work looks at changing 'knowledge economies' in Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on geographies of information production, virtual labour and microwork, and innovation hubs and the digital economy in fifteen African cities.Recent books include *Society and the Internet: How Networks of Information and Communication are Changing our Lives* (2014, with Bill Dutton) and *Research and Fieldwork in Development* (2014, with Dan Hammett and Chasca Twyman). His research has been featured in the Economist, the BBC, the Washington Post, CNN, the Guardian, and other international media. He is an editor or editorial board member of Information, Communication, and Society, Geo, Environment and Planning A, and Big Data & Society, and member of DFID's Digital Advisory Panel.

2. **Denis Villorente, Deputy Executive Director for e-Government, Information and Communications Technology Office, Department of Science and Technology, Philippines**

   Denis F. Villorente, CESO III, is the Deputy Executive Director for e-Government of the Information and Communications Technology Office (ICT Office) mainly in charge of the development and implementation of the Government Information Systems Plan (GISP) and e-Government master plan in the country and concurrent Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Director, of the Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI), a research and development agency which focuses on ICT and electronics research and development. Both offices are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). He had his Masters and Bachelor's degrees in Electrical Engineering, both from the University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City.

   His research interests are in the areas of ICT for development, networking, grid computing and sensor networks. He is the Philippine focal point in the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Microelectronics and IT (SCMIT), and the Philippine National contact point for ICT in the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). He is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

3. **Majid Al Madhloum Program Director/Center of Digital Innovation Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE**

Majid is the Program Director of the Center of Digital Innovation, one of UAE Smart government initiatives under the Telecommunication Regulatory Authority TRA. He has over 12 years of experience in the Information and Telecommunication industry; and specialized in Information and Cyber Security. He has been involved in a number of strategic initiatives such as the National Smart Government Plan, mGovernment Training Program, UAE Federal Network, and UAE Computer Emergency Response Team. Majid also serves as an advisory board member in the IT College of UAE University.

Majid holds a bachelor degree in Computer Engineering and is currently pursuing a Mater Degree in Business Administration. He is a Certified Information Security System Professional and a modern day business-driven leader capable of developing autonomous teams, spearheading and delivering nation-wide programs.

4. **Turhan Muluk, INTEL**

Turhan Muluk joined Intel in 2006. He is currently working at the Global Public Policy Group, responsible for telecommunications policies in MENA region and he is also the representative of Intel within the ITU-D Sector membership.

Before joining, Intel Mr. Muluk worked 14 years for Turk Telekom involved in different wireless broadband projects. He has also been involved in ETSI, ITU, IEEE studies. Mr. Muluk is currently Vice Rapporteur at ITU-D Questions; 1/1, 1/2 and 2/1. Mr. Muluk has also been Middle East and Africa Chairman of the WiMAX Forum.

Turhan Muluk is a graduate of the Electrical and Electronics Engineering Department of METU in Turkey and a member of IEEE.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C5. Building Confidence:
Building Confidence and Security in the use ICTs: A vital Component of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development (ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   11:15 – 13:00

Room K

WSIS Action Line:

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

"Are we going to wait for a financial break down to take action on Cyber like we did with Nuclear?"- Cecile Barayre, UNCTAD

"There is no point in pouring millions in educational, energy etc. projects with ICT components without investing in the trust: if users don't feel it's secure they are not going to use it"- David Satola, World Bank

Debated Issues:

- It was agreed that it is impossible to measure threats and the cost of recovering from a potential disruption. The threat factor is very ephemeral and elusive. However efforts should be made towards developing some common indicators, potentially at a sectorial basis.
- Furthermore the need for an effective and fast evidence collection, as well as simplified information exchange network among CIRTs and Law enforcement agencies was considered as key in successfully tracking down cyber-criminals.
- The vulnerability of mobile technology especially with regards to its extensive use in the developing world was especially highlighted as a risk factor to be addressed.
- Having the necessary enabling laws and regulatory frameworks in place is essential for leveraging the benefits of ICTs as enablers for development. For example, transactions, data protection and cybercrime laws are key for countries that want to invest in e-commerce. East Africa is a leading region in this regard, having taken the necessary measures to deploy Mobile Money services.
- Engagement of top management and sensibilization of users in terms of Cybersecurity were some of the key achievements of the Tunis Government.
- The UAE Government strongly focused on building a Cybersecurity culture among the workforce by launching an assessment programme and filling the identified gaps through training.

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The importance of incentivizing the end-user was commonly recognized as a key element in the combat against cyberthreats. A certain amount of breaches can be attributed to human error.
- The need of having all involved actors around the table (i.e. governments, private sector, academia and technical community, as well as civil society) was reiterated as the way forward. The role of governments and policy makers, to the extend necessary, was especially highlighted as a way to focus action towards a certain direction.
- It is essential to take action at the national/regional level and lead by example, instead of waiting for a global instrument.
- The issue of ICT integration in all traditional sectors and the urgent need to work hard towards ensuring security of the several critical infrastructure systems in the Post-2015 era was especially highlighted during the session.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
Access to secure and trustworthy ICTs is an essential tool for the global community to collectively work towards achieving sustainable development. The speakers pointed out that this importance of ICTs has not been properly recognized and reflected in the current draft of the SDGs. The role of IGOs in mainstreaming ICTs and their security in the Post-2015 Agenda was considered as urgent.

Panellists:

- Mr Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU
- Mr Mohamed Naoufel Frikha, Agence Nationale de la Sécurité Informatique, Tunisia
- Mr David Satola, Lead Counsel, ICT Legal Advisor, World Bank
- Dr Ibrahim Humaid Al Mayahi, Head of Information and Communication Security, Ministry of Interior, United Arab Emirates
- Mr Pavan Duggal, Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Head, Pavan Duggal Associates, President, CYBERLAWS.NET, President, MobileLaw.net
- Ms Cecile Barayre, Program Manager, E-Commerce and Law Reform Program, UNCTAD
- Mr Aapo Cederberg, Senior Programme Adviser
- Emerging Security Challenges Programme, Geneva Centre for Security Policy
- TBC, UNICEF
- Aaron Boyd, Chief Strategy Officer, ABI Research (MODERATOR)

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C6. Enabling Environment
Fostering Open Access to International Fiber (ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **15:00 – 16:30**

Room C2

WSIS Action Line:

C6. Enabling environment

Ms. Rosemary Mbabazi, Permanent Secretary of the Minister of Youth and ICT, Republic of Rwanda: "It's all about the people and about making the lives of Rwanda better. By achieving better access to capacity, we have unlocked other sectors, and more importantly, we have become a land-linked country – we are no longer landlocked."

Mr. David Satola, World Bank: "It is important to define a vision – i.e. what do you want your market to look like. But do not think in silo's – it is important that policy makers and regulators work together at all levels – from the transactional stage, to the policy and regulatory definition stage. That is how the environment can be effective and enabling.

Mr Robert Ordanoski, Director Agency for Electronic Communications, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia "Regulators should change their role and become leaders of change in order to be ready before new technological issues appear".

Debated Issues

- Both the private and public sectors have an important role to play respectively in enabling tomorrow's high data capacity environment.
- But policy makers and regulators must work together to set a vision and collaborate on all aspects of the implementation – from transactions, to policy to legal and regulatory frameworks, to pricing issues.
- Governments are one option to finance international communications infrastructure – and in some cases they are the main imitator – this does not mean that they will always be the main financial stakeholder – they can divest themselves once the capacity is being used and more stakeholders become involved.
- It is also important to look at the ownership and governance structures of fibre infrastructure – some options are PPPs, there can also be coop models.
- Governments should also consider the investment framework and perceived risks when defining their vision, actions, and enabling environment.
- It is also important to work with and leverage national, regional and international initiatives and platforms to enrich the dialogue, strengthen cooperation at regional and global level, this to break through barriers and allow affordable, available and accessible communications globally.

ITU can support countries by studying and defining the best practices as well as promoting international cooperation.

- Human capacity is key – there is a need for capacity building so that government and regulators can make informed choices and have a holistic vision of developments. Partnerships with other development partners can support such capacity building efforts.

Main Outcome:

- ITU brought together various stakeholders from different regions to stimulate a constructive debate on the way forward on an issue which is key – affordable, available access to international communications infrastructure.
- It was recognized that engagement and capacity building is key so that the enabling environment for fiber access is not defined in silos and appropriate measures are defined.
- By creating an appropriate enabling environment costs will come down as more uptake happens. An enabling environement can also attract more investment and players.
- Access to international fiber capacity is still an issue that requires much work – it is important to continue discussions, and have the appropriate platform to allow stakeholders to work together, build capacity, exchange experience and challenges, and address issues.
- Global and regional cooperation can help countries tackle issues relating to access.
- Do not just focus on access to international fiber – open access to domestic infrastructure is also key.
- It is important to also address backhaul from landing stations to the countries – this is still a challenge in landlocked countries – in order to allow them to become land linked, these issues must also be addressed.
- C6 WSIS Action line maintains a key role beyond 2015 so as to enhance investment, promote infrastructure development and rollout and encourage transparent and efficient competition frameworks and governance structures.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Given that ICTs are a fundamental pillar of economic and social development, creating an enabling environment in which ICTs can flourish remains essential.

Both holistic and targeted ICT policies and regulations can contribute to reducing barriers to broadband deployment, actively facilitating build out of national fibre-optic networks and international connectivity links, including across sectors. It is also essential to ensure the deployment of services in unserved and underserved areas. (2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries).

ICT regulatory policies are directed at improving the long term interests of citizens given that broadband can contribute to this by improving and enabling education, information, and increased efficiency. It can reduce costs, overcome distance, open up markets, enhance understanding and create employment. (8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to –digital financial services),

A wide array of ICT regulatory policies and other instruments can be put in place to stimulate the deployment of broadband networks, particularly in developing countries. Given the challenges in

attracting investment for large scale deployments, these strategies could consider the role of the state in funding the national broadband infrastructure, inter alia through PPPs and promoting the involvement of communities or cities. (9 c - 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).

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
- International and domestic fiber infrastructure policy frameworks and regulatory issues
- Governance models
- Cooperation frameworks and knowledge exchange platforms and mechanisms
- Capacity building, leveraging existing regional and international partnerships
- International and Regional Cooperation.

Programme:

15:00 – 15:10:

Opening remarks by Mr Kemal Huseinovic, Chief, Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Application Department, Telecommunication Development Bureau (ITU/BDT)

15:10 – 15:20:

Focus presentation on *Fostering open access to international fiber* by Mr Peter Lovelock, TRPC, Singapore – remote participation

15:20 – 15:50:

Interactive debate among Panelists

15:50 – 16:20:

General discussion – opening of the floor: onsite and to remote audience

16:20 – 16:30:

Wrap-up by the Moderator and closing of the Session

Moderator:

Ms Sofie Maddens, Head, Regulatory and Market Environment Division, BDT, ITU

Panellists:
- Ms Salam Yamout, National ICT Strategy Coordinator at the Presidency of the Lebanon Council of Ministers, and RIPE NCC Executive Board Member
- Mr Robert Ordanoski, Director Agency for Electronic Communications, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- H.E. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister, Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT), Rwanda
- Mr David Satola, Lead Counsel, ICT Legal Advisor, The World Bank
- Ms Jane Coffin, Director Development, Internet Society (ISOC)
- Mr Mike Jensen, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) – remote participation

WSIS Action Line C6 has strong connection with the following Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and Sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 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

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7. E-business:
E-business and the SDGs: The Way Forward
(UNCTAD, ITC and UPU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   11:15 – 13:00

Room C1

WSIS Action Line: C7. ICT Applications: E-business

"If we want to solve the SDGs, start-ups are a good way to begin." - Alexandre Berthaud, CEO and Co-Founder E-Savings Club SA.

"E-commerce was the first way to export for some SMEs in Morocco." – Mohamad Es Fih, International Trade Centre

"Online platforms established in Afghanistan and UAE have provided new ways for women to find employment." – Michael Kende, Chief Economist, Internet Society

"For these small scale women entrepreneurs, engaging in B2B was extremely empowering. Without the ICTs, this would not have been possible... We went for class market rather than mass market" – Madhura Chatrapathy, Trustee Director, ASCENT

ICTs have helped to drastically reduce information search costs and generate more income for small scale food producers… Helani Galpaya, CEO, LirneAsia

"Successful e-business apps in Africa are the ones that solve real, specific problems from livestock tracking to buying bus tickets." – Paul Mitchell, Microsoft

In line with the overall thrust of the WSIS Forum 2015, the Action Line Facilitation meeting on e-business (C7) explored how actions related to e-business may contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) as they currently stand. The session was organized in the form of an interactive discussion around selected SDGs which have particular relevance to the topic of e-business. Participants represented governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector as well as academia. The last part of the session aimed to identify priorities and possible recommendations for future work on e-business.

Effective use of ICTs and e-business are helping small scale farmers, artisans and entrepreneurs in developing countries to overcome barriers such as lack of market information and business knowledge, illiteracy and limited education and skills, or the inability to access finance. Panelists shared examples of ICTs facilitating businesses at the grassroots level in different parts of the world, and how they can affect progress in areas specified in SDGs related to poverty alleviation, greater productivity, employment

generation, the promotion of local culture and women's empowerment. Development of the local ICT sector was recognized as important to sustain ICT use throughout society, create jobs for the skilled youth, and spur innovation.

E-business contributes through enabling cumulative low-value savings by micro-enterprises that provide a safety net and help reduce poverty. Online and mobile platforms can help build credit profiles and facilitate access to loans by SMEs. Mobile and Internet data can be used to access credit worthiness of poor people in small enterprises and to an extent compensate for lack of collateral. Automation and simplified procedures have facilitated business registration, formalization of businesses, and provided access to services. Online and mobile services that facilitate the purchasing and payment for goods also give access to domestic and cross-border markets. For example, ICTs enabled women artisans in rural India to transform into entrepreneurs, organize themselves into a collective and engage in B2B e-commerce, entering the global supply chain and becoming exporters. The postal sector is increasingly supporting SMEs in engaging in e-commerce in developing countries.

Challenges persist however to tap the full potential of e-business in supporting the implementation of the SDGs. Particularly in the low-income countries, some of these go beyond technology and include deficient ICT infrastructure, limited ICT access and skills, lack of local content and e-commerce platforms, illiteracy, asymmetric information, and socio-cultural constraints. Concerted and collaborative efforts to promote e-business, keeping in mind the development objectives in the SDGs, are needed by all relevant stakeholders.

Programme

Chair/moderator: Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD

Panellists:

- Michael Kende, Chief Economist, Internet Society
- Nir Kshetri, Professor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- Helani Galpaya, CEO, LirneAsia
- Paul Mitchell, General Manager, Technology Policy, Microsoft
- Débora María Ponce Ogáldez, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Guatemala in Genev
- Madhura Chatrapathy, Trustee Director, ASCENT
- Alexandre Berthaud, CEO and Co-Founder E-Savings.club SA
- Paul Donohoe, E-Postal Services & E-Commerce Programme Manager, UPU
- James Howe, Senior Adviser on International Marketing and Branding, ITC
- Mohamad Es Fih, ITC

Main Outcomes:

- ICTs are increasingly emerging as a pre-condition for development. E-business has a direct impact on six goals and nine SDG targets.
- Progress across all the SDGs depends largely on more effective collaboration, multi-stakeholder participation and bringing people together. In this context, the collaborative

element of technology will have a critical role to play in order for e-business to contribute effectively to the achievement of development goals ranging from poverty alleviation to sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and international trade. Public-private partnership will be crucial.

- Appropriate technology, or a combination of technologies, can be used to strengthen all parts of the value chain, from SMS to cloud solutions and big data. Solutions need to be tailored to local requirements and involve the intended beneficiaries.
- Strengthening the local ICT sector can help generate youth employment and innovation, and is essential to sustain the use of ICT throughout society.
- Efforts to promote e-business should be embedded in broader ICT and development strategies.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

<u>SDGs of high relevance to e-business:</u>

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

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

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

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

8.9 By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

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

17.11 Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

Proper government planning and public private partnerships can help to ensure that the application of technology for e-business fosters sustainable development. Improved connectivity, new applications

and services, and growth of the local ICT sector in many developing countries, are expanding the scope for e-business to impact directly on development.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

Defining strategies for WSIS action lines to contribute to the SDGs' implementation.

SDGs of high relevance to e-business:

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

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Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C7. E-learning and E-science:
Teacher ICT Competencies to Support Inclusive Knowledge Societies (UNESCO)

Friday 29 May 2015   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room Popov

WSIS Action Lines:

C7. ICT Applications:

- o E-learning

- o E-science

This session will examine the main challenges and opportunities how the ICT CFT can be effectively used to support the use of Open Solutions with a focus on open educational resources (OER)

This session will examine how ICT can support quality education and lifelong learning to foster the development of inclusive Knowledge Societies. In particular this session will examine two key issues in this area, how ICT Teacher training will support the increase the number of women and men with the skills needed for work ; and of course, the training of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries. (SDG 4.4 and 4.c respectively - sustainabledevelopment.un.or…)

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

Action Line C7. E-health:
Social Media: Putting the "public" back in public health (WHO and ITU)

Monday 25 May 2015   16:30 – 18:15

Room L2

WSIS Action Line:

C7. ICT Applications: E-health

"Social media is democratizing the process of feedback in public health policy; we want to be provocative, to encourage reaction…"
Helge Blindheim, Norwegian Directorate of Health

Debated Issues:

This session focused on the use of social media in engaging, informing and reaching the public on health matters of all kinds. Panellists highlighted the new opportunities to engage and inform the public using social media channels: WHO shared experience and insights on the evolving role of social media and its strategic use in the global context. WHO also shared the experience of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, where thousands of lives were lost amid massive destruction of property shows how important this channel has become-- and how relevant, just-in-time information as a crisis unfolds can make a critical difference in people's safety, lives and well-being. The Norwegian ministry of health discussed its experience in using social media to reach its citizens to share its policy agenda and gather public input to help shape relevant, responsive solutions to the policy questions of the day.

Main Outcomes:

- A decade ago the health sector was only beginning to embrace ICT in a meaningful way. Today ICTs are changing health around the world.
- Country progress on the WSIS goals for C7 eHealth has been impressive, but there is a long way to go.
- On-going challenges are ensuring a current legal and regulatory landscape as well as improving systems for monitoring disaster and emergency response, which requires collaboration between countries, effective and durable public-private partnerships, and investment across sectors.
- ICTs can contribute to safety, security and quality of life, yet further innovation is required to ensure that they are effective, appropriate, reliable and affordable in all contexts.
- The WSIS process made it clear that the contribution of all stakeholders is needed to make the most of ICTs, so that they benefit all of society. This is true for health, where stakeholder consultation is essential to understanding people's priorities, needs and capabilities.

- Finally, there is deep disappointment in the health community that there are no ICT-related goals among the SDGs. ICT is as relevant today as during the time of the MDGs development, and its vital role is increasingly recognized in all sectors. To argue that ICT is cross-cutting and therefore not needed in the SDGs minimizes ICT's contribution to development. It will be seen in the years to come as a fundamental omission and lack of leadership that cannot be rectified with governance forums and action lines.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
(See WSIS Action Line Facilitator report.)

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016
Suggestion that the forum should be convened every 2 years for better impact.

Panellists:
- Monika Gehner, Department of Communications, WHO
- Chantal Claravall, Department of Communications, WHO
- Helge Blindheim, Department of Health, Norway

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C7. E-environment:
Climate Change Adaptation in Africa: SOS Call for Connecting the Unconnected to Weather and Climate Warnings
(WMO, ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **16:45 – 18:15**

Room L

WSIS Action Line:

C7. ICT Applications: E-environment

Dr. Makaru, WMO: "I am calling upon ITU, WMO, National Meteo Services and other stakeholders to work together to support dissemination of information to rural communities especially into the local languages. Connectivity is a Must"

Pei Ling , WMO: Policy need to be eased to lower telecommunication and internet services costs in Africa where they are still relatively high''

Dr. Zavazava, ITU: "Today's problem is not the technology, but it is the human intervention. It is important us to have a multi-sectorial approach, a multi-disciplinary approach and also to make sure that there policy intervention. So we may be able to successfully use this technology to save lives and for development"

Mr. Abdoulaye Harou, WMO: "The Internet and Mobile Service Providers should be contributing to the wellbeing of its users and the country where they are conducting business operations by providing free data services for collection and dissemination of weather information."

David Thomas, WMO: "There are various organizations throughout Africa with plans and recommendations.. Any initiative undertaken in the area of weather and climate services, should engage those organizations and should consult their reports and recommendations"

Debated Issues

- Climate Change, weather and climate extremes and Connectivity challenges that some Meteorological Services face in Africa
- Information dissemination for the last mile users
- How to access remote areas with consideration of the need of local languages for disseminating weather and climate information

- Solutions and Benefits for connectivity to weather and climate services and early warnings.

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Technology might not be the issue, but policy intervention.
- Initiatives undertaken for African countries, should consult local think-tank organizations
- Use of good practices, standards and policies through good governance, education and technology use.
- Strengthening national meteorological services role on national level and the importance to receive necessary resources to support national resilience and support national efforts on disaster risk reduction.
- Create awareness on the importance of education and capacity building, technology transfer and modern climate services by improving access and use of weather information.
- Private sector actions on the ground are very useful, it need access to real time and historical data. Partnership with Meteorological services should be encouraged for the mutual benefits.
- There is a need to improve information management for ensuring that users receive authoritative forecasts and warnings from the National Meteorological authorities

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Action line C7 E-Environment links to SDGs 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Innovation in policies and approaches is key to solving problems with connectivity for weather information dissemination and access.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016

The role of the private sector in helping the development, access and use of authoritative weather and climate services in the 21st century.

Panellists:

- Key note 1: Dr Amos Makaru, President WMO regional association (Zimbabwe)/Mr Peiliang Shi, Director WMO Information System
- Keynote 2: Dr Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management, Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), ITU

- Mr Abodulaye Harou, Chief ,Data Processing and Forecasting Systems Division (WMO)
- Mr David Thomas, Chief, Information and Telecommunication Systems Division (WMO)

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

Goal 13: take urgent action to combat climate change impacts.

13.1 Strenghthen resilience and adaptive capacitytto climate related hazards and natual disasters in all countries.

13.1 Improve education, awareness and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C7. E-agriculture:
Mainstreaming ICT in the Agricultural Sector: Paving the Way to a National E-agriculture Strategy (FAO)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **11:15 – 13:00**

Room L

WSIS Action Line:

C7. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

"It is not only about making information available for farmers, we also need the farmers to be able to "trust" the data". François Laureys (IICD)

"We have to move from pilot project towards national deployments and therefore there is a strong need of national e-agriculture policies" Hani Eskandar – ITU

"ICTs should enable to provide the right information, at the right time, in the right form" Sophie Treinen, FAO

"ICTs are only as good as the information they communicate" quote from Andrew Shepherd FAO and CTA

Main outcomes:
The objective of the session was to examine the contribution of e-agriculture to address the Sustainable Development Goals. It provided examples of approaches and included some of the factors affecting the free flow of information, the development of applications, ownership and inclusiveness, as well as the government policies to encourage solutions.
The session was composed of several panelists, who were either present in Geneva or connected on-line:

- **Sophie Treinen, FAO, e-agriculture Action Line Facilitator and Chairperson**
  She introduced the session by congratulating CTA who won the 2015 e-agriculture WSIS Project Prize for the Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS) Programme. She gave an overall introduction on the e-agriculture Action Line and mentioned the release this week of its 10 Year Review Report. She promoted the participation in the e-Agriculture Community of Practice and explained the process of mapping this specific Action Line against the Sustainable Development Goals.

- **Hani Eskandar, International Telecommunications Union (ITU)**

He presented the process of the "Development of a National e-agriculture strategy guide". This guide is being developed in collaboration with FAO and CTA and other stakeholders. ICTs improve the information flow whether to have access to information, advisory services or market links. E-agriculture has a value for the changes that can have more impact in the agricultural sector in the stages of pre-production, production and post-production. The e-agriculture strategy forces to consider ICT as a strategic tool to transform/reform the Agriculture sector, it sets the vision of what changes should be achieved, is used as an overarching framework to guide all e-Agriculture efforts in the country and align stakeholders. It builds the country-enabling environment and ensures government leadership and ownership. It ensures short versus long term balance. It moves to national deployments rather than pilots. The strategy guide is composed of three sections: the vision, the action plan and the monitoring and evaluation.

- **Ken Lohento, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural cooperation (CTA)**
  He highlighted the work done by CTA in collaboration with FAO on the e-agriculture strategies since 2013 and shared with the audience the lessons learned. He then presented the CTA's work on **Open data** and their collaboration with SlashRoots on this topic. In their study, CTA found that, despite the potential value of open data to smallholder farmers in developing countries being high, there are few readily available examples of direct impact on food and nutrition security of smallholders. However, there is a clear indirect benefit of open data usage for smallholders, including the contribution to better governance. He concluded in underlining the potential of youth in the use of ICTs in agriculture.

- **David Soutar, SlashRoots Foundation**
  SlashRoots Foundation is a Civic Tech Non-Profit based in Jamaica. He entitled his contribution "**Towards a Data-driven Agricultural Sector** " and shared information on his work with regional governmental agencies in the Caribbean and organizations such as CTA and the Caribbean Open Institute around issues of Open Data and Agriculture. He introduced the context in his region by explaining the issues of low ratio of extenion offciers, the relevance of data, the data silos and the duplication of data sets. To build a data-driven sector in resource constrained environments, it is necessary to open up datasets, have a legislation on sharing data and engage the developer community, organising hackathons around the agricultural problem space.

- **François Laureys, International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD).**
  His presentation entitled "**Open Data for Agriculture – for whom and by whom?: Strengthening farmer organisations to use technology to increase and sustain agricultural growth**" focused on farmer-centric data and farmer driven approach on information systems and open data. Without trust this will not be possible.

- **Mireille N'simire, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)**
  In her presentation on **Mobile Finance for Agriculture** she stated that globally, 2.5 billion people have no access to formal financial tools because they are either unavailable or are not designed to meet their needs. Poor households need financial tools to help them cushion against risk, build assets to secure their family's future and manage daily household cash

flows. Because of their precarious situation and unreliable income, the poor need financial services even more than the non-poor simply to survive from day to day. Advancements in information and communications technologies in remote areas are being leveraged by the private sector and development partners alike to drive greater efficiency and inclusiveness in rural agricultural markets. She highlighted how mobile technology specifically mobile money transfer and mobile banking can benefit agribusinesses and farmers in remote areas by increasing their sales and income and increasing their access to and use of inputs, business services and financial products.

- **Julien Gonnet, RONGEAD**
  In his presentation of **N'Kalo: an information service for improved agro-value chains.** His organization is a non-governmental non-profit organization (NGO) based in Lyon whose activities cover the areas of agricultural industries, agro-industrial to facilitate market access for value chain actors, to strengthen producer organizations capacities, to reduce environmental externalities in the process of transformation and promote adapted agricultural policies in developing countries. The actions conducted with their local partners aim to improve agro value chains performance, increasing incomes and value added by strengthening producer organizations. RONGEAD operates in Ivory Coast (cashew nuts, maize, onions, cassava, shea, sesame...), Mali (cashew, sesame, shea ...), Senegal (sesame), Burkina Faso (shea butter, sesame, cashew, Green energy from waste processing cashew / Shea), Chad (groundnut, sesame, non-wood forest products - NWFP – sustainable energy solutions), Tanzania (sustainable value chain of the Nile perch, biogas…). RONGEAD market intelligence service is an information service via SMS that improves the farmers' access to information in the agro-value chain.

Debated Issues:
The main debated issues of the session were:
- Links of the different presentations to the Sustainable Development Goals
- E-Agriculture National Strategies
- Open data
- Mobile Finance
- Gender aspect
- Importance of inclusiveness – of youth (girls and boys), women, but also senior population
- Importance of a farmer-driven processes for trust

The following achievements were highlighted:
- *Development of an e-agriculture strategy guide and pilot implementation in Bhutan and Sri Lanka*
- *Research on open data for agriculture*
- *Development of applications for open data (open source)*
- *Improved financial services for farmers*
- *Improved information for agro-value chains*

The following challenges were presented and confirmed:
- *Content*
- *Capacity Development*
- *Gender and Diversity*

- *Access and participation*
- *Partnership*
- *Technologies*
- *Economic, social and environmental sustainability*

Main Outcomes:
- **Main conclusions reached during the discussion**
  During the session different important topics that will improve the mainstreaming of ICTs in agriculture and rural development were discussed. There is a need to move from small-scale pilot projects towards national or even regional coordinated implementation of activities in which the development of national e-agriculture strategies will play an important role. National e-agriculture strategies will also be able to provide for the necessary framework regarding other important topics such as open data, mobile finance and value chain improvement in the agricultural sector.

- **The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.**
  While much progress has been made over the past 10 years in e-agriculture, a lot of challenges still need to be addressed and there is a long way ahead to reach the full potential of the use of ICTs in agriculture and rural development. The different main topics of the session such as e-agriculture strategies, open data, mobile finance, agro-value chain development, gender and inclusiveness will continue to develop and evolve and will play an important role in the implementation of the WSIS Action Line beyond 2015.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
SDG1:
SDG2: open data contributing to food security, mobile finance contributing to food security
SDG 2: 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
SDG5: gender and inclusiveness (importance of women, youth and farmer-driven approaches
SDG8: promote sustainable economic growth
SDG9c: access to relevant information
9.1. Quality resilient infrastructure
9.c   Significantly increase *access to information and communications technology *...
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the *relevant information *and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
- E-agriculture Strategies
- Mobile finance for agriculture
- Open data
- The internet of things

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

It is suggested that the work of the diffident Action Lines be linked through cross cutting areas of work such as open data or mobile finance, content creation and interoperability of data, capacity development.

It should be stated once more that the silos approach of the present work on the action lines doesn't not permit exchange of information among the various sectors and find common approach to address common issues.

Panellists:

- Sophie Treinen, FAO, e-agriculture Action Line Facilitator and Chairperson
- Hani Eskandar, ITU, Development of a National e-agriculture strategy guide
- Ken Lohento, CTA, Open Data
- David Soutar, SlashRoots Foundation, Application Development
- François Laureys, IICD, Farmer-centric Data for Agriculture
- Mireille N'simire, IITA, Mobile Finance for Agriculture
- Julien Gonnet, RONGEAD, N'Kalo: an information service for improved agro-value chains

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C8. Culture
Culture and ICTs as Drivers of Sustainable Development (UNESCO)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **15:00 – 16:30**

Room Popov   E/F

WSIS Action Line:

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

"While digital is a distribution channel, it derives from a local context and content, and it reflects culture itself." Dr Jenny Mbaye, Lecturer in Culture and Creative Industries, City University London.

"In Africa ICTs allow a greater access to cultural goods and services but beyond access and distribution, they allow creators to engage with the audience, to co-create, and to connect with the diaspora." Silja Fischer, Secretary General, International Music Council

"Strengthening audio-visual industries with digital development depends on an entire ecosystem, including creators, access facilitators, finance, legal mechanisms and government engagement among others." Michele Woods, Director, Copyright Law Division, WIPO

"It is crucial to familiarize younger generations (main internet users) with the role of copyright in digital cultural content, its use and distribution." Milagros del Corral, UNESCO international expert

"Sustainable development models require broad digital access for everyone, including local and marginalized communities, and use of local languages and content which bolsters cultural visibility and identity." Leyla Bartet, Permanent Delegation of Peru to UNESCO

Debated Issues:

- Culture and ICTs are jointly fostering cultural exchange and entrepreneurship to drive sustainable development forward
- ICTs, insofar as they have a direct impact on the way cultural expressions are created, produced, disseminated and accessed and play an increasingly pertinent role in the safeguarding and transmission of cultural heritage, can respond to major global challenges through the exercise of freedom of expression and the promotion cultural diversity.

Main Outcomes:

- ICTs are progressively more incorporated into the cultural and creative sectors. However accessibility by all remains an important challenge.

- People are what is driving development models, creativity and innovation, but governments must put in place national policies and infrastructure that will foster the diversity of cultural expressions and close the digital divide.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The use of ICTs when linked with culture and the diversity of cultural expressions advances social cohesion and employment through cultural and creative industries and preservation of cultural heritage, and contribute to SDGs 4, 8, 11 and 12.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

Developing countries are using ICTs for cultural content, creation, access, and distribution, and there are positive innovative models. Local communities are finding solutions to access challenges. Models are context specific.

There are increasing initiatives in digitization of cultural content and heritage which help preserve this content for future generations (eg. digital libraries and museums) and which also allow marginalized groups to be engaged, share knowledge (also traditional knowledge) and foster social cohesion.

Cultural and creative industries are increasingly using ICTs, and the treaty framework provides a balance eg. copyright system to remunerate creators balanced with limitations and exceptions for use of the work. Policy development by national governments must keep up with new advancements.

Chair:

Ms Milagros del Corral, International Expert for UNESCO

Panellists:

- Ms Leyla Bartet, Permanent Delegation of Peru to UNESCO

- Ms Silja Fischer, Secretary General, International Music Council

- Dr Jenny Mbaye, Lecturer in Culture and Creative Industries, City University London

- Ms Michele Woods, Director, Copyright Law Division, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C9. Media:
Free, Independent and Pluralistic Media at the Heart of Post-2015 Development Agenda (UNESCO)

Thursday 28 May 2015	11:15 – 13:00
Room Popov	E/F

WSIS Action Line:

C9. Media

"UNESCO Internet Study suggested Internet Universality principles (R.O.A.M) as a comprehensive framework to envision the converged media and Internet landscape of post-2015", from Professor William Dutton, Michigan State University.

"There is a lack of good regulatory models of media which conform to international human rights standards, and this should be tackled in the post-2015 development agenda" from Mr Frank La Rue, Former UN Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression.

"Media freedom, independence and pluralism are under challenge and threats in Europe, according to the recent Secretary General Report of the Council of Europe", from Ms Elvana Thaci, the Council of Europe.

"Women and ICTs as well as gender equality on Internet should be highlighted in post-2015 development agenda", from Ms Aida Mahmutovic, Association of Progressive Communication.

Debated Issues:
- the contribution of free, pluralistic and independent media for development for articulating clear goals and targets for post-2015 sustainable development goals
- UNESCO Internet study in envisioning Internet Universality and new media role of shaping post-2015 development goals.

Main Outcomes:

Free, independent and pluralistic media online and offline are under tremendous challenges and treats in Europe and beyond in the areas of safety of journalists and bloggers, poor implementation of freedom of information laws, increasing criminalization laws of free speech, concentrated media ownerships by private sectors, editorial controlled by the states, laid-off of journalists, Internet blocking and filtering, etc.

Free flow of information and freed media online and offline are premise to democratic governance, peace and stability in terms of bring inclusive civil voices and participation. Without media and Internet, no other SDGs such as eradication of poverty and equality in education can be achieved. Internet particularly contributes to bring minority groups to get known and fosters gender equality.

Freedom of expression and its corollary of press freedom and the right of access to information are fundamental rights as well as enablers of many goals relevant to the post-2015 development agenda. C9 media well contributed to SDGs and advances all fundamental freedoms as specified in SDGs.

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
C9 media needs promoting freedom of expression online and offline in a broad framework such as embodies in UNESCO Internet Universality principles (R.O.A.M) that promote a Human Rights-based (including freedom of expression, privacy, etc), Open Internet, Accessible to all and characterized by Multistakeholder participation".

Free and universal access to information and knowledge through media and Internet by everyone including women and girls need to be fostered in post-2015. This also implies access to content without being censored and blocked online and offline.

