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I. Introduction: WSIS Forum 2017 “Information and Knowledge Societies for SDGs”

The WSIS Forum has proven to be an efficient mechanism for multi-stakeholder implementation of WSIS Action Lines and cross-cutting commitments on gender equality, information exchange, knowledge creation, the sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to achieve the sustainable development goals WSIS Forums are organized each year, hosted by the ITU, co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP in close collaboration with all WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators (UNDESA, FAO, UNEP, WHO, UN Women, WIPO, WFP, ILO, WMO, UN, ITC, UPU, UNODC, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Regional Commissions).

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Overall Review resolved to hold the WSIS Forum on the annual basis till 2025. UNGA also called for close alignment between WSIS and SDG process. Moreover on the occasion of the UNGA review heads of the UN Agencies decided that beyond 2015 WSIS Forum can serve as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as set out in General Assembly resolution A/70/1. Following the UN General Assembly Resolution A/70/125, calling for close alignment of the WSIS and SDG process as well as holding the WSIS Forum on the annual basis, the WSIS Forum 2017 was held from the 12th-16th June 2017 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva and the overall theme of the WSIS Forum 2017 was “Information and Knowledge Societies for SDGs”.

The Agenda and Program of the WSIS Forum 2017 was designed in collaboration with the multi-stakeholders on the basis of official submissions received during the Open Consultation Process on the thematic aspects and innovations of the format of the WSIS Forum 2017. Involving all WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and international organizations), this process aims to ensure an active participation of different players during the event. The process began in September 2016 and was structured in six phases that includes online submissions and physical meetings. The WSIS Forum is the only event of its kind where the Agenda is completely crowdsourced. All stakeholders were invited to contribute their formal inputs towards shaping the themes and format of the WSIS Forum 2017 through the online official submission form and physical meetings. The ITU-WSIS Secretariat received more than 250 submissions containing proposals on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2017, including binding requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

This year the Forum attracted more than 2000 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 150 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wide WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 85 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. At the WSIS Forum 2017, moderated High-Level Policy Sessions of the High-level Track (HLT) took place on the 13th and 14th June. During these sessions, moderated Policy Sessions with high-ranking officials of the WSIS Stakeholder community, representing the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and International Organizations were held. High-Level Policy Sessions were divided into fourteen sessions covering fourteen themes. The themes, based on the Geneva Plan of Action with particular focus on the WSIS Action Lines, build on the outcomes of the United Nations Overall Review and the submissions received during the open consultation process. The high-level track was moderated by High-level Track Facilitators who were nominated by different stakeholder types to represent their respective communities.

All WSIS Forum 2017 Outcomes, photo and video documentation and highlights are available at

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/docs/outcomes/WSISForum2017_ForumTrackOutcomes.pdf

For captioning and recordings please visit <https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/#agenda>

2. Matrix : WSIS Forum 2017 Session/Workshops Links to the WSIS Action Lines and to the SDGs

The WSIS-SDG Matrix developed by UN WSIS Action Line Facilitators serves as the mechanism to map, analyze and coordinate the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, and more specifically, ICTs as enablers and accelerators of the SDGs. This Matrix builds upon the WSIS-SDG Matrix and provides guidance on the outcomes of the workshops and other sessions held during the forum, emphasizing linkages between the WSIS Action Lines and SDGs as well as highlighting rational for each linkage that has been established. WSIS Stakeholders identified a clear relation and connection between the WSIS Action Lines and SDGs in their respective workshops. Please read the complete document here: <https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/#outcomes>

Session Title	Organizer	 Sustainable Development Goals Linked  Action Lines Linked
ALFM C7: E-government	UNDESA/ITU	 
Hackaton: 'Hack for Health'	IEEE	 
ALFM C1,C11 (Private Sector)	UNDESA	 
Road to Smart Digital Societies For All	ITU	 
ITU Strategic Plan 2020-2023	ITU	 
BUN: Bluemix for UN	IBM & ImpactHub	 
ITU Enabling Wireless ecosystem	ITU	 
SDGs to 21st Century Goals Potentials	IFIP	 
Africa and the Digital Economy	ACSIS	 
Impact on Society through Digital Innovation	World Summit Awards	 
Digitalization Score-card	TBC for SD & Nokia	 
G-STIC: Fostering Technological Solutions for the SDGs	VITO	 
Reclaiming ICTs for Development	UNESCO chair in ICT4D	 
Connectivity, Access and Inclusive Growth	ICC Basis & FICCI	 
ICTs for safety & security	EC MEDICI	 
Improve Living Conditions Through ICT	Post and Telecom Press China	 
ALFM C5 Confidence and Security in ICT	ITU	 
Innovating together	Japan	 
Multilingualism	Tilde, Latvia	 
E-Science in Sustainable Development	IUST Re-search Centre	 
ALFM C7: E-agriculture	FAO/ITU	 
ALFM C7: E-science	UNESCO	 
Local Connectivity Solutions	APC	 
The Internet Social Forum	Just Net Coalition	 
Women Engineers & Scientists	INWES	 

ICT-driven innovation	ARCTEL/UNU	
Enhancing the Internet Economy of SIDS	ISOC	
Women in the Information Society	PFC- persona famiglia comunita"	
Measuring the State of the Digital Economy	World Economic Forum	
Huawei ICT SDGs Benchmark	Huawei	
Multi-stakeholderism and Multilateralism:	Shantou University Cyberlabs	
Students' eAwareness and eSafety	Khalifa Empowerment	
ALFM C7 E-bus	UNCTAD/ITC/UPU	
eKrishok	BIID Bangladesh	
ALFM C7 E-env	ITU/WMO/ UNEP-Basel Secretariat	
Electronic Trade and SDGs	OISTE and WTPF	
Innovation in ICT and manufacturing for SDGs	CMAI/Global ICT Forum	
Technology to accelerate Girl's Inclusion	e Worldwide Group	
One Day Training "Women and Mobile"	GSMA	
ISTR Vol.22	Symantec Corporation	
Iran Country Workshop	Organisation of Iran	
Selection of Cuban Informatics Projects	Cuba	
IGF MAG Meeting 2017	IGF	
Digital India	India	
E-Services in Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	

Getting the jump on big data	Arianous	
Languages of the world	Semantis	
Public Open Data and E-Governance	Estonia	
Impact of Grassroots Connectivity Projects	University of Pennsylvania	
ICTs to Support Development Opportunities	International Trademark Association	
Regional Engagement in Internet Governance	EI Research	
WePROTECT Global Alliance	United Kingdom	
Local content and broadband access	Access Partnership	
Measurement of progress towards SDGs	Partnership on ICT for Development	
Research for Advancing Telecom Standards	ASDF International	
Prosumer Movement for Poverty Reduction	Zamen Salamati co.	
Data needs for knowledge societies	Geneva I. P. UNIGE and DiploFound.	
ALFM C9: Media	UNESCO	
Inclusive Business Models for SDGs	Turk Telecom	
How Technology empowers Refugees	Project Integration	
Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth	ITU/ILO	
International Organisations and Open Access	WIPO	
ALFM C3 Access to knowledge	UNESCO	
Ethical Dimensions of ICTs	IEEE	
ALFM C2. ICT Infrastructure	ITU	

2020 National Transformation Program	Saudi Arabia	
Implementation of the 2030 SD Agenda	UNESCO	
Capacity Building	ICAAN	
Cybersecurity in the age of artificial intelligence	IFIP IP3	
Digital financial inclusion	ITU	
Data Localization	University of Zurich	
Inclusive ICTs for Disabled	G3ICT / ITU	
IGF Information Session	IGF Secretariat	
Mapping and Data Collection	Project Connect	
Challenges and opportunities for journalism online	Council of Europe	
Global e waste statistics	ITU/ONU/ISWA	
Digital Transformation of Learning and SDGs	The Geneva Learning Foundation	
Building Digital Innovation Framework	ITU	
Implementing Collaborative Security	ISOC	
Policy to Start-Ups: Guiding Information dynamics	ITU and Poland	
Rights, Governance, Protocols, and Standards	Article 19	
ALFM C6 Enabling environment	ITU	
Smart Health	UAE	
ALFM C-10 Ethics	UNESCO	

Action Line C7: E-learning	UNESCO	
Health and Learning	UAE	
Cybersecurity and managers	Grenoble École de Management	
IGFSA's role in promoting IGF initiatives	IGF Support Association	
Capacity Building Programmes	ICANN	
Countering radicalization and extremism online	UNESCO	
Action Line C4 capacity building	ITU	
The Economics of Cybersecurity	APIG	
Cyberlaw and Internet of Things	Pavan Duggal Associates	
Responding to Cyber Threats	GFCE	
National Cybersecurity Strategies	UN-OICT/ITU	
AL C7 E Health	WHO/ITU	
Promote the Development of Internet	Internet Society of China	
Bridging gender digital divide	ITU and Partners	

3. Table: WSIS Forum 2017 Session/ Workshops Rationale for Linkages with WSIS Action Lines and with SDGs

<i>Title</i>	<i>Organizers</i>	<i>Related Action Lines</i>	<i>Link To Action Lines</i>	<i>Related Sdgs</i>	<i>Link To Sustainable Development Goals</i>
<i>Hackathon - Hack for Health (Cont.)</i>	ITU and IEEE in collaboration with Be He@lthy, Be Mobile (ITU-WHO)	AL C7 e-Hea	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>How technology Empowers Refugees</i>	Project Integration	AL C3,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp	C3. Access to information and knowledge - Since the session touches upon how technology can empower refugees, access to information and knowledge is a crucial component of this discussion. Many of the initiatives that will be discussed in the session, such as Project Integration, are based on the concept of access to knowledge, more specifically programming skills and resources. Additionally, other initiatives are equally centered around ensuring that refugees	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.Goal 5: Currently women only represent 10% of the IT sector in Switzerland. Integrating women in one of the fastest growing sector of the economy is a crucial step to achieve gender equality. Integr@ation will help and encourage refugee women to acquire IT skills, as well as ensuring we have female coding teachers who will act as role models.Goal 9: By taking into account the demand of the Swiss market for

			have access to legal, financial and practical information in a culturally appropriate fashion.C7. ICT Applications: E-health + E-employment - The leveraging of technology for the benefit of asylum seekers is very much centered around innovatively providing them with access to employment opportunities and health centered information through digital platforms.		IT specialists, we will help our students to further these expertise, to find an internship and eventually a job. We will help our students to develop innovative solutions to problems they are facing. Hackathons, workshops and collaborative projects will be an amazing opportunity to develop new ideas.
<i>Mapping and Data Collection to enable Internet Connectivity at Schools</i>	Project Connect	AL C2,AL C3,AL C11	The platform that Project Connect is developing is meant to serve as enabling infrastructure for the broader goal of extending internet connectivity, which ultimately will help to close the digital divide. The data collection required for mapping every school in the world can only be achieved through fortified partnerships with governments and NGOs.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	An equally important objective of Project Connect is providing broader quality education through our platform. In some less-developed nations, national governments do not even know the locations of all of their schools. The tool we develop will hopefully help governments learn what resources are already available in their schools and serve as useful infrastructure for the implementation of resources that are lacking.
<i>IGF 2017 2nd Open Consultations & MAG Meeting</i>	IGF Secretariat	AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C8,AL C11	-	Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>Health & Learning</i>	UAE	AL C4,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea	-	-	-
<i>Connectivity, Meaningful Access and Inclusive Growth in Developing Countries</i>	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Business Action to Support the Information	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-	The workshop is directly related to a number of WSIS Action Lines, especially on access to ICT and ICT applications.The workshop will contribute to the WSIS forum mandate of taking stock of the progress made on the WSIS Action Lines	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9:	This workshop will be directly related to the sustainable development process as it will provide an important discussion on how the use of ICT can support development and highlight the ways in which stakeholders can work together to advance progress on action