There is lack of good regulatory model of media which conforms to human rights standards. To base all media regulatory frameworks on solid human rights standards including freedom of expression and privacy, needs to be tackled in post-2015.

Gender equality needs to be preserved online, given numerous gender-based stereotypes and discriminations online, digital threats and violence against women and girls, unbalanced use of and access to Internet of women and girls in developing countries.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
The actions embodied in WSIS C9 media and promoting free, plural and independent media contribute to sustainable development particularly in terms of supporting democratic and good governance, national development monitoring and priority-setting, and also bringing about peace and stability as well inclusive and equal civil participation including those marginalized groups such as women and girls. The Converged Media across all traditional and digital platforms have a potential to provide universal and inclusive access to information including by women and girls.

Expanded media landscape built on ICTs and Internet are central to inclusive politics and governance and support realization and improvement of all human rights.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
As all Internet platforms and ICTs are producing and transmitting content as media, the principles of freedom of expression and media freedom should be equally applied online and offline.
The converged media landscape with Internet and ICTs are posing more complex challenges: the emerging cyber laws and legal frameworks such as internet intermediaries' liabilities, national legislations on surveillance and blocking, right to be forgotten, etc. are negatively impacting and media freedom.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
- Privacy as a new right to be established in media action line
- Liability and pluralism of journalistic sources
- Regulation of online and traditional media
- Local content creation

Chair:
Xianhong Hu, UNESCO

Panellists:

- Mr William Dutton, Michigan State University
- Mr Frank La Rue, Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Europe
- Ms Aida Mahmutovic, Association of Progressive Communication
- Mr Istvan Bozsoki, Head of Division, BDT/IEE/SBD, ITU
- Ms Elvana Thaci, the Council of Europe
- Mr Giacomo Mazzone, European Broadcasting Union
- Mr Pavan Duggal, Cyberlaws.Net
- Representative from Google

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

C10. Ethics
Making the Link – C10 for Sustainable Development (UNESCO)

Thursday 28 May 2015	16:45 – 18:15
Room Popov	E/F

WSIS Action Line:

C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

"Equitable access to information and knowledge facilitated through the informed used of ICTs can create a vehicle for positive social transformation" - Dr Leyla Bartet, Chair of the Information Ethics Working Group of UNESCO's Information for All Programme.

"Failing to address the ethical issues of the information society will potentially expose societies to risks and losses that will delay attainment of the sustainable development goals" - Mr Pavan Duggal, Pavan Duggal Associates.

Debated Issues:

- Participants proposed that systems for auditing and assessing the contribution of institutions to the attainment of the sustainable development goals be instituted.
- The key role of human rights and internationally adopted principles as the basis for ethical values and principles was reaffirmed.
- The translation of global concepts and their adaptation to local contexts and their appropriation by local actors is central to ensuring the realization of the sustainable development goals. The role and value of local knowledge in addressing and supporting solutions was emphasized.
- Participants highlighted the important role of dialogue within culturally similar

Main Outcomes:

- Panelists and the audience recognized ethics as a cross-cutting issue that was essential to the realization of the sustainable development goals. The increasing role of information and knowledge as key determinants and contributors to human development served to emphasize the importance of ethical principles such as solidarity, inclusion and equity and the needed for heightened urgency in addressing existing barriers (gender, access, linguistic diversity and human capacity amongst others) to participation in the global knowledge and information flows.

- The complex nature of the information and knowledge flows, rapid evolutions in the emergence of new technologies and innovations in their application and use present new regulatory challenges. The distributed nature of their evolution and development of technologies as well as their usage implies the need for greater reflection and awareness across all stakeholders – developers, policy makers, distributors, users. Recognition of the scope and the potential impacts of the intended and unintended consequences of their use, difficulties in identifying points of control and responsibility serve to highlight the importance of multi–stakeholder involvement in the regulatory processes.
- There is a need to support the development of human capacities to benefit from the use and application of ICT. Education programmes that build awareness and the ability to address the ethical dimensions of the information society should be incorporated into such training activities.
- The role of communities of practice in supporting the dissemination of experiences, supporting dialogue and peer learning amongst stakeholders was affirmed.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Access to relevant knowledge and information and its appropriate application is essential for addressing development challenges. The critical role of ICT and related networks as global platforms for participating in and shaping these information and knowledge flows underscores the cross-cutting nature of this Action Line and the role of ethical principles – inclusion, participation, non-discrimination, amongst other – in contributing to the realization of the sustainable development targets.

The ethical values of promoting respect for peace, the upholding of fundamental values of freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, shared responsibility, and respect for nature also have profound implications for ensuring positive human relations – both on-line and off-line - which in turn are central to sustainable development.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

The assault on privacy and the commoditization of personal data – for example, end user licenses which require users to provide virtually unfettered access to their private data and the functionality of mobile devices – are severely weakening this important human right.

Although portrayed as an environment typified by criminal activity, the dark web increasingly is emerging as perhaps the only remaining realm in which users can reassert their legitimate rights to privacy.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016

The use of ICT has implications for our cognitive development and human well-being that are not as yet fully understood, research into the psychological and societal transformation as well as new risks that may arise is therefore warranted;

How can the contributions - economic, social and environmental – of information ethics policies on the attainment of the sustainable development goals be audited and assessed?

Moderators:

- John Crowley, UNESCO
- Paul Hector, UNESCO

Panellists:

- Professor Roni Aviram, Ben Gurion University of the Nagev,

- Ms Leyla Bartet, Permanent Delegation of Peru to UNESCO
- Mr Amouzou Bedi, Knowledge for Development without Borders
- Youth Civil Society Representative
- Private Sector Representative

WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting

Tenth Meeting of WSIS Action Line Facilitators

Friday 29 May 2015   14:00 – 15:00

Room Popov   Captioning

Pursuant to Article 109 of the Tunis Agenda, the tenth meeting of the WSIS Action Line Facilitators will take place within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2015.

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

All Facilitators and Co-Facilitators of WSIS Action Lines are invited to the meeting. Other WSIS Stakeholders are also more than welcome to participate.

DRAFT AGENDA

1) Welcoming Remarks
2) Approval of the Agenda
3) Reports from WSIS Action Line Facilitators:
   a) Challenges and Opportunities
   b) Ways to Strengthen the Action Line Facilitation Process beyond 2015
4) Report on Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development
5) Report on the WSIS Stocktaking Process
6) Social Media and Outreach (Twitter, Facebook, WSIS Flash, imeetyouat WSIS
7) Report on Knowledge Café
8) Remote Participation
9) WSIS Forum 2016
10) Other business

Interactive Sessions (IS)

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

Interactive Sessions

ICT Indicators for Monitoring the SDGs
(Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **16:45 – 18:15**

Room M

The SDG indicators monitoring framework is still under discussion and we must take this opportunity to promote the inclusion of ICT indicators to highlight the important role of ICTs for development (Susan Teltscher, ITU)

The MDGs increased the demand for statistics but there is a concern that SDGs will increase the burden on National Statistical Systems. (Remi Lang, ESCAP)

The current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework makes several references to technology, including ICTs. For example, ICTs are explicitly mentioned as a target under Goal 5 "to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", and of Goal 9 "to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovations". ICT indicators will help monitor achievements not only in those targets but also in other areas included in the SDGs, such as poverty reduction, education, economic growth and inclusive societies.

While the sustainable development goals and targets have been largely defined, the discussion on indicators is still ongoing. This offers the ICT community the opportunity to highlight the importance of ICT for the achievement of the SDGs, and to ensure the inclusion of ICT indicators within the SDG monitoring framework. The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has been coordinating this effort among the international organizations, and has identified a set of relevant and existing ICT indicators that can help monitor the proposed SDGs and targets. During this session the Partnership presented its ICT indicators proposal and highlighted those ICT indicators that are most relevant to specific SDGs and targets, including in the areas of ICT infrastructure, prices, access and use, ICT skills, and ICTs and sustainable development (e-waste). Different Partnership presenters (ITU, UIS, UNU/UNEP) highlighted the link to the SDGs but also the methodological soundness and availability of data at the global level of the proposed indicators. The session also put the Partnership proposal in the context of the mapping exercise linking the WSIS action lines with the SDGs. The WSIS community can be a strong partner in the context of the SDGs.

The session highlighted the need for better data to monitor the information society and inform better policies, in particular in the context of the SDGs but also to track national development goals, including in the area of well-being, the economy, and health. A presentation by the Russian Federation highlighted the commitment it has made to coordinate the monitoring of its information society at the national level. Russia has made extensive use of the work of the Partnership, including by adopting its core list of ICT indicators, and it has also identified specific ICT indicators that could be used to track the SDGs.

The session also addressed a number of challenges linked to the SDG indicators monitoring framework. These include the complexity of the new monitoring framework, which would require countries to

produce a large number of indicators, many of which are not currently tracked. Countries also face resource constraints and have new capacity building needs to adapt their national statistical systems related to the production of indicators for the SDG framework.

During the discussions following the session participants appreciated the work of the Partnership, which will be very useful to including ICT indicators in the SDG monitoring framework. Participants also pointed to the possibilities of new data sources to complement existing data sources and to take advantage of new data collection methods and ICT trends, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), big and open data.

A number of interventions highlighted the need to produce indicators and a conceptual framework for linking the ICT contribution to the SDGs, and data to monitor the impact of ICTs. There were also calls to expand on the existing work of ICT measurement, including to improve measurement in the area of ICTs and accessibility. One intervention highlighted the need to adapt the international monitoring framework and targets to different development levels of countries and regions.

A number of countries and regional commissions, including UNESCAP, UNESCWA, and UNECA highlighted the importance of ICT measurement, of strengthening statistical systems, and the important role that the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development continues to play.

Main Outcome:

The session highlighted:

- the important role that ICTs have on the achievement of the SDGs and (at the policy level) that the WSIS has on the SDG framework
- the role of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development in improving the availability and quality of ICT statistics and in promoting ICT statistics for the SDGs
- challenges that countries risk facing, in particular in terms of national capacity building and resources needs to allow national statistical systems to produce the indicators for the SDG monitoring framework

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

ICTs play a crucial role in and are an enabling tool to achieve the SDGs, including in the areas of poverty reduction, education, economic growth and inclusive societies. The current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework also makes several references to ICTs. For example, ICTs are explicitly mentioned as a target under Goal 5 "to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", and of Goal 9 "to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovations". In recognition of the important role of ICTs, the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development has taken a lead role and proposed a set of ICT indicators to be included in the SDG monitoring framework.

 Moderator:

Alexandre Barbosa, Head of the Center of Studies for Information and Communications Technologies (CETIC.br), Brazil

Panellists:

- Susan Teltscher, Head of ICT Data and Statistics, ITU

- Peter Wallet, Programme Specialist, UNESCO Institute for Statistics

- Kees Balde, United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)

- Alexey Kozyrev, Deputy Minister for Communications and Mass Media, Russian Federation

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

This session will present the Partnership's proposal and highlight selected ICT indicators that are relevant to specific SDGs and targets.

Interactive Sessions

WSIS Prizes and WSIS Stocktaking (ITU)

Friday 29 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

Room M

The **WSIS Stocktaking Process** is one of the main outcomes of the WSIS Summit. For more than ten years, the WSIS Stocktaking Process has been serving as a global repository for collecting and reporting on ICT-related projects fostering implementation of the WSIS outcomes. Stocktaking reports have given so far an overview of almost 8,000 activities from all over the world implemented by international organizations, governments, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders. Many projects and initiatives highlight developments made towards achieving the WSIS goals as well as the Millennium Development Goals. WSIS Stocktaking community comprises more than 135,000 stakeholders who contribute regularly and work on the WSIS process year after year. On the occasion of the WSIS Forum, eighteen WSIS stakeholders are awarded each year with the **WSIS Prizes**, a unique global recognition for excellence in the implementation of WSIS outcomes. Eighteen projects are indeed selected as the most successful stories in their own areas worldwide (from access to infrastructure to e-government, from capacity building to e-health), to serve as best practices to other stakeholders interested in ICT for development.
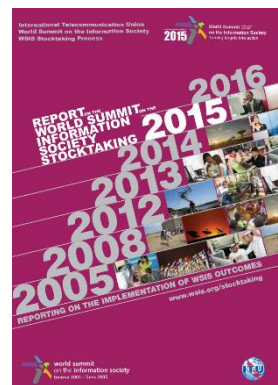
The session will provide, among others, a detailed analysis of the following recent ITU publications:

- WSIS Stocktaking Report 2015
- WSIS Success Stories 2015

Moderator

Mr. Vladimir Stankovic, WSIS Policy Analyst, ITU

Opening Remarks

- Mr. Brahima Sanou, Director, BDT, ITU

Panellists

- Ms. Alice Van der Elstraeten, KM and Gender Officer, FAO
- Mr. Berhane Gebru, Director of Programs, FHI 360 TechLab, USA

- Mr. Prawesh Shrestha, Manager, Young Innovations, Nepal
- Mr. Hector Valdes, Director, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, México

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

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

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

The WSIS Stocktaking Process is a follow-up to WSIS that was initiated in 2004. Its purpose is to provide a register of activities carried out by governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society and other entities, in order to highlight the progress made since that landmark event. The contest of WSIS Project Prizes is a response to the requests expressed by WSIS stakeholders to create a mechanism to evaluate and reward stakeholders for their efforts in the implementation of WSIS outcomes. The year 2015 is the year when countries will shape and adopt a new development agenda, launching a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda. At this point, it becomes extremely important to take stock of where we as a global community are in terms of our efforts at addressing sustainability and WSIS-related concerns. It documents the world's evolving framework for ICT for development since the 2003 World Summit on Information Society, assesses the achievements made and the existing and emerging challenges that the world faces.

Interactive Sessions

Implementing WSIS Outcomes: A Ten-Year Review (CSTD secretariat and UNCTAD)

Friday 29 May 2015   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room C1

"We have to ensure that countries have the capacity to take part in the Information Society. We [developing countries] do not have the resources." Shelley-Ann Clark-Hinds, Ministry of Science and Technology of Trinidad & Tobago

"As we look beyond WSIS+10, we need to pay more attention to the overall impact of ICTs on society, and to what an Information Society will be in practice, rather than focusing primarily on specific technologies and tools." David Souter, ict Development Associates

"Implementing WSIS Outcomes: A Ten-Year Review" constitutes an excellent basis for our discussions and negotiations during the intergovernmental process in New York." H.E. Juan Raúl Heredia Acosta, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations

Debated Issues:

The session explored progress made in the implementation of WSIS outcomes over the past ten years, based on the CSTD secretariat's report "Implementing WSIS Outcomes: A Ten-Year Review".

An interactive discussion provided an opportunity to share experiences, views and priorities on the 10-year implementation of WSIS outcomes. The audience was invited to identify suggestions and recommendations for the overall review of WSIS, to be conducted by the General Assembly in December 2015.

Panellists

- Anne Miroux, Head of the CSTD secretariat and Director of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD (moderator)
- H.E. Juan Raúl Heredia Acosta, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations
- David Souter, Managing Director, ict Development Associates
- Sheetal Kumar, Programme Manager, Global Partners Digital

Main Outcomes of the Session

The discussion reviewed progress made in the implementation of WSIS outcomes, highlighting some priorities and challenges which need to be considered when preparing for the overall review of WSIS. These included:

- the need to take a holistic view of the Information Society and address both positive impacts and negative effects;
- the dependence of positive ICT impacts on other factors including political will, financial resources and institutional capacity;
- the importance of human development which was referred to as the fourth dimension of sustainable development;
- the importance of improving multistakeholder processes at all levels and of engaging all stakeholders in the overall review;
- the need to ensure that differences in Internet governance and enhanced cooperation do not distract attention from the core WSIS vision and issues such as development, human rights and inclusiveness;
- the desirability of more frequent review of the impact of ICTs, consistent with rapid evolution of technology;
- the potential of the Internet Governance Forum to play a more effective role in informing other internet governance and policy processes.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The session explored the linkages between WSIS and the SDGs. A matrix which links WSIS Action Lines to the proposed SDGs was presented. It was noted that, although there is no proposed SDG focused specifically on ICTs, the rapid development of ICTs will ensure that they play an increasingly important part in the measurement and implementation of SDGs over the period up to 2030.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Significant achievements have been reported in most Action Line areas along with continued challenges. The presentation by the Head of the CSTD secretariat stressed that Action Lines have been useful, and suggested four measures which could improve their effectiveness;

     e. to develop the Action Line mandates so that they reflect the changes which have taken place since WSIS, and incorporate current developments;

     f. to build synergies between the Action Lines and other ICT4D processes;

     g. to increase attention in some areas such as education and capacity building as well as gender issues; and

     h. to enhance inclusiveness through wider participation in Action Line implementation.

Interactive Sessions

UN Regional Commissions Meeting

Friday 29 May 2015   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room G1

The Tunis Agenda on the Information Society, more precisely its Para 101 proposed implementation mechanism at the regional level, as follows: upon request from governments, regional intergovernmental organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders should carry out WSIS implementation activities, exchanging information and best practices at the regional level, as well as facilitating policy debate on the use of ICTs for development, with a focus on attaining the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals. UN Regional Commissions, based on the request of Member States and within approved budgetary resources, may organize regional WSIS follow-up activities in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations, with appropriate frequency, as well as assisting Member States with technical and relevant information for the development of regional strategies and the implementation of the outcomes of regional conferences. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the follow-up on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes at the regional level. Session will include the contributions of the representatives of the UN Regional Commissions, followed by a general discussion.

Stationed in five regions of the world, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), United Nations Econom The Tunis Agenda on the Information Society, more precisely its Para 101 proposed implementation mechanism at the regional level, as follows: upon request from governments, regional intergovernmental organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders should carry out WSIS implementation activities, exchanging information and best practices at the regional level, as well as facilitating policy debate on the use of ICTs for development, with a focus on attaining the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals. UN Regional Commissions, based on the request of Member States and within approved budgetary resources, may organize regional WSIS follow-up activities in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations, with appropriate frequency, as well as assisting Member States with technical and relevant information for the development of regional strategies and the implementation of the outcomes of regional conferences. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the follow-up on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes at the regional level. Session will include the contributions of the representatives of the UN Regional Commissions, followed by a general discussion. Stationed in five regions of the world, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and United Nations

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) share key objectives aiming to foster economic integration at the sub-regional and regional levels, to promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to support regional sustainable development by contributing to bridging economic, social and environmental gaps among their member countries and sub-regions. The Regional Commissions plays a unique and crucial role in gathering regional data on the implementation of WSIS related activities.

ic Commission for Africa (ECA) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) share key objectives aiming to foster economic integration at the sub-regional and regional levels, to promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to support regional sustainable development by contributing to bridging economic, social and environmental gaps among their member countries and sub-regions.

The Regional Commissions plays a unique role in not only gathering regional data on the implementation of WSIS related activities till date but also regional inputs on a vision for WSIS Beyond 2015.

Interactive Sessions

Multistakeholder Consultations on WSIS beyond 2015

Friday 29 May 2015   15:00 – 17:30

Popov

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

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

Knowledge Café

Fostering Innovation Enabling ICTs for Development

Wednesday 27 May 2015   12:15 – 14:45

ICT Discovery, 2nd Floor Montbrillant Building, ITU   120 seats; First come, first served

Light lunch will be served

Knowledge Cafés are the ideal multistakeholder platform, enabling active involvement of each and every participant to explore key questions about the implementation of the WSIS Action lines for development at an international, regional and local level. This collaborative format facilitates brainstorming trends, challenges and opportunities in the ICT Ecosystem and further development of the Information Society.

During the Knowledge Café *"Fostering Innovation Enabling ICTs for Development (ICT4D)"* stakeholders will have the opportunity to discuss and explore the groundbreaking innovations in ICT4D. This knowledge Café will give a glimpse into the innovating ways in which ICTs are used to enable grassroots enhancement and how they are paving the way to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It will also provide a platform to discuss the trials and triumphs of implementing ICT4D, focusing on pillars such as financial mechanisms for meeting the challenges of ICT for Development.

Highlighting the importance of identifying good practices around the world, this discussion will be enriched by the presence of WSIS Prize Winners, who will share and present their innovative projects and ideas.

PART 1

The event will start with a welcome, introductory speech and brief presentation of the Prize Winners.

Then participants will be invited to interact with the Prize Winners, whose projects will be displayed on charts and posters in the ICT Museum, right next to the Knowledge Café venue. Participants will thus view concrete examples of successful innovation and learn about the conditions that made this possible. They will have the opportunity to ask in-depth questions on the progress and implementation of the projects. This exchange will yield insights into concrete ways in which WSIS Action Lines can be put into action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

PART 2

The Knowledge Café will commence right after, with two conversations around strategic questions:

Question 1

What key enabling factors must we introduce and maintain to foster innovation in ICTs for development?

Question 2

What are three concrete steps that we will take to achieve this?

Moderator: Ms Saba Imru
Setting the Context: Mohammad Ba, Head of Innovation Division
WSIS Prize Winners: Display of Projects

Knowledge Café

WSIS Action Lines and SDGs

Thursday 28 May 2015   13:00 – 15:00

ICT Discovery, 2nd Floor Montbrillant Building, ITU   120 seats; First come, first served

Light lunch will be served

The Knowledge Café *"WSIS Action Lines and SDGs"* is the ideal multistakeholder platform. This collaborative format facilitates brainstorming trends, challenges and opportunities in the ICT Ecosystem and further development of the Information Society. This Knowledge Café will focus on enabling the active involvement of each and every participant to explore key questions about the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and the role these Action Lines play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The context

As the main outcome of the Rio+20 Conference, the Sustainable Development Goals are a proposed set of targets converging with the post 2015 development agenda. Poverty and hunger eradication, healthy lives and gender equality are some of the essential requirements for sustainable development; along with the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns, protecting and managing natural resources.

The potential of Information and Communication Technologies as contributors to economic and social development has been acknowledged by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly preparing the proposal on the SDGs; indeed, the topic of technology reoccurs in multiple goals and targets. - ICTs are a driver for growth; they will be essential in the challenge towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The WSIS Action line and SGD matrix unveiled on 26th May in collaboration with all UN Action line facilitators aims at drawing direct linkages of the WSIS Action Lines with the proposed SDGs to continue strengthening the impact of ICTs for sustainable development. The goal of the matrix is to attempt at creating a clear and direct link and an explicit 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.

Participants to the Knowledge Café WSIS Action Lines and SGDs will explore the following strategic questions in three conversation rounds, and will produce practical guidelines to further the WSIS Action Lines towards the achievement of SGDs.

Question 1:

The post 2015 sustainable development agenda provides us with new opportunities and challenges for the WSIS Process – How can we work together to draw clear linkages between the two processes ?

Question 2:

What are the priorities of the Information Society and WSIS Action Lines today to strengthen the impact of ICTs and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

Question 3:

What are three concrete steps that we can take now through the implementation of WSIS Action Lines to advance towards the SDGs?

Moderator: Ms Saba Imru
**Special Opening Remarks: Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU**

Country Workshops

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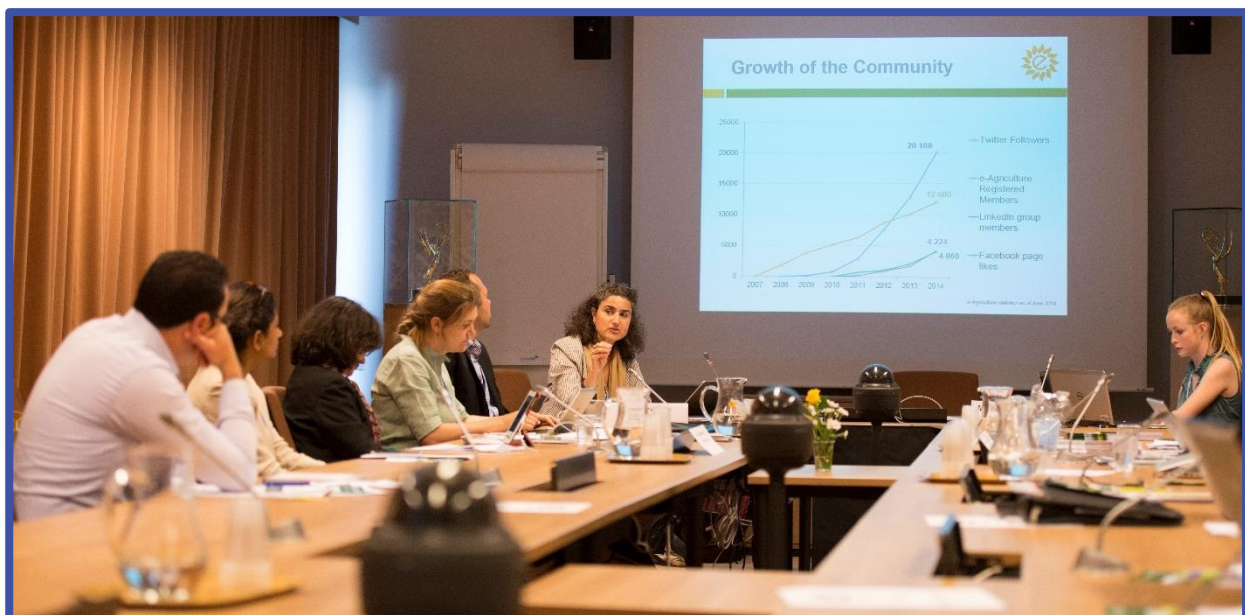
Country Workshop

Get Your Own Map First (UKE, Poland)

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15
Room Popov 1

Mapping of Telecommunications Infrastructure and Other Regulatory Activities and Tools Enhancing Infrastructure Development: Opportunities and Problems - the Polish Perspective
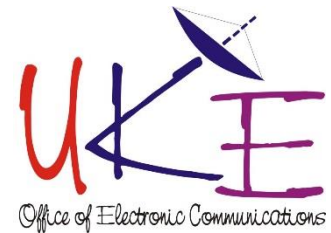
"Our idea was to collect information on the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure in one place. We identify the type of infrastructure available in Poland to facilitate investment. Also to provide functionality and save time."
- Mrs. Magdalena Gaj, President of UKE

"You could ask – why do we need broadband infrastructure mapping?
- *consumers and providers,*
- *governments and local communities,*
- *everyone can benefit from having a detailed broadband infrastructure map!"*

- Mrs. Magdalena Gaj, President of UKE

Debated Issues:
The mapping of existing telecommunications infrastructure in Poland, prepared thanks to the efforts of the President of the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE), Magdalena Gaj, helps to enable the provision of broadband access for all, by identifying the type of infrastructure available throughout the Polish territory to facilitate infrastructure investments.

For the purposes of telecommunications infrastructure mapping, Poland developed a dedicated database (inventory) called the Information System about Broadband Infrastructure (SIIS). The project "Information System Concerning the Broadband Infrastructure and the Broadband Poland Portal" (SIPS) was financed from the EU funds.

It has been implemented by the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE), the National Institute of Telecommunications in Poland, and the Ministry of Infrastructure (currently the Ministry of Administration and Digitization).

The inventory presents data collected from the telecommunications undertakings, state and local government units and utilities in the form of tables, charts and maps at the Polish province or commune level. In portal http://www.polskaszerokopasmowa.pl/ broadband infrastructure is also presented on the maps. They serve as a source of information for the investors and administrations by allowing to identify white spots, facilitate investments and locate areas where the public funds' intervention is required. It is also prepared for the customers, who thanks to this tool are able to check what type of infrastructure is available at the place of their residence.

On the basis of data from the system, the President of UKE also prepares an annual report on the condition of telecommunications infrastructure in Poland, which can also serve as an input in the implementation of the European Initiatives at the national level. The data of the infrastructure inventory are submitted to ITU as an input for the project called Building Interactive Terrestrial Transmission Maps. The President of the Office of Electronic Communications, Mrs.

Magdalena Gaj and Mr. Brahima Sanou, the Director of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) signed a relevant Letter of Engagement in November 2013.

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:
The main achievement that arises after this workshop is that we provided the participants with arguments that the systems for collecting data on telecommunication infrastructure are needed for several reasons.
First, the systems affect the economic development of the country through efficient use of collected information.
Second, they help reduce investment costs through the use of already existing infrastructure.
And finally, they create the possibility of better designing the economic results of investments.
Our workshop presented the mapping system of infrastructure as a useful tool in the process of implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and at the same time it will encourage other countries to develop similar systems.
The data from our databases is already presented on the ITU website devoted to the development of infrastructure. We hope that other entities will also join us.
We have also identified the following challenges:

- Identification of areas, where synergies may exist between the telecommunications sector and other utility sectors (e.g. for the deployment of smart grids, infrastructure sharing and common investment co-ordination to reduce costs);
- Efficient usage of the EU funds – through the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation in Poland of the Digital Agenda for Europe, we use the state aid in an optimal way;
- Enhancing cooperation with ITU on the implementation of the mapping system.

Main Outcomes:
The aim of our workshop was to familiarize the participants with the data collection system infrastructure and telecommunication services, conducted by the Office of Electronic Communications, and to enable them to better discover the basic functionalities and benefits of this system. We wanted to show, how it looks in Poland and the purposes, for which this data is used.
The most important is that the collected data are available for many entities and may be used by them in any way. Government institutions, on the basis of this data, can plan public intervention to increase access to broadband services in low-urbanized areas via the investors and individual clients. The system is also helpful to investors, who can more easily identify areas requiring infrastructure development.
Moreover, the data are made available in different forms: maps, tables, and at different scales. Thanks to the system, we are able to provide information on the level of a single building, as well as at the level of a region or the entire country.

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
UKE declares its continued strong commitment to review the WSIS process. In our view, the WSIS contributes actively to: bridging the digital divide, building confidence and security online, as well as to increasing access to broadband infrastructure that is crucial to the development of the information society.
The discussion on WSIS needs to be conducted back-to-back with discussions on the World Telecommunications Development Conference. By combining these two sectoral initiatives, it would be easier, more efficient and less costly to achieve the goals set in the broader agenda – the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their review process – the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It would also be a good feedback in the process of defining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We believe that through ICT we can build more inclusive, connected and richer society and that is why we would like to see ICTs high on international agenda.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
This workshop, whose main theme is the development of broadband access, goes along with the MDGs, especially Goal 8. "Develop a global partnership for development", as well as the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 9.1 "Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure", including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
The development of inventory systems and access to the results go in the direction of sharing data with consumers to a wider extent. These figures are directly useful to end users, in particular those showing in detail the availability of individual operators' services in a given location with the level of detail for specific addresses of potential users.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
- Opportunities and threats for regulators in the context of new challenges in the development of the information society;
- Market participants vs. end users – what changes for regulators?
- Development of ICTs and the pro-consumer policy;
- Empowerment of youth, gender equality and digital seniors – challenges that face the modern information society.

Panellists:
- Magdalena Gaj, President of UKE,
- Marzena Śliz, Director of the Department of Infrastructure Development,
- Marek Ostanek, Deputy Director of the Department of Infrastructure Development.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
C2. Information and communication infrastructure

Country Workshop

Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia (Saudi Arabia)

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 2   *Coffee to be served before the workshop*

Two Saudi Arabian Agencies will describe the successful implementation of some of their projects related to the WSIS outcomes: the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT); and the Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC).

The National ICT Plan (known as Tahawel) established a long term strategic goal to "bridge the digital divide by enabling all citizens from all over the country to effectively and easily interact with information and communication technologies". The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has established two ambitious initiatives to contribute to the strategic goal. The first is known as "The Dissemination of Digital Culture and Knowledge" and the second is a mobile e-Training program known as "Qawafil".

The Universal Service Fund (USF) Program in Saudi Arabia, launched in 2010 and planned to complete by 2017, will provide more than 20,000 rural communities with voice and Internet service. The program is technology neutral and Universal Service Providers are selected through a competitive mechanism. All providers chose GSM/3G mobile technology to provide voice and broadband services. The program contains 14 projects covering the entire Kingdom of which 6 are already completed, 5 are in progress, and 3 were released for competitive bidding earlier this year.

Panellists:

- Dr Abdulrahman S. Al Orainy, Advisor to the Minister and General Supervisor of NCITP, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Hamad Al Rowaitea, Director of Studies & Monitoring, USF, Communications and Information Technology Commission, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Country Workshop

Iran Progress in Information Society
(Iran National Committee for WSIS and Information Technology Organization of Iran)

Monday 25 May 2015   16:30 – 18:15

Room C2

Iran National Committee for WSIS

Information Technology Organization of Iran

In this country workshop, firstly we will provide participants with a brief summary of the activities carried out by the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the WSIS goals and action lines. Panellists from the government, the private sector, and academia will update the past reported projects, such as Iran National Information Network (NIN); they will also present new mega-projects, such as the Rural Broadband Access Plan. In this regard, panellists will discuss main achievements, as well as challenges faced.

In the second part of the workshop, core results of the Iran national ICT measurement survey, which was designed and ordered by the Information Technology Organization (ITO), as the body in charge for planning and monitoring the information Technology in Iran to Statistical Center of Iran (SCI), will be presented. Panellists will highlight the outcomes of the survey which are related to WSIS goal and action lines.

These presentations help participants in gaining a general view about ICTs in general, and WSIS in particular, in Iran.

Panellists:

- Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, (Workshop Organizer) Director of International and Scientific Cooperation, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran
- Dr Hamid Shahriari, Secreteriat of the Supreme Council of Information and Communication Technology (SCICT), Iran
- Mr Aliasghar Ansari, Vice Chairman of Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Mr Amir Hossein Mohebali, Head of Strategic Planning and Monitoring Center of Iran Information Technology Organization, Iran
- Mr Hamidreza Ahmadian , Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Iran
- Mr Ahmad Bidabadi, Head of the Board Data Processing Company, Iran
- Mr Ali Taeezadeh, Social Network for Women's Seminary (Hawzah), Iran

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C6. Enabling environment
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Country Workshop

Transforming UAE into a Smarter Nation (UAE)

Thursday 28 May 2015	11:15 – 13:00
Room H	*Coffee to be served before the workshop*

SMART GOVERNMENT NATIONAL PLAN

Panellists:

- H.E Majed Al Mesmar, Deputy Director General, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE

- Eng. Mohammed Al Khamis, Senior Manager ICT planning, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE

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

Talk 1:

The UAE National Plan for Smart Government Goals aligns to the UAE Vision 2021 pillars with an emphasis on a united knowledge and prosperity. The UAE National Smart Government Plan addresses diverse needs in aiming to transform to smart devices as the primary access channel and by the development of smart services that are predictive and persuasive. The plan also addresses the advanced use of Secure Identity across Federal and Local Government entities through an integrated infrastructure at a National level.

The UAE National Plan refocuses government services on the end-user. It integrates all ICT related entities and agendas under one umbrella. For the UAE National Agenda, the National Plan aligns to the smart-phone government services. As for the ICT Sector Strategy, the UAE National Plan aligns directly to Enhancing Business Environment, specifically Developing Smart Government Services. Additionally, for the UAE Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) Strategy, the UAE National Plan aligns directly to Promoting electronic lifestyle, Ensuring provision of resources for best services in ICT sectors and specifically establishing basis for Federal e-Government. The plan and embodies the Smart Government mandate that is based on a number of key roles to support UAE's transformation such as training, support, enablement and advisory.

Panellists:

- Mr Mohamed Al Ahmed, Director of e-Services & Telecom department, Ras Al Khaimah Police, UAE

Talk 2:

The Ministry of Interior has managed within a short time to build its security systems and define responsibilities and specialities which helped to achieve stability and protect society from all kinds of crime. The Ministry also has adopted a coordinated and an administrative method and in the same time

allocated all its available resources to provide its employees with modern knowledge, experience and latest technology in order to be able to keep security and safety in the UAE society through honest implementation of its strategy and vision.

Quality organizational performance is the outcome of ongoing development of services. Technology has always been a very influential tool in improving organizational performance and satisfying the needs of internal and external stakeholders. Therefore, the ministry of interior of the UAE was aware that quality governmental services cannot be achieved without saving the time and effort of clients, so it launched the smart transformation project through which it changed electronic traditional services that used to consume the time and effort of clients to smarter integrated services. The project lead to more efficient levels of worker productivity, less human error and higher levels of customer satisfaction.

Panellists:

- H.E Majed Al Mesmar**,** Deputy Director General, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE
- Eng. Mohammed Al Khamis, Senior Manager ICT planning, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE
- Eng. Suleman Bakhsh**,** Manager Internet Governance, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE
- Mr Mohamed Al Ahmed**,** Director of e-Services & Telecom department, Ras Al Khaimah Police, UAE

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government

Country Workshop

Recent Movement on "IoT" and its Future
(Japan Country Workshop Team: Mitsubishi Electric, Hitachi, NICT and ITU-AJ)

Thursday 28 May 2015	15:00 – 16:30
Room H	*Coffee will be served 15 Minutes before the workshop*

IoT Use Cases, Optical Access Network and eHealth

In the era of IoT/IoE, Dr. Nakakawaji and Dr. Motoshima introduced Basic technologies and R&D challenges leading to the efficient ICT utilization in the future.

Dr. Sakurai and Dr. Kuroda focused on IoT Use Cases in various business fields, and pointed out the importance of affordability in eHealth services.

Debated Issues:

- IoT: Applications, Technologies, and future issues
  Panellist: Dr Tetsuo Nakakawaji, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
- Next Generation Optical Access Network Technologies for the IoT/IoE Era
  Panellist: Dr Kuniaki Motoshima, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
- IoT Use Cases in the field of Industries and Societal Infrastructure
  Panellist: Dr. Yoshito Sakurai, Hitachi, Ltd.
- M2M-enabled BAN Portable Health Clinic toward Affordable eHealth Service
  Panellist: Dr. Masahiro Kuroda, NICT

Main Outcomes:
Basic Technologies and various IoT Use Cases introduced during this session were to be best practices relating to how ICT utilization in IoT/IoE era will lead us to brighter future.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
This Country Workshop introduced recent movement on IoT Use Cases and its technologies relating deeply to the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the era of IoT/IoE.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business, E-health

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
How to promote IoT Use Cases by utilizing basic technologies

Panellists:
- Dr Tetsuo NAKAKAWAJI, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
- Dr Kuniaki MOTOSHIMA, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
- Dr Yoshito SAKURAI, Hitachi Ltd.
- Dr Masahiro KURODA, National Institute of Information & Communications Technology (NICT)

Moderator:
Mr Yuzo MORI, The ITU Association of Japan

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business
- C7. ICT Applications: E-health

Country Workshop

Towards e-Kuwait: Success Stories Achieved by Different Government Agencies
(The Central Agency for Information Technology, Kuwait)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **16:45 – 18:15**

Room K   *Coffee to be served before the workshop*

CAIT – Various Projects

The Central Agency for Information Technology was established by virtue of an Amiri Decree no. (266/2006) and the Minister of Cabinet Affairs was entrusted with the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is assigned to set information technology plans and policies on the national level, to supervise the execution of the governmental electronic plans and projects in coordination with the ministries and governmental authorities, to coordinate all the works of information technology development between the governmental authorities, to establish an official electronic gate, to train technical staff, to develop its capacities in the field of technology industry, to carry out public awareness works, related to the information technology and its utilization by all the categories of the society.

KFSD (Kuwait fire service directorate) Web Services

KFSD Plays a major role in the safety of the buildings, preventing fire and speed to deal with the risks within the State of Kuwait, Directorate administration receives a large number of clients to carry out their own building permits as well

Using the e-services clients now can receive information about the progress of their requests through email and SMS. The system now integrates the data of the disables and people with special needs with the firefighting and rescue systems, making it possible to take the necessary action and precautions to deal with their delicate situation. Moreover, electronic Kiosks are in use in public areas to make an easy access to the licensing system, clients now can print their license certificate directly from the e-Kiosk.

Ministry of Finance - ePayment (Tsdeed)

Tsdeed is a system that enable government agencies to collect their revenues through multiple electronic channels in a secure efficient way using the ATM cards.

This solution is the result of an agreement between Ministry of Finance and The Shared Electronic Banking Services Company. The second offer the payment channels mainly Point of Sales and an electronic payment gateway for the revenue collection.

Kuwait Credit Bank – Electronic Transactions

Kuwait Credit Bank is the Kuwait State's public lender. Established since 1965 in order to grant the Kuwaiti citizens Social loans and Mortgages with no interest.

KCB successfully performing its national role through a system of programs and policies that runs within the government policy to preserve the rights and gains of the future generations.

The objective has been to provide a convenient and simplified automated loan application process for the valued citizens. That achieved by applying the following solutions:

- **KCB Connect**.   The project is establishing a mutual secure communication way between KCB and other Kuwait Governmental Organizations to access customer's information and certified documents

- **KCB's Portal**.   Publishing KCB's services thru KCB'S portal e.x

   -KNET

   - E.Loan services. (Online loan Application submission)

- **The 5 Minutes.**   The KCB's legacy Personal Loan System has been in-house developed to be Fully Automated. As a result it became the world's fastest loan can be obtained ever!

Panellists:

- Ms Majedah Al-Naqeeb, Deputy Director General of National Projects, The Centeral Agency for Information Technology

- Ms Dhiya Al-Mazyad, Director of Process, Execution and Follow Up Projects, The Centeral Agency for Information Technology

- Mrs Rajaa Al-Behaisi, Director of Director General Office, The Centeral Agency for Information Technology

- Miss Heba Al-Ahmad, Technical Cooperation and International Relations Department, The Central Agency for Information Technology

- Mr Ibrahim Al-Failakawi, Ministry of Finance

- Eng. Khaled Al-Shamali, Senior Engineer Specialist, Kuwait Credit Bank

- Ms Maryam Al-Thamer, Head of Portal Department, Kuwait Credit Bank

- Colonel. Mohammed Al-Qahtani, Information Technology Manager, Kuwait Fire Service Directorate

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

C7. ICT Applications: E-government

Thematic Workshops

Thematic Workshops are interactive sessions based on the requests received from stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process. These workshops are organized and designed by the aforementioned stakeholders and are therefore a true testament to the inclusive spirit of the WSIS Forum 2015.

Thematic Workshop

Innovation for Development:
How to Impact and Being Impacted
(MCIT, Egypt ICT Trust Fund)

Monday 25 May 2015   **09:00 – 10:45**

Popov 1

"In the twenty-first century, education cannot be separated from technology. Access to quality education for all – which includes access to ICT – is an imperative for building inclusive and participatory knowledge societies."
- Mr. Mike Chertier, Intel Corporation

"Innovation = Recipes of solutions that generate better outcomes "
- Mr. Jonathan Wong, UK Department for International Development

Debated Issues:

- The Role of ITU as a leading developmental organizations in Promoting, developing and measuring ICT-led creative method in supporting ICT Innovation in converged ecosystem

- Intel believes that education is a fundamental right for everyone and technology opens doors to opportunity. Therefore, Intel adapted a set of integrated initiatives around the world to empower millions of persons with special focus on girls and women around the world by closing the gender gap in education access as well as by inspiring them to become technology creators.

- UK Department for International Development fosters the development of effective ways to engage emerging actors and scaling the very best innovations with usual suspects to realize the huge potential of ICT for development. M-KOPA is one of its most innovative solutions that are based on effective collaboration between a solar light and panel distributer and Safaricom, Kenya's largest mobile phone operator, through their mobile payment platform, M-PESA. This collaboration has allowed poor consumers who cannot afford an electricity connection to their homes to purchase solar lights and a solar panel by paying a daily charge of 30p through a mobile phone.

- Egypt ICT Trust Fund works on strengthen the impacts of the comprehensive development on citizens' lives using ICTs which couldn't be reached without the adoption of innovative aspects of values, processes, products, services and marketing along the complete life cycle of projects design and implementation. The ICT-TF mandate is to build smart communities the way that no one is left behind with special focus on knowledge management, youth employment generation, community development, enabling Persons With Disabilities, Women empowerment, and

enhancing health and educational services as a key pillars of integrated and comprehensive development.

- UNDP Egypt NDP Innovation for Development (I4D) works in Egypt to provide innovative solutions with the aim of supporting youth and empowering local communities. In an objective to constantly adapt and use innovative tools, UNDP Egypt seeks creative action for achieving sustainable development consolidating their role in knowledge sharing, capacity building as well as building bridges, aiming to support young Egyptian men and women, people with disabilities and work closely with several partners from public and private sector, civil society and young individuals.

Main Outcomes of the Session:
- The need for new thinking to address Development problems and create results
- Collaboration between usual and unusual suspects is critical to both create new innovations and; to scale-up the very best.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The session is linked to the following SDGs:

Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Panellists:
- Dr Eun-Ju KIM, Chief, Innovation and Partnership Department , BDT/ITU
- Mr Jonathan Wong, Head of Innovation Hub, Department for International Development
- Mr Mike , Regional Manager, Global Public Policy Group , Intel corporation
- Mr Sherif el Tokaly, Resident Representative Assistant, UNDP-Egypt
- Eng. Hoda Dahroug, National Projects Director, Egypt ICT Trust Fund (MCIT-UNDP)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-learning
- C7. ICT Applications: E-health
- C7. ICT Applications: E-employment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Framing Dreams: New Opportunities and Challenges for Audiovisual Content Production and Distribution in the Broadband Era
(International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF))

Monday 25 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45
Room A

The growth of broadband communication networks – especially the mobile segment - is bringing about unprecedented opportunities for communications operators and audiovisual service providers throughout the world, to work collaboratively with local audiovisual creators and producers in building up 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 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 stakeholders in the new digital content economy require from Governments and legislators to create a stable enabling environment conducive to creativity, innovation, job creation and growth.

This session has cross-cutting connections to many of the WSIS action lines, with a special emphasis on Capacity Building, Enabling Environment, Cultural Diversity and International & Regional Cooperation.

The worldwide challenge of the past 10 years for the audiovisual industry has been to try to achieve economic sustainability in the face of fundamental technological upheaval. Its achievement has been - and continues to be - the continuous growth in the face of deep changes to the audiovisual value chain, with, in particular, audiovisual sectors in emergent economies increasing their contribution to national GDP growth and socio-economic development.

FIAPF's vision of the WSIS process is that it should assist in spreading healthy global standards for Internet communication, therefore it would enable creative enterprises worldwide to develop sustainable local content for the benefit of consumers and citizens everywhere.

Panellists:
- Norman Mbabazi, Company Secretary, Ugandan Federation of the Movie Industry
- Dragoslav Zachariev, Secretary General of the Internet film platform EuroVod
- Abdoul Aziz Dieng, Technical Advisor n01 to the Minister for Culture, Senegal
- Nicole Amarteifio, Co-creator, Writer and Director of the webisodes series An African City
- Serge Noukoue, Director Nollywwod Week

- Bertrand Moullier, Owner, Narval Media Ltd, Advisor International Federation of Film Producers Associations (moderator)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C9. Media
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

The entire session will be dedicated to the challenges of sustainable economic development for local audiovisual industries, and to their contribution to social and economic development as well as cultural diversity. In particular, the session will explore the ways in which licensing models - connecting audiovisual content producers with emerging broadband platforms - may be approached so as to facilitate broader access to content by consumers from all socio-economic strata; and also to ensure that the content may be financed and produced to a standard that sustains quality and diversity and ensure the economic sustainability of the audiovisual production and distribution sectors.

Thematic Workshop

Partnering for Success: Creativity and Professionalism in Delivering Trustworthy ICT (IFIP IP3)

Monday 25 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

Room C1

Managing the risks of ICT the global profession. The undesired consequences of leaving ICT to just anybody; the role of governments in building the knowledge economy.

"Given the reach of ICT in our lives, it is important for an ICT professional to be technically strong (in order to use the right technology for the relevant problem) ethically grounded (to ensure that technology is put to the right use), socially conscious (so that the technical solution takes into consideration elements of sustainability) and business savvy (to ensure commercial viability which is required for social prosperity and funding of new developments)."
- Tan Moorthy InfoSys, GIC

"It's quite important for us to look at this issue [professionalism] and try to work with our members to increase those skills and proficiencies."
- SG Houlin Zhao

"… I think with the degree of software that we're surrounded by everywhere, that at some point we may be called to task for failing to do something that protects people's interests and there may be liability, and as soon as that happens I think that some point of accreditation will be inescapable"
- Vint Cerf, Internet Pioneer

Debated Issues

- Is there a need for an ICT profession now?
- What is the role of governments in professionalising ICT practice
- What role can IFIP IP3 play in assisting countries that recognise the benefits of a having a professional ICT workforce

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

- Risks are present in everyday systems which are not managed sufficiently well
- Software systems failures in air, land systems eg Boing 787 inflight control glitch which can bring down the plane
- The global economy is on the cusp of a dramatic growth spurt driven by smart machines that finally take full advantage of advances in computer processing, artificial intelligence, networked communication and the digitization of just about everything.

- Exponential growth: computing power, digital information, cheap IoT communicating, Big Data, unlimited speed, data recombination, ubiquity
- Future needs:
    - Driving greater demand for high-level programmers
    - An education system focussed on PROFESSIONALISM skills for smart machines,
    - Ethical conduct
    - Accountability, credentialing, professional development, quality assurance
- Solutions include:
    - Collaboration with partners is the key
    - Rigorous standards of practice
    - Professionalism in those who create, manage and operate computing systems

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Governments have a significant role in professionalising the ICT workforce globally
- Countries need assistance in creating a professional ICT workforce?
- Trustworthy computing requires professionalism in ICT as evidenced in the emphasis being placed on security issues
- Governments will be required to consider some form of regulation in specific high risk areas EG USA's move from 10 states to 40 within 12 months to regulate and licence software engineering

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
Preparing the WSIS stakeholders in achieving progress with respect to AL C3, C4, C5, C10, C11

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
The SDGs linked in the matrix to AL C3, C4, C5, C10, C11.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Governments will be required to consider some form of (co) regulation and licencing in specific high risk areas of ICTs
- Governments can benefit from utilising mutual recognition

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016
The time is fast approaching for a high level event around the subject of professionalism and trustworthy computing and the use of mutual recognition schemes to evaluate and recognise individual countries professionalism in ICT programs.

Panellists:

- Brenda Aynsley OAM, ACS Fellow, CP Chair IFIP IP3 - *Managing the risks of ICT the global profession. The undesired consequences of leaving ICT to just anybody; the role of governments in building the knowledge economy.*
- Stephen Ibaraki FCIPS, I.S.P., MVP, DF/NPA, CNP - *The evolving dependence on ICTs in the Second Machine Age*
- Moira de Roche IITPSA Fellow and Board Director - *IFIP IP3 developing global partnerships to deliver the gold standard of professionalism*

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Gender Dimensions of e-Waste Management
(ITU and Partners)

Monday 25 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

Room C2

Doreen Bogdan, ITU: *"The issue of e-waste should also incorporate a gender perspective, in particular to cover issues such as the economic opportunity of e-waste, with particular focus on women who work in the management of e-waste, and why it is important to train them to do proper handling of e-waste and the negative effects that e-waste has in local environment, looking at specific health and hygiene issues, with special focus on reproductive health, loss of quality of life and lifestyles..."*

Marie Noel Brune, WHO: " *Involving women in key roles and decision-making will bring in a new vision to our environments, to health and wellbeing – for women, their children, families and communities*"

Matthias Kern, UNEP/Basel Convention Secretariat read a quote by Professor Oladele Osibanjo Director, Basel Convention Coordinating Centre Ibadan, Nigeria World Environment Day 2013: "*Let us remember that the environment is not a gift from our parents but a loan from our children. Inter-generational equity requires that we must all cooperate and work together to ensure a clean, healthy and safe environment for children unborn.*"

Debated Issues:
- Women and Children health issues related to e-waste
- Lack of awareness and regulation on e-waste collection and processing
- Importance to establish of e-waste management frameworks (governance, international/regional cooperation, capacity building, policy/regulation, standards, etc.)
- E-waste growth challenges and solutions to a better management.

Main Outcomes:
- The issue of e-waste should also incorporate a gender perspective, in particular to cover issues such as the economic opportunity of e-waste, with particular focus on women who work in the management of e-waste, and why it is important to train them to do proper handling of e-waste and the negative effects that e-waste has in local environment, looking at specific health and hygiene issues, with special focus on reproductive health, loss of quality of life and lifestyles.
- Better understanding of issues and capacity building of needs for e-waste management
- Use of good practices, standards and policies through good governance, education and technology transfers on e-Waste Management is key to success
- Strengthening women's role on the importance to enable and empower women in decision making for proper disposal of e-waste.
- Create awareness on the importance of education and capacity building, technology transfer in e-waste management by improving access and use of information for electronic waste.

- E-Waste Management implementation success stories should be shared with the WSIS community to encourage others to replicate similar implementations in order to protect the environment and help citizen to better adapt to continuous changes they face.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
Action line C7 E-Environment links to SDGs 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
e-Waste Management solutions lie on shoulders of many stakeholder and cannot be the responsibility of environmental policy makers only, ICT/Telecommunication stakeholders, Electronics' Manufacturers, Health Workers and others are to be part of the solution.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016
Perhaps next year, we should have a session on e-waste and climate change: linkages, issues, solution challenges and possible benefits.

Moderator:
Cristina Bueti, TSB, ITU

Panellists:
- Marie Noel, WHO
- Matthias Kern, UNEP/Basel Convention
- Dr Hari Srinivas, Global Development Research Center, Japan - Remote Presenter
- Caleb Ouma, Emerging Leaders Foundation (ELF) Africa, Kenya - Remote Presenter
- Dr Salma Abbasi, eWorldwide Group
- Lucy McAllister, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Colorado Boulder – Remote Presenter

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
C7. ICT Applications: E-environment

Thematic Workshop

Mobile Innovation supporting the Post-2015 Agenda (World Summit Award)

Monday 25 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

Room L1

Rashid Al Ahmedi, DU, UAE: "We need to build together a global network of entrepreneurs, in order to support each other and learn from each other.

N.N.: "Public Private Partnerships between innovation and entrepreneurial networks and governments are key to build an inclusive information society."

Debated Issues:

The World Summit Award is a global UN WSIS based initiative, encouraging and promotion innovation and entrepreneurship in digital content with an impact on society. World Summit Award translates the UN system of 1 country : 1 vote into the award system, meaning that each UN member state is eligible to submit one project in each of the World Summit Award categories to the global competition, in order to show the richness and diversity of digital innovation world-wide. The World Summit Award categories reflect the WSIS Action Line C7 on eApplications and implement Action C8 through its evaluation criteria.

Each year, World Summit Award reaches out through its global multi-stakeholder network in 178 UN member states to young entrepreneurs and start-ups, and organizes local, regional and finally global competitions.

The network meets during events, meetings, workshops and conferences discussing and sharing experience how creative digital applications have an impact on our society, on local communities, fulfilling the Post-2015 development agenda.

World Summit Award invites all UN WSIS stakeholders to leverage this network and expertise, to involve young creative in the discussions and strategies and learn from them how they wish to build our future, create jobs and build a global community of entrepreneurs.

There are endless best practice examples, how the World Summit Award winners from all over the world change our society and tackle local challenges with their solutions.

In the workshop, World Summit Award selected several best practice examples:

- LIVOX, Brazil – supporting mentally disabled people in learning and communicating: www.livox.com.br
- SNOOCODE, Ghana – providing addresses in rural areas in Africa: www.snoocode.com
- ARKO, Philippines – Hazard Warning System: http://www.noah.dost.gov.ph
- BrailleBoard, Palestine – application for Arabic Braille Language**:** facebook.com/BrailleBoard
  Find out more at: www.worldsummitawards.org

Thierry Bouffioux, Head of Partnerships at the World Summit Award and workshop leader pointed out the shift in the innovation and start-up scene we currently see.

Governments and Corporates need innovation and input from start-ups in our fast changing economy and the world.

World Summit Award suggests that Governments and corporates start to pitch to Start-Ups what kind of innovation and solutions they are interested in, to build partnerships and involve young entrepreneurs to fulfill their strategies and goals.

This will allow young entrepreneurs to develop solutions for specific issues, target groups and with concrete business opportunities; and governments, tel-cos and corporates to work with the best and most innovative thinking young people.

Main Outcomes:
- Young entrepreneurs and start-ups need to get the chance to actively contribute to the United Nations agenda and meetings like WSIS, sharing their needs, solutions, innovation and expertise.
- Local, creative IT applications, developed from young entrepreneurs to tackle local challenges in their communities are promising enablers to fulfill the Post-2015 agenda and need encouragement, promotion and financial support.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The categories of the World Summit Award cover all areas of society, from Business, to Health, Government, Environment, Social Inclusion, Entrepreneurship, Education supporting the SDGs. World Summit Award demonstrates how a global multi-stakeholder network can work together to take action and create an impact.

Panellists:
- Prof. Peter A. Bruck, Chairman World Summit Award

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business
- C7. ICT Applications: E-learning
- C7. ICT Applications: E-health
- C7. ICT Applications: E-employment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- C7. ICT Applications: E-science
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

ICTs are one of the most promising enablers to build a sustainable knowledge society. Local solutions, multi-lingual high quality content and added value for users are the key criteria for the winning projects of the WSA.

The volunteer network of WSA is committed to support the UN SDGs Agenda through its work and activities.

Thematic Workshop

Engaging Digital Actors - Fostering Effective Digital Policy - Monitoring Digital Governance (Geneva Internet Platform)

Monday 25 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

Room L2

"In Internet governance (IG) debates, we tend to stress differences, but remote participation is an achievement: the IG community cooperated and created something new" - Jovan Kurbalija, Head of the Geneva Internet Platform and Director of DiploFoundation

Debated Issues:

The Geneva Internet Platform (GIP) held a session entitled 'Engaging digital actors - fostering effective digital policy - monitoring digital governance' on Monday, 25 May. With a full room, it discussed the complex picture of Internet governance (IG) and different pillars of activities to navigate this dense policy space. In an interactive format, this session addressed the challenges of coordination across sectors and across different levels, as well as the priorities of different actors regarding digital policies. The majority of the people in attendance represented telecom regulators and civil society from developing countries and were particularly interested in ways to reconcile multistakeholderism and multilateralism; tensions between local sensitivities, on the one hand, and domestic and international priorities in IG, on the other; mobile governance challenges; and trust-building activities.

On this occasion, Jovan Kurbalija, Head of the GIP, also announced the upcoming launch of the Digital Watch observatory, a tool which offers a concise overview of Internet governance issues, actors and governance instruments. The observatory will offer a comprehensive summary of Internet developments and provide access to the latest research and data on Internet policy, substantiated through quantitative research (based on data-mining of open data), an element currently missing in the IG research.

Launched in 2014, the GIP is an initiative of the Swiss authorities operated by DiploFoundation. It aims to provide a neutral and inclusive space for digital policy debates with a focus on Geneva's international stakeholders. Many of its activities are tailored to assisting small and developing countries for deciphering and contributing to Geneva-based digital policy processes by putting forward tools and methods for *in situ* and online engagement.

Main Outcomes:

- There is a high degree of entropy in internet governance, and to overcome this we have to work together across policy silos and across different organizational cultures
- E-participation has been one of the great successes of WSIS and this should be improved in the WSIS follow-up, alongside capacity building activities for developing countries
- Local sensitivities need to be taken into account in designing policies around which different stakeholders can build ownership and enhance trust

- Beyond 2015, solution-driven approaches, rather than debates around ideologically-charged terms, should take center stage for an effective implementation of the WSIS vision.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Focus on effective capacity development processes for various actors involved in the digital policy process.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

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

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

- Overcoming policy silos
- Evidence and measurement in IG

Panellists:

- Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Head, Geneva Internet Platform and Director, DiploFoundation
- Dr Tereza Horejsova, Coordinator, Geneva Internet Platform

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

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

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

To focus on effective capacity development processes for various actors involved in the digital policy process.

Thematic Workshop

Measuring the Information Society: Challenges and Trends (Information Technology Organization of Iran, IT Strategic Planning and Monitoring Center/Data Processing Company (Parvaresh Dadeha), I. R. IRAN)

Monday 25 May 2015   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room T103

One of the principles of WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 is focus on WSIS Action Lines and measurement of their implementation. As it has been mentioned in this vision, there is a need for measurement and development of indicators and tools for measuring socio-economic impacts of ICTs on national,

**Ministry of ICT
Information Technology Organization of
Iran (ITO)**

regional and international level. Also, 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14) set out an ambitious vision for the ICT sector for the year 2020. Connect 2020 vision highlights the role of ICTs as a key enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development. It includes growth, inclusiveness, sustainability and Innovation and partnership as its key four goals. These four key goals include measurable targets. They represent the high-level impact and change in the ICT sector. All these international mandates in addition to the recent trends in ICT development introduce new challenges and trends in measuring the information society.

The objective of this workshop is to discuss the existing challenges for measuring the information society. In this workshop, the panelists will have presentations about the following topics:

- ICT-related Statistics for Measuring the Information Society
- Measuring socio-economic impacts of ICTs with a focus on the experience of I.R. Iran in developing ICT satellites accounts and measuring ICT use in businesses.
- Measuring ICT skills
- Measuring e-government
- Measuring the role of ICT in promoting innovation
- Big data as a complementary source of ICT statistics

Chair:

Ms Vanessa Gray, Senior Analyst, ICT Data and Statistics Division, ITU/BDT

Organizers:
- Mr Amir Hossein Mohebali, Director of IT Strategic Planning and Monitoring Center of Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO).

- Dr Mohammad Reza Ayatollahzadeh Shirazi, Manager of ICT Department and Senior Consultant of ITO, Data Processing Company (Parvaresh Dadeha).

Panellists:
- Mr Amir Hossein Mohebali, Director of IT Strategic Planning and Monitoring Center of Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO).
- Dr Mohammad Reza Ayatollahzadeh Shirazi, Manager of ICT Department and Senior Consultant of ITO, Data Processing Company (Parvaresh Dadeha)
- Ms Scarlett Fondeur Gil, Economic Affairs Officer, UNCTAD.
- Dr Ali Yazdian, Member of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Faculty, Tarbiat Modarres University.
- Mr Alexandre Barbosa, Head, CETIC Brazil.
- Ms Elia Armstrong, Chief of the Development Management Branch of DPADM.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:
The link with the Sustainable Development Process relates to the evaluation of achieving the Connect 2020 Agenda and ICT for Sustainable Development and related challenges.

Thematic Workshop

Combating Cybercrime: Tools and Capacity Building for Emerging Economies (World Bank & ITU)

Monday 25 May 2015   11:00 – 13:00

Popov 1

Main Outcomes:

This session provided broad and in-depth reflections by experts from various organizations on world-wide efforts in the fight against cybercrime. The discussion of various efforts led by leading authorities in each field underscores the notion that collaboration among relevant stakeholders is effective in fighting against cybercrime.

- Mr. Jinyong Chung started by introducing of the World Bank led "Combatting Cybercrime: Tools and Capacity Building for Emerging Countries" (Project) by. The objective of this Project, funded by Republic of Korea, is to develop a Tool Kit for a country to assess its own capacity to fight against cybercrime from aspects such as policy-making, legislation and law enforcement. Case analysis on trends of attacks, victims, regions and level of development of economies and ICT capacity were also presented. Mr. Chung pointed out that although cybercrime is still characterized as an emerging crime, it is already becoming a "classic" of emerging crime. This emphasizes urgency to collaborate and combine efforts to fight against cybercrime.

- Ms. Awotar-Mauree Rosheen described ITU's broad program in cybersecurity and fighting cybercrime. She underscored the importance of cross organization cooperation from various expert fields, including experience gained through worldwide initiatives like "National CIRT Programme" that assists member states to build capacity at national and regional level and the "Enhancing Cybersecurity in LDCs" project which provides appropriate enabling technologies and related tools to assist LDCs in carrying out activities with regard to securing their cyberspace and the "Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)" which reveals the inevitable facts that cybersecurity is a global challenge which can only be addressed through a global partnership.

- Ms. Francesca Bosco from UNICRI pointed out that borderless nature of cyberspace has made cybercrime a truly transnational phenomenon that can victimize anyone with an Internet connection, consequently testing the effectiveness of legal frameworks around the world in dealing with the emergence of cyber-related issues. By overview of UNICRI's work in the field of cyber, Ms. Bosco pointed out cyber threats affecting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), entities which often serve as pillars of national economies, and highlighted the importance of implementing capacity building initiatives to promote a healthy culture of cybersecurity across national landscapes.

- Dr Maria Bada introduced "Cybersecurity Maturity Model (CMM)" developed by the Oxford Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre and what should be done to set a successful nationwide strategy against cybercrime. By reviewing the CMM and its application, Dr. Bada showed how the content of a national cyber security strategy should be linked explicitly to national risks,

priorities and objectives. She also raised the necessity of awareness-raising campaigns and public and private sector training available for all relevant sectors for successful strategy setting for successful campaign against cybercrime. Oxford CMM underscores the importance of a self-assessment tool to evaluate readiness to fight cybercrime.

- Investigators Lee Heesuk and Chu Pillhwan of the Korean Supreme Prosecutors' Office (KSPO) introduced the Malware Analysis system developed by KSPO. KSPO called for cutting-edge technical solutions for law enforcement authorities to respond efficiently to fast and cheap attack based on malware such as system intrusion, account theft, DDoS attack and ransomware. KSPO's experience of developing its malware analysis system to enhance its capacity responding to malware crimes provides a good example and solution for interested stakeholders.

- Lastly, Mr. Ilia Kolochenko from High-Tech Bridge SA gave a private sector perspective on combating cybercrime. Mr. Kolochenko stressed again that cybercrime has been growing steadily over the years despite consistently increasing spending on information security solutions and services by governments and private sector. He suggested that before looking for efficient solutions, we need to understand the real reasons and roots of the cybercrime to avoid taking the wrong pill. He argued that the next step should be to think and plan information security both efficiently and effectively - only by combining efficiency and effectiveness one can resist modern IT risks. In this context, Mr. Kolochenko emphasized that Public-Private cooperation and fulfillment of each role only could be the only successful solution for successful strategy to fight against cybercrime.

Discussion with floors revealed great interest of emerging economies concern on capacity building and global cooperation to respond newly emerged trends of cyber attacks. One of the valuable contribution from this session was sharing different perspective and expertise among stakeholders would be unavoidable calls for the success of combating against cybercrime through finding and filling the gaps between the efforts of partners.

Panellists:

- Jinyong Chung, World Bank, Moderator
- Rosheen Awotar-Mauree, ITU
- Francesca Bosco, UNICRI
- Maria Bada, Oxford University
- Heesuk Lee, assisted by Pillhwan Chu, Korea Supreme Prosecutors' Office
- Ilia Kolochenko, CEO, High-Tech Bridge

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Interconnectivity Towards Better and Faster Social and Economic Development: Achievements and Aspirations (Telecom Planning & Research Institute of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China)

Monday 25 May 2015   11:00 – 13:00

Popov 2

Main Outcomes:

Introduced some of the major interconnectivity projects, such as Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway, Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway, Greater Mekong Sub region Information Superhighway, etc.

Identified the potentials of the interconnectivity projects and the challenges in their development. Found the common value and specified the cooperation area of the different projects. Laid foundation for future cooperation.

Panellists:

- Zaur Hasanov, TASIM
- Shi Xiansheng, Vice Secretary General, Internet Society of China
- Kwang Dong Kim, ICT Policy Expert, UN ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
- Yeong Ro Lee, Special Advisor to the National Information Society Agency of the Republic of Korea
- Dr. Chen Hui, Deputy Director, Telecom Planning & Research Institute of Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China
- Dr. Albena Mihovska, Head of Standardisation & Associate Professor，CTIF, Aalborg University，Denmark
- Charlie Cao, Managing Director, China Telecom (Europe) Limited

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

C2. Information and communication infrastructure

C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

By reviewing the achievements and experiences in enhancing interconnectivity in the Asia Pacific region and by exploring possible cooperation in the future, this session will shed light on sustainable development through better interconnectivity.

Thematic Workshop

Cybersecurity and Privacy in a World of Data Driven Innovation (IEEE)

Monday 25 May 2015   11:00 – 13:00

Room A

"Before examining what someone does with your data, the question is who owns the data."

- Pierre Bonis, Deputy CEO, AFNIC

"As a technologist, I am concerned that a law or regulation enacted by policy makers and regulators may require solutions that are technically impossible, possible yet extremely costly and useable, actually ineffective, and/or have unintended negative consequences."

- Dr. Greg Shannon, Chief Scientist for the CERT® Division at Carnegie Mellon University's Software Engineering Institute; Chair of the IEEE Cybersecurity Initiative

Debated Issues

- The concern of some technologists that the direction of policy debate or potential regulations enacted by lawmakers may require solutions that are technically impossible or extremely challenging to implement.
- The complex dynamic linking cybersecurity and privacy to one's identity and reputation given the context in which the data is shared.
- The potential conflict between cybersecurity and privacy because of the wish to re-purpose data for law enforcement and Cybersecurity reasons.
- Regarding an individual's online reputation, the panel debated the amount of control a user should have in an online setting when compared to the amount of control an individual had over one's reputation in the pre-digital age.
- The balance between cybersecurity and cost of devices.
- The panel discussed how data leads to knowledge and may ultimately lead to wisdom provided the data is secure.
- In regards to data notification to the user, the question arose as to how much data is manageable for a user when determining which information to share and to whom.
- The panel discussed the question of who owns one's data.
- The difficulty in harmonizing privacy regulations on a global scale because every jurisdiction has varying cultures and values regarding privacy

Main Outcomes:

- Some technologists are concerned that policy direction or laws enacted by regulators may require solutions that are not technically possible.
- There is an inherent tension in the linkage between cybersecurity and privacy to an individual's online identity and reputation.

- If there is a pursuit of privacy regulations on a global scale, there will be great difficulty due to the differing cultures and context of privacy in various jurisdictions.
- If there is a pursuit of data storage and exploitation on a global scale, disregarding the various jurisdictions applicable for the protection of individuals in their own countries, that might alter the global confidence in the use of Internet.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Technological development, including IoT and the next and future generations of the Internet, will enable tremendous opportunity for empowerment of world citizens, economic growth and societal benefit through the use of data innovation. However, technological developments are creating opportunities and threats that have not existed in the past. Addressing and finding solutions to issues of privacy and security is, in this increasingly interconnected world of machines and people, critical to the future of sustainable development.

Specifically in the context of the future Internet and IoT, aligned with goals to build resilient infrastructure, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, to foster innovation, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and to address systemic issues of policy, multi-stakeholder processes and data monitoring and use, a new level of trust must be fostered - trust in technology, trust in institutions and trust in protection of data and privacy as a human right. Addressing today's issues of climate change and preserving the planet, access to clean water, health issues and economic development and trade will require the secure and safe collection of data that protects human and enterprise rights while deploying intelligent use and analysis of data and data sets to find trends and solutions.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting:

C3: Access to information and knowledge

- If people do not trust the information on a regional or global level, individuals may no longer seek access to the knowledge hampering the growth of ICTs.
- The difference between the information that is available in the public domain varies between jurisdictions.

C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

- It will be necessary to balance the security of ICTs with the cost of implementation moving forward.