*Using ICT's to
Support Development
Opportunities by
Building an Online
Brand Presence for
Small and Emerging
Businesses*

Society (BASIS) in collaboration with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C11	since their adoption in 2005 by convening an interactive discussion where speakers and attendees can have an integrated view of the lessons learned from local and regional projects aimed at advancing the above-mentioned Action Lines by enhancing connectivity, adopting digital technologies, and encouraging public/private partnerships and investments.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	lines to expand connectivity and further adoption of digital technologies.Discussion will outline creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and facilitate deployment and development of digital technologies that are responsive to developing country needs.
International Trademark Association	AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Bus	Our session links to WSIS Action Lines C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge), C4 (Capacity Building) and C7 (e-business). All three ventures to be highlighted in the session, AMHIGA, Bridge Africa and Think Young, have harnessed the power of ICT's to provide access to local knowledge, increase capacity through connectivity by mobile phone and internet and create sustainable businesses using e-commerce and social media techniques. Once the platforms and business models are developed, branding becomes a critical factor in ensuring that targeted users know who is providing the goods or services and that those products are genuine and of good quality. Good branding equal good business and opportunities for sustainability. AMHIGA and Bridge Africa are led by women entrepreneurs. Think Young fosters creativity and innovation for all genders as youth can create their own destinies through entrepreneurship and technical	Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	The programs discussed in this workshop focus on business and nonprofit ventures that are run by women and focus on economic empowerment through the development of powerful brands. Such brands identify the sources of businesses that rely on ICT's for dissemination and growth. Whether it's through a mobile application, text messaging, social media platform or technology training, the aim is to promote capacity building and infrastructure to create viable enterprises and promote economic opportunity. Such programs enhance infrastructure by creating networks that enable the production and distribution of goods and services through ICTs. These sources are identified by their trademarks. By building a strong brand presence using ICTs, entrepreneurs can ensure that users know how and where to find them whether in a local village or an ocean away. Building protections around local resources such as Moroccan Argan Oil sustains the value of the goods and helps businesses develop brick and mortar establishments and virtual networks that create jobs. The backbone of

		<p>education. Bridge Africa is a communication platform for business. It operates a 3 in 1 service, that works online and offline through text messaging, which helps users create websites, connect to a business directory, and join a network. It started as a result of US Fulbright research completed by its founder, Maxine Moffett. It was this research on the impact of ICTs for solving development issues where the disparities of available online content concerning local communities became apparent. Bridge Africa was founded as a solution to help communities produce more online content which was user centered and useful locally and internationally. Users can create websites in a matter of minutes then connect to a business directory and have the ability to gather followers through technology. The program is flexible and an internet connection is not required. The 3 core features of creating websites, connecting to a business directory, and networking all work through a text messaging service. This allows for broad access and capacity building. There are billions of businesses without websites in Africa and other emerging markets. Bridge Africa provides communications solutions that works for almost all in these communities. This includes the 72.5% who do not have access to the internet, the 80% with mobile phone</p>		<p>such brand development is trademark protection. Trademark protection is a system of local, national and international laws that allow entrepreneurs to protect their assets and combat fraud. The consumer has the right to know the source of the goods and services that they are purchasing or the charity to which they are donating. Trademarks are the legal means by which reliable sources are identified. The consumer can then return again and again for the same high quality experience. Recently, INTA and Asociación Interamericana de la Propiedad Intelectual (ASIPI) collaborated on the study to determine the impact of trademark-intensive industries on the economies of Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Peru. Overall, the results of the study are positive. Across the five countries, trademark-intensive industries generated 8 to 26 percent of total employment; and 10 to 21 percent of GDP. This is equivalent to 18.5 million jobs and a value added per person of US \$2,390 annually. These results underscore the huge potential for economic growth that can be unlocked by promoting trademarks within the business communities, and by further developing national trademark systems and trademark-intensive industries. The study, available in Spanish and English, can be found at http://www.inta.org/Communications/Pages/Impact-Studies.aspx NGO's benefit from trademark protections in the same manner as for-profit business. Like a business, a</p>
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		<p>access and even those living in rural areas (50%). Bridge Africa is helping the 4 billion who face digital exclusion become more inclusive. This platform received the WSIS Prize in 2016 from the ITU, as one of the world's best applications that contributes to linguistic diversity and local content. To date the site has helped thousands of people create websites and the technology has even been utilized by international organizations with a focus on health and agriculture as a means to better network their constituencies in a practical manner. ThinkYoung is the first think tank that focuses on young people. It was founded in 2007 and has expanded to have offices in Brussels, Geneva, Madrid and Hong Kong. It is a not-for-profit organization, with the aim of making the world a better place for young people, by involving them in decision making processes and by providing decision makers with high quality research on key issues affecting young people. ThinkYoung conducts studies and surveys, makes documentary movies, writes policy proposals and develops education programs: up to date, ThinkYoung projects have reached over 600'000 young people through multimedia and face-to-face education projects. Based on its research on young people's necessities, ThinkYoung creates trainings and workshops to empower</p>		<p>charitable venture survives by the strength of its name and the quality of its output thus ensuring long term growth and sustainability. Therefore, it is imperative that ICT and development policies consider trademarks and consumer production as a part of regulatory regimes and education programs that promote innovation, growth, fair trade and long term sustainability.</p>
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		<p>youth with the tools to have a positive impact and make a change. Through the entrepreneurship schools set up in Europe and Asia, every year 300 young people from all continents are given the opportunity to cooperate, the chance to learn first-hand experience from successful entrepreneurs, and the skills to create their own company. At Think Young Audiovisual Laboratory young researchers are trained in filmmaking and multimedia projects. So far, the Think Young Team has produced about 100 documentaries on youth in more than 30 different European and Asian countries. Their website can be found at thinkyoung.edu</p> <p>AMHIGA is an association focused on the protection of the heritage and position of argan oil in the global market place. This is achieved by ensuring the authenticity, origin, quality and traceability of the product which is recognized by the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture and certified by an approved body. AMHIGA promote awareness of the cultural heritage of argan oil and the transmission of traditional knowledge of its production and uses, participates with the emancipation of rural women through its role within the sector of argan and strengthening their position within their community; advocates for conservation and regeneration of the argan tree, the last defense against desertification, and contributes toward</p>		
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			<p>the organization of sustainable companies and cooperatives able to provide a fair income for women and to fix the added value in Morocco.</p> <p>AMIGHA is tasked with the administration and oversight of the protected geographical indication (PGI) status of argan oil. This includes licensing the name ARGAN only to products derived from authentic sources, enforcing against unauthorized use of the designation and managing a trademark portfolio that includes the AMHIGHA, A.N.C.A. and IGP ARGANE Logos.</p>		
<p><i>The Digital Transformation of Learning, Education and Training and the SDGs</i></p>	<p>The Geneva Learning Foundation</p>	<p>AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C8,AL C10,AL C11</p>	<p>In knowledge-based economies, access to information and knowledge (C3) is necessary but no longer sufficient. We believe that education technology and digital pedagogies enable (C6) new forms of open, scalable capacity building (C4) through e-learning (C7). These new technologies are key to the future of work (C7), sustaining global health achievement and continued progress (C7). They offer the key to connect every citizen to a global community while retaining, strengthening, and celebrating diversity and identity (C8). Finally, new forms of education pose new ethical questions (C10) and call for international cooperation (C11) linking stakeholders from education, government, and industry called to collaborate in new</p>	<p>Goal 4: Quality education</p>	<p>SDG Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. For most if not all global organizations, it is a major challenge to scale up their education and other capacity-building efforts. The workshop will explore new ways to harness digital learning toward this goal. It will also be the occasion to announce the Geneva Learning Foundation's new #DigitalScholar initiative, open to all stakeholders with an interest in building local capacity through global knowledge co-creation networks.</p>

			ways to do new things needed to build a sustainable future.		
<i>Action Line C7. E-environment: Environment, an Important Pillar to Building a Sustainable Future</i>	ITU/WMO/UNEP-Basel Secretariat	AL C7 e-Env	This is an Action Line Meeting on C7 e-Environment	Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land	-
<i>WePROTECT Global Alliance : Multi-Stakeholder Action to Stop Online Child Sexual Exploitation</i>	United Kingdom	AL C4,AL C10	The workshop will link to the above WSIS action lines because the focus of the WePROTECT Global Alliance and its multistakeholder way of working is to build capacity through country-led action plans, aligned with the model national response. The MNR includes ways in which industry and those actors working specifically in information society sectors can contribute to the elimination of online child sexual exploitation.	Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.SDG 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.SDG 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour...and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable developmentThe workshop's primary focus will be on the MNR. The MNR works on all of the above SDG's because it is a national action plan countries can adopt to ensure they develop a robust response to online child sexual exploitation, in a multistakeholder, cohesive way.
<i>Inclusive ICTs for Disaster and Emergency Preparedness for Persons with</i>	G3ICT / ITU	AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Env	The workshop will directly address the urgent needs to take an appropriate measures to implement accessible ICT to provide information and knowledge to persons with disabilities and persons	Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	The objective of the workshop is to raise awareness of the importance of immediate action to take appropriate measures to save lives of persons with disabilities in an emergency situation (Goal 3).Make cities

<i>Disabilities and those with Specific Needs</i>			with specific needs (C3).It will also aim at raising awareness of the importance of training on accessible ICT disaster / emergency preparedness for emergency service providers, and others those who can aid persons with/without disabilities to save lives in an emergency situation (C4).		inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is a basic requirement to achieve an inclusive society for all, including persons with disabilities (Goal 11).
<i>The Economics of Cybersecurity</i>	APIG	AL C5	The session is directly relation to WSIS action line C5, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Addressing security issues will help to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
<i>Digital India</i>	India	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus	The session covers the role of the Digital India project in the expansion of digital services across the country in various fields. These services are provided by state functionaries, as described in WSIS Action Line C1. As part of the larger programme, the government plans to provide a National Optic Fibre Network. This network will form the basis of connecting a large number of village level administrations, including parts of the population that have not had access to computers. This network will also serve to deliver e-Governance services and online platforms to enable economic development amongst the population. On similar lines, WSIS Action Line C2 discusses creation of infrastructure for ICT services.The National Digital Literacy Mission undertakes training for digital literacy in underdeveloped areas. Knowledge on how to use digital services will empower rural citizens to access services and benefits available to them	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	The education aspect of the Digital India programme is undertaken in the National Digital Literacy Mission. Digital literacy empowers a person to learn a variety of skillsets over the course of their life, moving towards the fulfillment of SDG 4.The CSCs set up under the programme have exclusively employed women as the entrepreneurs to run the Service Centres, giving gainful employment to these women and making use of their skillset with digital tools. This corresponds to the objective of SDG 5.The Sustainable Development Goals place a high emphasis on bridging the digital divide and bringing the benefits of the development to those who do not have access to resources. Goal 8 of the SDGs focuses on inclusive financial growth. The mission of digital inclusion goes a long way to make possible the larger objective of providing services and benefits that are available to regular users digital services.The access to a host of digital services, along with the establishment of a national broadband network and Common Service Centres for e-

*ICTs for Safety,
Security and Disaster
Recovery, EC MEDICI
Framework*

		on digital platforms, and authenticate their identity and realize entitlements across schemes. Knowledge of digital platforms and e-Governance services will empower citizens to create and take advantage of economic opportunities available through these platforms. This is a capacity building exercise, the kind described in WSIS Action Line C4. The e-Governance services provided will enable access to entitlements and public records, useful and relevant information for citizens' livelihood. This links the scope of the project to WSIS Action Line C3. The platforms host services provided by the state, but businesses can also use the platform provided to increase their reach, bringing in the relevance of WSIS Action Lines C7 (a) and C7 (b).		Governance services, makes sure that rural underserved communities gain access to services which they have as yet not done. This serves to reduce inequality in access to services and livelihood, as described in SDG 10.
EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation	AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Env,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	1) The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development - (Safety and security are integral part of human rights - as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights).2) Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society - (Access to public official information, Public access to information, Public domain information)4) Capacity building (education and training in the field of safety, disasters, emergencies)5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (extension of the line)7) ICT	Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	SDG 2, SDG3, SDG6, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG11, SDG16, SDG17

			applications: benefits in all aspects of life (Disaster recovery, E-agriculture, E-environment, E-health, Sustainable production and consumption)10) Ethical dimensions the Information Society (Common good, Ethics, Human rights, Preventing abusive uses of ICTs, Values.)11) International and regional cooperation (Infrastructure development projects, Regional action plan)		
<i>Action Line C7. E-business:E-commerce for Inclusive Trade and Sustainable Development</i>	ITC/UNCTAD/UPU	AL C7 e-Bus	The session relates to the WSIS Action Line C7. ICT Applications: E-business, which aims to:Make it possible for businesses to use relevant ICTs and to benefit fully from the information economy, including by creating an enabling environment for selling and buying goods or services via ICT networks.Enhance the involvement of all stakeholders in promoting the benefits of e-business and stimulating the development of new e-business applications, content and services, including for mobile devices and social media.Foster a dynamic ICT sector to underpin productive use of ICTs, sustainable growth and development, job creation, trade and innovation as part of broader strategies for poverty reduction through wealth creation.Enhance the entry of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs), and youth and women entrepreneurs, into all sectors of e-business taking new technological developments into account.Improve	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	E-commerce, as well as the infrastructure and services that make e-commerce possible, can contribute to a number of Agenda 2030 Goal and Targets, in particular:Goal 1 target 4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.Goal 2 target 3: By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.Goal 5 target b: Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment.Goal 8 target 3: Promote development-oriented policies that

			availability of statistical e-business data needed to assess economic and social impacts.		support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services.Goal 8 target 9: By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.Goal 8 target 10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.Goal 9 target 3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets.Goal 17 target 11: Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020.
IGF 2017 2nd Open Consultations & MAG Meeting (Cont.)	IGF Secretariat	AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C8,AL C11	-	Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
eKrishok: E-agriculture in Bangladesh	Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	AL C7 e-Agr	C7 of the PoA of WSIS categorically identified agricultural sector as one of the major focus area to address and emphasized on integration of ICT enabled services to empower the farmers and agro-businesses. BIID session will	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 12 identified various aspects of agricultural, nutrition and gender issues which directly and indirectly links the BIID session. eAgriculture can foster access to information and new technology to farmers and businesses to manage their farms smartly and improve their livelihood including

			highlight the potentials and scopes to improvize the ongoing efforts.		addressing nutritional challenges and gender equality.
<i>Cybersecurity and Managers : Opportunities & Challenges</i>	Grenoble Ecole de Management	AL C5,AL C10	The session will develop the potential of participants in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and highlight the ambiguity of cybersecurity at a company level. As multiple data breaches show, cybersecurity is not an IT problem, it is managed by multiple officers from various departments: IT, HR, legal, risk, compliance in order to cover areas like architecture, business continuity, governance, identity and access management, data privacy, e-commerce, incident response and threat intelligence. With the increasing impact of data breaches, legal instruments relating to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including national and international initiatives were passed in recent years.Speakers will make recommendations to increase concretely the level of confidence and security in the use of ICTs in such a complex environment.	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Provide information on current cybersecurity challenges that service providers, regulatory agencies and other relevant parties are facing. Demonstrate how a culture of cybersecurity can promote trust and confidence in these networks, stimulate secure usage, ensure protection of data and privacy while enhancing access and trade, and enable nations to better achieve the economic and social development benefits of the information society.Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers.
<i>Smart Health: Towards a Happier Nation</i>	UAE	AL C1,AL C2,AL C7 e-Hea	-	Goal 3: Good health and well-being	-
<i>Capacity Building in Underserved Regions</i>	ICANN	AL C1,AL C4,AL C6,AL C11	This session ties into Action line 1) The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development, Action Line 4) Capacity building and Action line 6) Enabling environment	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	This session and the work on capacity building at all levels ties into lifelong learning as technologies and their use evolve, to allow policy development to be just as agile in covering some of the challenges that we face going forward. It is an area that also requires

					cooperation and partnerships so we can cover all aspects of the challenges to come.
<i>International Organizations and Open Access</i>	WIPO	AL C3,AL C9	Information and content that IGOs create can be made maximally useful to the diverse communities they serve, helping citizens, governments, civic institutions, and businesses across all sectors.Open access policies are key to facilitate access to information and knowledge; and they can also allow alternative distribution of Media content.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Rich and open access to information, educational material and data is a key asset to boost innovation and creativity for the benefit of all member states.Disseminating useful information globally is aligned with the mission of International Organizations; and Open Access policies help to reach wider audiences in a user-friendly way.
<i>Impact on Society Through Digital Innovation</i>	World Summit Awards	AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C11	The World Summit Award was initiated in 2003 in the WSIS framework. WSA invites each year all UN member states to submit their best local digital applications in each of the C.7. ICT Applications action lines. WSA uses these action lines as award categories.	Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The 8 WSA Categories reflect the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
<i>Elaborating the International Telecommunication Union Strategic Plan for 2020-2023: An Invitation to be Part of an Open, Transparent and Inclusive Process</i>	ITU	AL C2,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Env,AL C11	At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): “Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development”, establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced	At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): “Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development”, establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17

			telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020. The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.	inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020. The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.ITU's work is linked to the SDGs in several ways: Main key focus: SDG 9, target 9c, Universal and affordable access for allKey focus: SDGs 4, 5 and 17.ICTs as enablers of all 17 SDGs.
<i>From Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, to Unleashing 21st Century Global Goals Potentials, Part I</i>	IFIP	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>Students eAwareness and School's eSafety</i>	Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students	AL C1,AL C10	-	Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16:	-

				Peace, justice and strong institutions	
<i>Women in the Information Society and the Ethics of the Information Society</i>	APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"	AL C3,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C10,AL C11	-	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and Emerging Global Trends</i>	Pavan Duggal Associates	-	The emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting including the need for rendering justice to affected victims of cyber security breaches, the need for reiterating the value of justice and rule of law as well as the need for far more international cooperation in the context of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity.	-	The session has a direct link with the Sustainable Development Goals and the subjects of the session can help enhance the security the cause of rule of law. The subjects covered under the session would also help in providing avenues for justice to affected parties and assist in the development of more cooperation in the area of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity. It will also help to identify the emerging best practices for the establishment and functioning of education for ICT in the context of Cyberlaw and Cyber security law. Further, the session agreed that legal and cyber security aspects pertaining to ICT would help proactively in implementing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals targets. Further, the said Session would help to enable and further access to the increasing use of ICTs and help to manage the challenges resulting from the usage of ICTs. It will further help to strengthen the cause of cyber security.
<i>IGFSA's Role in Promoting National and Regional IGF Initiatives</i>	IGF Support Association	AL C1,AL C6	-	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	-

<i>The producer/consumer (Prosumer) movement and ICT for poverty reduction</i>	Zamen Salamati co.	AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	-
<i>The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) Vol. 22</i>	Symantec Corporation	AL C5	The Internet Security Threat Report, is the result of a detailed analysys of the cyber intelligence collected by Symantec around the Internet.Intelligence is the first step towards a security posture for Governments, organizations and individuals, that minimises the risk of cyber attacks and their consequences.Being able to anticipate attacks, and provide suitable responses, is crucial in terms of building confidence in every sector, and in the day-to-day life of individuals around the world.Being able to operate in a secure environment will boost capabilities in all directions and dimensions.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	-
<i>Data Needs for Knowledge Societies: Defining Data Skills for International Organisations</i>	Geneva Internet Platform, UNIGE and DiploFoundation	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C11	-	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>From Policy to Start-Ups: Guiding Innovation Dynamics - Part I</i>	ITU & Poland	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-
<i>The Internet Social Forum: the Internet needs Social Justice Movements</i>	Just Net Coalition	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C10	As the challenge to much wider societal issues grows, and the dangers of undermining hard-won gains in social justice across sectors (health, education,	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9:	As the challenge to much wider societal issues grows, and the dangers of undermining hard-won gains in social justice across sectors (health, education, environment, gender

*Public Open Data
and E-Governance for
Local Government*

		environment, gender equality, economic development, etc.) become very real, the ISF facilitating group calls upon social justice movements around the world, as well as other concerned individuals and organizations, to engage with the ISF process.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	equality, economic development, etc.) become very real, the ISF facilitating group calls upon social justice movements around the world, as well as other concerned individuals and organizations, to engage with the ISF process.
Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva	AL C1,AL C4,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C11	The session discusses issues relevant for WSIS Action Lines C1 (role of government), C4 (capacity building), C7 (ICT Applications: E-government) and C11 (cooperation). Government on levels has a crucial role in the achievement of SDGs, which is helped by e-government that enables to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. Countries' efforts to implement e-government are varied making cooperation, experience sharing and capacity building very important for the development of e-government by countries around the world in order to improve the relationship between people and their government and make public services delivery more effective, accessible and responsive to people's needs. The cooperation extends beyond governments and includes NGOs and private sector to that help to transfer the knowledge and to create the tools that enable governments to make most of the possibilities offered by information societies.	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The session has the strongest link to SDG 16 while having relevance to other SDGs including SDG 9, 11 and 17. Effective e-government helps to improve transparency and accountability while reducing possibilities for bribery and corruption (targets 16.5 and 16.6). It creates new ways for citizens to participate in the decision-making and can provide the public with more access information (targets 16.7, 16.10 and 11.3). Government's decision to implement e-government can drive it's focus on providing new ways for the citizens to access the services (target 9.c) and to make sure that they have legal identities that can also be used securely online (target 16.9). Transfer of knowledge and experience in global partnerships (target 17.16) is critical for the success of e-government around the world. It also contributes to the availability of data and the capacity to produce it helping assess the way towards achieving the SDG-s (17.18).