C10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

- Moving forward, there is a need for users to understand the appropriate actions necessary to protect one's online reputation and identity.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016

How users can manage their online identities and reputations.

The ethical dimension of privacy and trust on the Internet

Moderator:

Ms. Karen McCabe, IEEE

Panellists:

- Mr. Pierre Bonis, Deputy CEO, AFNIC
- Dr. J. Roberto de Marca, Past President of IEEE
- Dr. Chaesub Lee, Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, ITU
- Ms. Audrey Plonk, Director, International Security and Internet Governance Policy, Intel
- Dr. Greg Shannon, Chief Scientist for the CERT® Division at Carnegie Mellon University's Software Engineering Institute; Chair of the IEEE Cybersecurity Initiative
- Mr. Robin Wilton, Technical Outreach Director, Identity and Privacy, Internet Society

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

The use and analysis of data - fuelled and empowered by the Internet and the IoT - is a key component of a knowledge community. As we work towards the goals of sustainable development, free flow of and open access to information will be fundamental to innovation and in addressing the challenges of today, and of tomorrow. Technological development, including IoT and the next and future generations of the Internet, will enable tremendous opportunity for empowerment of world citizens, economic growth and societal benefit through the use of data innovation. However, technological developments are creating opportunities and threats that have not existed in the past.

Addressing and finding solutions to issues of privacy and security is, in this increasingly interconnected world of machines and people, critical to the future of sustainable development. Specifically in the context of the future Internet and IoT, aligned with goals to build resilient infrastructure, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, to foster innovation, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and to address systemic issues of policy, multi-stakeholder processes and data monitoring and use, a new level of trust must be fostered - trust in technology, trust in institutions and trust in protection of data and privacy as a human right. Addressing today's issues of climate change and preserving the planet, access to clean water, health issues and economic development and trade will require the secure and safe collection of data that protects human and enterprise rights while deploying intelligent use and analysis of data and data sets to find trends and solutions.

Thematic Workshop

Information Security Education & Solidarity (ISES) Initiative: Facts, Figures, Models and Implementation (IFIP)

Monday 25 May 2015   11:00 – 13:00

Room C1

"HIP Platform is ready to use and free of cost to provide context sensitive and well prepared information security knowledge and experience worldwide."
- Prof. Dr. Steward Kowalsky, Norway.

"If we do not maintain a concept of solidarity in cyber security, organized cyber criminals will soon take over the business!"
- Prof. Konrad Marfurt, Lucerne Business School

"Just a Twitter distribution of a new attack reduces losses of a given attack by 40%"
- Serah Francis Kenya

"Successful cyber protection means engagement in technology, processes and human factor"
- Prof. Dr. Steward Kowalsky, Norway.

"Nepal needs international cooperation and support for capacity building and development of information security"
- Ambika Shrestha Chitrakar, Nepal and PHD Student University College Norway.

"Education and Solidarity are the tools for better protection of the global net"
- Prof. Dr. Bernhard M. Hämmerli

Debated Issues:

- Our ISES Questionnaire on Policy, Strategy and implementation models fosters the engagement of the community. It was distributed and we expect good reactions.
- The philosophy "One net, one globe, and one base information security level" must be spread out. E. g. ECDL provide such a body of knowledge and according certification.
- Necessity of tacking in account the cultural, linguistic and institutional diversities as well of the importance to share and collaborate between developed and developing countries : they have to collaborate and to share their experiences i.e. they are co-responsible

Main conclusions reached during the discussion:

- Establish a platform for information and experience exchange between first world and least developed countries on state-of-the-art research, development and implementation of security management models.
- IT-security education and awareness should be included in all education curricula.

- We need an intelligent and open learning platform
- We need students and experts exchange
- A sound approach to manage cyber security competence divided between public and private sector
- We need a global approach to learn from "all" cyber security incidents including LDC
- We need models to educate the cyber security work force in all nations, i.e. NIST model http://csrc.nist.gov/nice/framework/national_cybersecurity_workforce_framework_03_2013_version1_0_interactive.pdf
- Grant access to IP traffic of adequate speed Solidarity with educational institutions
  - Hardware and support
  - Education of staff and faculty
- Students must be educated in a cybercrime-free and dynamic setting
  - No need to violate copyright
  - Reasonable use of Digital Rights Management (DRM) enforcing hardware- and software schemes
- Educational institutions need
  - Continuous access to up-to-date security software
  - Well educated staff and faculty (in terms of cyber-security)
  - Sustainable concepts for IT-based education: focus students' food- and job security, not "markets"
  - Education systems have to follow in an anticipative way to the evolution of disruptive technologies
- If we think that our job is done by shipping loads of hardware, organized cyber criminals will be happy to (ab)use it!
- Note (for providers): securing LDC's internet means securing OUR internet!

Some follow-up opportunities

2015 (Phase 1); the actual application, current application

Streamlining the process from Policy to implementation:
In 2015 IFIP Working Conference (WG 3.1 and 3.3), Vilnius, Lithuania, "Digital technologies, towards a new culture of learning: Computing for the next generation (DTCOL)". Face to face meeting with ISES members and 1 or 2 paper presentations.

Enlargement of ISES in Asia and South Amerika
In 2015 a full stream in IFIP WCCE'2015 at Daejeon among the 4 pillars of the congress (New IT-oriented jobs for near future, Seoul accord and related topics, IP3 (IT professionalism and certification) related topics, K-12 creative IT Education). This will be meeting face to face with engaged participants to discuss this project in perspective of a country to create community. A presentation of the work done for the whole year and to prepare for Phase 2.

Internal refinement and Strategy for Participation Program 2016-2018
In Preparation October / November after WCC 2015 thematic expert workshop on ISES problematic,

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collected through the Villnius and Daejeon activities. Location in Europe TBD with international (overseas) participation.

2016-2017 (Phase 2) Planned for future UNSCO participation programme 2016-2017

In 2016 we plan to deliver a proposal for the UNESCO participation programme 2016-2017

May 2016 in the framework WSIS we provide a follow on workshop with in-depth implementation strategy and policy issues.

In 2016 Hawaii, IFIP WG 3.4. Conference, ITEM WG 3.7. Agenda to be discussed at IFIP WCC' 2015 at Daejeon.

In September 2016, we are ready to contribute on ISES sujects to the IFIP WITFOR conference in Costa-Rica

May 2017, Participation with a workshop for WISIS 2017

In 2017 one of the main streams during IFIP WCCE'2017 in Dublin facilitate presentations and strategic dialogue on the Declaration on Information Security Education and Solidarity (ISES).

Evolution on the participation programme of UNESCO (one option)

We are open for contributing to other IFP-, EU-, and UNESCO Workshop

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Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
- Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting Including a dynamic way by including the effects of disruptive technologies
- Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016
- The created momentum of the past moth must be leveraged to new implementation level. For this purpose we design a stringent chain from policy to strategy to implementation for various challenges. Also, the initiative will be enlarged to more countries in Asia and South Amerika.

In 2016, the findings of policy to implementation chain and the growth of the initiative should be discussed and reflected.

http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/sdg/

The work done to map the SDGs with the Action Lines of WSIS:
- http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jan/19/sustainable-development-goals-united-nations
- https://www.dropbox.com/s/a9j1bnud56nwgka/Capture%20d%27%C3%A9cran%202015-05-27%2012.05.04.png?dl=0

Sustainable development goals

Sustainable development goals: changing the world in 17 steps – interactive

This year, the millennium development goals – launched in 2000 to make global progress on poverty, education, health, hunger and the environment – expire. UN member states are finalising the sustainable development goals that will replace them. But what do the SDGs aim to achieve? How do they differ from the MDGs? And did the MDGs make much progress? Browse how the MDGs have morphed into the SDGs, and explore each SDG in more detail

● The SDGs: all you need to know

Monday 19 January 2015 14.19 GMT
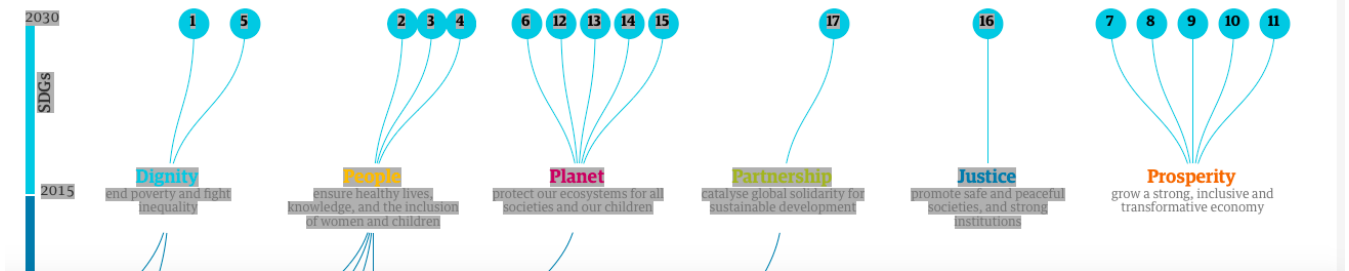
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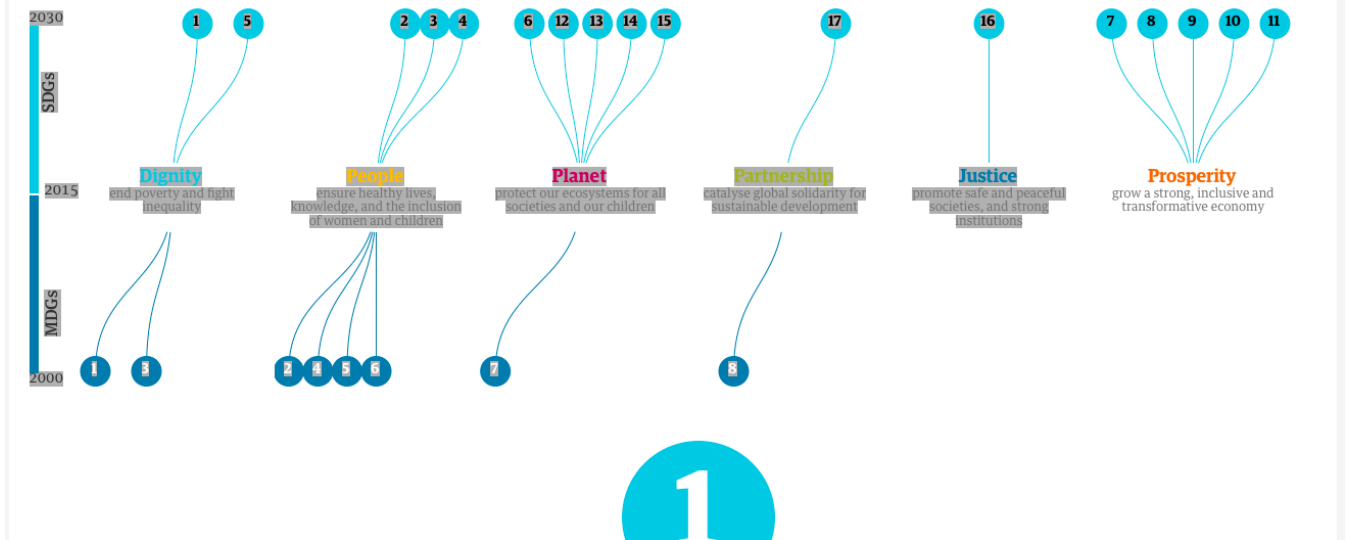
Panellists:

- Prof. Dr Bernhard M. Hämmerli, Swiss Academy of Engineering Sciences, SI and IFIP
- Prof. Dr Steward Kowalski, University College Gjovik Norway
- Serah Francis, ISES project, Master Student representing Kenya

- Prof. Dr Konrad Marfurt, Lucerne University of Applied Sciences, representing for ICT cooperation with Rwanda
- Ambika Shrestha Chitrakar, PhD Student HIG, representing Nepal

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government
- C7. ICT Applications: E-learning
- C7. ICT Applications: E-science
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Internet of Things (IoT): The Way to Smart Sustainable Cities (ITU and Mandat International)

Monday 25 May 2015   **11:00 – 13:00**

Room C2

Chaesub Lee, Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, ITU: "ITU's Standardization Sector, ITU-T, is building consensus on the standards necessary to improve IoT interoperability. An essential part of this task is the harmonization of identification mechanisms for things, objects and devices. Security is another key technical consideration. In our IoT-enabled world, we need to be certain that we can trust in the security of critical infrastructure such as transport, energy and water networks."

Sébastien Ziegler, Director, Mandat International and Vice President, IoT Forum: "Participatory and co-design process to scale up citizen participation is pertinent for Smart Sustainable Cities" IoT Lab (www.iotlab.eu) intend to research the potential of crowdsourcing for the Internet of Things (IoT) and extend test bed infrastructures for multidisciplinary experiments with more end-user interactions, such as pervasive experiments in smart cities.

His Excellency Mr Kok Jwee Foo, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore United Nations: "Smart Nations are more than just about making life more convenient. Citizens are at the centre of a Smart Nation." It is important to understand that smart cities are not about the vision, layers, capabilities or adoption of smart technology. What is important is the foundation of good governance, which involves planning, development, developing integrated solutions and taking into account various interrelated dimensions and sectors.

Cristina Bueti, Adviser, ITU: "You cannot manage what you cannot measure. ITU vouches for the importance of international standards and Key Performance Indicators s for Smart Sustainable Cities, which assist with this journey and help us shift to a Smart Sustainable City realm."

Luis Muñoz, Head of the Network Planning and Mobile Communications, University of Cantabria, Spain: "Smart City is nothing if citizens do not feel involved. Adhering to the smart city paradigm does not mean that cities neglect the sensing ICT infrastructure they already have but the ability to integrate and provide interoperability between new IoT based solutions with the legacy ones"

Srdjan Krco, CEO, DunavNET "Citizen engagement is essential". Running a city as a joint effort. Providing the public with the technology tools that enable them to create public value themselves.

Amine Mcharek, Management Science School, Korea Advance Institute for Science and Technology "Use of IoT should be directed towards sustainable development." IoT can be applied to volume based waste

disposal programs, where the volume of waste from each household is monitored and charged. Sensors installed in streetlights can analyze levels of noise pollution and air pollution. IoT has also the potential to profoundly change governance, nurture job creation and economic development.

Bilel Jamoussi, Chief of Study Groups, ITU, "The question is of how we can be dealing with a million devices in a city. The answer is standards. The good news is that within the ITU-T, we have had the Focus Group on Smart Sustainable Cities which concluded its work with the publication of 21 different technical reports on various aspects of IoT and Smart Sustainable Cities. The same Focus Group, sent a proposal to TSAG, which is the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, meeting next week, proposing the creation of a new Study Group in ITU-T that deals with IoT for Smart Sustainable Cities. Five different contributions have been received from ITU Member States supporting this proposal saying that this is the right time to launch this activity within ITU".

Debated Issues:

- The world is facing endemic urbanization problems including overcrowding, pollution, excessive waste generation, increasing numbers of slum dwellings.
- We need to face certain unpleasant truths emanating from rampant urbanization. Our cities produce nearly 50-60% of the global greenhouse gases. Urban dwellers also account for 75% of the global energy consumption and 50% of the waste is generated by our cities.
- However, there is hope and light at the end of the tunnel. Participants at the thematic workshop saw Smart Sustainable Cities as a possible solution, using IoT as its primary driver and enabler.
- As highlighted by the Ambassador of Singapore, each city or nation needs to embark on a journey. Political commitment and strong governance mechanisms are the initials steps coupled with efforts to build the necessary infrastructure, provide capability building including in schools, and most importantly develop a smart eco-system.
- Internet of Things possesses the capacity to act as the lifeline of Smart Sustainable Cities by facilitating the interconnectedness of a huge number of machines, devices, sensors, actuators, and other objects, thereby assisting with efficient data collection and improving coordination between various urban services.
- This interconnected web allows for cross learning from different systems and creates a "digital nervous system", which is rich in connections and intelligence, and most importantly, is infinitely adaptable.
- During this session, an overview of activities conducted for several international R&D projects aiming to improve the existing and create new city services were described. Particular focus was given to the co-creation approach and active participation of citizens in planning and implementing new services.
- It was noted that IoT deployment would assist with traffic management, mobile environmental monitoring, noise monitoring (sensors installation, service monitoring), and improve overall participatory governance using ICT based feedback mechanism.
- As examples cities of Santander in Spain, Novi Sad in Serbia and South Korea's perspective were presented. These examples have shown that the Internet of Things is best positioned to function as the central nervous system of a Smart Sustainable City.

Main Outcomes:

- Engaging stakeholders and citizens is crucial. Smarter or more sustainability city cannot exist if citizens are not part of the process.
- Stakeholders should also aim to explore IoT in new venues and look for new urban test-beds.
- Big Data is also an important pillar, which together with IoT leads the way to a smarter and more sustainable city.
- International standards such as those developed by ITU-T can help drive the Smart Sustainable City agenda. More countries and cities are encouraged to come forward and embrace international standards for Smart Sustainable Cities, which will help them transition into Smart Nations and Smart Cities respectively.
- Two fronts have been discussed at the session; one is regarding the needs of the city and the second regarding the progression of growth in cities and the challenges they will be facing. Participants also heard various case studies on how IoT can help the mayors and planners of the cities with urban issues.
- International cooperation is a key factor for success of future smart cities and stronger links of cooperation can be developed between the various stakeholders, including with the research community.
- It was highlighted that ITU-T offers a platform for the discussion of the potential role of IoT in Smart Sustainable Cities. See: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ssc/Pages/default.aspx

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Smart Sustainable Cities using IoT as their key enabler, aim at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in line with Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Sustainable development is part of every city's proposed journey and part of every citizens 'journey for a more sustainable and smarter tomorrow.
- Technologies and services rely on the paradigm of the Internet of Things to cope with the demands imposed by urbanization.
- The Impact of IoT on sustainability is being explored in relation to urban infrastructure, governance, energy, climate change, waste generation, pollution, economics and health.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

Higher focus could be rendered to integrated planning issues pertaining to the use of IoT in Smart Sustainable Cities.

Agenda and Panellists:

11:00 - 11:10

Opening Ceremony

- Chaesub Lee, Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, ITU
- Sébastien Ziegler, Director, Mandat International and Vice President, IOT Forum

11:10 - 11:30

Keynote speeches

- H.E. Kok Jwee Foo, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore United Nations
- Cristina Bueti, Adviser, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

11:30 - 12:45

Panel   Discussion

Moderator: Sébastien Ziegler, Director, Mandat International and Vice President, IOT Forum

- Luis Muñoz, Head of the Network Planning and Mobile Communications, University of Cantabria, Spain
- Srdjan Krco, CEO, DunavNET
- Amine Mcharek, Management Science School, Korea Advance Institute for Science and Technology

12:45 - 13:00

Closing Session

- Bilel Jamoussi, Chief of Study Groups, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Sébastien Ziegler, Director, Mandat International and Vice President, IOT Forum

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

C2. Information and communication infrastructure

Thematic Workshop

Digital Inclusion of Women for Gender Equality (ChunriChoupaal)

Monday 25 May 2015   11:00 – 13:00

Room L1

Diversity and Inclusion in Tech; Leveraging ICTs for Equality in the Work Place and Economic Empowerment

"I would like to take this opportunity to call upon the leaders of global ICT and development community, particularly the IT industry and governments to take immediate steps to empower and support grassroots initiatives like Young Digital Leaders who are working directly with disadvantaged communities. Let us work together, so that we can maximize the impact in empowering women and girls economically for an equal and just global society."
- Rifat Arif, ChunriChoupaal-Zephaniah Free Education Pakistan

"I am a woman over 45 in ICT. I'm a unicorn. For me this is a personal struggle: I want more diversity!" - *- Mine Ogura from Work to Equality*

Debated Issues:
- Results from #WorkToEquality Campaign
- Statistics and conversations about gender and ICT show a great disparity in ICT.
- As a female manager in ICT over 45, I feel like a unicorn.
- What #worktoequality is doing:
    o Coaching, training and networking for women in ICT to improve the status of women in the field
    o Training for women outside of ICT to gain the skills necessary to become women in technology
    o Inviting stakeholders to collaborate with Work To Equality campaign to maximise our impact.
- Progress report from Young Digital Leaders Pakistan project:
- Due to cultural and social norms, girls and women in rural Pakistan are not allowed to learning spaces like cybercafes where they are likely to interact with men.
    o Girls and women are not given an education or to learn skills which forces into difficult economic situations
    o Provide young women in rural Pakistan a safe place to learn skills 'to get them self-confidence for getting into the job'.
    o Digital technology provides an opportunity for women to learn from others because they can do it from their own homes rather than in a world where they could interact with men (not allowed in their traditions.)

- What we're doing:
    - Use Skype to train the girls with limited facilities
        - Basic skills on the computer (Microsoft Office) and other digital literacy
    - Use videos to train girls on skills like make-up application
    - Use the internet to find jobs they can do from home
- Why is this important?
    - The ability to express themselves; basic human right: Freedom of expression
    - Provide insights into other cultures: when given a tour through an Amsterdam store via mobile phone, the students were very disappointed to find out that people in Europe wear proper clothes in markets and did not run around naked all the time!
- Call to action: help fund the education of these women.
    - Leaders of ICT & development community: empower grass-roots initiatives like this to maximise the impact to empower women and girls

Tips for Women in Technology for Leadership

- Dare to Compete:
- Ingredients to succeed:
    - Risk
    - Passion
    - Expectations
    - Mindset
- Be vulnerable
- Mentors are great, but find SPONSORS who will discuss you to others when you are not around.
    - Some of the biggest sponsors for women leaders in Tech were and are men.

The ground reality of gender diversity and equality at the workplace across the globe:

Women's talent is largely untapped in all Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) occupations. Those industries face a difficult time recruiting, retaining, and advancing women because their male-dominated organizational cultures are more "unfriendly" to women than the cultures of other industries.

Companies that intentionally address the barriers can transform company culture, become an employer of choice for women, and potentially gain a competitive advantage. Some concrete steps they can take include:

- Provide a flexible work environment.
- Ensuring that men and women with comparable credentials are starting out at equal levels and being paid equally, and at a competitive rate with others in the industry.
- Create a culture where women feel they belong and are equals.
- Recruiting senior male executives to sponsor up-and-coming female talent.
- Make performance standards crystal clear.

DIVERSITY is not a gender or a women issue but A TALENT MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE

Main Outcomes:

We reiterate that ICTs are catalysts to achieve gender quality through economic empowerment of women. To enable more women and girls to take advantage of the potential offered by ICT, more collaboration is required from stakeholders, especially IT industry to support the cause.

We want more support for our capacity building efforts of girls and women in both developing world and the developed world.

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:

We plan to continue our organizational and community efforts for the achievement of C1, C3, C4, C6 and C8 of the WSIS Action Lines. We wish to expand our efforts of capacity building, promotion of ICTs as tools for development, Access to information and knowledge and cultural diversity and identity, and local content.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

We would continue to work for economic empowerment of women for poverty reduction and gender equality.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

- The role of women in technology for the promotion of teaching coding skills to other girls and women for incorporating them into the workforce especially in the Tech sector.
- Grassroots level initiatives for capacity building of women and girls with public-private partnerships.
- The importance of the IT industry in funding ICT for development initiatives.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

We would like to propose a global platform for all stakeholders to share and learn from best practices, and also to propose best practices for achieving gender equality through economic empowerment of women.

Panellists:

- Iffat Gill, Founder/CEO, ChunriChoupaal Pakistan/Netherlands
- Hanna Luden, De Raadgevers Compagnie, Netherlands (Joining Remotely)
- Riffat Arif, ChunriChoupaal/Zephaniah Free Education Pakistan
- Mine Ogura, ebay Netherlands
- Catherine Mesot, Catalyst
- Miriam Tocino, Community member, Netherlands
- Cheryl Miller, Verizon United States
- Monique Morrow, Cisco Switzerland

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C4. Capacity building

- C6. Enabling environment
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

Our organization aims to bring more women and girls into tech fields through capacity building in related skills and entrepreneurship. We are hoping to build a series of ChunriChoupaal centers in the developing world, which will act as resource centers as well as safe spaces that provides enabling environment for women and girls to learn and work. We think that digital inclusion of women is at the heart of their economic empowerment. We are addressing the issue of poverty alleviation and development through building the capacity of women leaders to start their own tech centers in their local communities.

Thematic Workshop

Enabling ICT for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Inclusive Development and Social Transformation (Datamation Foundation and ADD International)

Monday 25 May 2015   **11:00 – 13:00**

Room L2

"Real change is only possible when persons with disability participate in developing ICT policy." **Nigel Hickson, ICANN**

"Accessible ICT isn't just for persons with disability, it's good for all." **Alba Gonzalez, CBM**

Debated Issues:

There are 1 billion persons with disabilities in the world, some 80% in developing countries, where they are often the very poorest and most marginalized.

The debate centered around three main issues. First – the enormous potential for ICTs to empower persons with disabilities to challenge their marginalization and make development more inclusive. Second – the risk that, if ICTs are not made accessible to persons with disabilities, they will be left further behind.

And third – some of the barriers that have so far prevented persons with disabilities from getting equal access to ICTs, such as cost and other intersecting forms of discrimination (for example, discrimination in access to education). This last part of the debate also explored some potential solutions for making ICT more accessible – ranging from competitions to foster innovation (Government of Bangladesh), through accessible public procurement policies (Information Technology Industry Council), to an enabling environment of inclusive development policies (ADD International).

Main Outcomes:

The speakers and audience reached the following key conclusions:

- Accessible ICT needs to be part of a wider policy framework for mainstreaming disability rights throughout development work: in particular, the SDG targets and indicators should be disability inclusive.
- Accessible ICT policies must be backed by incentives and accountability mechanisms to ensure implementation. Public procurement is one powerful tool to encourage private sector actors to produce accessible devices at low cost.
- ICT4Dev will be at its most empowering and inclusive if persons with disabilities take a leading role in its management.

These recommendations contribute directly to the implementation of Action Lines C2, C7, and C8, which refer explicitly to disability. But they also contribute indirectly to the realization of the vision that underpins <u>all</u> the Action Lines - an inclusive Information Society, where ICTs are a key enabler of sustainable development.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The draft Financing for Development framework – which covers financing for the SDGs – contains a substantial section on technology for development. This section is currently silent on disability; we recommend that it call explicitly for technology to be accessible.

We also recommend the SDG framework should be disability inclusive, to create a suitable enabling environment for persons with disabilities to benefit from accessible ICT to the maximum possible extent.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

The meeting identified a growing appetite to make ICT accessible for persons with disabilities (Action Lines C2, C7, C8). It also highlighted that there were challenges in translating this appetite into practice, and that it continues to be crucial to mainstream disability considerations across all Action Lines.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

With the SDGs likely to include targets on disability, and the Connect 2020 target 2.5.B on disability only four years away, the challenges of implementing accessible ICT policy will be even more urgent in 2016. Coupled with this, the post-2015 agenda is likely to place an increased emphasis on the private sector in delivering development outcomes.

In this context, we suggest WSIS Forum 2016 would be a timely opportunity for thematic debate on **How different stakeholders can work together to ensure disability-inclusive ICT policies are translated into action.**

Panellists:

- Chetan Sharma, Founder, Datamation Foundation
- Mosharraf Hossain, Director of Policy and Influencing, ADD International
- Jose Maria Diaz Batanero, Strategy and Policy Coordinator, Inter-Sectoral Activities, ITU
- Alba Gonzalez, Project Officer, CBM EU Liaison Office
- Sue Coe, Independent Consultant specialising in Disability and Development
- Nigel Hickson, VP, UN and IGO engagement, ICANN
- Kabir Bin Anwar, Director General (Administration), Prime Minister's Office, and Project Director, Access to Information Programme, Bangladesh

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C3. Access to information and knowledge

- C4. Capacity building
- C6. Enabling environment
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

If people with disabilities are excluded from the digital revolution, they will continue to be marginalised and left out of development programmes. Access to technology is therefore an important means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and our policy discussion will touch on the importance of including accessibility in the post-2015 framework.

Thematic Workshop

NTIC et Médias, journalistes en Centrafrique - Centrafrique: Rôle et importance des NTIC dans le traitement de l'Information des journalistes
(ART (Agence de Régulation des Télécommunications) Centrafrique)

Monday 25 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room A

"*Community radio should be developed through ICTs to enable rural people to open up to the world and to be aware* »
- Mr. Charles SEMAPONDO, Director of Universal Service Unit (RURA), from Kigali, RWANDA

"*The Central African Government must continue efforts to fiber optics only way to digitally open up the country.*»
- Mr. Jean-Louis FULLSACK, Directeur Adjoint de France Telecom, Ancien Expert Principal près de l'IUT et Administrateur de CSDPTT, from Strasbourg France.

Debated Issues:

- Information processing by journalists from the only political source
- Difficult access for journalists to the Internet, lack of knowledge of the use of IT
- Impossibility of respect from the date of the passage of the analogy to digital in Central African Republic
- Issues related to the role of community radio stations to supplement the lack of national Broadcast coverage.
- Low use of the Internet in disseminating the information

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

- Efforts in the area of access to telecommunications have been deployed by the government to the population;
- Mobile devices remain the most used to access the Internet means to read the information and the use of social networks;
- The Centrak African Republic Diaspora is very active online for the dissemination of information. Articles writen by political opposents are relayed by the National Press;
- Participants at the workshop stressed the need to replace the project of optical fiber linking Bangui Garouaboulai;
- Absolute necessity to establish a Commission for the digital transition and asking partners and the ITU to finance this important project.

Main Outcomes:

- Discovery of ICT-related issues in Central Africa;
- Knowledge of advanced telecommunications;
- Highlighting financial difficulties and lack of infrastructure for the Central African Republic to ensure the digital transition and provide early access to ICTs to the population

Main conclusions reached during the discussion:
- Seek financial support and expertise of the IUT to help the Central African Republic in the field of ICT development and the transition from analogy to digital.
- Continue efforts with the Authority for Telecommunications Regulations provide the public a legal framework and lines to make accessible ICT.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
Sensibilisation and pedagogy. Telecommunication and development.

Panellists:
- Mr Didier Martial PABANDJI, Administrateur au Conseil d'Administration de l'ART, Conseiller en Communication du Ministre de la Communication en République Centrafricain

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C9. Media

Thematic Workshop

Global Internet Policy Observatory (giponet.org) (European Commission)

Monday 25 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room C2

Debated Issues:

The objective of the Global Internet Policy Observatory (GIPO) is to provide technical tools that will make information on Internet policy and governance widely accessible for interested communities (countries, NGOs and interest groups which may have been marginalised in Internet debates and decisions).

The main idea behind GIPO is to apply advanced technologies (data mining, semantic analysis and data visualisation) to data that is already available in order to overcome the problem of information overload and its fragmentation. Information comes from different countries in different languages, from different sources and in different forms. In this context the issue of multilingualism (inclusivity) as well as the form of presenting the information and the way users interact with it (usability) is crucial. It is not only linked with the user interface, but also with the categorization and taxonomies, the semantic services, etc.

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

The first beta version of GIPO will be launched at the end of the year. The implementation team has developed an online platform (www.giponet.org) in order to consult the interested communities. GIPO is intended to be a tool designed in a collaborative way financed by the European Commission but developed within the multistakeholder system.

The main challenges identified by the participants were:

- How GIPO will integrate with other repositories
  Interesting ideas came from the audience about how GIPO's capacity for automatic collection and visualization can be connected to the Geneva Internet Platform capacity to analyze and of the NetMundial initiative to map different events.
- If GIPO will collect information about Internet policies in general or only Internet Governance.
  GIPO will collect information from a wide variety of sources and subject specific to Internet policies in general. GIPO does not intend to be a silo limited to Internet Governance because policies are very much interconnected.

Main Outcomes:

 GIPO is a useful tool decision makers and different stakeholders form all over the world. It will offer the possibility access all the information regarding Internet policies on one single website increasing awareness and reducing the fragmentation. By integrating GIPO with other tools we can develop a system that can cover the information and knowledge need of all those involved in this sector.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

GIPO will contribute to the good governance of the Internet while increasing the inclusiveness of International organizations dealing with the subject.

Panellists:

- Daniel Spoiala, Policy Officer, Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, European Commission

Thematic Workshop

Digital Systems and GIS security in the Fight Against Crime and Terrorism (TADGI)

Monday 25 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room L2

Given the growing phenomenon of terrorism and crime, including cybercrime has become necessary to rely on information technology and geographic information systems. The workshop continues and the use of GIS technology to resist these phenomena and the need to be used to ensure the safety of citizens and institutions and secure electronic networks.

Panellists :

- Dr Ayari Mohamed, Président de l'association tunisienne de l'information géographique numérique

- directeur de l'union euro-arabe de géomatique

- Mr ing Lamouchi helmi, Membre de l'association tunisienne de l'information géographique numérique

- Mr Yaakoubi Nabil, Vice-président de syndicat national des forces de sûreté interne/Membre de l'association tunisienne de l'information géographique numérique

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

GIS is considered as one of the elements of sustainable development and especially security necessity development paths

Thematic Workshop

ISIDIS (INITIATIVE FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION & DEVELOPMENT) (SEMANTIS)

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room A

"Inter-Net as true vector of intercultural exchanges"

"The essence of ICT is the Social Contract underlying the tissue of networks & services"
- ref to Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Debated Issues

Importance of social values in ICT Development: dignity, respect of identity, of native languages, access to education and cultural local content, quality of service for the user.

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:
- ISIDIS Cooperation Agreement signed today with 5 associations, open to other signatories. Cooperative projects put in place through collaborative platform: ex of "InnovationForPeople".
- Necessity of framing new concepts for ICT as a common good based on social values.

Main Outcomes:
- Necessity to clarify the various layers and role of actors in ICT, the word "Internet" being too vague and elusive for adequate concepts and policy schemes.
- Ready to cooperate with international institutions and organizations through open schemes like WSIS, developing new paths for reflections and initiatives.

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
- Maintaining the dynamics of WSIS through periodic events and an open consultation process.
- Keeping the momentum and expanding the scope of "Cooperation Agreements" between ICT associations and organizations.
- Supporting ICT collaborative platforms at various level, multilateral, national, regional, and local

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
- Importance of new ICT applications for citizens in urban development and social services (health, education, etc.)
- Better understanding of user requirements and new social trends (migrations, gender, elder, promoting native languages, etc.)

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

- Need for ICT crisis management schemes
- Migrations and diasporas as important issues worldwide

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

- Quality of ICT NT & services for the citizen
- Promotion of local services and contents
- Governance of Emergency and International Crisis

Panellists:

- Margaret Dunam, CNRS, Inalco, Linguistic expert, UK, France

- Dr Dan Popescu, University Sibiu, Romania

- Jon Thorhallson, President CECUA, Iceland, Belgium

- Didier Van der Meeren, Director, Le Monde des Possibles, Liège, Belgium

- Denis Van Riet, Coordinator, ImaginationForPeople, France

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- C3. Access to information and knowledge

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

- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

The use of native languages and of linguistic tools are at the heart of ICT cognitive processes, for basic education, long-life training, from youth to older age, in particular for less favoured communities, migrations, diasporas and remote areas.

In addition, the Social Innovation relies more and more on collective exchanges of knowledge, practices, concepts and contents among diverse communities. This constitutes the new "paradigm" for true and lasting Development schemes based on ICT.