<i>Measurement of Progress Towards the SDGs Through ICT Indicators</i>	Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.	AL C11	The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's work is closely linked to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which called upon countries and international organisations to work together to develop appropriate indicators and produce official statistics to monitor the Information Society.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The Partnership has made a concerted effort to highlight the role that ICTs will play in achieving the SDGs. It has also shaped the SDG monitoring framework to help track the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. The Partnership's work will support monitoring the SDGs, and help overcome the challenges in terms of data availability, and quality. The Partnership will present new and potential data sources in support of monitoring progress towards the SDGs. The Partnership will produce a thematic sub-list of ICT indicators to better monitor the broader contribution of ICTs to achieve the SDGs.
<i>E-Services in Saudi Arabia Success Story-Factors and Enablers</i>	Saudi Arabia	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C5,AL C8,AL C11	-	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 14: Life below water	-
<i>Action line C-10: Ethical and Legal Implications of Darknet</i>	UNESCO	AL C1,AL C5,AL C10	This session explores the ethical dimension and management of information flows on the Internet, especially the deeper layers of DarkNet. This session is related to Action lines C1, C5 and C10	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	The use of internet by unethical or criminal activities hampers the promotion of universal access to information, peace, justice and good institutions (SDG 16)
<i>Multilingualism: Enabling Access to the Knowledge Society</i>	Tilde, Latvia	AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C8	C3, C4, C6, C8: the workshop will show how targeted policy measures and practical activities allow to equip all language communities with digital tools enabling access to information and full participation in the Knowledge Society.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Goals 4, 10, 11, 16: the workshop will show how targeted policy measures and practical activities allow to equip all language communities with digital tools enabling access to information and full participation in the Knowledge Society. Having a glimpse beyond 2025, we should finally put an end to the language based confusion, exclusion, and discrimination.Goal 5: digital language

*From Sustainable
Development Goals
SDGs, to Unleashing
21st Century Global
Goals Potentials, Part
II*

				technologies enable women and girls, particularly empowering the ones most distant from socio-economic melting pots - those residing in scarcely inhabited rural areas and often lacking access to advanced foreign language training.Goal 8: numerous studies provide that many SMEs suffer from impeded digital market access because customers are less likely to buy online goods or services offered in other than the languages of their fluency.Goal 9: the workshop will present how research community in cooperation with private sector is working on novel technologies that expand the range of technologically fit languages.
IFIP	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-

<p><i>Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals</i></p>	<p>Türk Telekom and UNDP IICPSD</p>	<p>AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C11</p>	<p>C11. International and regional cooperation: This session will showcase the Life is Simple with Internet project, initiated by Turk Telekom, Turkey's largest integrated telecommunications company. The project is supported by UNDP and the Habitat Association for Development and Governance, and also studied at Koç University, and therefore is a great example of a multi-stakeholder cooperation between private sector, international organizations, NGO and academia. Furthermore, through the Business Call to Action (BCtA) membership, Turk Telekom has promoted the notion of inclusive business in the country both in the academia and among the private sector, and helped establish the inclusive business ecosystem in the country.C3. Access to information and knowledge: With a goal of turning those disconnected from the digital world into internet users, Life is Simple with Internet introduced the online world to more than 24,000 people in 52 target cities since its launch and trained about 300 volunteer trainers. Turk Telekom's goal is to reach 30,000 people by the end of 2017.C7. ICT Applications: E-government: Among many other online services, Life is Simple with Internet also provides services on e-government which introduces new opportunities of e-government as an enabler of good governance for</p>	<p>Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>	<p>ICTs are cross-cutting enablers of development and therefore play a critical role for the achievement of the SDGs. This session will showcase how ICTs can contribute to SDGs 4, 10 and 17, in particular.ICT has revolutionized the private sector activities that benefit the poor and through core business activities utilizing ICT, we have witnessed concrete improvements in people's livelihood. The session will discuss the role of ICT sector in increasing the living standards of people through inclusive business models with a focus on the Life is Simple with Internet project initiated by Türk Telekom, the largest integrated telecommunications company in Turkey is contributing to SDG 4, and 10.The Life is Simple with Internet project targeted people aged 35 and over within 52 of Turkey's most underdeveloped cities, specifically focusing on women. The project introduced the online world to more than 24,000, raising awareness about basic internet use, internet security, online banking, social networks, blogs, internet communication tools, online shopping, e-government and other online services. As the project progressed, the target audience was diversified to include prisoners on probation, civic associations and people with hearing impairments. The inclusive business initiative had demonstrated the following notable success positively impacting the lives of rural under-served citizens as well as having transformative effect on the company's CSR department and its business model.Since becoming a BCtA</p>
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*Rights, Governance,
Protocols, and
Standards*

		<p>sustainable development. The project has been studied as an example of inclusive business by students at Koç University (leading Turkish university) and has been featured in the Harvard Business Review. Social impact research shows that 86% of participants have begun to use the internet in their daily lives: 65% of them use e-government services, 58% now enjoy online chat applications and 56% follow news websites and social media. C4. Capacity building & C7. ICT Applications: E-learning: Life is Simple with Internet successfully demonstrated the many benefits of internet connectivity for people in Turkey's underdeveloped areas, as well as the potential for Turk Telekom's further growth across the country and inspired the development of further initiatives including a scale-up Accessible Life for All: Books on the Phone aiming to overcome regional and financial inequalities in visually impaired individuals' access to information. The project also aims to enable access to information and enhance professional capacity of the most vulnerable populations across Turkey.</p>		<p>member in 2013, Türk Telekom's CSR projects have changed from philanthropic initiatives to a more comprehensive, inclusive business strategy. In line with this approach, the company has focused on providing ICT accessibility for all. The session will host key figures from business, government, academia and international organizations who will explore how integrating inclusive business approach into ITC companies' core business could provide greater sustainability in the long run for both the companies and its customers.</p>
ARTICLE 19	AL C2, AL C3, AL C5, AL C6	<p>This session focuses on the infrastructure of the Internet, bringing together representatives from several crucial Internet governance forums that develop the standards and policies that underpin its operation. The discussion will compel</p>	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	<p>The protection of the right to freedom of expression, access to information, and freedom of assembly on the Internet are crucial to its future as a hub for sustainable economic and social development. The majority of the Internet's central</p>

			these expert panelists to address how human rights considerations should be developed in these spaces. In doing so, this workshop will touch upon a range of issues not only in the context of its infrastructure, but also in terms of human rights: for example, threats to universal access and the loss of trust and confidence in the Internet. These dynamics, if left unaddressed, will in turn threaten economic and social development; this workshop seeks to demonstrate that the human rights framework is a critical tool through which stakeholders should consider the WSIS Action Lines. The protection and promotion of human rights facilitate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.		infrastructure—as well as the applications running over it—are developed, operated, and maintained by technical actors. The policies and protocols that define how Internet users interact with this infrastructure are determined by the Internet governance bodies that are comprised of these actors, including ICANN, the IETF, and the ITU-T. Thus, these technical communities are key facilitators of the exercise of human rights online. If they do not meaningfully take on the responsibility to respect human rights, the trend towards a more restricted Internet will grow, in turn threatening the sustainability of economic and social development for Internet users that will no longer hold trust or confidence in the Internet. As this session focuses on the relationship between human rights and Internet infrastructure, it will provide greater insights regarding how technical actors and communities can foster the resilience of the Internet as an arbiter of the sustainable development process.
<i>E-Science and Sustainable Development in the Information and Knowledge Societies</i>	IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS)	AL C7 e-Sci	The workshop is focused on Action Line 7, e-Science.	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The session is about the effect of E-Science on sustainable development which may be related to goals 1,4,6,7, 13, 14, 15, 17.
<i>Data Localization and Barriers to Cross-Border Data Flows</i>	University of Zurich	AL C1,AL C2,AL C11	The workshop concerns the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development; policies to foster the	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The workshop is particularly relevant to: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative

			development and use of information and communication infrastructure; and the prospects for addressing the issues via international and regional cooperation.		decision-making at all levels16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multistakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
<i>Languages of the World: Digital Networks and ICT Tools for Inclusion, Education, and Content Creation</i>	Semantis	AL C3,AL C8,AL C10,AL C11	At the beginning of the session we reaffirmed the basic principles for human rights, ethics and dignity as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter for Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Unesco Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. The vast problematic of ICT multilingualism and cultural diversity was then addressed specifically. How it deeply impacts our patterns of thinking and creating, the fostering of innovation and transmission of knowledge, of inclusive development. It was also	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The SEMANTIS session at WSIS 2017 is in line with several SDGs requirements. There is an urgent need to promote more inclusive development, education and capacity building, language acquisition for all citizens. It is now necessary to offer ICT based opportunities particularly for young people and women, older generations, emerging and less favoured economies, migrants and diasporas. The session will emphasize the necessity to develop future common activities in close and clear consultation with civil society associations, in liaison if necessary with relevant academic institutions.More generally there is an urgent need to initiate a universal