Thematic Workshop

Cyberlaw: An Asian Perspective
(Cyberlaws.net, Cyberlaw Asia & Pavan Duggal Associates, Supreme Court of India)

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room C1

"In the post-Snowden era, countries have to quickly realize that Internet is a common heritage and that there will have to be common minimum standards of best practices in terms of common basic denominators which have to be agreed by the parties and nation states as they moved forward ." - Pavan Duggal President Cyberlaws.Net and Advocate, Supreme Court of India

"It is imperative that an appropriate International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity should come up. This should not be highly complex containing highly complex statement, instead it should consist of universally accepted principles and norms as well as common minimum agreeable parameters concerning Cyberlaw and Cyber Security, which can inform the respective national policies on Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity.''' Pavan Duggal President Cyberlaws.Net and Advocate, Supreme Court of India

Debated Issues:
The workshop highlighted the current stage of cyberlaw jurisprudence in the Asian continent and the various existing challenges that face cyber legal regimes in Asia.

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:
The panelists highlighted the various issues that need to be kept in mind by cyber legal regimes in Asia as they move forward. The emerging cybercrime scenario in Asia has propelled the need for more stronger laws for regulating cybercrime in Asia. Newly emerging mobile paradigms have necessitated the need for addressing legalities connected therewith. The panelists and audience were unanimous that there were no international arrangements on cyberlaw and cybersecurity , which could be readily referred to by nations of the world and especially in Asia and that there was a need for collating the common denominator issues and aspects in Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity on a global plane.

Main Outcomes:
- The session recommended the need for having in place an appropriate International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity. This should not be highly complex containing highly complex statement, instead it should consist of universally accepted principles and norms which have been accepted across the world and which can inform the respective national policies in Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity.
- The session further recommended that the said International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity needs to be broad, generic and engulf within its own self broad universally

accepted principles impacting Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity as well as common minimum agreeable parameters concerning Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

- This session recommended that work to start happening in the direction of International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity.
- This session recommended that a working group needs to be constituted for the purposes of collating different issues and aspects which need to be incorporated as integral part of the said convention. The said Group could work on different aspects pertaining to the establishment of appropriate frameworks which will feed into the International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity.
- It was recommended that the working group at the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity should have an opportunity to interact with the stakeholders, apart from collating important viewpoints which could ultimately feed into creating of appropriate legal frameworks pertaining to the content of the proposed International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity.
- It was recommended that ITU could already take the thought leadership in the present situation and constitute the said working group for determining the scope of issues to be covered in the said International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity and also the focus areas to be incorporated thereunder.

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:
Collation of common minimum denominators concerning cyberlaw and cybersecurity would help in creating a sound information society and economy, would encourage public good of the maximum people and would enable the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
This session dealt with the legal frameworks concerning cyberspace in Asia. Having in place sound legal frameworks for cyberspace would enable state and non-state actors to achieve numerous Sustainable Development Goals

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
Legal issues concerning Internet of Things
Need for having legal frameworks for regulating Dark Net

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
Cyber Security and connected legal and policy issues
Emergence of Internet of Things and its impact upon Sustainable Development Goals

Panellists:
- Mr Tim Unwin, CTO
- Mr Ram Narain, DDG, Department of Telecommunications, Government of India
- Mr Pablo, APNIC
- Ms Francesca Bosco, UNICRI
- Mr Pavan Duggal, Advocate, Supreme Court of India & President, Cyberlaws.Net

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:
- C3. Access to information and knowledge

- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Organizing an Internet Social Forum
(Just Net Coalition, Association for Proper Internet Governance)

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room C2

"This Internet we want will allow access and share to full rights to data, information, knowledge and best practices for community development. This social, community or people's Internet is a bottom-up process alliance involving all concerned social groups in different parts of the world."
- Ahmed Eisa, Gedaref Digital City Organization, Sudan

"To address corporate control and non-democratic approaches to internet governance, internet activists need to step away from rhetoric and podiums, and
seek to engage meaningfully with a variety of global movements. This is the internet social forum we need."
- Shawna Finnegan, Association for Progressive Communications

Debated Issues:
- Report from ISF workshop at the World Social Forum in Tunis in March 2015.
- Visions for the Internet Social Forum on the basis of the **Tunis Call for a People's Internet,** http://internetsocialforum.net/?q=Tunis_Call_for_a_Peoples_Internet

Main Outcomes:
- An organizing committee for the Internet Social Forum is in the process of being set up.
- The Internet Social Forum itself is like a big frame, providing opportunities for different points within that frame to be pursued.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
Developing a people's agenda for the Internet – as proposed in the vision for the Internet Social Forum – and then implementing it, is of essential importance for the social sustainability aspect of the sustainable development process.

Panellists:
- Norbert Bollow, co-convenor, Just Net Coalition
- Richard Hill, President, Association for Proper Internet Governance
- Ahmed Eisa, Gedaref digital city organization, Sudan
- Shawna Finnegan, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

Developing a people's agenda for the Internet – as proposed here – and then implementing it, is of essential importance for the social sustainability aspect of the sustainable development process.

Thematic Workshop

Governance of the Service Quality in Internet - Regulation and Customers Role
(Russian Internet Information Center)

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room L1

It is necessary to increase the role of customers in the quality of Internet services governance.

Availability and easy accessibility of the measurements of the quality of Internet services for end-users/customers is crucial in this process.

Another important issue is the comparability of such measurements, and the possibility for customers to use their own customer experience.

Furthermore, it is keen to consider the role of competition and State, NGOs and customers in quality of Internet services governance.

Moderator:

▪ Yury Grin, Deputy Director General, Intervale

Panellists:

- Mr Igor Milashevski, founder, RIIC.
- Mr Markus Kummer, Member of the Board of Directors, ICANN
- Alex Semenyaka, COO Qrator Labs
- Grigori Saghyan, Vice-President, Armenia Internet Society and Secretary, Council on Internet Governance, Armenia
- Maxim Krayushin, Network Probe, Russia (Remote Participant)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

The session is directly linked with the success of further sustainable development of the Information Society.

Thematic Workshop

E-science and Research in the Information Society: Key Factors for Sustainable Development
(IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS))

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room L2

In recent years, highly distributed network environments, huge scientific data sets and distributed research collaboration made a new paradigm for science, called e-science. E-science has considerable effects on the way in which research is conducted, and on how the scientific agenda is defined.

The WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles emphasizes the central role of science in the development of the Information Society. In fact, the building blocks of Information Society have been considered as the result of scientific and technical advances, made possible by the sharing of research results.

In the Geneva Plan of Action, action line 7 emphasizes on affordable and reliable high-speed Internet connection infrastructure for all universities and research institutions in order to support information and knowledge production, education and training, and to support the establishment of partnerships, cooperation and networking between these institutions. There were also some other issues such as electronic publishing and open access initiatives which may be used to provide affordability and accessibility of science to all countries on an equitable basis.

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society also emphasizes the promotion of the development of advanced research networks, at national, regional and international levels; in order to improve collaboration in science, technology and higher education. UNESCO, ITU and UNCTAD are selected as facilitators for e-science.

WSIS+10 vision document reconfirm the importance of e-science and scientific cooperation and effective use of scientific information and data, in the future of the Information society and knowledge societies.

This workshop focuses on e-science and research in the Information Society. After a short review of e-science in WSIS documents, the workshop will provide an opportunity for participants to discuss some of the main issues concerning e-science infrastructure. Panellist will discuss researchers' network and its infrastructure requirements, such as educational and Learning Network, schools and universities network; as well as related standards. Also, they will discuss about facilities, such as electronic publishing and open access of scientific material, electronic scientific databases and e-tools, and generally the new ecosystem evolved for research and innovation.

Panellists will also discuss the role of e-science, and of the exchange of ideas and scientific information between research and education institutions and individuals, in making sustainable development in the information society and knowledge societies, within this modern paradigm of science.

Panellists:

- Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini (Workshop Organizer), Director of International and Scientific Cooperation, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran

- Dr Ali Moeini, University of Tehran, Iran

- Dr Gholamali Montazer, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

- Dr Younes Shokrkhah, Tehran University, Iran

- Dr Madjid Naderi, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran

- Dr Ebrahim Talaee, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

- Dr Hosein Gharibi, Islamic Azad University, Iran

- Dr Mohammad Khansari, University of Tehran, Iran

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

C7. ICT Applications: E-science

Thematic Workshop

Smart Cities: Creative and Sustainable
(Arianous Information and Communication Technology for Development (Arianous ICTD))

Monday 25 May 2015   14:30 – 16:15

Room T103

Green ICT and future of Smart Cities

The vision of "Smart Cities" is the urban center of the future. They are made safe, secure, environmentally green, and efficient; because all structures - whether for power, water, transportation, etc. - are designed, constructed, and maintained making use of advanced and integrated materials, sensors, electronics, and networks which are interfaced with computerized systems comprised of databases, tracking, and decision-making algorithms.

The research and engineering challenges along the way to this vision encompass many technical fields, including physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, computing science, systems, mechanics, electronics and civil engineering. At the simplest level it is the basic component and its associated "feedback" or self-monitoring mechanism(s); each must be identified or - if already existing - tailored for the appropriate application. At the next level it is the design of the system making use of these components. Associated with this, there would be the interface to the computerized "monitoring" capability for each given function. Next, it is the full structure or service supplied, and lastly, the integration of information across all related and seemingly unrelated aspects of an urban centre essential infrastructure.

A city that monitors and integrates conditions of all of its critical infrastructures - including roads, bridges, tunnels, rail/subways, airports, seaports, communications, water, power, even major buildings - can better optimize its resources, plan its preventive maintenance activities, and monitor security aspects while maximizing services to citizens. Emergency response management to both natural as well as man-made challenges to the system can be focused and rapid. With advanced monitoring systems and built-in smart sensors, data can be collected and evaluated in real time, enhancing city management's decision-making. For example, resources can be committed prior to a water main break, salt spreading crews dispatched only when a specific bridge has icing conditions, and use of inspectors reduced by knowing condition of life of all structures.

In the long term Smart Cities vision, systems and structures will monitor their own conditions and carry out self-repair, as needed. The physical environment, air, water, and surrounding green spaces will be monitored in non-obtrusive ways for optimal quality; thus creating an enhanced living and working environment that is clean, efficient, and secure, and that offers these advantages within the framework of the most effective use of all resources.

Therefore, in the session Arianous Inc. experts will present some major aspects which lead a city to become smart. We focused on smart Economy and smart Governance and other aspect of them.

We point to eight key aspects that define a Smart City: smart governance, smart energy, smart building, smart mobility, smart infrastructure, smart technology, smart healthcare and smart citizens.

Arianous Information and communication technology for development (Arianous ICTD):

www.arianous.com www.arianous.net

Panellists:

- Mr Hojatollah Modirian, Director Manager of Arianous ICTD Co., Artificial intelligence (AI) specialist and international activist in the information society
- Mr. Mohammad Sharafshahi, Vice minister for resources management development (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND FINANCE), Smart Economy
- Mr Nasrollah Jahangard, Vice Minister, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Islamic republic of Iran), smart governance
- Mr Hamidreza Ahmadian chashmi, Deputy director of center for administrative evolution and renovation, (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND FINANCE), Smart Economy
- Dr Shahab Javanmardi, Director Manager of FANAP CO, *smart city*

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government
- C7. ICT Applications: E-environment

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

Growing urbanization, sustainable development, digital challenge, users' involvement, economic and cultural attractiveness and governance are all part of the main stakes cities have to tackle. To face this plural urban reality, it has become necessary to find adapted means to conceive cities and territorial development. A better consideration of the uses and the creation of real consultation methods have the priority.

Thus, the new processes to imagine have to respond to a main stake: to restructure urban places to live and to invent a creative, sustainable and citizen–centred city.

As a laboratory for urban innovation, Smart City invites people from the creative and digital economy, users, academics, local authorities, architects and urban planners, to create unreleased ways of approaching and transforming the city. It aims at developing processes of open innovation in real urban environments.

Thematic Workshop

IGF 2015 Preparatory Session (Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br))

Monday 25 May 2015   16:30 – 18:15
Popov 1

"IGF is available as a multistakeholder forum for possible consultations on the WSIS+10 review process"
- Ambassador Benedicto Fonseca Filho, Brazil, Co-chair of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group

''IGF 2015 promises to be a unique opportunity for young participants to interact with the crucial themes of Internet governance as an information-sharing and learning process -- a special action line is being carried out to bring youth from all regions of the planet for this opportunity."
- Carlos Alberto Afonso, Brazilian Internet Steering Committee

Debated Issues:
The session focused on the IGF 2015 and on the preparatory process to the event, which will be held in João Pessoa, Brazil from 10-13 November 2015. A brief presentation on logistical and other relevant issues to participants was made, followed by a report and discussion on the preparatory process undertaken by the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG).

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a multistakeholder, democratic and transparent forum which facilitates discussions on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance. IGF provides enabling platform for discussions among all stakeholders in the Internet governance ecosystem, including all entities accredited by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), as well as other institutions and individuals with proven expertise and experience in all matters related to Internet governance.

Main Outcomes of the Session:
The host country website for the IGF Brazil 2015 was officially launched (www.igf2015.br). It includes information on accommodation, visas for Brazil, the meeting venue and other aspects of the event.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
After consulting the wider Internet community and discussing the overarching theme of the 2015 IGF meeting, the Multistakeholder Advisory Group decided to retain the title "**Evolution of Internet Governance: Empowering Sustainable Development**". This theme will be supported by eight sub-themes that will frame the discussions at the João Pessoa meeting:

- Cybersecurity and trust
- The Internet economy
- Inclusiveness and diversity
- Openness

- Enhancing multistakeholder cooperation
- The Internet and human rights
- Critical Internet resources
- Emerging issues

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
The role of IGF in the post WSIS+10 process

Panellists:

- Carlos Alberto Afonso, Brazilian Internet Steering Committee

- Amb. Benedicto Fonseca Filho, Brazil, Co-chair of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group

- Marylin Cade, mCADE LLC, Business sector

- Constance Bommelaer, Internet Society

- Amb. Jānis Kārkliņš, Latvia, Chair of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (remote)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

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

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure

- C3. Access to information and knowledge

- C4. Capacity building

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

- C6. Enabling environment

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

- C9. Media

- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

Online Safety Education Programs: Lessons from the Field (The Walt Disney Company, Chicos.net)
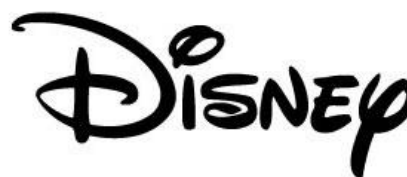
Monday 25 May 2015   16:30 – 18:15

Popov 2

"The program is designed to empower children for life through digital citizenship and Digital literacy."
- Marcela Czarny, Program Director

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

Chicos.net provided an overview of the *Amigos Connectados,* a digital literacy and citizenship program they have developed for teachers and children. The program is available in Portuguese and Spanish and is delivered in 6 countries in Latin America through a network of child centered non-profit organizations. It provides teacher training and classroom materials and has an interactive website with games and educational activities. The program covers two main areas: digital literacy which focuses on the acquisition of the necessary skills for critical thinking, problem solving, content production and self-expression through ICTs and a digital citizenship component that addresses the rights and responsibilities in the digital environment. IN partnership with Disney, the program uses characters from Disney Club Penguin, a virtual world for children to bring the lessons to life with characters engaging and familiar to children.

Main Outcomes:

Children need the skills and knowledge to participate responsibly in the digital environment. Teachers and parents need to be provided the tools to give children those skills. A successful program is one that understands the audience and makes it easy for parents and children to access and use the program. To be successful a program must provide the knowledge in different formats so that users can access it in ways they are comfortable with. A school based program relies on strong relationships with local government school officials and the right local partners.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Digital competence is a 21st century skill that all young people will require to successfully participate in the information society. Programs like *Amigos Conectados* can build the foundation for those skills.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines :

 Participants in the session offered other examples of digital literacy and citizenship programs. It was observed that significant progress has been made in creating and delivering digital literacy and citizenship programs over the last ten years.

Panellists:

- Moderated by Ellen Blackler, The Walt Disney Company
- Representative from Chicos.net

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Thematic Workshop

Building Sustainable Digital Economy through Entrepreneurship, Gender Equity, Green Economy and Talent management
(Evolving Consulting, Swiss Engineering Geneva, ICT4MDG)

Monday 25 May 2015   16:30 – 18:15

Room A

A women's talk on innovative ways to transform digital Landscape for inclusive development

"@e-volution is revolution (the 3rd industrial revolution is a web-based evolution of traditional services)"
"Sustainability is about sharing with communities"
"Accessibility, scalability, connecting the voiceless are the challenges of digital economy"
- *Reine Essobmadje, CEO E-volving Consulting*

"A dedicated fund for women engineers and entrepreneur is needed to sustain digital economy – Yvette Ramos"
"We need indicators as we can only build and progress on what we measure"
- Yvette Ramos, President Swiss Engineering Geneva

"60-90% of sales are influenced by Marketing"
"Partnerships are key for economic empowerment"
- Guillaume Pahud, Digital Marketing

"Access to customers is key to scale your business"
"Incubators should be innovation centers"
- Dr Salma Abbasi, CEO of the eWorldwide Group

Debated Issues:
A talk on innovative ways to transform digital Landscape for inclusive development. We have addressed strategic issues related to digital economy in a modern society that wants to achieve sustainable development at local, regional and global levels by sharing experiences and experimentations from the ground and 360° view on Europe, US, Africa and Asia by a 100% engineers' panel

- The Audience was interested in applying those to their local context

- Some ideas on how to improve policies have also been discussed.

Main Outcomes:
- Support and promote local experimentations to build sustainability such as ICT Days in Cameroon, Hack4Girl (Digital camp to teach coding to teenagers), Hack4Afrik (development of applications that will improve livings in Africa)
- Implement innovative ways and approaches to the Global green Tech solutions, with Engineers
- Organize inclusive ICTs in our modern society, with female and male from diverse backgrounds
- Build concrete cases of sustainable projects with core competencies of our Engineering organizations
- Achieve sustainable development at local, regional and global levels, in a strategic approach
- Implement indicators, as we only can build and progress on what we can measure
- Provide technical solutions to technical problems, and protect great ideas and innovations
- Develop micro-financed projects with and for female engineers.
- Today, engineering's job has changed. It involves having a purpose and relates to emotions, trust and it is a opportunity to change the gender balance to a more « female friendly » world
- Digital is an enabler, but requires information, training and knowledge to enable a broad access and ensure sustainability.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
Financing digital economy

Panellists:
- Reine Essobmadje, Founder of Evolving Consulting, Paris – France, member of the WIE-WFEO committee *: chair of the session "Technological Innovation, A pillar of 21st Century Industry"
- Yvette Ramos, President Swiss Engineering, Geneva chapter, Director INWES **–Europe, Switzerland

  Topic: "Innovation in Global green Tech solutions: where do we stand, what examples in which applications in our daily lives?"
- Dominique Thierry, Kannon Consulting, Founder and Coach, Switzerland

  Topic: "ICT, Sustainable Management and Business Excellence: Inspirational Female Leadership lessons"
- US/AAAS***/ GIST-Tech-i: The GIST-Tech-I contest: Building entrepreneurial ecosystem in emerging economies through science and technology"
- Sylvia Kegel, Vice-president DiB****, Young Women Engineers Group, Germany

  Topic: "ICTS as a means for better inclusion of young people, including girls, In the modern society and Engineering careers"
- Guillaume Pahud as a speaker.

  Topic: " Digital Marketing: Is technology taking over emotions?"
- Dr Salma Abbasi, Founder and CEO, eWorldwide Group

Topic: "Holistic view of the digital economy highlighting the role of multi-sector partnerships that transcend all sectors providing equity and opportunity for women from diverse backgrounds"

*WIE-WFEO : Women in Engineering and Technology Committee of the World Federation of Engineering Organizations, wfeo.net

**INWES: International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists, inwes.org

***AAAS: Américan Association for the Advancement of Science, aaas.org

****DIB: Women Engineers of Germany, dibev.de

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C4. Capacity building

Thematic Workshop

The e-Government Web Accessibility Divide and the European Internet Inclusion Initiative (EIII)

Monday 25 May 2015   16:30 – 18:15

Room L1

⊟Ⅲ European Internet Inclusion Initiative

Debated Issues:

Ms Elsa Estevez, Senior Academic Program Officer, United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance (UNU), discussed the importance of mobile governance strategy in the context of improving accessibility, in particular as it relates to Vanuatu. Ms Estevez also showed how UNU helped the country develop a mobile government for development (MGOV4D) toolkit to improve efforts in this area.

Mr Mikael Snaprud, CEO of Tingtun AS, Norway, and coordinator of the European Internet Inclusion Initiative (EIII), discussed the importance of web accessibility in general and the efforts of EIII to uncover technical barriers on European public sector websites for people with disabilities more specifically. Mr Snaprud also provided a live demonstration of the EIII tool.

The audience was strongly engaged and raised a number of important questions for the panelists, ranging from specific details concerning the technical aspects of the EIII tool to more information surrounding mobile governance in Vanuatu.

Main Outcomes:

- Online interactions have become an important channel of communication as greater usage creates efficiencies for users and providers alike. However, the push towards e-government also has unintended consequences and there is a digital divide between those who can use them and those who cannot and therefore fall further behind in terms of socio-economic opportunities.

- In the small developing island country of Vanuatu, 43% of the population suffer from illiteracy and 70% of them are women. In Europe, only 10% of government websites are fully accessible to people with disabilities today.

- Improving digital inclusion is therefore more important than ever in creating an inclusive society and to reap the economic and social benefits thereof. The session demonstrated that mobile governance and web accessibility tools offer new ways to improve digital inclusion and can support several WSIS Action Lines, specifically C3. Access to information and knowledge; C4. Capacity building; C6. Enabling environment; and, C7. ICT Applications: E-government

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The session promoted various ways to enhance digital inclusion through mobile government and enhanced web accessibility. In extension this promotes access to information, knowledge and capacity building, which can lead to greater socio-economic inclusion more broadly.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting:

There were a number of trends raised in the session, including:

- The importance of achieving greater digital inclusion (C3. Access to information and knowledge).
- Emerging solutions to improve web accessibility (C7. ICT Applications: E-government).
- Emerging mobile strategies to improve access to government (C6. Enabling environment)
- The importance of digital tools and skills to take advantage of available resources (C4. Capacity building).

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

E-inclusion: The rapid development of the information society has accentuated the importance of digital divides, which refer to economic and social inequalities among populations due to differences in access to, use of, or knowledge of information and communication technologies (ICT). A thematic session could discuss the current state of digital divides, ranging from global challenges in universal access to new opportunities for greater digital inclusiveness (e-inclusion).

Panellists:

- Mr Kim Andreasson, Managing Director, DAKA advisory AB, Sweden
- Ms Elsa Estevez, Senior Academic Program Officer, United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance
- Mr Jeroen Pastoor, Projectmanager, Kwaliteitsinstituut Nederlandse Gemeenten (KING), Netherlands
- Mr Mikael Snaprud, CEO of Tingtun AS, Norway, and co-ordinator of the European Internet Inclusion Initiative

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government

Thematic Workshop

National Innovation Ecosystem for Leapfrogging (Access to Information Programme (a2i), Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh)

Tuesday 25 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room C1

Stories of Rapid Socio-economic Transformation

Innovations using ICTs allow unprecedented leapfrogging. It is not ICTs that are the game-changer, but their ability to facilitate innovations and make them go viral. In the 21st century, the success of an individual, an organization and a nation is determined largely by his/her/its capacity to innovate. This pertains more to solving problems proactively than to waiting for somebody else to solve it, more to producing than to consuming, more to being adaptive than a victim of uncertainty. Nations learnt this lesson as they aspired to achieve the MDGs. This will be even truer for the SDGs.

This session will explore stories from unlikely developing countries – Bangladesh and others – which have successfully harnessed the power of ICTs to leapfrog against convention wisdom. In Bangladesh, it has been the combination of an intense focus on raising the innovation capacity of the civil service and linking the youth to the internet that have made magic happen.

The Access to Information Programme (a2i) of the Prime Minister's Office in Bangladesh has catalyzed an appetite within civil service for more citizen-centric service delivery by promoting a culture of innovation which includes crowdsourcing, co-creation, competition, and partnerships (both across public agencies and with the private sector). It has also been largely successful in institutionalizing the concept of 'innovation', which was otherwise an anathema in the hierarchical public administration of the country.

Risk-taking is at the heart of innovation or any positive change. In the last few years, a2i has consistently and aggressively created 'risk space' within civil service – it is the space for civil servants to develop innovations in service delivery without being penalized for 'failure'. With carrots like Innovation Awards, Innovation Fund, Innovation Fairs, Innovation Meet-ups, Social Media Adda and sticks like dashboards, KPIs, Annual Performance Agreements, there is a visible shift by members of the Bangladesh Civil Service towards more risk taking to improve service delivery.

In a matter of 6 years, many ministries of the government created scores of e-Services throughout the country. Citizens can now pay their electricity, gas and phone bills online, download English lessons and consult with doctors remotely through mobile phones. Over 10,000 local entrepreneurs have set up 5,000+ digital service delivery centres in local government institutions all over the country. Every month, over four million hard-to-reach citizens electronically access diverse critical services such as birth registration, land records, exam results, registration for work permits abroad, telemedicine, and timely information on agriculture. Financial inclusion has been expanded through mobile financial services, payment of utility bills, and first ever introduction of life insurance in rural areas. In the last 4 years, 120 million electronic services have been provided from these centres.

Since 2013, the Service Innovation Fund opened up unprecedented opportunity to incubate solutions from non-government actors. Nearly half of the 2,200+ proposals to the Fund have come from the private sector, NGOs, universities, students and even individual innovators. The Fund has also allowed expansion innovation focus from only ICT to other technologies such as mechanical, electrical and biological.

Panellists:

- Mr Kabir Bin Anwar, Director General (Administration), Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh
- Mr Anir Chowdhury, Policy Advisor, Access to Information Programme (a2i), Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh
- Dr Abdul Mannan, Director e-Services, Access to Information Programme (a2i), Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-government
- C7. ICT Applications: E-health
- C7. ICT Applications: E-employment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-agriculture
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

The innovation through ICTs pertain to poverty alleviation through improved public services and gainful employment and entrepreneurship, transformational improvement in health, education, agriculture and food security, increased gender empowerment, reduced inequality within and among countries, and global partnership towards achieving these goals.

Thematic Workshop

Innovation: ICT Centric National Innovation Ecosystems (ITU and Partners)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **15:00 – 16:30**

Room A

*When providing thoughts on how to go about spotting and creating the next Innovation Hub and the Silicon Valley, the representative from the start-up SeedStars noted that "**Success will come from the execution and the culture will come from the success**"*

*In discussing why the Bangladesh Innovation Fund only provides small amounts to the grant receivers, the representative from the Bangladesh Prime Minister's office noted that "**We realized that the more money we had, the less innovative the solutions were.**"*

Debated Issues:

The speakers in the session provided, based on their specific perspectives, insights in how the development and implementation of National Innovation Systems can contribute to economic growth, productivity and job creation, and thus contribute to the global development agenda.

The regional, national, government, private sector, academia and start-up viewpoints were presented and their respective opportunities and associated challenges were elaborated on. The following points were considered important to consider in innovation going forward:

- **On the role of Governments**: Governments need to foster policies that ensure that the ecosystem is focused on meaningful outcomes. There is a need to create real impact and provide the right enablers for scaling the activities that are initiated. Effective polices would enable SMEs to connect with academia, and academia and R&D centers with the market. They would provide for the proper funding instruments, enable the establishment of incubators and innovation hubs, and leverage government procurement, to name a few. Important to note was that one cannot simply copy innovation systems from other countries. Running a government agency and their divisions as a collection of start-ups, and the creation of "gov-preneurs" were some of the fresh idea shared.
- **On ICT innovation hubs**: Innovation hubs can spring up not only in capitals, but also in other areas, were the right conditions conducive to innovation exist. Depending on the environment they are in (history, logistics, etc.) and the resources that are at their disposal (human skills, access to finance, etc.), these hubs develop their own strategies to flourish. Linking the ICT needs of the public sector with the innovation hubs and SMEs was mentioned as an option worth considering.
- **On start-ups:** Some countries, and regions are currently experiencing a boom in the creation of start-ups. Many of the start-ups are built on innovative business models using ICTs. While many do experience difficulties to grow, when they do they tend to create more jobs, and while there may be no lack of skilled people, a lot of resources are being wasted. Connecting smaller companies with larger ones was also considered important for growth.

- **On capacity building, education and role models:** Role models and success stories remain important, as are mentoring and coaching opportunities. Children should be educated on innovation. Sometimes the focus may be skewed when it comes to innovation and education, the focus should be on 'teaching our children to become innovators' instead of on 'innovation in education'.

Main Outcomes:

- **On developing the culture of innovation:** Different stakeholders need to understand what the concept of 'innovation' means to them in their specific environment. Simple is more in this respect. Innovation means something else for the public sector compared the private sector. It can mean competing with oneself, while reducing time, cost and visits that citizens make to the government office. Tying these to measurements that assessed to identify improvements may contribute to building the culture. Changing the terminology used may further improve adoption in the public sector. Recognition and awards at different levels, instead of financial compensation, can be useful.

- **On fostering the enabling environment:** When debating what mix of effective policies and regulations would stimulate growth, it was noted that a go mix could include light regulation for fostering ICT entrepreneurship, connecting investment with the demand side, creating programs for business acceleration and providing business mentoring. Creating a barrier free environment in the sector and a legal framework which allows for the fast creation of start-ups/enterprises, and create a favorable environment for the transfer of knowledge between R&D and business were also mentioned.

- **On sharing information and networking:** The usefulness of sharing knowledge and experiences across countries, exchanging ideas as well as technologies, solutions and services, was highlighted. Relationships are for making the innovations happen, and also in order to upscale them. While the underlying factors that make ICT hotspots good differ significantly in terms of diversity, geographical concentration, etc., what is common among them is they are very good at networking.

- Some initial information on the concept of the **ITU-ICT-AGORA** initiative, which is a new ITU Regional Initiative for Europe, and the planned 10-11 July 2015 meeting in Athens to officially launch the initiative was also shared.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Discussion on how the development and implementation of National Innovation Systems can contribute to economic growth, productivity and job creation, and thus contribute to the global development agenda.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

Innovation and sustainable models for growth.

Moderator:

Mr Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation Division, ITU

Panellists:

- Helen Koepman, Deputy Head of Unit F2 on Innovation, European Commission, DG-Connect

- Ioanna Samprakou, Telecommunication & Post & ICT, Greece
- Stuart Campo, UNICEF
- Osama Ghanim, Innovabia, UAE
- Anir Chowdhury, Bangladesh

Thematic Workshop

International E-commerce for Developing Countries: Practical Case Studies in Overcoming Barriers to Trade through Digital Channels (ITC, UNCTAD and UPU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   15:00 – 16:30

Room C1

This workshop reviews the challenges for enterprises from developing and least developed countries to engage in international trade through e commerce: we review initiatives to reduce the barriers and learn from cases in the field what can and remains to be done.

UNCTAD estimates in the recently published Information Economy Report ("Unlocking the Potential of E-commerce for Developing Countries") that global business-to-business (B2B) e-commerce in 2013 amounted to about $15.5 trillion and business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce accounted for another $1.2 trillion. Developing countries only have a small share of this trade – for instance as a region Africa and the Middle East represented only about 2.2% of this trade, and this share is not project to grow significantly in the coming years. Our studies in the field indicate that SME's have a number of practical barriers in which to fully participate in this booming trade – and while e commerce has the potential to unlock greater international trade, the private sector in developing countries is handicapped by a number of issues, many of which can be solved by improved international partnerships and the sharing of know-how.

With the analysis of the IER as background, ITC will explain its approach to supporting the private sector in developing countries to access online marketplaces. UPU will describe the initiatives that are being taken to enable postal services to become key partners in the development of e commerce solutions. Guest panellists will present case studies where local enterprises have been supported in building online trade.

Chair:

James Howe, Senior Adviser, International Marketing and Branding, ITC

Panellists:

- Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD
- Paul Donohoe, Programme Manager, Electronic Postal Services & E-Commerce, Universal Postal Union
- Mohamed Abounasser, Manager IT & Business Solutions for DHL Morocco and Maghreb countrie

- Idriss Al Rifai, Founder & CEO of MENA 360 (UAE) *by remote participation*

- Harsha Liyanage Founder and Principal Consultant at eNovation4D (UK)

- Kati Suominen, Adjunct Professor at UCLA Anderson School of Management and Research Associate, Asian Development Bank

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

C7. ICT Applications: E-business

Thematic Workshop

Mobilizing Broadband Funds for Education
(Intel Corporation)

Thursday 28 May 2015	15:00 – 16:30
Room K	*Coffee to be served before the workshop*

Creating Skills and Jobs in a New Economy

Broadband Connectivity along with a quality education go hand-in-hand in developing the Innovation Economy which research believes leads to positive economic growth. So how do we go about ensuring we are providing citizens with connectivity and quality education that prepare them for the future? The goal is to align both industries and governments to develop sustainable programs and also leverage existing resources that can help put funding measures in place.

In the twenty-first century, education cannot be separated from technology. Rapid advances in information and communication technology (ICT) and expanding connectivity to the internet have made today's world increasingly complex, interconnected and knowledge-driven. Access to quality education for all – which includes access to ICT – is an imperative for building inclusive and participatory knowledge societies. However, disparities in access to technology and learning opportunities persist. Countries around the world are under pressure to bridge the digital, knowledge and gender divides by designing policies that enable access to the full potential of technology in a digital age.

During this workshop led by John Davies, Vice President, Intel Corporation and Mario Franco, Chairman & Founder, Millennium@EDU Sustainable Education, attendees will learn about the importance of Broadband technologies and ICT in Education and how by combining both, we are helping to create the job skills needed for the future. They will cover an investment strategy, show WW examples of country programs that leverage license and spectrum fees as well as Universal Service Funds to develop scalable and sustainable broadband and education and job creation programs. They will also share how to engage and obtain support of Telecom Operators to help lead projects in Education and how to use Broadband as a driver for communication and collaboration between students and teachers, helping to bridge the gap between countries and promoting inclusion.

Panellists:

- John Davies Vice President, Sales and Marketing Group
  General Manager, Intel World Ahead Program
- Mario Franco, Chairman & Founder, Millennium@EDU Sustainable Education

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C3. Access to information and knowledge

- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C7. ICT Applications: E-learning
- C7. ICT Applications: E-employment

Thematic Workshop

Building Trust (ITU and Partners)

Thursday 28 May 2015 — 15:00 – 16:30

Room M

Debated Issues

Future networks will need to support a huge volume of ICT applications and a very broad spectrum of services. The next generation of wireless communication will see application in areas spanning from voice and video to industrial robotics, automated driving, remote medical surgery, virtual reality and much more. Billions of networked devices, things and objects will enable systems to communicate and learn from one another, creating intelligent ecosystems that adapt their behaviour autonomously in the interests of efficiency.

The question we must ask is whether we can trust ICT systems with this degree of intelligence. Can we trust that our children will be safe on the connected, autonomous bus to school? Can we trust in the security of critical infrastructure such as transport, energy and water networks?

This increasing sophistication of ICTs and unprecedented level of ICT ubiquity will demand significant transformations in network infrastructure. We are on course for a world in which nearly every aspect of economic and social activity will depend on ICTs, making it essential that we build ICT infrastructure deserving of our trust.

The session analysed the technical challenges facing the development of trusted information infrastructure.

Main Outcomes:

Four speakers/panellists gave presentations:

Dr Chaesub Lee, Director ITU Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, on "Technology Challenges for Trust Information Infrastructures"

Information society has undergone a change from the age of information super highways, to transitioning to mobile, broadband, smart devices, and things, with the need to make a safe and smart information society. This has brought five problem spaces: convergence, complexity and heterogeneity, cybercrime, lost trust and incorrect data, and autonomy. Hence, a question is if the meaning of trust for a machine is the same as trust for a person. While persons establish trust by working together, machines need pre-established knowledge as a basis for trust. A challenge is to yield trust for enhanced safety but without increasing complexity and costs. There is a relationship between knowledge and trust. The social-cyber-physical infrastructure allows to develop a notion from individual trust to community trust, yet it brings five challenges: trust relationships, trust management, measures and metrics or trust levels, trust-based decision making, and autonomy. Future trusted infrastructures need smart capabilities such as knowing each other, level of trust, context/content-aware networking, knowledge sharing, and ubiquity and mobility. The ITU could become into an International Trust Union.

Giampiero Nanni, Government Affairs, EMEA, Symantec Corporation: "Balancing Cyber-Security and Privacy"

The current challenging landscape of security threats (1 million threats released per day, large and small enterprises being attacked, crypto-ransomware commercially and malware infected software-download sites misusing trust, and insecure Internet-of-Things as new attack vectors, no security perimeters anymore), resulted in cyber risk ranking at 3rd position (out of 50) in Lloyd's Risk Index 2013. This cybersecurity problem requires a holistic approach including legislation/regulation/policy, establishing CERTs, and other measures for preparation, prevention, detection and response. Cyber-security must address three dimensions: people, process and technology, and privacy. It is necessary to have a good data governance information life cycle. Data is the "new currency" in the digital economy. A privacy study yielded that 81% of consumers think that their data has value, but in order to protect their privacy, one out of three consumers' issues false data when trading their data. Hospitals, banks, and Governments are considered as trustworthy organizations, while social networks and companies based on data are considered less trustworthy. There is a huge black market for selling stolen information. The average cost of a data breach in 2015 is $3.8 Million; nearly every company has been attacked, and in many cases, injected malware in systems remains undetected for more than 240 days. New regulations (EU General Data Protection Regulation, and EU Network & Information Security) stimulate a re-thinking of business models.

Professor Jae Kyu Lee, Fellow and President of Association for Information Systems (2015-6); HHI Chair Professor in the College of Business at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Seoul: "Towards a Trust Infrastructure with the 'Bright Internet'"

The Internet has become full of crime, fakes, and terror perpetuated by anonymous users on a global scale. The security burden of protecting organizations is becoming increasingly difficult and costly, and it cannot be perfect under the current Internet protocol. In order to solve such side effects of the Internet fundamentally, the Council of the Association of Information Systems (AIS) has adopted a Grand Vision of an ICT-enabled Bright Society (in short, the Bright ICT Initiative). In order to achieve this goal, four principles are proposed that will provide the foundation of the framework for a new and safer Internet platform – the Bright Internet - while protecting users' privacy at an appropriate level. The proposed principles are the origin responsibility, deliverer responsibility, rule-based digital search warrants, and traceable anonymity. Prof Lee suggest a collaborative effort of ITU and AIS on technologies, policies, and international agreements on which new business models can be created.

Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Thomas Länger, Université de Lausanne (UNIL): "Privacy and Security in the Cloud"

Dr. Länger introduced cloud computing according to a definition by NIST which identifies three service models and four deployment models. Cloud computing and information infrastructure is a huge market. Three stake holder groups (cloud users, corporation, and regulators) have various interests and needs and are subject to different risks, of which confidentiality of user data is the most crucial problem. PrismaCloud is a newly started EU Horizon 2020 research project which addresses end-to-end security and privacy by using cryptographic means. An initial finding of the project is that the standardisation landscape of cloud computing is complex and fragmented and many groups are involved.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 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.

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

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
Continue offering sessions on building trust

Panellists:

- Chaesub Lee, Director ITU Telecommunication Standardization Bureau: "Trusted infrastructures for the future Information Society"

- Giampiero Nanni, Symantec Corporation

- Jae Kyu Lee, Fellow and President of Association for Information Systems (2015-6); HHI Chair Professor in the College of Business at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Seoul: "Towards a Trust Infrastructure with the 'Bright Internet'"

- Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Thomas Länger, Université de Lausanne (UNIL), "Privacy and Security in the Cloud - Challenges and Solutions for our Future Information Society

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Thematic Workshop

Innovation: ICT Incubation Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Development
(ITU and Partners)

Thursday 28 May 2015   16:45 – 18:15

Room A

James Miner, Fongit: "For profit incubator do not work": in response to the question about sustainability to innovation ecosystem.

David Maaz, entrepreneurship foundation: "We need a bottom up approach" in response to how government should be involved in incubators and accelerator process.

Debated Issues

The session discussed the role of incubation and accelerations in fostering socio-economic growth, their challenges, the trends and opportunities, and the best practices for establishing these key agents of ICT innovation ecosystem.

The panel was diverse in scope and depth, thus debated many issues including the history of incubators and accelerators.

On opportunities for incubators/accelerators:

Incubations and accelerators are experiencing rapid growth worldwide. They are found under governments, international organizations, multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations.   Unexploited human capital remains of the key opportunities for this segment of the ICT innovation ecosystem.

Panelist saw the global market as a means to cushion local or regional issues such as macro-economic or political challenges around the ecosystem of incubation and acceleration.

Intervention from a multi-stakeholder approach, targeting mentoring, and skill building, networking and connecting the global innovation ecosystem can help.

On challenges of incubators and accelerator:

Panelists noted that resources are available in many cases, contrary to popular belief. What is lacking is are mechanisms by which they can be shared efficiently. It is important to bring key people together in the most effective and scalable way in order to produce a bottom approach to innovating toward the "Need of the communities".

Panel noted that constraints must be solved for the right root cause. Some of which have been cited as lack of educational entrepreneurship skills, cultural barriers, policies and laws promoting, etc. But every situation, city or country can have a different scenarios and outcome.

On the history of incubators and accelerators:

We noted that the term incubators and accelerators can be used loosely, but the difference is in their focus and length of incubation.

Many participant and panelist alike were happy to learn that incubator concept started in USA, in an old abandoned farm building that the owners wanted to re-purpose. The term incubator was derived from what appeared to be this old chicken farm. But panelist quickly noted that incubation by a chicken, is different than incubation in the ICT ecosystem. In fact, one panelist from Greece said he prefers a "greenhouse concept" instead because the process of incubation is more like an ecosystem with lots of nurturing from multiple stakeholders, cross-pollination, good sun, etc.

On trends driving the incubation/acceleration:

One panelist offered the view from the simplest scenario: work is being redefined from the ground up. People no longer want to work under a scenario of rigid military style command and control environment. The workplace has moved to coffee shop, hence the idea behind co-working space where the environment is more welcoming. Building on the co-working space, the ecosystem participant can also access other services from an ecosystem offering services such as: outsource R&D labs, competitions, hackathons, formal low cost training optimize for the new workforce, acceleration or focused mentorship, 50 hours MBA, etc.

The panelist noted that the trend come with positive and negative. What is known as the 1099 economy in the USA in reference to Uber, is part of this new sharing economy, but employee are losing some of their traditional benefits such as healthcare, taking on risk. This despite the fact that are enjoying more reward on the flip side.

On sustainability of incubator and accelerators:

The right mix of interventions driven from the bottom-up approach must be looked into for opportunities.

One panelist doesn't see incubation and accelerator as profitable entity by design. There is a workable model, like in Switzerland, where Fongit is funded by a public institution and has existed for over 25 years. This model may be unique because of the surrounding ecosystem in the community, but it is achieving results. The startup process is a multi-year investment and no one should expect quick return.

One panelist noted that in some developed countries, because of the lack of continuation funds, after seed funding many startup fails. This is where the funding gap needs to be evaluated carefully.

Panel also noted that it is important to understand the difference between stakeholders of the ecosystem who provide capital. Venture Capital, it was noted care about top line. "Don't try to be like silicon valley", one panelist suggested.

On a question from audience asking if there is something unique in the social good for incubators/accelerators?

Panel observed that this trend is part of the sharing economy which has great benefits for all participants. But the panelist noted new issues with this economy, including the added risk which in itself need braking down cultural barriers in many countries including developed one.

Main Outcomes:

a. They are no silver bullet to solve the issues
b. There is no lack of funding, just a lack of causing the existing resources to unlock the opportunities
c. Incubators and accelerators are expected to be profitable, but by design they are not profitable
d. Multinational Corporation can help tremendously, but they are focusing on the wrong need, issues and solutions.
e. Do not try to build an ecosystem like silicon valley, build your own based on your strengths
f. There is a lack of follow on capital after seed investment, and startup are a long term process, should not be designed for quick profit
g. Success, culture and execution are critical.
h. Collaboration and partnership is an essential ingredient.
i. Government can complement value and holds a key to unlocking the opportunities of the incubation/accelerations.
j. Feedback and organic working of the ecosystem is important.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs can be accomplished faster by promoting these ecosystem agents

Moderator:

Mr Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation Division, ITU

Panellists:

- Christoph Fahle, Betahaus, Berlin Germany
- Christopher Haley, Head of Startups and New Technology Research, NESTA
- Isidro Laso Ballesteros, Head of Startup Europe, European Commission, DG-Connect

- James Miners, Fongit, Senior Business Advisor,
- David Maasz, Business Angel, Startup Evangelist, Hungary
- Yiannis Kotsis-Giannarakis, General Manager of the Hellenic Association, HAMAC

Thematic Workshop

Impact of Locally Relevant Content (Internet Society (ISOC))

Thursday 28 May 2015   **16:45 – 18:15**

Room C1

"Where content is produced is not the key, users should define what is relevant to themselves based on their own needs and interests." Ellen Blackler, The Walt Disney Company

"In order to promote the potential for e-commerce, including purchasing local content, governments should promote cyberlaws that provide consumer protection." Torbjorn Fredricksson, UNCTAD

Debated Issues

The debate focused on the need to generate more locally relevant content, defined not just as content developed in a country, but content of interest to people in a country, regardless of where created. Such local content will help to attract more people online, particularly where mobile broadband is already available but not taken up.

In order to generate more locally relevant content, it is clear that local capabilities must be developed, in order to help create content that is relevant and in the right language, but the panelists also highlighted that local distribution platforms are needed, such as app stores, to help provide a way for entrepreneurs to monetize their investments, and incubators help to support entrepreneurs to create new online services, and local data centers to host the content locally to lower the cost and latency of delivery.

Finally, trust is a key issue in buying content online, and it is an area where government can help promote e-commerce with good cyberlaws that protect consumers and encourage online purchases. At the same time, governments can help ensure that the financial system accepts online payments, and can also create their own e-government content, using local developers where possible to develop the sector.

The audience highlighted the role of user-generated content, as a key source of local content, including what is in Facebook, Wikipedia, YouTube, but also local channels, and the need to ensure cultural diversity in developing local content.

Main Outcomes:

The conclusion of the session was to focus on the value proposition of local content that will help to bring people online, including the promotion of entrepreneurship to help develop content that meets local needs. The needs are for incubators to promote innovation, a distribution channel for online services, such as apps, and copyright and consumer protection to ensure trust and accessible markets.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The main linkage identified is with the SDGs that promote e-business, notably 8.3 with regards to entrepreneurship needed to develop local content.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

We identified that Action Line C7 (e-business) is closely related to Action Line C8 (local content), given the role that e-business can play in developing locally relevant content.

Panellists:

- Michael Kende, Chief Economist, Internet Society (Moderator)
- Hon. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth and ICT, Rwanda
- Torbjorn Fredricksson, Chief at ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD
- Ellen Blackler, Vice President, Global Public Policy at The Walt Disney Company
- Sarah Crampsie, Consumer and Content Manager, GSMA Digital Inclusion Programme
- Matthew Shears, Director and Representative, Global Internet Policy and Human Rights, Center for Democracy & Technology

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C6. Enabling environment
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process:

The session will discuss a sustainable model for the development and availability of locally relevant content - which is a driver of Internet-led development and a key element of sustainable development.

Thematic Workshop

IANA Stewardship Transition - A Live Example of a Multi-Stakeholder Process (ICANN)

Thursday 28 May 2015   16:45 – 18:15

Room C2

Olivier Crepin- Le Blond – "There have already been over 5000 working hours put in by participants of the Working Group on Names"

Debated Issues

It was a useful and constructive session, which fulfilled objective of updating participants on the IANA transition process and discussing qualities and openness of process. Were about 120 present, perhaps 60-70% of who were from ICANN Community.

After the presentation (see slides) on the work of the three proposals for the IANA Coordination Group (ICG) from the Protocol Parameters, Numbering and Naming Communities there was a discussion with participation from respondents from business, civil society and Government.

The discussion with the audience concentrated on the openness of process, the role of the ICANN Board and whether diverse views had been sufficiently been accommodated in the proposals from CWG and CCWG which had recently been consulted on. Feedback after session was positive.

Main Outcomes:

That the IANA Transition process has indeed been open and inclusive; dealing with complex and difficult issues

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

No explicit link but result of process will help to ensure a non-fragmented Internet which is essential to implementing SDGs

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

That complex and difficult issues (which links to many of the WSIS issues such as privacy and security) are best dealt with by policy development process involving all actor;

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

Would be appropriate to have an update on IANA process – where it has led and what it concluded

Moderator:

Pablo Hinojosa; APNIC

Panelists:

- Bill Drake; University of Zurich, Noncommercial Users Constituency
- Marilyn Cade; Business Constituency; ICANN Community
- Chris Buckridge;   RIPE-NCC; Netherlands
- Mary Uduma; Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA); Nigeria
- Tracy Hackshaw; Ministry of Science and Technology; Trinidad and Tobago; as panelist

- Eliot Lear, CISCO
- Markus Kummer; ICANN Board
- Olivier Crepin-Leblond; ALAC

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

ICT Utilization Cases resolving Social Challenges (Japan Thematic Workshop Team: NEC, Oki Electric, NTT and ITU-AJ)

Thursday 28 May 2015   16:45 – 18:15

Room H

SMART CITY, Disaster Management and Standardization Issues for expanding ICT Solution Cases

Mr. Kenyoshi and Dr. Yamamoto focused on practical solutions resolving social challenges, such as SMART CITY and broadband and wireless network solutions.

Dr. Iwata presented recent standardization activities for expanding ICT solutions to the community in rural areas.

Debated Issues

- Case Study 1: SMART CITY Solution for Social Value Creation
  Panellist: Mr. Kaoru Kenyoshi, NEC Corporation
- Case Study 2: Broadband and Wireless for Disaster Operations in the Philippines
  Panellist: Dr. Hideki Yamamoto, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd.
- Standardization of Case Studies
  Panellist: Dr. Hideyuki Iwata, NTT Corporation

Main Outcomes:
Recent case studies introduced during this workshop were good examples of best practice in ICT utilization. The effort for standardization of such case studies is needed for expanding various ICT solutions to the community in rural areas.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
This thematic workshop introduced recent examples of ICT utilization cases. And the workshop touched upon the important theme regarding the effort of standardization deeply relating to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business, E-environment
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016
How to make effort in standardization of case studies for expanding ICT utilization

Panellists:

- Mr Kaoru Kenyoshi, NEC Corporation
- Dr Hideki Yamamoto, Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd.
- Dr Hideyuki Iwata**,** NTT Corporation

Moderator:

Mr Yuzo MORI, The ITU Association of Japan

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business
- C7. ICT Applications: E-environment
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Thematic Workshop

The Role of Broadcasters in the Digital Era (World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO))

Friday 29 May 2015   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room C1

Mr. Dieng (Government of Senegal): "Ideally rather than competition there should be partnership between the production and the distribution side of the business."

Mr. Gholamreza (Iranian Broadcasting Corporation): "In the context of enforcement of IP rights, technology is efficient but not sufficient in all countries"

Debated Issues

- New emerging services offered to users both in developed and developing markets
- International legal framework relevant to the broadcasting sector
- Business models and licensing schemes supporting production and distribution of content

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

Broadcasters remain in the digital age key players in the creation and distribution of information and content.

They are adapting to new consumers' needs, but they are also facing major challenges, such as borderless markets, competition by mere digital services that are facing very low costs and misappropriation of their signal by third parties.

New solutions will be needed and an important part of those will be represented by technology and a balanced regulatory framework.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Radio and TV Broadcasters play a critical role in developing and sustaining informed, inclusive and interconnected societies. They are instrumental to the creation and dissemination of all sort material, starting from information, educational and entertainment content. A lively and successful broadcasting sector facilitates development and helps bridging the digital divide.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

C3. Access to information and knowledge

General agreement emerged on the crucial role of broadcasters in facilitating access to information and knowledge. The Internet has enhanced the potential outreach of their action

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

A balanced legal framework, adapted to the digital environment, is crucial to guarantee confidence and security for users and businesses. Furthermore, public awareness of applicable legislation is an essential condition for social acceptance of the system in place.

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

Audiovisual products markets remain local and culturally diverse. Important investments are made to produce content that reflect wide varieties of consumers' preferences, some derived from geographical factors.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016

Content creation, delivery and access in the digital age.

Assessing the impact of the digital migration on the audiovisual and broadcasting sector in Africa

Panellists:
- Moderators: Ms Anne Leer/Ms Carole Croella (WIPO)
- Mr Rafiei Gholamreza (Iranian Broadcasting Corporation)
- Ms Marisella Ouma (Kenya Copyright Board)
- Ms Andrea Carolina Fierros Oceguera (Televisa)
- Mr Giacomo Mazzone (European Broadcasting Union)
- Mr Simon Morrison (Google)
- Ms Vera Castanheira (Association of International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works) (TBC)
- (International Olympic Committee) (TBC)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C7. ICT Applications: E-business
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C9. Media

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

Radio and TV Broadcasters play a critical role in developing and sustaining informed, inclusive and interconnected societies. They are instrumental to the creation and dissemination of all sort material, starting from information, educational and entertainment content. A lively and successful broadcasting sector facilitates development and helps bridging the digital divide.

Thematic Workshop

UAE: Thematic Workshop
(UAE Ministry of Labour & Dubai Courts)

Friday 29 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

Room H

The Ministry of Labor, is considered amongst the leading authorities in the UAE that provide services to clients of various social layers. The Ministry is always keen to improve these services and to transform them into technological systems that conforms to the federal orientations in the UAE, along with the strategic plan of information technology, which is directly connected with the Ministry's strategic plan, continuously updated to include elements adopted in 2014-2016. The strategic plan of the Ministry of Labor includes a set of objectives and goals that support the Ministry's technological transformation of services, taking into consideration achieving the client's needs recorded by several feedback channels implemented by the Ministry.

The significance of the smart inspection system becomes clear in that it relies on a risks matrix that includes 39 factors and influences, which extracts their data from the Ministry's systems along with the systems of external authorities. The matrix itself combines five main risks levels. Therefore, the Ministry would make use of a large set of crucial information and data, through which it achieves a vital leap forward to the labor and control sector in the UAE, and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of inspection processes and inspector performance, and unify their procedures in the field.

(Al-Salfa) refers to Dubai Courts Remote Case Registration program, the term (Al-Salfa) comes from UAE's heritage, which means the person who resolves disputes between people and mainly between divers.

The Remote Case Registration - Al Salfa - is the first project of its kind in the Middle East featuring assigning the case and electronically generating the first hearing date simultaneously. The program has also set a precedent among judicial entities to employ Google Maps to determine the addresses of the parties. In addition, the Remote Case Registration is integrated with Emirates ID card feature to upload and retrieve data electronically. The online case registration allows for transparency in measures to follow-up with case progress and flexibility to future adaptability to changing requirements. The implementation of an online system of case registration has resulted in 100% electronic transformation of case registration services and as a result enabled 25% electronic transformation at the organizational level. The case registration system resulted in increased use of services by clients outside official hours by 49%, 50% reduction in registration time, 85% increase in seeking law firms' services and a 40% reduction in case registration fees.

In terms of acknowledgements, in 2013, the Remote Case Registration program won the Best Electronic Award Prize on the local and federal level. Additionally, the program was recognized for being the first and best online case registration service among the Gulf Council Countries.

Panellists:

- Mr Nabil Al Zarouni, IT Deputy Director, Ministry of Labour, UAE

- Mr Ahmed Yousef Al Nasir, IT Department Director, Ministry of Labour, UAE

- Mr Humaid Al Basti**,** Internet Governance Analyst, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, UAE

- Mr Abdulla Al Rais**,** Head of Central Services Section, Dubai Courts, UAE

- Mr Mohammed Al Obaidli, Director of case services Dept, Dubai Courts, UAE

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

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

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

- C7. ICT Applications: E-government

SMART CITY, Disaster Management and Standadization Issues for expanding ICT Solution Cases

This thematic workshop will introduce valuable updates on ICT

Thematic Workshop

Collaborative Internet security:
Best practices in addressing spam and establishing CSIRTs
(Internet Society (ISOC))

Friday 29 May 2015   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room K

Everyone has a collective responsibility for the security of the Internet: multistakeholder cross-border collaboration is an essential component.

The focus of this workshop is to address the notion of collaborative security through concrete examples and practices in addressing Unsolicited Communications (e.g. "spam") and establishing Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT). The discussion will also be informed by outcomes from IGF 2014 Best Practices Forums (BPFs) on both topics.

The panel members will cover the expanding multistakeholder opportunities needed to enhance cooperation between organizations and networks, and help secure vital Internet infrastructure and systems. The discussion will address the mitigation of security threats enabled by unsolicited spam as the delivery mechanism for malware, botnets, and phishing attacks and the national CSIRT model including the formation of trust relationships and voluntary cooperation among CSIRT members to enable better Internet security outcomes.

Cooperation and collaboration for Internet security has been a key enabler in the WSIS implementation and will remain essential in order to sustain the benefits of the Information Society beyond 2015.

Panellists:

- Vladimir Radunovic, Director, Cybersecurity Programmes, DiploFoundation
- Dr. Serge Droz, Head Security SWITCH
- Dr. Greg Shannon, Chief Scientist for the CERT® Division at Carnegie Mellon University's Software Engineering Institute; he is also Chair of the IEEE Cyber-security initiative.
- Markus Kummer, IGF Best Practice Forums - Spam and CSIRTs
- Dominique Lazanski, GSMA Public Policy Director
- Eliot Lear, Principal Engineer, Cisco Systems

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

Mitigating Internet security threats through effective collaboration is essential to ensure trust and resilience of networks that will drive sustainable development beyond 2015. An approach based on sharing best practices can offer a powerful approach to achieve these goals.

Thematic Workshop

Children's Rights in the Digital World:
A Multistakeholder Approach (ITU and UNICEF)

Friday 29 May 2015   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room L

UNICEF and ITU are convening a session to address a multi-stakeholder approach to child online protection. Using the Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online, along with other initiatives and coalitions as foundations, stakeholder representatives from government, NGOs - including hotlines and helplines, law enforcement and the ICT industry are invited to come together to address the challenges that arise from effectively combating online child abuse, and providing adequate support for victims.

The need to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse enabled by ICTs is recognized by the international community and within the WSIS action lines. WSIS Action Lines note the need for coordination across the "*national, regional, and international levels*", as well as bridging "*the digital divide between developed and developing countries*".

Section C5-c specifically declares the need for "s*pecial emphasis for protection… of children online…"*. In using the available framework set out by the Global Alliance participants can engage on action items stemming from the key policy targets:

- enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection;
- enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders;
- increasing awareness among children, parents, educators and the community at large about the risks;
- reducing the availability of child pornography online and the re-victimization of children.

Panellists:

Multi-stakeholder panel discussions

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process

ICTs and Violence against Children

Thematic Workshop

Digital Financial Services and Financial Inclusion (ITU)

Friday 29 May 2015   11:00 – 12:45

Room C2

Financial inclusion is a must in a digital world as it allows access to all aspects of the digital economy (payment, education, health, etc.). Its overarching and cross-cutting nature has been recognized by leaders of the G20 Summit who included it as one of the main pillars for the global development agenda.

Globally, more than 2.5 billion adults, mostly in developing economies, are considered "financially excluded" as they do not access to basic financial services such as formal bank account at a financial institution and operate almost entirely in cash. Lack or limited access to financial services represents a barrier to socio-economic development in particular for developing countries. However, some 1.6 billion people have mobile phones in developing countries. Digital Financial Services could thus be a game changer for people of limited income and an enabler for financial inclusion in developing countries.

ITU has recently launched a Focus Group on Digital Financial Services which acts as a multistakeholder platform to discuss about regulatory and policy issues as well as innovations in digital finance and financial inclusion that may benefit from standardization. The Focus Group is chaired by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

The main objective of this session will be to present the challenges facing digital financial service providers in developing world in providing such services and will also discuss how the work of the ITU Focus Group Digital Financial Services aim to overcome some of these challenges.

In particular, the following questions will be discussed:

- What kinds of digital financial services are available?
- What are the main challenges facing operators today?
- What are the technology trends in digital financial services over the coming years and how the role of various stakeholders in this ecosystem will evolve?
- What is the roadmap to interoperability for digital financial services and what aspects need to be considered by both the ICT and financial services regulators
- What are the safeguards required to protect consumers?

Moderator:

Vijay Mauree, Programme Coordinator, TSB, ITU

Panellists:

- Francis Wangusi, Director-General of the Communications Authority of Kenya
- Prof. Kalamullah Ramli, Director General, Ministry Of Communication and Information Technology, Indonesia
- Mohamed Ibrahim, Head, National ICT and Digital Economy Office (NIDEO), Somalia
- Ahmed Said, NTRA, Egypt
- Dr Unho Choi, UNHCR

- Jonathan Greenacre, Researcher, Oxford University
- Olutunmbi Idowu, Head Compliance and Risk Control, Ericsson.
- Oksana Smirnova-Krell, CEO, Intervale
- Mr N Parameswaran, Advisor, TRAI, India

Profile of Moderator and Panellists:

Vijay Mauree, Programme Coordinator, TSB, ITU

Vijay Mauree joined the ITU in 2010 where he is responsible for coordinating the ITU Focus Group on Digital Financial Services, implementation of the Bridging the Standardization Gap programme, and undertaking research on emerging ICT standardization activities for production of Technology Watch reports. He was also coordinating the ITU Focus Groups on Bridging the Gap: from Innovation to Standards and Smart Water Management respectively. He has already published four such reports on Mobile Money, ICT as an enabler for Smart Water Management, the Optical World and Privacy in the Cloud.

Francis Wangusi, Director-General of the Communications Authority of Kenya

Mr. Francis W. Wangusi is the Director-General of the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA). He was appointed to the position on 21st August 2012 for a period of three years. Prior to his appointment he had served in the same position in an acting capacity for a period of one year.

With over 20 years' experience in the ICT Sector, Mr. Wangusi has previously served in various capacities at the then Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK). He joined the Authority in 2000 at the level of Assistant Director and rose through the ranks to his current position. He served as the Director in charge of Broadcasting and Special Projects as well as the Director in charge of Licensing, Compliance and Standards (LCS).

Prior to joining the Authority, Mr. Wangusi worked at the defunct Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KP&TC). He also served as a Senior Lecturer at the former Kenya College for Communications Technology (KCCT) now Multimedia University College.

Mr. Wangusi holds a Masters degree in Space Sciences with specialization in Satellite Communications from the International Space University, France; a BSc in Telecommunications Engineering from the University of Rome, Italy and a Charted Engineer Part II Certificate from the Institute of Electronics Engineering, UK. He is also a holder of Global Executive Masters Degree in Business Administration (GEMBA) from the United States International University (USIU).

Mr. Wangusi has played a pivotal role in a number of key projects that have positively impacted on the ICT Sector in Kenya.

In recognition of his distinguished service rendered to the nation of Kenya in the ICT sector, in 2013, Mr. Wangusi was honoured with a presidential award of the Moran of the Order of the Burning Spear (MBS).

Prof. Kalamullah Ramli, Director General of Post and Information Technology, Ministry Of Communication and Information Technology, Indonesia

Born in Ujung Pandang (Makassar), July 15, 1968. Kalamullah Ramli - nicknamed Muli- is a Professor on Computer Engineering since July 1, 2009. He finished his Masters in Telecommunication Engineering at University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia, in 1997. He then continued his Doktorarbeit on Computer Networks in year 2000 at Universitaet Duisburg-Essen, NRW, Germany, and obtained his Dr.-Ing. in 2003. He has been with Universitas Indonesia (UI) since 1994.

Some positions were never carried, among others, a member of the Council of Information and Communication Technology (DeTIKNas) in 2012, Chairman of the Advisory Board "Indonesia - Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure" (Id-SIRTII) in 2012 & 2013, Advisor to the Minister of Communication and Information Technology in 2010 & 2013. He currently serves as Director General of Post and Information Technology and ex-officio be concurrently Chairman of the Telecommunications Regulatory Committee --BRTI.

Mohamed Ibrahim, Head, National ICT and Digital Economy Office (NIDEO), Somalia

HE Mr Mohamed Ibrahim, Head of Somali National ICT and Digital Economy Office was a former Minister of Posts and Telecommunication. Currently focused on providing ICT and Telecom consultancy to governments and startups focusing on spectrum management, e-government, mobile money and the wider digital economy framework solutions at a national strategic level. Previously worked as an advisor to the Somali government in telecommunication regulations having introduced the Somali Telecommunication law of 2014.

Over the last 25 years, Mr Ibrahim previously worked as Research Fellow at Melbourne University, Lecturer at UAE's Higher Colleges of Technology, CIO at Peninsula Health (Victoria, Australia), ICT Director at Deakin University, IT Project Leader at Kuwait Oil Company and Analyst at Elcom of Papua New Guinea. Mr Ibrahim graduated from Monash University, and also completed postgraduate degrees in Education, ICT and Law at Deakin and Melbourne Universities.

https://gacweb.icann.org/display/gacweb/GAC+Representatives?src=search

http://icannwiki.com/index.php/Mohamed_Ibrahim or see www.ayuub.org

Dr Unho Choi, UNHCR

Dr Unho Choi has over 27 years' experience ICT security program and centrally-provided Global ICT Security operations for United Nations, Federal Gov. & Banks including National CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) and Financial ISAC (Information Sharing and Analysis Center for Critical Infrastructure Protection. He designed "Offline Payment with Biometric during Disaster Situation" and "Next Generation Internet Bank" for serve the Poor people / Refugee's digital payments platform during Earthquake, Typhoon, Hurricanes and Isolated area with Ebola etc. Also have special expertise for Smartphone & Smart Card Payments Innovation, Mobile Payments

Security, PKI based Secure Internet Banking for UN, Federal Gov. & Financial Industry and Member of UN Chief Information Security Officer Group and holds many relevant patents and several pending.

Ahmed Said, Head of Economic Affairs at the National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) of Egypt

Mr. Ahmed Said is the Vice Chairman of ITU-T SG3 where he leads the work of several important topics such as Over the Top Applications (OTT) and Mobile Money Services. On the regional level, Mr Said is the Chairman of the ITU-T SG3 RG ARB which he had launched its first meeting in Bahrain in 2013.

Mr. Said was also a member of the implementation team responsible for the development of major regulatory frameworks in the Egyptian telecom market including Access Framework, International Gateway Frameworks and Egypt's national broadband plan and currently the Unified license framework. Mr. Said also has represented the Egyptian administration in several conferences including the WTO GSR, ITU Telecom indicators, IGF, ICANN and Arab Tariff Group (Arab League), ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

He obtained his Master of Science in Business Information Technology from University of Middlesex in London in 2001 and his Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting, from Cairo University in 1999.

Jonathan Greenacre, Researcher, Oxford University

Jonathan is a university researcher and lawyer. He focuses on the regulation of banking, payments, mobile money, and digital financial services (DFS).

Jonathan's research focuses on developing a "regulatory roadmap" for DFS. This work has been supported through research funding from Oxford University, Harvard University, and the Winston Churchill Research Trust. He has delivered lectures on his research in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

A lawyer by background, Jonathan has advised the United Nations and Asian Development Bank on how to regulate DFS. He has also advised the central banks of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Malawi, and Timor-Leste. He is a member of the United Nations' Pacific Roster of Experts. Jonathan has degrees in politics and law from studies in Australia. He also read law at Oxford University (Masters in Law and Finance).

Mrs Oksana Smirnova-Krell, CEO, Intervale

Mrs Oksana Smirnova-Krell is the General Director of LLC "Intervale management". In 2012-13 she was the Deputy-Chairman of the Board and Chief Technology Officer of CJSC "Svyaznoy Bank". She was also Head of the Technological Unit, and was responsible for the certification of bank's processing at VISA and MasterCard, migration of more than 10 million cards under new processing, launch of universal system for remote banking "Qbank" (single information and payment environment for bank clients). Between 2010 and 2012 she was Senior Vice-president of JSC "Bank of Moscow" (Head of Processing Center, Banks and Technologies, Retail banking services Dept,). She was Deputy-chairman of the Board of JSC "Svedbank" between 2008 and 2010 and First Deputy Chairman of the board of CJSC "Svenska Handelsbanken" between 2004 and 2008.

In 1994 graduated from the Moscow State University of Transport communications (MIIT), in 2002 obtained Ph.D, in 2009 obtained MBA from British Open University

Olutunmbi Idowu, Head of Compliance & Risk Control, Ericsson.

Olutunmbi provides regulatory and compliance support to Ericsson M-Commerce, partners and stakeholders. He works with regional and international regulatory authorities and supports a number of country regulators in the formulation and implementation of fit-for-purpose payment regulations. Amongst other things, Olutunmbi ensures that Ericsson m-commerce products and services meet country, regional and international regulatory standards. He has been actively involved in the implementation of European Directives and Regulations on payments and continues to work closely with regulatory bodies and authorities in different countries and regions.

Thematic Workshop

Setting Global Targets on Child Online Protection: Towards a Result Based Approach (ITU)

Friday 29 May 2015	11:00 – 12:45
Room G2	Closed Meeting

Roundtable among COP partners

The roundtable discussion will further discuss the effort to set global targets on child online protection, with the aim to consolidate inputs from the COP Partners and other relevant entities working in this field. As recognized last year, it is important to translate the common vision to protect children into a clearly measurable and result-oriented global framework.

Panellists:

- ITU & COP Partners
- Session's link to WSIS Action Lines
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process
- ICTs & Violence Against Children

Thematic Workshop

Innovation in Accessibility Technology and Policy (JCA-AHF)

Friday 29 May 2015   11:00 – 12:45

Room H

Debated Issues

- Presentation of the Model ICT Policy document offering guidelines on what every country should begin to embrace for the inclusion on persons with disabilities, those with special needs and older persons with age related disabilities. Everything that regulators, policy makers and governments who buy technology would need to know to make their country be more accessible to Persons with Disabilities can be found in the Digital inclusion document by ITU G3ict Document Model ICT Accessibility Policy Report, available to download online

- Presentation by Egypt of incorporation of policies, i.e. education and technology specifically to obtaining employment, further education and everyday functionality like a device recognizing world wide currency for persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Technology also has written a sign language dictionary unifying the many dialects that exists across the country so children can have better education.

- In order that Persons with Disabilities can have access to the same emergency warnings and be included in disaster preparedness it is important to have tools like IPTV which reach all forms of devices commonly used from mobile phones to set top boxes to television sets and computers. It is important we have interoperability so as not to repeat the disaster happened to the Titanic where the ship California, only two miles away, used a competitor's radio frequency to Marconi's. This made impossible for Titanic to communicate with the radio operator of the California. The Titanic could only communicate with the Carpathia which was 10 miles away as it was on the same Marconi frequency. Many lives could have been saved if there had been interoperability standards.

- Access services in the new hybrid-broadcasting panorama offers new accessibility opportunities, however sign language in broadcasting will not be provided unless steps are taken to make the public aware that manufacturers has chosen not to implement the double decoder which is required.