		<p>stressed that multilingualism and the respect of cultural diversity has an ethical dimension of dignity and equity. It implies a level of public policy, notably in education and training schemes, administration, libraries, city planning, culture, e-health, etc. ICT language facilities are key for basic education, training and lifelong learning, as well as for creativity and content creation. The use of native languages on the Internet stimulates local innovation, new educational schemes, new forms of solidarity, including for tackling migration issues worldwide. With the increased pervasiveness of ICT, ordinary citizens are now faced in the cyberspace with issues such as big data, data protection, renewable energy, smart cities, e-health, migrations, crisis management. Moreover the dynamics of new ICT usages in the “Global South” offer strong potential for growth and development. For all these issues localisation of ICT content and services, notably in native languages will be a key factor for development. More generally, participants agreed on the following principles: The WSIS process with Action Lines should pave the way for a world of peace, security, dignity and mutual understanding. ICT multilingual tools and services are crucial to address these societal challenges. Civil society should cooperate on concrete</p>		<p>digital “social contract” as politics, economy, culture and science are intrinsically associated in the Information Society. Therefore it is necessary to improve cooperation between civil associations sharing the same values for a world of peace, prosperity, ethics and dignity. The dynamics of the civil society should also apply to the digital “territories” of the “South”, which reveal new ICT use patterns decisive for Development goals.</p>
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			<p>steps leading to more open and participative actions for non-discriminatory access to knowledge and for effective multilingualism and cultural diversity on the Internet. Besides participating actively in the WSIS process, civil society should be invited to be part of the follow-up of the Unesco Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. There is need to improve communication and coordination between technical and non-technical communities. WSIS should intensify its involvement in this by managing the process and developing research and labelization, notably on language issues, the semantic web, DNS, data classification and archiving in multilingual forms. A universal digital classification of human activities should be undertaken</p>		
<i>Selection of Cuban Informatics Projects in Order to Increase Access to Information and Knowledge, Capacity Building and the Protection of Citizens' Rights</i>	Ministry of Communications of Cuba	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C8	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	-
<i>The Contribution of Electronic Trade (e-commerce) Platforms to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	OISTE / WTPF	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C10,AL C11	Building electronic trade platforms will have a direct impact on the following WSIS Action Lines: The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development Building confidence and	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong	Fostering the development of electronic trade / e-commerce platforms will impact several SDGs. The most direct impact would be on promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reducing inequalities within and among countries, promoting innovation and

			security in the use of ICTsInternational and regional cooperationICT applications: benefits in all aspects of lifeEnabling environment	institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	stimulating new forms of partnership. There are also interesting challenges in making these platforms accountable to its users and to society at large, contributing towards building trust in the commercial institutional framework. To a large extent, this depends on the security ecosystem that will be used.
<i>Targeting SDG Goal 9: Identifying Development Gaps to Infrastructure Placement and Search for Opportunities</i>	ITU	AL C2	-	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	-
<i>From Policy to Start-ups: Guiding Innovation Dynamics - Part II</i>	ITU & Poland	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-
<i>High-Level Session on "ITU Enabling the Wireless Ecosystem"</i>	ITU	-	-	-	-
<i>United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) High-Level Meeting</i>	UNGIS	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and	-

				production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	
<i>Official Opening Segment - Opening Ceremony</i>	-	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>Building Digital Innovation Frameworks: A Toolkit and a Country Report Launch</i>	ITU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C11	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-
<i>What Next on the Road to Smart Digital Societies for All?</i>	ITU	AL C2,AL C5,AL C6	-	-	The close linkages between the three action lines C2, C5 and C6, and the SDGs demonstrates that the implementation of WSIS

					Action lines beyond 2015 will be crucial for the achievement of the SDGs.
<i>Defining Internet Universality Indicators and Access Policies to Support the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda</i>	UNESCO	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10	The session is closely linked to C1, C3 and C4 given Internet and ICTs' crosscutting role in engaging stakeholders, facilitating public access information and enhance capacity building at all levels. The Internet Universality indicators and Knowledge Societies policy highlight preserving culture and language diversity in cyberspace and fostering local content generation, thus link to C8. The Internet Universality and Knowledge Societies policies also tackle increasing ethical challenges and concerns of C10 on how to harness the new technology for constructive development of society and individuals, as well as on how to secure those fundamental freedoms online and offline such as free expression and privacy.	Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Given Internet and ICTs' instrumental role in building inclusive knowledge society, the session seeks to make an optimum contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda including through mainstreaming a gender sensitive and transformative approach in formulating Internet indicators and Knowledge Societies policies. The session particularly addresses the Sustainable Development Goal 16 which seeks to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" and the target 16.10 which aims to "ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements."The session thus helps to facilitate UNESCO's role in monitoring SDG target 16.10.2, which counts the "number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information".
<i>Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism Online Including Fake News and Hate Speech</i>	UNESCO	AL C3,AL C8	The session crosscuts C3 and C10 as it explores policies and strategies to empower young women and men with values, knowledge, capacities, ethics and skills to access information, communicate online and cooperate across social and cultural boundaries, as well as enabling them to become responsible global citizens and mobilizing critical thinking	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Among the SDGs, this session is closely linked to Goal 16 which presents a valuable opportunity to bridge the development and security divide. It explicitly provides an entry point for development and security actors to come together to promote inclusive, multidimensional approaches to achieve peaceful societies. One of the targets of Goal 16 (16A) is to: "strengthen relevant national

			to counter radicalization and online enrolment, including violent extremismMore particularly, the session is linked to C9 media as it addresses the issue of mobilization and cooperation between media professionals and practitioners to combat radicalization and online hate speech. The session also discusses countering fake news and strengthening public interested journalism and media, as complimented by fostering creative media campaigns and enhancing media and information literacy among users. The session is linked with C8 by drawing attention to the importance of cultural diversity and strengthening knowledge of world cultures, thus empowering youth to actively participate in cultural life and equipping learners to become responsible global citizens in more fair, inclusive and peaceful societies.		institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime”.
Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth	ITU/ILO	AL C4,AL C7 e-Gov	In line with WSIS Action Line 4, the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth aims to increase the effectiveness of education and training systems and provide both young people and teachers with relevant, transferable digital skills, in particular by introducing computational thinking and coding into school curriculum. As outlined in WSIS Action Line 4, capacity building and ICT literacy are essential if we want everyone to benefit from the Information Society. The Global Initiative also aims	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	Digital skills (advanced, basic and soft skills) are increasingly needed for nearly all jobs and professional careers. Providing young women and men with relevant, transferable, job-relevant digital skills is thus in line with SDG 4.3 which calls for equal access for women and men to affordable and relevant education and SDG 4.4 which calls for increasing the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment.SDGs 5.5 and 5.b are addressed through improving digital skills for young women and men alike, including activities to attract more women to

		<p>at empowering local communities, with particular advantages for youth and women, through the promotion of programmes for the development of highly valuable digital skills, reflecting WSIS Action Line 4. In the same sense, it also promotes the development of innovative, rapid skills development programmes that focus on digital skills for employability. The increased presence of ICTs in work environments is also intended as a means to achieve more sustainable environments for workers, foster job creation and address the current youth employment crisis, in line with WSIS Action Line 7.</p>		<p>develop advanced digital skills. Considering the number and quality of jobs available for young people with digital skills, the project discussed in the session will foster job creation and address the current youth employment crisis in line with SDGs 8.5 and 8.6.</p>
<p><i>High-Level Policy Statements: Concluding Session</i></p>	-	<p>AL C1, AL C2, AL C3, AL C4, AL C5, AL C6, AL C7 e-Gov, AL C7 e-Bus, AL C7 e-Lea, AL C7 e-Hea, AL C7 e-Emp, AL C7 e-Env, AL C7 e-Agr, AL C7 e-Sci, AL C8, AL C9, AL C10, AL C11</p>	-	<p>Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 3: Good health and well-being; Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation; Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy; Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth; Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure; Goal 10: Reduced inequalities; Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities; Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production; Goal 13: Climate action; Goal 14: Life below water; Goal 15: Life on land; Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>

*Joining Forces for a
#SystemTransformation – ICT for the
SDG*

*Action Line C7: E-
agriculture -
Democratizing Digital
Innovation in
Agriculture*

GESI	-	-	-	-
FAO/ITU	AL C7 e-Agr	<p>The guidelines of the C7 line aim to: ensure the systematic dissemination of information using ICTs on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and food, in order to provide ready access to comprehensive, up-to-date and detailed knowledge and information, particularly in rural areas; and public-private partnerships should seek to maximize the use of ICTs as an instrument to improve production (quantity and quality).The session will present cases which the use of ICTs and innovative solutions for agriculture, livestock, water and others sectors are playing a decisive role in terms of access to information, knowledge, improving productivity and ensuring new incomes as well as social inclusion for the people in rural areas.</p>	<p>Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land</p>	<p>From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources, food and agriculture lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Over the coming years, the FAO will focus its efforts in assisting all countries and relevant actors in implementing and monitoring the SDGs. FAO's Strategic Framework draws five main strategic objectives to support the SDG implementation and help farmers, fishers, collectors, pastoralists, women, youth and traditional communities to be more productive, sustainable and resilient. Today, nearly 800 million people are extremely poor and chronically undernourished, while another 1.9 billion are overweight, of which 600 million are obese. In rural areas, the reality is most dramatic, considering that 80% of the world's hungry and poor live there. FAO believes that food security can be the common thread that links the different challenges the world faces in building a sustainable future.Applying innovative ways to use ICTs in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture (including farming, fisheries, livestock, forestry, etc.), can boost agricultural and rural development. Improving access to valuable information help agricultural stakeholders to make informed decisions and use the resources available in</p>

					the most productive and sustainable manner. In a sector that is becoming increasingly knowledge-intensive, having access to the timely information, in the right format, and through the right channels makes a crucial difference in the livelihoods of people involved in agriculture and related fields. Debate innovative solutions, find new approaches and exchange experiences it's a moment to make good connections to change the reality of the rural communities, achieving the SDGs because bridging the digital divide and information gaps, farmers can better decide their crop selection and choice of markets. This session will discuss how ICTs can improve rural livelihoods and increase income through lower input cost and improved productivity. There is a huge opportunity to scale up these innovative digital services (provided by ICTs) and drastically increase their impact by bringing them closer to more farmers.
Responding to Cyber Threats: Establishing an Effective Computer Incident Response Team	GFCE	AL C5	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-
Africa and the Digital Economy: Benefits, Losses and Strategies	African Civil Society on the Information Society (ACSIS)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-	L'économie numérique aide à mobiliser les ressources et à développer des stratégies pour faire des TIC le capaciteur par excellence pour les ODD et les lignes d'actionThe digital economy will help mobilising resources and develop strategies to enable ICT development in all action lines. This will	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and	L'économie numérique aide à mobiliser les ressources et à développer des stratégies pour faire des TIC le capaciteur par excellence pour les ODD et les lignes d'actionLa session va permettre d'identifier les voies et moyensThe digital economy will help mobilising resources and develop strategies to enable ICT development in all action lines. This will help ICT to play their role as global

*Action Line CI, CII:
The Role of Private
Sector in Mobilizing
ICTs for SDGs*

	Agr,AL C7 e- Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	help ICT to play their role as global enabler for SDGs.	infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	enabler for SDGs. The session will help identifying ways and means
UNDESA	AL CI,AL CII	This session will be specifically focusing on the role of private sector for the promotion of ICTs for development and international and regional cooperation.	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The role of the private sector to mobilizing ICT for realizing the SDGs can take various forms.- Innovation: The 2030 Agenda called on all businesses to “apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges”. Some global technology companies have made efforts to connect those unconnected to the Internet through new services such as Free Basics from Facebook, or Project Loon (balloon-connected Internet for everyone) from Google. Innovation is also important in many other areas such as creating the kind of smart phones most adapted to the situation in some developing countries.- Investment: The UN General Assembly, when it reviewed the implementation of the WSIS after ten years, recognized the critical importance of private sector investment in ICT infrastructure, content and services. It encouraged Governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation. According to a World Bank study, a 10 percentage point increase in fixed broadband penetration would

				<p>increase GDP growth by 1.21% in developed economies and 1.38% in developing ones.- Partnerships: The WSIS asked for building on and accelerating public-private partnerships, focusing on the use of ICTs in development. The 2030 Agenda likewise recognizes the role of public-private and other partnerships in realizing the goals. More public-private partnerships are needed to leverage the solutions, scale and resources that the private sector can bring to sustainable development challenges, as well as to stimulate innovation and growth among SMEs, for example, incubate new ICT start-ups to provide locally appropriate services.- Mainstreaming the SDGs in companies' regular operations: It is increasingly recognized that corporate responsibility involves not only "doing no harm", but also "doing good". Businesses are thus encouraged to find strategies whereby they can both conduct business and advance the SDGs. The Global Compact has developed "SDG Compass"- a tool to guide companies to align their strategies with the SDGs, and measure and manage their impacts. A survey conducted by PWC a year ago showed that 71% of business consulted was already planning how they will engage with the SDGs. For example, EMC, a leader in the information technology (IT) industry, is known for creating technological solutions to sustainability challenges. Since 2010, the company has been named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) every year, in recognition of their leadership in inclusive</p>
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*Ethical Dimensions of
ICTs*

				<p>business activities. In other cases, General Mills gives meals to local food banks which helps to realize SDG 2 - Zero Hunger. LEGO funds children's play, learning, and creativity and Microsoft delivers free Microsoft Office Software to schools to support the SDG 4: Quality Education implementation. IBM's Intelligent Water software contributes to SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production by delivering insights from data to help utilities manage water pressure; detecting leaks; reducing water consumption; mitigating sewer overflow; and better managing water infrastructure, assets, and operations.- Engaging in national and other dialogues on shaping the information society and developing e-strategies. The original WSIS mandate emphasizes the effective participation of all stakeholders in development of e-strategies including through public/private partnerships, in devising e-strategies for the Information Society and for the exchange of best practices. Such inclusive dialogues can also help create an environment where the private sector can more easily help mobilize ICT for the SDGs. A survey by the Global Compact showed that an overwhelming majority of CEOs (83%) want governments and policymakers to increase efforts to provide an enabling environment for the private sector to pursue sustainability.</p>
IEEE	AL C10	Regarding WSIS Action Line C10: Ethical Dimension of the Information Society, the panel noted that the ethical dimension should be incorporated into	Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and provide lifelong learning opportunities for all

Action Line C3. E-learning: Is Software the Key to Access to Knowledge in the Digital Age?

		all aspects of ICTs. The panel noted the importance of security and privacy by design, as well as the need for ethical considerations in data collection and artificial intelligence and autonomous systems.		Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
UNESCO	AL C3	Action line 3 set out in the WSIS' Geneva Declaration of Principles and plan of action echoes UNESCO's message that "the ability for all to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge is essential in an inclusive Information Society". In particular, the Action Line mandate focus also on the "access to both proprietary and open source software", an area that is central in UNESCO's implementation of Action line 3 including through the promotion of "open approaches to technology and software development, standard-setting, infrastructure access, and the publication and sharing of information and knowledge such as educational resources and scientific research" . This approach has led UNESCO to work on programmes and partnering with initiatives promoting an approach to computer source code (in particular free and open source software) as a key mean to fully understand and harness today's digital world, notably through adequate education. Software, as a creation, an expression of a human intellect and a source of inspiration for innovation, is at the same time itself part of the digital	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Software, considered as a content in itself, is key to understanding today's digital world. 21st century skills, such as coding, computational thinking, problem solving, can substantially change the approach to lifelong education. The preservation of software source code can be important in ensuring access to information and an element for supporting digital innovation.

<i>Capacity Building Programmes at ICANN and Elsewhere</i>			heritage, and the key to produce and preserve digital heritage at large.		
	ICANN (CCWG on Internet Governance)	AL C3,AL C4	The Session will touch on C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge) in terms of providing information where leadership training on Internet issues is available. The Action Line C4(Capacity Buidling) is also relevent in the non-technical spehere as taking a full role on the knowledge society requires certain skills and attributes.	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The ability to equip people (and particularly young people) so that they can take a full role in policy development in the Internet Ecosystem is important in terms of the equality of susstainable developmment. All stakeholder groups and all countries need to be represented by people with the skills and abilities to play a fuill role. Too often minority groups are marginised as they do not have an effective voice at the table.
<i>2020 National Transformation Program: Research, Support, and Beyond Special SDG9 Session Co-hosted by International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</i>	Saudi Arabia	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C6,AL C8,AL C9	-	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality	-
	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	AL C2,AL C4,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C11	The Special SDG 9 Session will link directly with the following WSIS Action Lines: C2: Information and communication infrastructure is essential for the foundation of the information society and to maximise the ICT impact on the SDGs in general and specifically SDG 9- C4: The session will have a strong focus on country-level implementation and new investments- C7: Agenda items covering the 4th Industrial Revolution and the Third Industrial Decade for Africa (IDDA) III will have significant impacts on e-employment- C11: This Session will build upon a close collaboration between UN agencies working together with governments to	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The Session will focus on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and build on the collaboration of ITU and UNIDO to make concrete contributions towards achieving SDG9. The nature of the partnership and the stakeholders who will be engaging in the process fully support SDG 17 on partnerships and collaboration.

*Innovating Together:
How to Utilize ICT
for Achieving SDGs?*

		achieve concrete contributions at the country-level.		
Japan: FUJITSU, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC, Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric, NEC, NTT	AL C2,AL C3,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C11	The session will provide value updates and useful tips linked to above Action Lines. FUJITSU: C6, C7, C11: Introducing ICT's potential to solve social issues with our case. Especially for preventing disaster, mobility, manufacturing and healthcare.FURUKAWA: C2: Our activities help to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly, also to transfer our technologies through practice training of operation procedure and construction of model networks in some countries.Hitachi: C7: Healthcare management is an urgent key issue for aging societies/countries like Japan. AI technologies and big data processing enable us to attain periodical health checkups and periodical follow-ups which are necessary for keeping one's healthy condition and Quality of Life. The e-business to provide such an information system platform with a database that records one's life conditions will be required and fully accepted to make a good PDCA cycle of the health management.Mitsubishi Electric: C2, C3, C5, C6: Our wired and wireless communication technologies enable nation-wide, energy-efficient infrastructures for IoT era, such as Auto-metering system and broadband Internet access for high-speed railway systems.NEC: C2, 3, 5, 7: Identification	Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The session will provide value updates and useful tips linked to above SDGs. FUJITSU: G3, 9, 11 ,12 ,13, 17: Introducing ICT's potential to solve the social issues with our case. Especially for preventing disaster, mobility, manufacturing and healthcare.FURUKAWA: G9: Our activities help to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly by using our technology. This optical fiber network has excellent performance in construction and operation so that it can achieve sustainable optical fiber infrastructure.Hitachi: G3, 8, 16: Goal 3 is the main target of proposed "healthcare management", and one's health condition enables us to achieve Goal 8 and Goal 16.Mitsubishi Electric: G9, G11, G13: Our wired and wireless communication technologies establish a common infrastructure for a low-carbon, a smart society with demand-response capability, and also for a secure society utilizing high-definition network cameras.NEC: G3, 8, 11: Identification of individuals with bio matrix information would contribute to build a safe and secure society. These solutions are used for voting system, boarder control system, national ID systems and surveillance/monitoring system etc. in public services and private services. These solutions are the keys and fundamental elements to support sustainable economic growth and a healthy and well-being life.

			solutions are used to access control to data and directly contribute to build confidence and security of the ICT system.		
<i>How Technology is Being Used to Accelerate Girls' Inclusion and Access to Education (Particularly STEM) and Improve Pedagogical Practices to Enable Critical Thinking to Support Sustainable Gender Empowerment</i>	e Worldwide Group	AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Sci	<p>i. C2. Information and communication infrastructure- Showcasing ICTs models and applications used deliver education ii. C3. Access to information and knowledge- Showcasing how ICTs provide information and knowledge to girls and women iii. C4. Capacity building- Showcasing the diverse types of capacity building and training that are delivered through ICTs iv. C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs- Demonstration of how early engagement with ICTs play a vital role in increasing girls confidence to safely use ICTs- Showcasing innovative provision of safe spaces to ensure with ICTs and education for girls (cultural and social context) v. C7. ICT Applications: e-learning- Showcasing;o How ICTs have formed a paradigm shift in teacher-centered pedagogy to a more effective learner-centered pedagogyo ICT applications that provide an interactive e-learning platform to students in remote locationso e-learning equip the girls with skills in science and technology which improve their academic performance, enhance their motivation, and expand their</p>	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	<p>i. Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere- The case studies will demonstrate how ICTs have helped girls gain access to education and awareness of critical skills and knowledge that enable them to become ecomiocially empowered in their local environments, and gain an understanding of their rights despite the strict cultural and traditional barriers. This has helped young girls endless poverty and 'slavery' trap ii. Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all- Show casing how ICTs help new mothers (and young girls) and women to use the internet to obtain information and knowledge on their total well-being, nutrition, and maternal health (mother and child). iii. Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all- Show casing how ICTs help ensure that girls have access to quality early childhood and pre-primary education and familiarize them with technology to become 'comfortable young digital natives'. iv. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls- Our case studies will demonstrate how ICTs play a critical role in increasing girls' confidence and knowledge to help ensure equal opportunities for men and women across economic, social and political</p>

			choices for future studieso Blended learning workshops and interactive sessions inspire young females to become successful entrepreneurs vi. C7. ICT Applications: E-science- Showcasing how technology can accelerate girls' inclusion and access to education, particularly STEM and support sustainable gender empowerment		fronts v. Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all- Our case studies will demonstrate how ICTs help provide productive and diverse employment opportunities for women with different skills and backgrounds.
<i>AI for Good</i>	ITU	-	-	-	-
<i>Investment and the Digital Economy</i>	UNCTAD	-	-	-	-
<i>Action Line C4. Capacity Building: Building Capacity to Leverage eAgriculture Applications</i>	ITU	AL C4,AL C7 e-Agr	-	Goal 2: Zero hunger	-
<i>Action Line C6. Enabling Environment- The Regulatory Wheel of Fire: Collaborative Regulation to Leverage ICTs for SDGs</i>	ITU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C6	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-
<i>Action Line C7. E-science: Context of Big Data and Analytics for Knowledge Societies</i>	UNESCO	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	C7: E-science	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The session focuses on addressing how data revolution will assist (or impede) SDG processes.
<i>Innovation in ICT Technologies, Broadband, Smart</i>	CMAI/Global ICT Forum	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-	The WSIS action lines will be discussed in the workshop	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 11: Sustainable	The link to Sustainable Development Process will be discussed in the workshop.