- Different types of relay services were described including those for elderly people, video and sign language enabling people to communicate with the real world in real time

- Persons with physical impairments unable to use computers in the conventional sense can now through: muscle recognition, eye blinking, eye-tracking, etc. to be able to control technology and lead independent lives and be able to communicate. A manufacturer using open source technology has created a programme thus making it available to all designed all of this.

Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/or panellists:

5th Quadrant Analytics Web site:

http://returnondisability.com/disability-market/

Their report is called "The Global Economics of Disability". There is a link from the page that I specified above to that report. It was last published in 2013.

Figures from that report are:
- 1.3 billion Persons with Disabilities worldwide
- 2.2 Billion people "emotionally attached" to them, ie.e. close family and friends
- 1 trillion dollars of disposable income in the U. S. between persons with disabilities and those emotionally attached
- 8 trillion dollars disposable income worldwide between persons with disabilities and those emotionally attached

Main Outcomes:

WSIS 2016 should include a separate listing no.18 to specifically mention the inclusion of PwD, specific needs, and older persons with age related disabilities to the vision for the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015:

The following has been identified in **the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 document** developed by the ITU WSIS+10 High level event in June 2014:

B. Priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015.

9. Ensuring universal access to information and knowledge and the capacity to use ICTs for all people, including by offering services and ICTs that are inclusive of, accessible and affordable for persons with disabilities, e.g. by providing assistive technologies and through the effective implementation of appropriate international interoperable technical standards, disability-inclusive development frameworks and enabling policy environments, incorporating accessibility issues in public procurement policies and in international regulatory fora.

C. Action lines

C3. Access to information and knowledge

b. Continue to promote and support initiatives to facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all to enhance the information-based development of social, cultural and entrepreneurial activities.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Article 9 of the United Nations **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** defines ICT accessibility as an integral part of accessibility rights. It is linked to Sustainable Development

Goal 4 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all',

Goal 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'.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:
Not enough focus is placed on including PwD, specific needs and older persons with age related disabilities as should be noted considering that 1.3 million of the total population of the world are

peoples with disabilities and 2.2 million persons are emotionally attached to them, therefore 3.5 million persons are not properly represented.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

The 18th Goal of the WSIS Sustainable Development should be the human right of digital inclusion of all persons with disability, specific needs and older persons with age related disabilities.

Moderator:

Andrea J Saks

Panellists:

1. Susan Carroll Schorr
2. Dr Abeer Farouk Shakweer
3. Dr Masahito Kawamori
4. Dr Pilar Orero
5. Christopher FG Jones
6. Mike S Chartier and Pete Denman

Moderator, Panellists, affiliation and abstract:

Andrea J Saks

International Telecommunications Specialist for the Deaf

Chairman ITU JCA-AHF (Joint Coordinating Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors)

Coordinator IGF DCAD (Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability)

1. **Susan Carroll Schorr**

   Head Special Initiatives Division

   ITU BDT

   Title: Model ICT Accessibility Policy

   Ms. Schorr will present the Model ICT Accessibility Policy report developed by ITU and ITU Sector Member G3ict. The report identifies concrete steps ICT policy makers and regulators can take to ensure that persons with disabilities can use affordable and accessible ICTs in their home countries. The presentation will highlight some of the best practices in the area of mobile phone accessibility, television/video programming accessibility and accessible public ICT services as well as the role played by public procurement in promoting ICT accessibility.

2. **Dr Abeer Farouk Shakweer, Egypt**

   Minister's Advisor for Social Responsibility and Services,

   Ministry of Communications and Information Technology"

   Title: The role of ICT in empowering persons with disabilites in Egypt: Achievements, challenges and opportunities

Abstract:

With almost 15 million PwDs (Persons with Disabilites) in Egypt, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) launched its strategy to empower PwDs in 2012 using ICTs. Since then the Ministry managed to support the education, training and employment of PwDs. However the ministry had to overcome several challenges to reach its targets. One of the main obstacles is the lack of ICT tools for PwDs which support the Arabic language. Although this is a real challenge, MCIT considers it as a great opportunity if the ministry manages to serve PwDs in the Arab countries. The presentation will introduce the ongoing ICT projects to empower PwDs, the associated challenge and how they were faced or handled as opportunities.

3.   Dr Masahito Kawamori

Keio University, Japan

Rapporteur to Question 26 (Accessibility to multimedia systems and services) in ITU-T Study Group 16 (the lead study group on Accessibility

Title: IPTV for accessible resilience in emerging economies

Abstract:

Possibly due to the recent effects of climate change, many countries in the world experience hardship due to natural disasters. Many emerging and developing economies especially suffer because their infrastructures are not sufficiently prepared for such events. In these circumstances, persons with disabilities and specific needs included persons with age related disabilites, are the ones who suffer most.

At the same time, it is ironically true that many emerging economies are experiencing and benefiting from the rapid changes in information technology. For example, some of the emerging economies will have digital TV, IPTV and mobile broadcasting that will be faster than in some developed countries.

In this presentation, it is reported how ITU-T's standard IPTV can provide essential information for people with special needs immediately before and during a disaster, such as typhoon and earthquakes.

4.   **Dr Pilar Orero**

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Title: Smart Accessible Solutions for Connected TV

Abstract:

Since access to information was officially declared by the United Nations a Human Right in 2003, much work has been carried out by stakeholders at many levels, but still, media access deployment across the world is not equitable. Legislation, policy and regulations have been introduced, standards are in place to assure e-inclusion. However, "content" processes (from conception, production, translation, exchange and archiving to distribution and use) are still complex procedures, both technologically and commercially. All access services (be them for the elderly or for people with disabilities) are language dependent. To turn the accessibility vision into reality, the active participation of multiple stakeholders is required in the value chain. This presentation will focus on the possibilities offered by the new connected TV by broadcast and IP, and the accessibility services: captions, subtitles, audio description, clean audio, sign language, and a combination of these.

5. **Christopher FG Jones**

Vice Chair of JCA-AHF, member of ITU-T SG16/Question 26 Accessibility and multimedia. Co-editor of the ITU-T draft F.Relay Recommendation. Chair of DAC - Deaf Access to Communications UK.

Title: Am I able to use a telephone?

Abstract:

How do persons with hearing disabilities and persons with speech disabilities use the telephone? What is a relay service? A brief description of different types of relay services will be explained and to whom each type is catered for. Why do we need to use the telephone? The importance of enhanced employment abilities and better social integration into the wider society.

6. **Mike S Chartier**

Intel Corporation, USA

Title: Keeping Hawking Talking

Abstract:

Professor Stephen Hawking is arguably as famous for his computerized voice as he is for his ground-breaking work with general relativity and black holes. Intel has been working with Professor Hawking since 1997 when co-founder Dr Gordon Moore promised him that Intel will support all his technology needs throughout his life. 3 years ago, he reached out to Gordon Moore and told him that he is having problems controlling his current system due to continued deterioration of his muscle control. This presentation will describe Intel's efforts, lessons learned and new technologies that improved Professor Hawking's system and are broadly applicable to improving the accessibility of ICTs. This presentation will demonstrate how Intel's technology has developed over the years enabling Professor Hawkins to have accessibility and be accessible to all of us globally.

Thematic Workshop

World Development Report 2016 - Internet for Development (The World Bank)

Friday 29 May 2015   11:00 – 12:45

Room K

Main Outcomes:

The speakers made the following main points:

- Mr. Mishra opened the session with an overview of the upcoming World Bank "World Development Report 2016 – The Internet for Development." The internet has spread rapidly. Development has not. The forthcoming World Development Report asks why the full transformative potential of the internet has remained largely unrealized in most developing countries? The Report explores the internet's impact on economic growth, on social and economic opportunity, and on the efficiency of public service delivery. It analyzes the factors that have allowed some businesses, people, and governments to benefit greatly from the internet—and others not. And to help countries better leverage the internet for development, it identifies policy reforms in the ICT sector, in complementary sectors at the national level, and issues that involve cooperation at the global level. In his presentation, Deepak argues that for the internet to work for everyone and to have greater impact everywhere requires simultaneous investment in technology and its complements. The unfinished task of making the internet universally accessible and affordable remains an urgent policy priority. It also requires improving the "analog" complements to digital investments—by strengthening regulations that ensure competition among businesses, by adapting workers' skills to the demands of the new economy, and by ensuring that institutions are accountable.

- Ms. Biggs' remarks focused on the following:
  - The Broadband Commission targets established in 2011 have not yet been achieved (all five of them) and are all of them still 3-4 years off achievement.
  - We are seeing shifting patterns in investment, with projections of growth in fixed broadband generally being revised downwards compared to prior expectations, while projections of growth in mobile broadband generally being revised upwards.
  - The generally optimistic projections of growth in the telecom and Internet industries may risk generating a sense of complacency about some of the current challenges the industry faces (emerging competitors, falling ARPUs and profit margins). Backbone and infrastructure operators risk being squeezed.
  - Indeed, current business models for investment might only take us to 4-4.5 billion online. Beyond that, for the final 3 billion, it seems likely that new business models are required. There has been significant recent focus on analyzing unconnected market segments (e.g. McKinsey 2013).

- Mr Dutton focused his remarks on the balance between openness and trust in ensuring an open and safe Internet. Creating an open and safe Internet is not only a

technical issue, but also a social and cultural challenge. He argued that the vision of an open and safe Internet provides a valuable normative forecast and guide to Internet designs, policy, regulation and governance. These two goals are not in conflict, but very complementary. An open Internet will be undermined if users lose trust in the Internet and the institutions that support it, including trust in Internet intermediaries and regulators. However, openness and trust in the Internet require social and cultural change in businesses, organizations and societies that have traditionally relied on controlling communication and information resources, but who will miss out on the real payoffs of the Internet in the developing digital economy and society. Mr Dutton provided an overview of issues in building an open and safe Internet, stressing the central role that learning and education as well as experience can play for all age groups across all societies.

- Mr Kurbalija focused his remarks as the Internet as a global public good – a resource that is non excludable and non-rivalrous. He suggested that the internet is per se a global public good and as an instrumentality for delivery of other global public goods. From a logical framework, the Internet can be viewed as three distinct but inter-related layers: an infrastructure layer, a standards layer and a content layer. Looking at the middle layer (open standards), one sees the public good nature of the Internet. However other aspects of the Internet – developing content and contractual relations on the Internet may not be. There are three main challenges. First is the participatory gap – the Internet community needs to involve users in the multi-stakeholder governance model. Second is the "control" or jurisdictional gap – overcoming national boundaries and the limits of national sovereignty. Finally is the incentive gap – how to incentivize vendors to participate. Other challenges include so-called "free-riders" and addressing weak links in cyber-security. Some responses include that the Internet is a common concern, treatment of the Internet as a public good, *res communis omnium*, and common heritage approaches; and these could be considered in combination.

Panellists:

- Deepak Mishra, World Bank
- Jovan Kurbalija, Diplo Foundation
- Philippa Biggs, ITU
- Bill Dutton, Quello Center, Michigan State University
- David Satola, World Bank

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- Session's link to the Sustainable Development Process
- The World Bank will be working with the Sustainable Development Goals process.

Thematic Workshop

The Ethics of Digital Innovation (Globethics.net)

Friday 29 May 2015   11:00 – 12:45

Room L

Towards a Values-driven Information Society

"This means for me that when we then talk about a 'Values-driven Information Society' we are talking as much about the organisation of society as we are about the development of new digital technologies." - Dr Stephen Brown, Programme Director Online Libraries & Digital Innovation, Globethics.net

"Innovation decision-making should include an ethical decision-making framework." - Prof. Dr Ganesh Nathan, Professor at Business School Lausanne (BSL)

Debated Issues

The workshop was organised by Globethics.net to explore digital innovation, which is at the same time changing the shape of society and presenting new ethical challenges. Panelists were asked to answer questions including:

- How to describe and address the challenges raised by the digital divide?
- What is the role of civil society in the development of a values-based information society?
- How to include an ethically responsible approach in innovation governance in the process of technological innovation? And
- How to create an ethical space in digital innovation?

Consideration of the social processes that are needed to shape technology for the public good beyond the regulatory and technical issues involved were brought into the discussion, both by panelists and by participants.

The workshop moderator Prof. Dr Christoph Stueckelberger from Globethics.net introduced the workshop and the panelists and referred to the importance of ethics in the information society. He spoke of a discussion paper issued by Globethics.net for the WSIS+10 Process 2013-2015 on 'Ethics in the Information Society: The Nine 'P's' [1], the nine p's being principles, participation, people, privacy, piracy, protection, power, policy and profession. He held up a framed image of a map of the world showing the undersea cables carrying the internet links between the continents, cables that are not visible on normal maps of the world[2]. It is clear he observed that there are very strong links between the United States and Europe and between the United States and Asia and Oceania but that the links are not so strong to and from Africa and that this demonstrates that there is work still to be done to connect the world. He then called upon the first panelist to make his presentation.

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[1] http://www.globethics.net/documents/4289936/13403256/GE_texts_4_WSIS_web_final_cons.pdf/53fedc19-0475-4f34-bb9f-0d588b09436f

[2] http://www.submarinecablemap.com/

Prof. Patrick-Yves Badillo, Director of Medi@LAB-Genève (Institute of Communication, Media and Journalism Sciences, University of Geneva)

Professor Badillo talking on the topic of the new digital divide began by quoting Nelson Mandela's comment at the Telecom 95 event on 3 October 1995: "For the 21st century, the capacity to communicate will almost certainly be a key human right. Eliminating the distinction between information rich and information poor countries is also critical to eliminating economic and other inequalities between North and South, and to improving the quality of life of all humanity".

Digital technology was seen as THE solution in the 1990s, it was seen as a key factor for growth, competiveness and employment. Closing the digital divide, defined as the gap between those who do and those who do not have access to computers and to the internet, was set as a millennium goal and there was euphoria around the information society programme as a way to eradicate it.

Professor Badillo talked about the prospects for the future regarding the digital agenda with the European Commission (EC) presenting it as one of the seven pillars of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The EC's Digital Agenda proposes to better exploit the potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in order to foster innovation, economic growth and progress.

There has been an exponential growth in the use of the internet in the countries in the South, they are catching up. He showed a graph[3] that demonstrated that developing countries are about 10 years behind Sweden in terms of the use of mobile phones[4]. Despite all of the advances there is a new digital divide with persistent inequalities between rich and poor within countries, including developed countries as well as between countries. The global divide in ICT is only the tip of the iceberg in terms of the greater issues of inequality. Estzer Hargittai has talked of a "second-level digital divide"[5]. This refers to issues to do with access to internet, what type of internet, what is the social support available to use the internet, the capacity/skills of the users and experience. Different levels are related to education, skills, etc. There are different successive and cumulative types of access to the internet. The first, physical and material access is well known and the second is motivational access. Other factors have to do with levels of education, opportunity and linguistic considerations. The new digital divide is a dynamic concept not a static one. Professor Badillo asked if the new digital divide can ever be closed given the tension between constantly advancing technology and constant catch-up and constant divide in the developed and developing countries.[6]

"We can say that ethics consists in saying that ICT is not the solution but a small part of the solution" Professor Badillo concluded, " … after taking into account education and electricity, etc., ICT can be an important multiplying factor … digital technology can allow us to carry out digital re- innovation when all the conditions are in place. The point is to introduce ICT in development as a multiplier.

Dr Stueckelberger summarised the contribution of Professor Badillo by saying that the digital divide has to do to some extent with differing levels of education. He then introduced the next panelist.

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[3] Source, ITU and SICENTER based on ITU and UNICEF data

[4] https://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/material/Telecom09_flyer.pdf

[5] Van Dijk (2012)

[6] http://medetel.lu/download/2013/parallel_sessions/presentation/day2/The_Digital_Divide.pdf

Ms Amélie Vallotton Preisig, Professional librarian at Alliance Sud Infodoc (NGO sector), Secretary of the Committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Ms Vallotton Preisig spoke about the role of civil society in moving towards a values-based information society, included in which was the ownership of information and how it is distributed. Two weeks ago she was at a meeting on internet governance and a participant was talking about the need to educate young people. The moderator said that he anticipated that someone would mention ethics then some might think that all that needs to be said has been said. She wanted to go beyond this perception that ethics is a dead end, that no further discussion is needed once ethics is brought to the table.

In her diagnosis she addressed the questions of what is information, who owns data/information and why is information precious.

1.1 What is information? According to Russell Ackoff this is data, personal and non-personal data, big data meaning networks of data, information which is data that has been processed to be useful, knowledge meaning the application of data and information. Also involved is understanding as the appreciation of 'why' and wisdom, which is evaluated understanding.

1.2 Who owns the information? Who has the right to distribute, modify, etc. These could be governments, corporations, individuals, etc. who own personal and non-personal data subject to national laws. In this debate there is open data and midata. The open access movement is involved here when you have commercial vendors in the marketplace and the scientific community with different interests with regard to the selling of data and the sharing of knowledge alongside copyright issues. There are tensions between internet multinationals (GAFA) and private users with regard to access to, storage and use of personal data.

1.3 Why is information precious? Ms Vallotton Preisig presented a venn diagram showing the overlapping interests and values of citizens, corporations, governments and of the scientific community in the access to and use of information and personal and non-personal data. Included are issues of profit, growth, innovation, IP, privacy, freedom, security, control, democracy, competitiveness, equality, etc.

2. How to go towards a value-based information society?

2.1 Values in tension, privacy <-> transparency, security <-> freedom, property <-> equality. Some people think that an ethical approach is emotional, "We need to bring in human long term dimensions … we need to find a balance and try to defend it."

2.2 Barriers for action. No expertise ! => multistakeholder approach. No power ! => shared responsibility.

2.3 Identify possible actions. Be informed and inform others. Impose ethics in the debate. Use and promote open source software. Use and promote Creative Commons and advocate for copyright reforms. "Code is Law" (the motto of Lawrence Lessig). Activism/ lobbying.

Dr Stueckelberger then introduced the third speaker.

Prof. Dr Ganesh Nathan, Member of the Institute of Management at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW) and a professor at Business School Lausanne (BSL).

Professor Nathan addressed the topic of ethical innovation. He introduced his presentation by asking the question why we need ethical (responsible) innovation governance models. With regards to innovation governance models, traditionally, governance is related to risk management. Innovation governance usually refers to the organizational structure for innovation, in order to minimize risk and

maximize return on investment. The main goal of innovation governance is to align structure and process with strategy, culture and leadership. As such the scope of innovation varies. By giving importance to ethical governance management and leadership can take measures to be more ethical.

"Responsible Research and Innovation is a transparent, interactive process by which societal actors and innovators become mutually responsive to each other with a view to the (ethical) acceptability, sustainability and societal desirability of the innovation process and its marketable products (in order to allow a proper embedding of scientific and technological advances in our society)."[7]

Technological evolution, innovations and ethical concerns and dilemmas: technological innovations have been blinded to ethical impacts and concerns.[8] Technological evolution faces many challenges to the environment and society as well as to humanity. Technological innovations are not always embraced wholeheartedly and are subjected to societal disapproval and rejection (e.g. Electronic Patient Record System).

There are two categories that come into play when talking about the ethical implications of ICT, predictable ethical issues (privacy, security, trust, liability and digital divides) and less predictable ethical issues including views of humans (normality, morality, identity), power relationships, changing cultures and the environment. There are also ethical issues from different perspectives, from the point of view of the law for example.

Converging technology, combinations of emerging technologies result in a myriad potential ethical and social issues.

A framework for understanding (un)ethical decision making, using the four-stage model (Jones, 1991): recognising the moral issue, making the moral judgment, establishing moral intent and engaging in moral behaviour.

There are some implications for managers, who need to recognise the moral issue, make moral judgments, be aware of personal and organisational factors, consider all stakeholders, need to engage with all concerned understanding their interests and concerns.

Innovation process models and decision making are needed to simplify complex processes and procedures. Some innovation process models including the stage-gate approach (Cooper, 1198, 2008) and open innovation process model (Chesbrough, 2003) a linear stakeholder process.

Simplified value chain approach with four key phases, search, select, implement and capture. This is linear but can incur a lack of responsibility during the process.

Dr Nathan proposed a circular responsible innovation process model including search, select, implement, capture and evaluate with external stakeholders and networks interacting with internal stakeholders.

Responsible innovation governance, must embed ethical decision-making framework, implement circular responsible innovation process model with understanding of stakeholders' interests.

He concluded that innovation decision-making should include an ethical decision-making framework, that solutions be sought through stakeholder dialogue, deliberation and engagement, that moral imagination, systems thinking and multiple perspectives be included along with participatory and anticipatory mechanisms and that collective responsibility be taken seriously.

Future research directions include understanding the challenges, dilemmas and constraints when implementing responsible innovation governance through empirical and qualitative research methods.

Dr Stueckelberger introduced the fourth speaker.

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[7] René von Schomberg (2013), European Commission Directorate General for Research and Innovation.

[8] (Nathan, 2014)

Dr Stephen Brown, Programme Director Online Libraries & Digital Innovation, Globethics.net

Dr Brown spoke on the topic of 'Digital Innovation: Towards an Ethical Space'. He made three observations:

1. Shift from information and communication technologies to digital technologies

In the 1980s/1990s he was working in a Brussels think tank. At that time they spoke about ITTs (Information Technology and Telecommunications) that became ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) that underlined 2 previously discreet areas of IT. He referred to eight issues listed in a report by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (2012) that shows a paradigm shift towards digital technologies in the economy, financial markets, the virtualization of some goods and services, particularly cultural goods, changes in patterns of social interaction, relationships between citizens and the state, and impacts on cultural traditions.

2. Technology is a social process

Dr Brown quoted Robon Mansell, "This endogenous approach to these challenges is messier than the idea of technological shocks to society, but it is close to the reality of the way change happens. This approach means treating the origins and consequences of ICT innovation as part of a complex system, which not only requires explanation, but also requires coordinated changes in production and consumption practices and policies."

Dr Brown said that when talking about "values-driven information society we are talking as much about the organisation of society as we are about the development of new digital technologies".

3. Ethical challenges are about the organisation of society

These challenges go beyond codes of ethics for the information society, with a focus on interaction between digital technologies, societies, economies, power structures and cultural identities. When responding to these challenges we need to develop ethical benchmarks that would include looking to work towards a just, sustainable and participatory society.

Dr Stueckelberger observed that although the speakers were talking on different topics and from different perspectives there were some points of convergence. He added that in the past he has served on an evaluation commission addressing issues to do with GMOs. His contention during those meetings was that ethical questions need to be raised at the beginning of the research not at the end. The question is about how to embed ethics in the process. Here in Geneva one of the breakthroughs in innovation happened with Calvin as a reformer who embraced technology and saw it as a way to discover the beauty of the universe in the midst of the debate in the Catholic Church on Galileo Galilee's views of the world and of the universe.

Comments from Participants and Discussion

1. The first comment had to do with the need to start with human beings and the dignity of human beings, and reflect on how technologies impact on behaviours that create other divides.

2. A participant from Australia talked of the 'app economy' that raised flags for her with regard to ethics and the question of what comes first, ethics or innovation. If you have an ethical position it has to be intrinsic in individuals, understanding is needed in those individuals which is a large undertaking that takes generations.

3. A media communications professor at Webster University, working with students on how to tackle these issues. She asked the panellists to address the constructive ambiguity of language. She would welcome a model that recognises of messiness of the use of technology and the ethics; and would rather see no governance than poor governance when it comes to ethics.

4. The next participant spoke of the challenges of access for those who are disabled, in particular in aging populations. IFLA has produced a manifesto that addresses access to the internet. There is also the linguistic divide. He agreed with Dr Brown about technology being social. In the 6 laws of technology it is not good or bad but it is not neutral either. Referring to Dr Nathan appreciated the circular responsibility model. Sometimes the technologies disrupt the social structure that leaves policy makers in a difficult position that sometimes ends up with certain interests being served and not others.

5. A participant working in area of humanitarian relief and wanted to talk about access, physical, connectivity, etc. and intellectual issues. With regard to language just translating content is not contextualising content. Would like to work together with refugees who are overwhelmed by content that is not adapted to their needs.

Dr Stueckelberger saw different levels in the responses, what is it to be human, who we are in society, issues of access, etc. He invited Professor Badillo to respond.

Professor Badillo wanted to know why there is such a gap and why technology is not social. When he thinks of Google it is very innovative, high performing software but why does it not lead to social changes. If you are elderly it is not easy to use Google. The answer has to do with business, technology is developing but the social level is not in the same way.

Dr Nathan to talked about innovation governance and its part to play in finding solutions. Innovation in technology and social innovation have their role and both are important as are innovation in other arenas, e.g. political and economic. "Innovation has to serve societal needs.. if you put profit first you are putting the cart before the house".

Ms Vallotton Preisig was happy that she was able to shock participants with regard to the non-inclusion of ethics in debates. She was not there to tell participants how to manage information. Ethics is the only discipline that addresses values specifically.

Dr Brown liked the messiness of the situation. It is a social process and it sounds like something soft and gentle and pleasant. Dr Nathan spoke about the struggle for power. A social process is not a soft option it is a struggle for power. Dr Brown quoted Karl Marx in response to a comment about ethics as a petit bourgeois concern, 'Philosophers have only interpreted the world … the point is to change it'.

Dr Stueckelberger spoke about the question of ethics is a process about the common values that we have that takes time. Technological innovation happens fast, the stress is on speed. There is a dilemma when defining the values that we share, the vision of society that takes a lot of time, a generation, which is in tension with technological innovation that happens within a much shorter period. He proposed that innovation be checked, perhaps with a moratorium to include societal impacts of the technology, giving time to reflect on the rights and wrongs of the innovation. How to reconcile the different speeds of development is an ethical question.

A participant commented that there is not a natural fit between reflection and action, it is not easy to bridge.

Ms Vallotton Preisig referred to the problems that occur in the financial markets with fast changes that bring huge consequences when wrong decisions are taken.

Participant from Mexico said that we have to think about what we are doing, it is urgent to address the impacts on society.

Participant from UNESCO spoke of debate on ethics but did not address the issue of a moratorium. It is very difficult to talk about such a possibility in the context of a capitalist society. Ethics reflection has to be a political process. That which is unethical is that which can damage human beings. Experiments with human beings in a hospital or university require a strict protocol of consent.

A participant from India spoke of the information producers who do not have an entry into the discourse that creates a difficult and paradoxical situation on the ground. The voices of the information producers are seldom taken into account.

Dr Stueckelberger closed with this point, that it is important to include in the discourse those who are vulnerable and those who do not have access. He made a concrete proposal based on interventions. In terms of bio ethics and medical ethics there is a consensus that innovation is a societal process. Maybe with the ITU and the WSIS process mechanisms are needed for consensus building and values-driven debate. It is not against capitalism or against the market but makes for responsible business. What he heard from the panel was going in this direction. He is convinced that the WSIS process has this element already but it needs to be more visible and more prominent, not just a nice to have. He thanked the participants and the panelists for their comments and contributions and encouraged all to go to the Globethics.net website for more resources and invited discussion.

Main Outcomes:

Ethical reflection requires a constant 'catching-up' to modern innovations, which often means ethical considerations are not taken seriously, or are not dove-tailed into the development of these products or services.

The ethical issues that arise from technology are often unsuspected and unforeseen. Ethical considerations need to be intersectional, and require a necessary amount of time for them to be pre-emptively avoided.

Digital technologies should not be considered only as tools to meet our needs or wants, but also as phenomena that can change our social realities and thus our needs or wants, or even our values.

Furthermore, new technologies can disrupt the social or legal structures, leaving policy-makers in a position that sometimes has certain interests being served over others.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

Values-orientation is a necessary basis for sustainable development. Development only based on economic opportunities or power games is not sustainable.

Values-orientation is a necessary basis for sustainable development. Development only based on economic opportunities or power games is not sustainable.

Goals 2 (end poverty)/3 (end hunger)/4 (healthy lives):

The workshop heard that while in terms of mobile phone lag between highly developed countries and developing countries is measured in years (e.g. developing countries only 9.4 years behind Sweden) on other indicators such as infant mortality the gap is measured in years (developing countries 72 years behind Sweden). This is leading to a new digital divided which does not depend upon technical connectivity but one in which inequalities in areas such as poverty, hunger and health is preventing citizens from using digital technologies to their greatest extent.

Goal 4 (gender equality)/ Goal 10 (inequalities in cities)/Goal 16 (peaceful and inclusive societies, justice at all levels)

The design and implementation of digital technologies needs to be one which promotes gender equality and equality in other areas such as disability inequality. There need to be mechanisms to allow the voices of those who are marginalised to be heard through the digital infrastructures. The ethical challenges related to digital technologies and innovation are also issues about the organisation of society, and here the benchmark of sustainability needs to be complemented by the benchmarks of justice and participation.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

There needs to be a renewed focus on the ethical aspects of the information society but this should not be limited to Action Line 10, but other action lines also have an ethical dimension including access to information and knowledge (AL3), capacity building (AL4), cultural diversity and identity linguistic diversity and local content (AL9), the place of media (AL10), and digital solidarity (AL13). The ethical aspects and dimensions in these areas require a more intentional focus.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

The Ethical Dimension of the Information Society, including mechanisms and structures at national, regional and global level that allow consideration of ethical issues as digital technologies develop and not only post-facto.

Moderator:

Prof. Dr Christoph Stückelberge**r**

Executive Director and Founder Globethics.net Foundation, Geneva

Panellists:

- Dr Stephen Brown, Programme Director Online Libraries & Digital Innovation, Globethics.net
- Prof. Dr Ganesh Nathan, Member of the Institute of Management at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW) and a professor at Business School Lausanne (BSL).
- Ms Amélie Vallotton, Professional librarian at Alliance Sud (NGO sector), Secretary of the Committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE) of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
- Prof. Patrick-Yves Badillo, Director of Medi@LAB-Genève (Institute of Communication, Media and Journalism Sciences, University of Geneva)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

UNGIS High-Level Meeting

Closed Session – UNGIS Members Only

Tuesday 26 May 2015   08:00 – 09:00

The twelfth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) was held as part of the WSIS Forum 2015. This meeting comprised the High-Level Segment of the meeting that took place on Tuesday 26 May 2015 and the Working Level meeting that took place on the Friday 29 May 2015. The twelfth UNGIS meeting provided an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nation system in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Particular focus was directed towards the development of a Work Plan.

Relevant documentation for the meeting is available at ungis.org.

UNGIS Working Level Meeting

Closed Session – UNGIS Members Only

Friday 29 May 2015   09:00 – 10:45

The twelfth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) was held as part of the WSIS Forum 2015. This meeting comprised the High-Level Segment of the meeting that took place on Tuesday 26 May 2015 and the Working Level meeting that took place on the Friday 29 May 2015. The twelfth UNGIS meeting provided an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nation system in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Particular focus was directed towards the development of a Work Plan.

Relevant documentation for the meeting is available at ungis.org.

Social Networking Events

Coffee Break Sponsored by Saudi Arabia

Monday 25 May 2015   14:15 – 14:30

ITU, In front of Popov 2

Coffee Break Sponsored by Qatar in Exhibition Space

Monday 25 May 2015   16:15 – 16:30

ITU, Montbrillant Cafeteria

Official Reception Sponsored by Switzerland

Certificate Ceremony for Partners

Tuesday 26 May 2015   19:00

ITU, Montbrillant Cafeteria

High-Level Lunch Sponsored by Intel Corporation (On invitation only)

Tuesday 26 May 2015   13:00 – 15:00

Lunch Break with special offer for all WSIS Forum participants

Tuesday 26 May 2015   13:00 – 15:00

High-Level Lunch (On invitation only)

Wednesday 27 May 2015   12:15 – 15:00

Lunch Break with special offer for all WSIS Forum participants

Wednesday 27 May 2015   12:15 – 15:00

WSIS Gala Dinner Sponsored by UAE (On invitation only)

Wednesday 27 May 2015   19:00

Coffee Break Sponsored by UAE

Thursday 28 May 2015   11:00 – 11:15

ITU, In front of Room H

Coffee Break Sponsored by Japan

Thursday 28 May 2015   14:45 – 15:00

ITU, In front of Room H

Coffee Break Sponsored by Intel Corporation

Thursday 28 May 2015   14:45 – 15:00

ITU, In front of Room K

Coffee Break Sponsored by Intel Corporation

Thursday 28 May 2015   16:30 – 16:45

ITU, In front of Room K

Exhibition

Exhibition Inauguration

Tuesday 26 May 2015   13:15

Montbrillant Building, Ground Floor

The WSIS Forum 2015 Exhibition was a multi-stakeholder event which gathers multitude of exhibitors from Civil Society, Academia, International Organizations, Private Sector and Government. Reflecting the WSIS Forum 2015 spirit, this event provided a platform to exhibitors from all over the world, with different countries being represented throughout the entire Exhibition. While encouraging stakeholders to share global initiatives for a more effective Information Society, the Exhibition's purpose was to stimulate interactions between developing and developed countries.

Some exhibitors promoted their action in terms of Information Communication Technology (ICT) services, while others displayed and provided concrete solutions to specific issues related to the concept of the Information Society. Several initiatives in areas ranging from e-governance; inclusive access; e-education; as well as development were displayed throughout the various stands. Ultimately, the main purpose of the Exhibition was to provide all WSIS Forum 2015 participants with the opportunity to network and to learn and share knowledge about their WSIS related projects and activities

The launch of the Exhibition kicked off at the Inauguration Ceremony. The Ceremony started with the traditional ribbon cutting procedure. The ribbon cutting was followed by a tour of the entire Exhibition space.

The Exhibitors:

	Logo	Name of organizer	Country
STRATEGIC PARTNER PLATINUM			
1	United Arab Emirates	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
STRATEGIC PARTNER GOLD			
2	intel	Intel Corporation	Germany

	Logo	Name of organizer	Country
	PARTNERS FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES		
3		Japan	Japan
4		Kuwait (State of)	Kuwait (State of)
5		Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
	CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS		
6		ICANN	Switzerland
	EXHIBITORS		
7		ITU Welcome Desk & ITU Book Store	
8		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Hungary
9		World Summit Award (WSA)	Austria
10		Information Technology Organization	Iran (Islamic Republic of)

	Logo	Name of organizer	Country
11		Globethics.net Foundation	Switzerland
12		IoT LAB	Switzerland
13		Internet Watch Foundation	United Kingdom
14		Datamation Foundation Trust	India
15		Health and environment Program (HEP)	Switzerland - Cameroon
16		Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	Bangladesh
17		SEMANTIS	Belgium
18		DiploFoundation	Switzerland
19		Arianous ICTD	Iran

Closing Ceremony

Friday 29 May 2015	17:30 – 18:00
Popov	E/F ; Captioning

The Outcomes and highlights of the WSIS Forum 2015 will be presented during the Closing Ceremony. The Closing Ceremony with officially end the WSIS Forum 2015.