<i>Cities and Manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals</i>		Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C10,AL C11		cities and communities;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	
<i>Action Line C7. E-government: Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity through Digital Government</i>	UNDESA/ITU	AL C7 e-Gov	This session is focusing on the role of e-government for eradicating Poverty and promoting prosperity through digitalGovernment.	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Digital government is an important factor for achieving the SDGs and can generate benefits in the form of eliminating poverty and increasing prosperity. According to the latest ITU Facts and Figures, only 41.1 of households in developing countries have Internet access in 2016, with significant variations by country, as compared with more than 83.8% in developed countries. While people around the world make more than 4 billion Google searches every day, 3.9 billion people is not using the Internet by the end of 2016. Almost 75% of people in Africa are non-users while only 21% of Europeans are offline. In the Americas and the CIS regions, about one third of the population is offline. In Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States, the percentage of the population that is not using the Internet is close to 60%. The poor are the most excluded from the benefits of ICTs. Nearly 6 billion people do not have high-speed internet, making them unable to fully utilize the benefits of digital services including e-government.
<i>World Café: Implementing Best Practices and Addressing Challenges with WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions</i>	ITU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work	-

		Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11		and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	
<i>IGF Information Session</i>	IGF Secretariat	AL C4,AL C6,AL C11	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	-
<i>Going Beyond Multi-Stakeholderism and Multilateralism: China's Perspectives to Internet Governance and Future Developments</i>	Shantou University/CyberLabs	AL C1,AL C8,AL C11	The panel addresses China's perspectives to internet governance, which has a direct impact on building an information society in developing countries like China. An information society may not be built if not all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development are involved. The panel stressed that a well-defined internet governance could promote cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content through international and regional cooperation.	Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Our session, though addressing policy-making in internet governance, should be of help in building "resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation," especially in the areas of internet-related innovation. The discussion could help reduce inequality within and among countries concerning internet governance.
<i>Huawei ICT Sustainable Development Goals Benchmark</i>	Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C6	ICT infrastructure has become a public good which people, businesses, and governments depend upon. However, if society is serious about delivering the SDGs, there is no choice but to direct resources and policies to make the Internet universally accessible in the	Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and	Achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require a step change in information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, access and affordability. This report explores the nexus between ICT and sustainable development and shows clearly that ICT needs to be aligned

			<p>fullest sense. Huawei works with its partners every day, everywhere, to help complete this unfinished task. This report demonstrates the extraordinary contribution ICT is able to make and the steps needed to optimize its impact.</p>	<p>communities;Goal 13: Climate action</p>	<p>with policies that support the SDGs, informed by international good practice, and rooted in the national context and local development priorities. Huawei has undertaken this in-depth analysis in the hope that this report can provide a practical understanding of the role ICT can play in achieving the SDGs, as well as offer strategies to optimize ICT infrastructure further so that the global goals can be achieved by 2030.</p>
<p><i>Regional Engagement in Internet Governance: Discussing Multistakeholder Partnerships for Participation in ICT Debates with Focus on Enabling Sustainable Development</i></p>	<p>EI Research</p>	<p>AL C1,AL C8,AL C11</p>	<p>This session links to WSIS Process as it further enhances the debate on crucial aspects of its following action lines:C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for developmentStakeholders in the internet governance process linked to government and to promotion of ICTs for development will bring their regional experience to the debate as we compare challenges faced by each region.C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local contentThe variety of points of view in the session tackles important challenges related to cultural diversity and identity as well as multilingual internet challenges. Regions which have different ethnic, cultural, religious and social panoramas will dialogue and also refer to challenges such as different alphabets and internationalization issues.C11. International and regional cooperationCooperation is a main motivation for regional engagement.</p>	<p>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>	<p>This session relates to specific Sustainable Development Goals giving the following aspects:Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for allThrough regional engagement in internet governance it is possible to harness the power of technology to increase development through creation of opportunities for employment and decent work and economic growth.Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countriesThe contrasts between regions with inequitable income distribution results in an uneven access to knowledge and harms economic growth. Regional engagement can reduce these inequalities enabling development and economic growth, despite borders and creating true international cooperation. Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societiesRegional engagement aims at promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies by bringing people together to a more equitable future the underserved and underprivileged regions.Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

			Seeking out partnerships in international and regional levels is increasingly important and regional engagement identifies them.		Enabling global partnership is having all regions involved in an effort towards sustainable development. Regional engagement can create these conditions and potentialize partnerships.
<i>National Cybersecurity Strategies: Advanced Text Analytics From Child Online Safety to Digital Inclusion: The Role of Global Multistakeholder Partnerships Digital Financial Inclusion</i>	UN-OICT / ITU	AL C5	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-
	ITU & UNICEF	-	-	-	-
	ITU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C5,AL C7 e-Bus	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 5: Gender equality	-
<i>AL C7. E Health: ICT for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</i>	WHO/ITU	AL C7 e-Hea	The guidelines of the C7 line (ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life) aim to following matters:Promote collaborative efforts of governments, planners, health professionals, and other agencies along with the participation of international organizations for creating a reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care and health information systems and for promoting continuous medical training, education, and research through the use of ICTs, while respecting and protecting citizens' right to privacy.Facilitate access to the world's medical knowledge and locally-relevant content resources for strengthening public health research and prevention programmes and promoting	Goal 3: Good health and well-being	Sustainable Development Goal 3 seeks to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life. The Goal addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. It also calls for more research and development, increased health financing, and strengthened capacity of all countries in health risk reduction and management.

*Enhancing the
Internet Economy of
Small Island
Development States
(SIDS) - A Caribbean
View*

		women's and men's health, such as content on sexual and reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections, and for diseases that attract full attention of the world including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.Alert, monitor and control the spread of communicable diseases, through the improvement of common information systems.Promote the development of international standards for the exchange of health data, taking due account of privacy concerns.Encourage the adoption of ICTs to improve and extend health care and health information systems to remote and underserved areas and vulnerable populations, recognising women's roles as health providers in their families and communities.Strengthen and expand ICT-based initiatives for providing medical and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies.		
ISOC	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C11	Given the specific challenges related to SIDS: Governments and private sector can play a significant role in promoting and investing in ICTs and infrastructures. By doing so citizens of SIDS can have access to information leading to development of that particular territory. The focus should for people from these jurisdictions to take the lead and help their particular jurisdictions. In doing so an enabling environment will be created. International and regional cooperation is	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	As education forms the basis for structural development, the necessary focus should be laid on this area. In doing so sustainable economic growth could be achieved. Partnership is very important especially for SIDS leading the ultimate goal which is economic growth.

			necessary in helping SIDS achieving their objectives.		
<i>Action Line C9. Media: Strengthening Privacy, Encryption and Source Protection for Media Freedom and Internet Development</i>	UNESCO	AL C4,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10	The Action Line C9 media is closely linked to C3 Access given media's crucial role in facilitating public access to news and information. Media in all forms contribute to preserving language diversity and fostering local content generation, thus link to C8. The converged media platforms based on ICTs are facing increasing ethical challenges on how to protect those fundamental freedoms online and offline such as free expression and privacy, which crosscut with the concerns of C10.v	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	UNESCO is involved to monitor the Goal 16 indicators on protecting safety journalists and access to information
<i>Action Line C7. E-learning. Theme: Open Educational Resources to achieve Quality Education for all (SDG4)</i>	UNESCO	AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Lea	OER contributes directly to C7 (Elearning), C3 (Access to Information and Knowledge), and C4 (Capacity Building). The topic is : Mainstreaming OER to achieve SDG4 (Quality Education For All).	Goal 4: Quality education	OER has a significant potential to align with and support the achievement of SDG-4 (Quality Education). OERs address the key challenges of quality, cost and access to learning materials and educational opportunities for citizens. More widely accessible, equitable and relevant, cost-efficient and quality educational resources and lifelong learning opportunities will be a precondition for achievement of not only SDG-4 but also all seventeen SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.
<i>Towards African Digital Revolution</i>	Evolving Consulting/Digital Coalition	AL C1,AL C11	-	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	-
<i>Building ICT innovation capacity</i>	ITU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	-

*ICT-driven Innovation
and Its Impact on
Smart Governance
and Finance
Management Systems
Arctel and UNU*

ARCTEL / UNU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C11	c.1/C7/C11 e-gov and ICTs are important to promote a better relation between the governments and the citizens.The use of ICT also offers particular potential to improve financial and taxation systems, especially when governments lack a well-functioning tax and finance administration and finance administration system. The introduction of integrated financial systems with appropriate databases offers the possibility to better control financial flows within the state.Also the digitization of service processes also requires a degree of formalization, which may also serve as a mechanism to impose a certain level of formalization to facilitate administrative work. Informal, incomprehensible administrative behaviors which are not subject to controls are one of the essential problems facing some administrations in developing countries and contribute to unequal treatment and corruption.C2/C3/C4/C7/C11Both ARCTEL and UNU are focused on promoting international and regional cooperation. The solutions and projects to be presented are developed to be implemented in other regions (for ARCTEL speacilly in Portuguese Speaking Countries).Both UNU and ARCTEL promote capacity building actions. UNU-e-gov by itself is an University that delivers courses in several countries focused in this case in e-gov . ARCTEL	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	The development of ICTs in a sustainable way is a global goal for governments, academics, and other organizations.ARCTEL's projects aim to build infrastructures that will allow people to have equal opportunities and access to information and education, promoting gender equality and better quality of life through job creation or trough the development of other projects related with agriculture or health. Also the SV4D project in particular uses renewable energy in its internet infrastructure, so that the impact in the environment is low. UNU-egov projects aim to help building more inclusive societies, more efficient governments and to deliver better services to citizens.
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			has a Training center that delivers courses in portuguese speaking countries, particularly for the Telecommunications area.Also the project to be presented by ARCTEL (SV4D) has integrated projects to promote e-health, employment, e-learning and business.		
<i>AL C5. Measuring Cybersecurity</i>	ITU	AL C5,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>Measuring the State of the Digital Economy</i>	World Economic Forum	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	The Networked Readiness Index allows countries to track and therefore progress their ability to leverage digital and emerging technologies for broad-based prosperity, providing a basis for multi-stakeholder dialogue and action. It pays attention to a broad range of aspects of the enabling environment, including the regulatory and business environment, affordability, skills and infrastructure, in addition to tracking usage and impact.
<i>Cybersecurity in the Age of Artificial Intelligence</i>	IFIP IP3	AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C10	The session looks at the provisioning of trustworthy and ethical ICT solutions and platforms, and confidence and security in using the systems. The focus on people relates to capacity building. We explore the Fourth Industrial Revolution	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Securely harnessing the power of Fourth Industrial Revolution technologies results in an improved economy and new opportunities for growth. Trustworthy provisioning delivers resilient ICT infrastructure.