Publications Release and Briefs

Briefing: Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development (ITU)

Monday 25 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room C1

Briefing: Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA)

Tuesday 26 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room L

Launching the report on Global Cybersecurity Index & Cyberwellness Profiles (ABI Research and ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   14:00 – 14:45

ITU, Room A

Briefing

Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development (ITU)

Monday 25 May 2015   **13:15 – 14:15**

Room C1

Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development

Monday 25 May, 13:15 – 14:15
Room C1, ITU Tower

Mr Jack Hamande, Chairman of the Council, Belgian Institute For Postal Services and Telecommunications: *"I believe that on the technology track we are quite ready. But of course, technology is not enough. I think that we have to commit at different levels. Since we have the technology available on the table, we need to have commitment from policy makers, from regulators and from all other stakeholders to make sure that the technology migration from old and traditional to new, will happen in the very near future".*

ITU Deputy Secretary General Mr. Malcolm Johnson *"You can go through all SDGs and see a role for ICTs, because ICTs are everywhere. And it doesn't matter whether we talk about health, education, environmental issues, accessibility, smart cities or empowering women. ICTs have a key role in all of those areas and this is the challenge we face while negotiating on the SDGs; because you cannot implement any of them without ICTs".*

Debated Issues

The Connect 2020 Agenda is the global agenda to shape the future of the ICT sector, unanimously adopted by Member States at the ITU 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), by Resolution 200 'Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development'. Connect 2020 sets out the shared vision, goals and targets that Member States have committed to achieve by 2020 in collaboration with all stakeholders across the ICT ecosystem.

- **ITU Deputy Secretary General Mr. Malcolm Johnson** introduced the Connect 2020 Agenda, indicating that Member-States committed and adopted this vision unanimously during the latest ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Busan, Korea in November 2014. Connect 2020 provides the framework for collaboration for ITU Member States and the mean to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the post 2015 development agenda. ITU will be contributing to the implementation of the Agenda through its strategic plan. 2015 is therefore a pivotal year to advance Connect 2020, particularly by setting a solid base to define the methodologies to assess progress, identifying and addressing challenges and opportunities, and promoting the role of various stakeholders to accelerate implementation of the agenda.

- **Mr. Jack Hamande, Chairman of the Council, Belgian Institute For Postal Services and Telecommunications** explained that over the last 30 years we have seen an impressive growth on infrastructure, i.e. in fixed communications we moved from copper lines to VDSL and then to optical fibers. In mobile communications we progressed from 2G to 4G and by 2020 we are expecting 5G to come on stage. We can also observe a significant technology advance in development of handsets, and improvement of both hardware and software. Mr. Hamande believes that on the technology track we are ready to achieve our Connect 2020 goals but we need to commit on other dimensions (e.g. policy), as ICT is no more a sole infrastructure, but rather a combination of multiple dimensions.

- **Mr. Matthias Kern from UNEP** focused on the specific targets on e-waste and Green House Gas emissions. The problem of e-waste is a very serious problem, as around 40-50 million tons are produced per year and it will even increase up to 70 million tons in the next years. In many developing countries individuals try to extract valuable components from e-waste, but as they do it without necessary skills and protective equipment this often leads to serious health damage. The target of reducing e-waste by 50% is quite ambitious, but it can be achieved if we work together with manufacturers. We need to focus on increasing product life cycles, on extending the life of computing equipment and on recycling as much as possible in an environmentally safer manner. This relates not only to producers and recyclers, but to governments as well, who are in charge of producing the legal background.

- **Ms. Lea Kaspar, Head of Programmes & International Policy, Global Partners Digital** focused on the Goal and Target on Partnerships and highlighted the importance of the role of civil society in achieving this goal. Ms. Kaspar highlighted that the cooperation between governments, civil society and users is extremely complex and difficult to assess as it covers a wide-range of areas of work.

- The issue of **inclusiveness** was addressed by all the panelists. The key issue in ensuring inclusiveness is proper training and capacity building; digital literacy is one of the key pillars of the recently announced strategic priority of the EU to build a Digital Single Market. Apart from having qualified engineers to build and operate technological solutions, it is crucial to have properly educated users to allow them to take full benefits from using ICTs. Another very important aspect of inclusiveness is promoting ICTs for persons with disabilities. Regulators are generally responsible to produce proper legislation obliging manufacturers to implement accessibility features, however as there are 1 billion of disabled people all over the world, this target group can also be considered as a great business opportunity.

- The key role of ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for the implementation of the sustainable development goals was also highlighted; there is a need to mainstream ICTs within the Sustainable Development Goals, and the WSIS High-level event in December, right after the adoption of the SDGs, could be a great opportunity to discuss the topic.

Main Outcomes of the Session:
- Governments, private sector, civil society and all stakeholders need to work together in a cooperative way to achieve the goals and targets of the Connect 2020 Agenda.
- ICTs should be considered as a key cross-cutting enabler supporting the implementation of all the sustainable development goals; there is a need to properly integrate them into the lives of all citizens to get the expected positive impact.
- The need to measure and assess progress towards the implementation of Connect 2020 Agenda is key to ensure achievement of the goals and targets.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:
- The Connect 2020 Agenda reinforces the role of ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler to support the implementation of almost every Sustainable Development Goal.
- Member States are encouraged to continue the active engagement in ongoing discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, to ensure that the important role of ICTs as a key enabler for achieving the Post-2015 Development Agenda, is reflected within the SDGs.
- The next WSIS High-Level Event in December could be an excellent platform to discuss the key role of ICTs as means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:
- Role of Connect 2020 goals and targets in implementing approved SDGs.
- Measurement of progress towards implementation of Connect 2020 Agenda.

Panellists:

Mr **Malcolm Johnson**, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU	H.E. Mr **Jean Philbert Nsengimana**, Minister, Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT), Rwanda	Mr **Jack Hamande**, Chairman of the Council, Belgian Institute for Postal Services and Telecommunications (BIPT)	Mr. **Jan Dusik**, Acting Director, UNEP Regional Office for Europe **(TBC)**	Ms. **Lea Kaspar**, Programme Lead, Global Partners Digital

The session will be moderated by Mrs. **Doreen Bogdan-Martin**, Chief of ITU Strategic Planning & Membership Dept.

Introduction to the Connect 2020 Agenda:

During the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), which was held in Busan, Korea, ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014) '*Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/information and communication technology development*', thus setting out an ambitious vision for the information and communication technology sector for the year 2020. The measurable targets representing the four key goals that are part of the Agenda set the high-level impact representing the change in the ICT sector that all ITU Member States, want to see in the world.

Dubbed **Connect 2020**, this vision highlights the role of ICTs as a key enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development. Discussed, drafted and proposed by ITU membership via an open and transparent process, it includes four key goals: **1) Growth** – enable and foster access to and increased use of ICTs, **2) Inclusiveness** – bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all, **3) Sustainability** – manage challenges resulting from ICT development, **4) Innovation and Partnership** – lead, improve and adapt to the changing technology environment.

Each goal reinforces the other; in **growing** ICT access, ITU Membership aim to foster growth in the use of ICTs and create a positive impact on short and long-term socioeconomic development. By **including** everyone, the benefits of ICTs would be extended to all, bridging the digital divide between the developed and developing worlds and reaching marginal and vulnerable populations.

The ability to **sustain** the tremendous benefits delivered by ICTs is key, since growth also brings challenges and risks that need to be managed. By **innovating** and advancing **partnerships**, the evolving ICT ecosystem can ensure its adaptation to the rapidly changing technological and social environment.

The goals and targets grouped under the **Connect 2020** framework have been elaborated through a process that lasted for more than a year and included wide participation of key stakeholders. ITU engaged active contribution from a broad range of entities that included vendors of telecommunication/ICT equipment, telecom operators, international, regional and national associations and organizations, civil society and private sector organizations, as well as public administrations and online consultations.

The **Connect 2020 Agenda** calls upon ITU Member States to also continue active engagement in ongoing discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, to ensure the important role of telecommunications/ICT as a key enabler. Connect 2020 provides the framework to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, which integrate in a balanced manner the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

> ### Connect 2020 vision
>
> *"An information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where, telecommunications/ICTs enable and accelerate social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone"*

During the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Member States agreed to actively participate in the implementation of the **Connect 2020** Agenda through national, regional and international initiatives, to provide necessary data and statistics to properly assess progress towards the goals and targets, and to engage all stakeholders through the promotion of partnerships around **Connect 2020**. The majority of administrations, expressed their commitment towards the new set of goals and targets, as part of their national policy statements at the conference.

Since **Connect 2020** introduces a common and shared vision for the telecommunication/ICT sector, it is an invitation to all stakeholders – not only Member States, but also private sector, industry, academia and civil society – to work together towards implementing the agenda.

2015 is therefore a pivotal year to advance Connect 2020, particularly by setting a solid base to define the methodologies to assess progress, identifying and addressing challenges and opportunities, and promoting the role of various stakeholders to accelerate implementation of the agenda.Connect 2020

Goals and Targets:

GOAL 1: GROWTH	GOAL 2: INCLUSIVENESS

Enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunication/ICT

Targets:

- Target **1.1**: Worldwide, **55%** of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- Target **1.2**: Worldwide, **60%** of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- Target **1.3**: Worldwide, telecommunication/ICT should be **40%** more affordable by 2020

Bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all

Targets:

- Target **2.1.A**: In the developing world, **50%** of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- Target **2.1.B**: In the least developed countries (LDCs), **15%** of households should have access to the Internet by 2020
- Target **2.2.A**: In the developing world, **50%** of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- Target **2.2.B**: In the least developed countries (LDCs), **20%** of individuals should be using the Internet by 2020
- Target **2.3.A**: The affordability gap between developed and developing countries should be reduced by **40%** by 2020
- Target **2.3.B**: Broadband services should cost no more than **5%** of average monthly income in developing countries by 2020
- Target **2.4**: Worldwide, **90%** of the rural population should be covered by broadband services by 2020
- Target **2.5.A**: Gender equality among Internet users should be reached by 2020
- Target **2.5.B**: Enabling environments ensuring accessible telecommunication/ICT for persons with disabilities should be established in all countries by 2020

GOAL 3: SUSTAINABILITY	GOAL 4: INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIP

Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development

Targets:

Lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment

Targets:

- Target **3.1**: Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by **40%** by 2020
- Target **3.2**: Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by **50%** by 2020
- Target **3.3**: Green House Gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by **30%** by 2020

- Target **4.1**: Telecommunication/ICT environment conducive to innovation
- Target **4.2**: Effective partnerships of stakeholders in telecommunication/ICT environment

Profile of Panellists:

Mr **Malcolm Johnson**, ITU Deputy Secretary-General

Malcolm Johnson was elected Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU on 24 October 2014 and started his mandate on 1 January 2015.

From 2007 to 2014, he served as Director of ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB). In this post, he spearheaded activities in cybersecurity, climate change and accessibility. He increased the involvement of developing countries and academia in ITU's standards activities, introduced free downloading of ITU–T Recommendations, and initiated a programme to address developing-country concerns over lack of interoperability and conformity to ITU standards. He achieved a threefold increase in the activities of ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector without increasing its budget. Between 2003 and 2006, Mr Johnson was International Coordinator at the United Kingdom's Office of Communications (Ofcom), where he had lead responsibility for the United Kingdom in ITU and in CEPT.

From 1992 to 2003, he was Director of the United Kingdom's Radiocommunications Agency and European Coordinator for WRC‑93, WRC‑95 and WRC‑97.

Between 1988 and 1992, he worked in the European Commission's Telecommunication Regulations Division, where he represented the Commission in the Council of the European Union, EU Parliament, CEPT and ITU.

Born in Trallwng, Wales, United Kingdom, Mr Johnson graduated from the University of Wales, Cardiff, with MSc and BSc (1st class honours) degrees. He is a Chartered Engineer, a Fellow of the Institution of Engineering and Technology, and an Academician of the International Telecommunication Academy. He is fluent in English and French, and has some knowledge of Spanish.

He is married, with one daughter.

H.E. Mr **Jean Philbert Nsengimana**, Minister, Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT), Rwanda

Before joining the Government of Rwanda, Jean Philbert Nsengimana worked for:

- Voxiva Inc. as a Country Director (2008-2010): Built and led teams that delivered award winning mobile health solutions: TRACnet and mUbuzima, winning the Technology in Government Award (TIGA) in 2007 for best e-Health solution in Africa. Managed the implementation of eSoko, a mobile-based Market information system serving more than 2,500,000 farmers in real time market information in Rwanda, winning Intego award (2010) in Rwanda the TIGA award 2011 for best e-Agriculture solution in Africa.
- Development Gateway Foundation as a Regional Coordinator for Africa (2006-2008): Coordinated the Foundations' Aid Management (AMP), e-Procurement, and Country Gateways programs in 15 African Countries.
- Rwanda Development Gateway as a Director (2003-2007): Pioneered and managed the organization that built the National Portal and deployed web presence for dozens of public institutions in Rwanda.

Hon Nsengimana Jean Philbert holds a Global Masters in Business Administration (Major: Information Technology Management) from S P Jain School of Global Management Dubai-Singapore and a Masters of Information and Communication Technology (Major: Software Engineering) from the National University of Rwanda.

He is married with 3 children.

Mr **Jack Hamande**, Chairman of the Council, Belgian Institute For Postal Services and Telecommunications (BIPT)

Jack Hamande joined the BIPT in 2013, having been Director Group Public Affairs at Belgacom.

Mr Hamande acquired sound experience in international business management first at Buena Vista International (Disney Corporation), AT&T and then at Verizon Business (WorldCom). His managerial responsibilities have grown and increased over the years, especially as regards strategy, regulation, engineering and business development.

In 2007, Mr Hamande joined Cisco as Manager Sales & Marketing particularly focusing on the new technologies.

Two years later Mr Hamande took his career in a new direction by joining the public sector as Director General for personnel and organization development at the FPS Personnel & Organization. There, he initiated several programmes applying to the whole Belgian federal public service in areas such as efficiency, customer orientation, leadership development, performance management, NWOW and culture change.

Mr Hamande has a Master in Organizational Psychology (ULB) and an additional degree in management.

Jan Dusík was born in Plzeň, Czech Republic.

Mr Durik joined UNEP in July 2011 as the Deputy Director of the Regional Office for Europe. Over the years in the Czech civil service, Jan has been active in international environmental relations, both bilateral and multilateral. He was the Head of the Delegation of the Czech Republic to numerous meetings of parties of multilateral conventions and international organisations and their bodies (e.g. EU, UNEP, UN CSD, UN ECE, OECD).

He served as the Vice - President of the Bureau of the UNEP Governing Council for 2007-2009, as the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the 24th session and 10th special session of the UNEP Governing Council.

He was the Chairman of the Bureau of the Aarhus Convention for the period 2008-2011 and chaired the 4th Meeting of Parties to the Convention in 2011.

Mr. **Jan Dusik**,
Acting Director,
UNEP Regional Office for Europe (**TBC**)

Lea is currently leading a programme of work that aims to facilitate global South civil society engagement in international debates on internet policy and governance. Since 2012, she has concentrated upon facilitating coordinated civil society advocacy in a range of forums including the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), NETmundial, the WSIS+10 Review process, the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development's (CSTD) Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC), and various processes of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). As the in-house expert on internet governance, she conducts research and analysis of these processes with the aim to contextualise and communicate their outputs and relevance to the broader community.

Lea Kaspar,
Programme Lead,
Global Partners Digital

Briefing

Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA)

Tuesday 26 May 2015   13:15 – 14:15

Room L

"The IGFSA was created to allow for cluster funding, as many small contributions can make a big contribution to the IGF. Its members, by joining the IGFSA, show their political support of the IGF. The IGFSA is not in competition with the UN IGF Trust Fund, but it is an additional funding source."

-Markus Kummer, IGFSA Secretary

" This IGFSA session during the WSIS Forum was a great opportunity to encourage participants in the WSIS Forum to also engage in the IGF and to become engaged in national and regional IGF initiatives in their own countries. "

- Marilyn Cade IGFSA Executive Committee Member

Debated Issues

The Briefing Session examined the IGFSA and its function as a platform allowing individuals and organizations to support the IGF, as well as to financial contributions to support the global IGF, and the national and regional IGF initiatives.   The Session highlighted the importance of the IGF as an indispensable part of the Internet ecosystem. Speakers overviewed the funding model of the IGF through voluntary contributions, mainly by governments, private sector companies and not-for-profit organizations, made through contributions to the UN IGF Trust Fund. The IGFSA was created to broaden the donor base and create an additional funding source that also accepts small individual contributions. In addition, by joining the IGFSA, members of the IGFSA signal their support for the IGF.

The IGFSA is managed by an Executive Committee of nine members, elected at the Annual Meeting; three members of the Executive Committee participated in the Outreach session at WSIS Forum: Marilyn Cade, Cheryl Miller, and Virat Bhatia, as well as IGFSA's Secretary, Markus Kummer, and Secretariat, Kyle Shulman.

Financial Contributions to the IGF by IGFSA: To date, the IGFSA has raised $268,000, and $114,000 has been contributed to the UN IGF Trust Fund. The Executive Committee has committed to allocate 70% to support the IGF Secretariat, either directly or to the UN IGF Trust Fund. A second key priority of the IGFSA is to seek and promote exchanges and collaboration with the national and regional IGF initiatives. Thus, 15% of funds raised have been reserved for this purpose. A first such contribution was made to the forthcoming meeting in Sofia of the European Dialogue on Internet Governance, Eurodig. In short, the IGFSA seeks to fill gaps that cannot be covered by the UN IGF Trust Fund.

Membership Update: The Association comprises 107 Individual and 12 organizational members. The annual membership fee is $25.00 for Individual and $100.00 for organizational members. The fees are purposely kept very low, as the goal is to have a broad and diverse membership. Thus, the membership fees are not the sole way that IGFSA raises funds to support the IGF and its activities. Funding contributions of higher amounts are made voluntarily, both by IGFSA members and other contributors. Participants were encouraged to visit the IGFSA website www.igfsa.org and to apply for membership and/or to make a contribution. Participants were told that alternatively they could also contact the secretariat directly

The discussion showed much support for the IGFSA activities. The IGFSA brochure was found helpful, but the point was also made that the packaging both of the IGF itself and of IGFSA needed to be made clearer for governments, in particular, and include more information about the IGF's activities. These comments were well received and participants were also updated on the current planning for the IGF2015, to be held in Brazil, 10-13 November 2015, with a particular focus on describing the evolution toward more outputs through Best Practices Forums and other intersessional work, focused on Connecting the Next Billion. In addition, there will be substantive interaction organized by the coordinators of the national and regional IGF Initiatives. An open and inclusive multistakeholder dialogue on public policy issues relating to the Internet is the best way in the search of sustainable policy solutions.

Main Outcomes:

- The IGFSA was created to help provide a stable and sustainable financial basis of the IGF.

- The IGFSA provides an easy way for individuals and organizations to contribute via the IGFSA payment portal or through the IGFSA Secretariat.

- The IGFSA also aims to strengthen the IGF by improving the linkages with the national and regional IGF initiatives and by providing fellowships.

- The IGF also contributes to the implementation of all WSIS Action lines.

- The IGFSA strongly supports the renewal of the IGF mandate, -- this would also help to strengthen the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015 and contribute to the post 2015 WSIS activities to lead toward an Information Society for all.

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

The IGFSA fully supports the purpose and mission of the IGF as a platform for multistakeholder dialogue and shares the vision that the Internet is an open and inclusive platform and a powerful enabler that can contribute to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The IGFSA Secretariat and Executive Committee: http://www.igfsa.org

Agenda:
- What is the IGFSA and what is our mission?
- IGFSA Activities to Date
- Becoming a member of IGFSA
- How to Contribute?

Panellists:

- Marilyn Cade, IGFSA Executive Committee Member
- Tarek Kamel, IGFSA Executive Committee Member
- Markus Kummer, IGFSA Secretary
- Kyle Shulman, IGFSA Secretariat

Briefing

Launching the report on Global Cybersecurity Index & Cyberwellness Profiles (ABI Research and ITU)

Thursday 28 May 2015   **14:00 – 14:45**

ITU, Room A

"Help us to build a tool that you can use to gauge your cybersecurity readiness and to take informed decision thereon" K. Huseinovic, ITU

"Essentially what we have measured is the level of cybersecurity commitment and I would like to underline the word commitment" A. Boyd, ABI Research

"GCI is a capacity building tool, nothing more than that" M. Obiso, ITU

Debated Issues

- Following previous observations from member states were that there are many similar initiatives to the GCI which exists, an Index of indices that compile all similar initiatives has been elaborate. It became clear that GCI is currently the only Global Index capturing the commitments of nations in the cybersecurity.
- Member states have observed that the GCI does not capture the effectiveness of the cybersecurity capabilities of a nation. The GCI does not currently have this objective and this can be included following further consultations with Member states.
- Member states have commented that the GCI allows them to better assess their strengths and weaknesses which would justify greater funding into cybersecurity projects.
- ITU and ABI research faced difficulty in getting responses in some member states.
- 105 out of 193 states responded to the questionnaire.
- Best practices from various countries for each of the 5 domains were shared.
- A new iteration of the GCI is being elaborated. Initiatives and tools to track progress for countries with regards to cybersecurity will be included.
- Potential partners to benefit and contribute to the GCI in the next iteration are currently being looked into.

Q &A

- Australia wanted to clarify what constitutes secondary data. Primary sources were from the questionnaire and secondary sources were from open source collected data by ABI research and information furnished to the ITU over time. Primary sources are more authoritative but both as accurate since the secondary sources were validated with the member states
- South Africa wanted to know if it was possible to construct a heat map tracking cyberattacks. The panel clarified that GCI does not track cyberattacks or number of vulnerabilities but level of commitment of member states.
- Mr Elliot Lear, the co-rapporteur from ITU-D study group 2 encouraged participants to contribute to the study group and to join in the consultations on the next GCI.

- GCI is an evolutionary process and academic researchers will be brought in to give views on the various aspects.
- The scaling of the GCI questionnaire to specific industry sectors was discussed.
- The integration of questions concerning Critical Infrastructure Protection was proposed.

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

The report was launched and is available on ITU website in six languages at http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI.aspx

Comments on GCI and updates for the Cyberwellness profiles are requested to be sent to cybersecurity@itu.int

Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals:

It is common knowledge and there is general agreement on the key role that access to secure and trustworthy ICTs plays in enabling communities at all levels to collectively work towards achieving sustainable development. The importance of secure ICTs may need to be appropriately recognized and reflected in the SDGs.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines:

- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2016:

Cybersecurity to be a theme and to cover amongst other: The Hype over Cybersecurity & Measuring Cybersecurity

Panellists:

- Mr Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU
- Dr Kemal Huseinovic, Chief of Infrastructure, enabling environment and e-applications Department, ITU
- Mr Aaron Boyd, Chief Strategy Officer, ABI Research
- Mr Luc Dandurand, Head of ICT applications & Cybersecurity Division, ITU
- Mr Marco Obiso, Cybersecurity Coordinator, ITU (MODERATOR)

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines:

- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Press Conference

(Media Only)

Tuesday 26 May 2015   11:00 – 12:00

WSIS Forum 2015 Partners

Strategic Partner Platinum

Strategic Partner Gold

Partners for Specific Activities

Contributing Partners

"The organizers of the WSIS Forum 2015 would like to thank the Strategic Partners Platinum, Strategic Partners Gold, Partners for Specific Activities and Contributing Partners for their significant contribution towards strengthening all activities related to the WSIS Forum 2015."

Strategic Partner Platinum

United Arab Emirates

Strategic Partner Gold

Democratic Republic of the Congo   Intel Corporation

Partners for Specific Activities
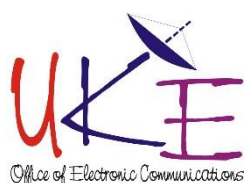
MIC

Japan

Kuwait (State of)

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

Switzerland (Confederation of)

Contributing Partners

Office of Electronic Communications

Poland (Republic of)

Rwanda (Republic of)

ifip

ICANN

Internet Society

IFIP

ICANN

ISOC

United Arab Emirates

Strategic Partner Platinum

United Arab Emirates

Exhibition Inauguration, Coffee Sponsored by UAE
Tuesday 26 May 2015
13:15, Montbrillant Entrance

Gala Dinner, Sponsored by UAE
(On Invitation Only)
Wednesday 27 May 2015
19:00

Country Workshop
Smart Future, Smart Government
Thursday 28 May 2015
11:15 – 13:00, Room H

Thematic Workshop
UAE: Thematic Workshop
Friday 29 May 2015
09:00 – 10:45, Room H

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Strategic Partner Gold (Government)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Intel Corporation

252

Strategic Partner Gold (Private Sector)

Intel Corporation

Thematic Workshop

Mobilizing Broadband Funds: Creating Skills and Jobs in a New Economy

Thursday 28 May 2015

15:00 – 16:30, Room K

High-Level Lunch, Sponsored by Intel Corporation

(On Invitation Only)

Tuesday 28 May 2015

13:00 – 15:00

Japan

Partners for Specific Activities

Japan

Country Workshop

Recent Movement on "IoT" and its Future

(Japan Country Workshop Team: Mitsubishi Electric, Hitachi, NICT and ITU-AJ)

Thursday 28 May 2015

15:00 – 16:30, Room H

Thematic Workshop

ICT Utilization Cases resolving Social Challenges: SMART CITY, Disaster Management and Standardization Issues for expanding ICT Solution Cases

(Japan Thematic Workshop Team: NEC, Oki Electric, NTT and ITU-AJ)

Thursday 28 May 2015

16:45 – 18:15, Room H

Kuwait (State of)

Partners for Specific Activities

State of Kuwait

Country Workshop

Towards e-Kuwait: Success Stories Achieved By Different Government Agencies

Thursday 28 May 2015

16:45 – 18:15, Room K

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

Partners for Specific Activities

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia
Monday 25 May 2015
14:30 – 16:15, Popov 2

Switzerland (Confederation of)

Partners for Specific Activities

Confederation of Switzerland

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Bundesamt für Kommunikation BAKOM
Office fédéral de la communication OFCOM
Ufficio federale delle comunicazioni UFCOM
Uffizi federal da communicaziun UFCOM
Federal Office of Communications OFCOM

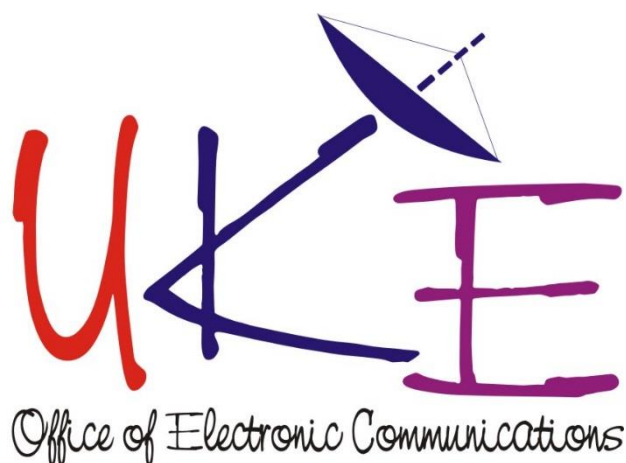**Official Reception of the WSIS Forum, Sponsored by Switzerland**

Certificate Ceremony for Partners

Tuesday 26 May 2015

19:00, Montbrillant Cafeteria

Poland (Republic of)

Contributing Partner

UKE, Republic of Poland

Country Workshop

Get your own map first:

Mapping of telecommunications infrastructure and other regulatory activities and tools enhancing infrastructure development: opportunities and problems - the Polish perspective

Monday 25 May, 2015

14:30 – 16:30, Popov 1

Rwanda (Republic of)

258

Contributing Partner

Republic of Rwanda

IFIP

Contributing Partners

International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

Thematic Workshop

Partnering for Success: creativity and professionalism in delivering trustworthy ICT

Monday 25 May 2015

09:00 – 10:45, Room C1

Thematic Workshop

Information Security Education & Solidarity (ISES) Initiative:

Facts, Figures, Models and Implementation

Monday 25 May 2015

11:00 – 13:00, Room C1

ICANN

Contributing Partners

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Thematic Workshop

IANA Stewardship Transition – A live example of a multistakeholder process

Thursday 28 May 2015

16:45 – 18:15, Room C2

ISOC

Contributing Partners

Internet Society (ISOC)

Thematic Workshop

Impact of Locally Relevant Content

Thursday 28 May 2015

16:45 – 18:15, Room C1

Thematic Workshop

Collaborative Internet security: Best practices in addressing spam and establishing CSIRTs

Friday 29 May 2015

09:00 – 10:45, Room K

Social Media Networks

The following graphs give an overview of the 4 different social network channels that were used to promote the WSIS Forum 2015 before and during the event. With a paperless promotion approach, mainly Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and the ImeetyouatWSISForum community platform were used to promote the events and the outcomes, with the aim of reaching more WSIS Stakeholders worldwide.

1. Twitter: https://twitter.com/WSISprocess
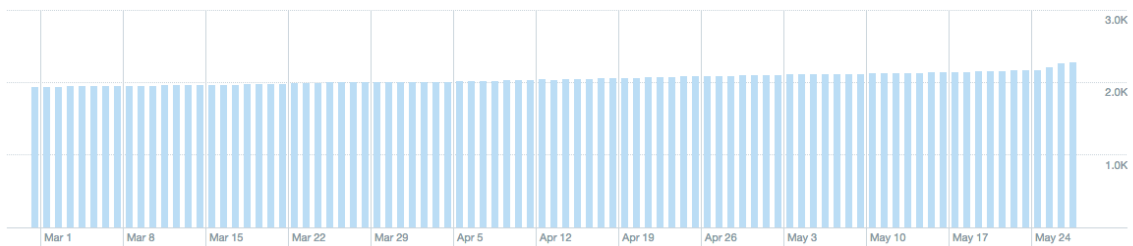
a. Number of followers

Figure 1 : Number of Twitter followers between February 28 and May 27, 2015 (Source: twitterdeck.com)

MAY 2015 SUMMARY

Tweets	Tweet impressions
170	127K

Profile visits	Mentions
7,842	301

New followers
178

Figure 2 analysis the number of Twitter followers between February 28 and May 27, 2015.

7 842 visits were recorded on the twitter website for May 2015.

b. Tweets

During the last 28 days period, the tweets earned 5.3K impressions per day, and in total for the 28 days 149.6K.

In the example below, the tweet was been shared on May 2015 and earned 5'609 views. It was the tweet that had the most important views in the last 28 days

TWEET HIGHLIGHTS

Top Tweet earned 5,609 impressions

Check out our Programme Brochure and find out more about over 140 #**WSIS** Forum 2015 sessions bit.ly/1FaDmHn

↩ 1   ↺ 15   ★ 9

View Tweet details   View all Tweet activity

2. **Facebook:** https://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess

a. Number of likes

Figure 3 shows the number of likes between 25 February 2015 and 29 May 2015.

Figure 2   Evolution Number of likes between 25 February – 29 May 2015

b. Reach

The number of people that the facebook posts reached between February 25 and May 28 2015.
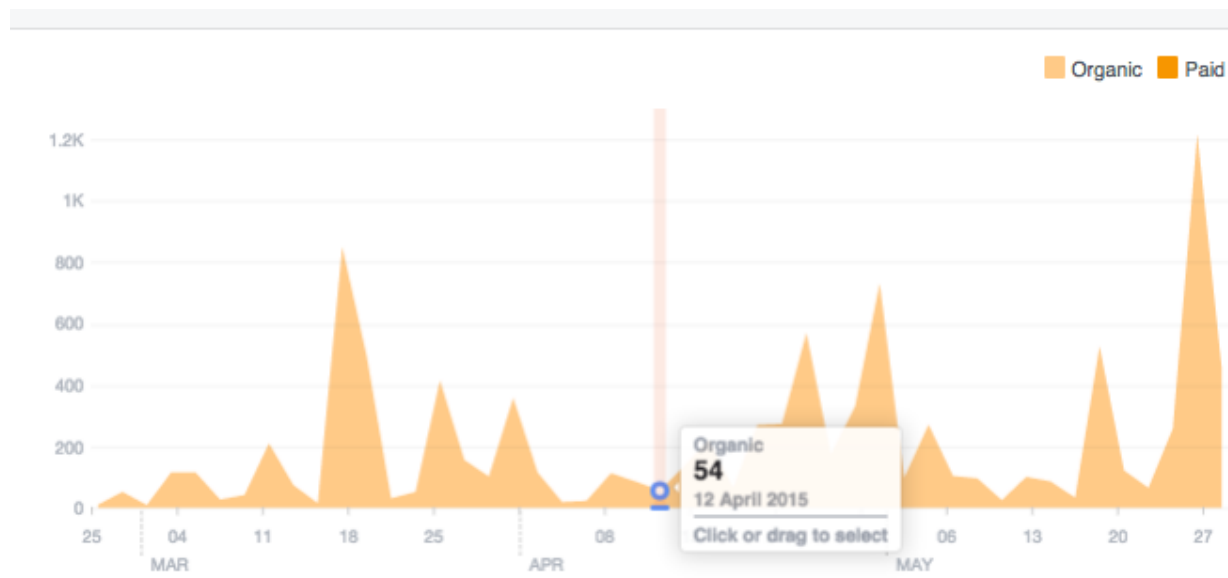
Figure 3   The graph above shows the number of people the Facebook posts reached

3.   ImeetyouatWSISForum

The ImeetyouatWSISForum platform received 2652 visits (May 29), 78 public messages have been shared and 446 private messages have been exchanged between the stakeholders. 25 172 page views have been recorded. (Source: ImeetyouatWSISForum stats).
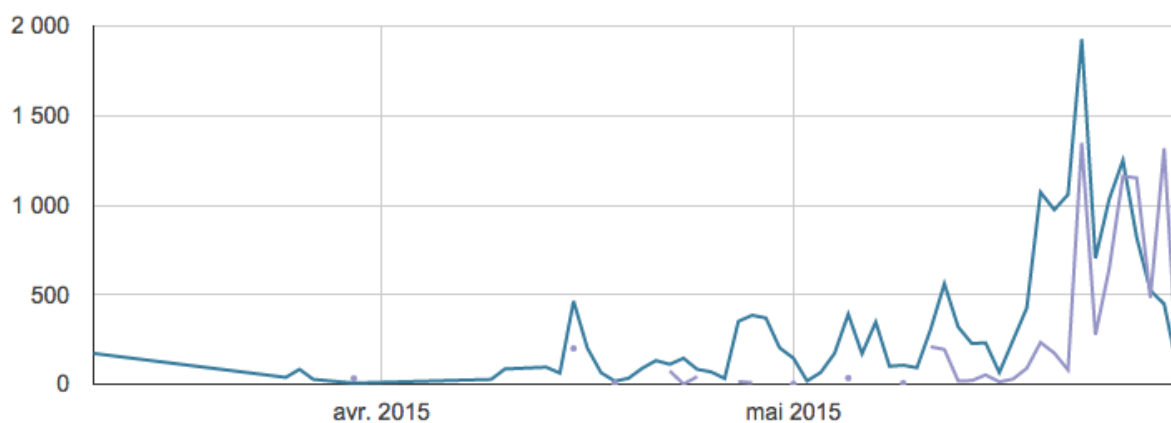

Figure 5   The graph shows the total page views between March 11 & May 29
(Source:ImeetyouatWSISForum)

Quick Links

- WSIS Forum 2015 Official Website:
  www.wsis.org/forum
- Open Consultation Process :

  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/OCP/
- Agenda:
  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Agenda/
- Registration Link:
  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Register/
- Practical information:
  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/About/PracticalInfo
- ImeetyouatWSISForum:
  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Outreach/iMeet
- Remote Participation:

  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/About/RemoteParticipation
- Facebook WSIS Process:
  https://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess
- WSIS Flash:
  http://groups.itu.int/stocktaking/WSISFlash.aspx
- Twitter WSIS Process #WSIS:
  https://twitter.com/wsisprocess
- Iwrite4WSIS:
  www.wsis.org/iwrite
- WSIS on You Tube:
  http://www.youtube.com/wsisprocess
- WSIS Stocktaking:
  www.wsis.org/stocktaking
- United Nations Group on the Information Society:
  www.ungis.org
- Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development:
- http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/

For further information please write to the WSIS Secretariat at wsis-info@itu.int