*Improve Living
Conditions for All
Through ICTs –
Smart Future For all
China*

			technologies as the enabling environment.		
	Post and Telecom Press China	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C8,AL C11	-	Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Through the utilizing of ICTs in different aspects of life, China will achieve sustainable economic growth, which means without damaging the environment; people can live a better life. To be specific, the China e-Government Information Accessibility Public Services System and the 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games Main Operation Centre Information System Project can expand the scope of government services for the public community, narrow the digital divide, achieve fair sharing of information for the public , save the government cost, accelerate the construction of information-friendly environment, support to build an inclusive information society and promote the information technology of personalized and intelligent development (SDG11). The Yihudaojia APP and Ningbo Cloud Hospital can connect the patients and hospitals more easily, which reduce the burden of patients, hospitals and Government (SDG3, 8, 10, 16,17). It can also make the medical service personalized. The Refuse Landfill Aerobic Ecological Restoration Technology project can cope the influence of climate change (SDG13,14). The MBB2020 vision provides a specific architecture for the future development. This vision needs to be combined with the development of big data, which can evolve the way of living and help accelerating the speed of building a smarter society. The society would be more inclusive,

					equal and just. (SDG12) In this smarter society, the consumption mode will also change, which will be more time-efficient. This can be achieved through the Beijing Yizhuang Cloud Computing Center Building Project, which is just an example of how cloud computing will reshape the country.
<i>Women Engineers & Scientists in the Digital Economy and Industry 4.0</i>	INWES - The International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	As a follow-up activity of our last year workshop (organized by Swiss Engineering a key partner of the INWES network) on building a Code of Ethics in engineering, maybe we would like to propose also this year that it is a topic of the WSIS. Integrating a Code of Conduct towards environment could link up C1. C7.C10., where we, engineers in ICTs, and more generally engineers and architects worldwide, need to support the protection of the global environment and promotes environmentally sound and sustainable economic development as a fundamental element of its poverty reduction strategies and actions.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Responsibility is a main topic nowadays: without education, individuals will not be able to take responsibilities in the digital transformation. Serving humanities through achievement of the WSIS action lines and quick strategies for SDGs implementation, with the high contribution of engineering societies in the World, while mainstreaming Gender at all levels, will help align strongly to the adopted SDGs, including the above listed Goals.As women engineers, architects and scientists of the world are included in the process, on equal basis, we believe our major strength is to propose clearly to contribute to GOAL 5. Of course, we also are contributing to major development goals listed above.
<i>Network for Digital Development — Advancing a Global Action Agenda</i>	World Economic Forum/IEEE	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C10,AL C11	-	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	-
<i>Action Line C2. Information and Communication Infrastructure: Building the</i>	ITU	AL C2	Action Line C2	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Infrastructure provides the basic physical systems and structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprises. Infrastructure and economic development also

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Society*

				<p>rely on information and communications technology. Mobile cellular services have spread rapidly around the world, allowing people in previously unconnected areas to join the global information society 9.I Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 9a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States9.a.I Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure 9c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 20209.c.I Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>
<p><i>Implementing Collaborative Security: Challenges and Success Stories</i></p>	ISOC	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C11	<p>Governments have a very important role regarding the education of their people. While they have an important role to play, collaboration with the private sector and academia are key in helping to achieve these objectives. Capacity building is very important as it is the structural way how we can have experts from the region who know the region to</p>	<p>Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p> <p>A secured Internet and telecommunications infrastructures form the foundation to foster innovation.</p>

			solve region's specific challenges. As the Internet traspases borders regional and international collaboration is key.		
<i>Iran Country Workshop</i>	Iran National Committee for WSIS / Information Technology Organization of Iran	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	.	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	.
<i>Promote the Development of Internet & Mobile Internet Information Accessibility</i>	Internet Society of China	AL C2	Efforts of information accessibility strive to eliminate the difficulties and obstacles in the process of public access to information through ICTs, enabling the various vulnerable groups enjoy the public service and knowledge equally. Emerging of technologies as mobile Internet, cloud computing, big data require further upgrading of infrastructure construction and related applications, which will provide practical and significant support to improving and fostering a more advanced and inclusive information environment.	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Information accessibility is one of the important efforts and approaches to enable the disabled person, the low educated group, the elderly people etc obtain access to information service with more convenience. It will also be a core driving force to narrow the digital divide, facilitating the sustainable development of society and creating a just, peaceful and inclusive environment benefit to everyone.
<i>One Day Training Course "Women and Mobile"</i>	GSMA	AL C1,AL C2,AL C4	As a training session for policy makers and regulators, the course directly relates to WSIS Action Line 1: The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development.It	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	By explaining strategies to increase the access of women to ICTs through mobile technology, the content of the session is directly linked to SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.Access to mobile by

			also addresses access, accessibility and affordability issues (for women) as covered in WSIS Action Line 2: Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information societyGender issues are also covered in WSIS Action Line 4: Capacity building		women and girls is also an important enabler in relation to Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, as well as being a tool which can help to underpin the achievement of many of the other SDGs including Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all and Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
<i>Digitalization Scorecard: Advancing Digitalization of Verticals with Enabling Policies and Regulations</i>	The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and Nokia	AL C1,AL C2,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>G-STIC: Fostering Technological Solutions for the SDGs</i>	VITO - Flemish Institute for Technological Research	AL C6,AL C11	-	Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below	-

				water;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	
<i>Local Connectivity Solutions for the Unconnected</i>	Association for Progressive Communications	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C6,AL C8,AL C11	Local connectivity and community-based network solutions stand as real world examples of increasing access to ICTs and providing affordable and equitable access to achieve the WSIS vision of the people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society and the Sustainable Development Goals. Support for independent local access initiatives impacts a number of WSIS Action lines, including C1, in relation to the role of public governance authorities and stakeholders in promotion of ICTs for development, C2, in supporting provision of infrastructure to connect the unconnected, in C3, where access to information and knowledge is improved, and in C8 where local content provision will be encouraged through better and more affordable access. To gain full advantage from this potential, an enabling environment is required (C6), and international cooperation (C11) is necessary to help raise awareness of the opportunities.	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	Local connectivity and community-based network solutions provide support for the Sustainable Development Goals in a variety of ways, including offering improved potential for achieving improved education, gender equality and empowering women and girls through use of ICTs (Goals 4 & 5), promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work supported by better connectivity (Goal 8), and building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation by providing local options for provision of connectivity (Goal 9). The combination of these is expected to contribute to ending poverty, especially by addressing rural poverty where connectivity is lowest (Goal 1).
<i>Highlighting the Impact of Grassroots Connectivity Projects</i>	I World Connected, University of Pennsylvania	AL C2,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C11	The session seeks to highlight key connectivity initiatives of different countries, each aiming to improve socio-economic development outcomes through the deployment of information and communication infrastructure (C2). Vanuatu's VITAL Project focuses on e-health, and the Digital Bangladesh	Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	The session seeks to shed light on the ways in which Internet connectivity can improve outcomes in education, health and gender empowerment for people (Goals 3, 4, 5). It is directly related to the achievement of Goal 9 (c), which seeks to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and

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		programme focuses on both education and healthcare access to rural communities in Bangladesh (C7). WEF and ISOC leverage partnerships in order to improve connectivity on the ground (C11).		affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.
UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, Royal Holloway, University of London	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	<p>CI - Stakeholders will be challenged to focus on how ICT4D can reduce inequality whilst also addressing economic growth</p> <p>C2 - ICT infrastructure is essential for addressing the need of the poorest and most marginalised - new infrastructures are necessary if the most marginalised are to be served</p> <p>C3 - The poorest and most marginalised must have access to relevant information and communication opportunities</p> <p>C4 - Capacity building amongst all stakeholders is essential; we need a changed mind set the focuses on inequality more than growth</p> <p>C5 - Digital security is of critical importance - the connected poorest have most to loose from security breaches</p> <p>C6 - Appropriate enabling environments are essential for empowerment</p> <p>C8 - The poorest and most marginalised need information and access in their own languages to relevant content</p> <p>C9 - All forms of media need to be encouraged to focus on ICTs and inequality rather than on economic growth</p> <p>C10 - All ICT4D is a profoundly ethical engagement</p> <p>C11 - It is essential for international co-operation at all</p>	<p>Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</p>	<p>This session is relevant to all of the SDGs - not least through challenging some of the assumptions underlying them. All too often, ICTs are based on unsustainable practices and business models, and for ICTs to contribute effectively to sustainable development there needs to be a fundamental rethink of many aspects of their design and roll-out. The most relevant SDGs are as follows:</p> <p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere - need to focus on relative definitions of poverty as much as absolute ones</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all - focus on ways through which ICTs can contribute to the well-being of all - specifically the poorest and most marginalised.</p> <p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - education of all stakeholders about the effective use of ICTs for development is essential</p> <p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls - especially in patriarchal societies, women and girls remain actively disadvantaged through ICTs; this has to be changed</p> <p>Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all - ICTs can be a means through which gainful employment across all levels in society can be enhanced</p> <p>Goal 9: Build</p>

			levels so that wise policies and examples of good practice can be shared		resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation - innovation is essential for designing appropriate technologies in the interests of the poor and marginalisedGoal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries - experience sharing, new models of trade, and appropriate training are all essential for effective ICT4DGoal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - much remains to be done in transforming the ICT sector so that it is indeed sustainable in terms of both consumption and productionGoal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies - ICT4D, as a moral agenda, is fundamentally about creating a just and inclusive worldGoal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development - effective partnerships are central to delivering a "reclaimed" ICT4D
<i>Global Rollercoaster Research for Advancing Telecommunication Standards</i>	ASDF International	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C10	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	-
<i>Getting the Jump on Big Data and IOT for SDGs</i>	Arianous	AL C2,AL C3,AL C5,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Env	-	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	-
<i>Local Content and Broadband Access</i>	Access Partnership	AL C2,AL C8	This session will address C8 by examining the ways that cultural	Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 8: Decent work and economic	This session is linked to Goal 4 in that it will include discussion on inclusive and equitable

			diversity and identity can promote adoption of broadband access and promote development. It addresses C2 by discussing ways to promote sustainable business models for infrastructure development.	growth;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	quality education among people for whom the Internet has not yet provided significant culturally and linguistically relevant programs. It addresses Goal 8 by discussing how local content generation promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, especially by facilitating Micro, Small, and Mid-size Enterprises in developing countries. It connects to Goal 10 and 16 by examining how improving local broadband adoption can reduce inequalities, bridge digital divides, and promote cultural and linguistic inclusiveness.
<i>Addressing the Global e-waste Challenge</i>	ITU/UNU/ISWA	AL C7 e-Env	-	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	-
<i>Bridging the Gender Digital Divide: Partnerships as the Key to Achieving Gender Equality Challenges and Opportunities for Journalism Online</i>	ITU and Partners	AL C7 e-Lea	https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/stocktaking/help-action-lines.html	Goal 5: Gender equality	-
	Council of Europe	AL C9,AL C10	-	Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	-
<i>BUN: Bluemix for the UN Ecosystem (Impact Hub Geneva + IBM)</i>	IBM and ImpactHub Geneva	AL C3,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C11	-	Goal 1: No poverty;Goal 2: Zero hunger;Goal 3: Good health and well-being;Goal 4: Quality education;Goal 5: Gender equality;Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation;Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure;Goal 10: Reduced inequalities;Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;Goal 12:	-

			Responsible consumption and production;Goal 13: Climate action;Goal 14: Life below water;Goal 15: Life on land;Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions;Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals	
<i>Expanding ICT SMEs and Ecosystem Collaboration for Digital Competitiveness and Economic Inclusion</i>	ITU	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus	-	Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
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