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Chapter 1: Introduction

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, 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 2016 was held from the 2-6 May 2016 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva and the overall theme of the WSIS Forum 2016 was "*WSIS Action Lines: Supporting the Implementation of SDGs*".

The Agenda and Program of the WSIS Forum 2016 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 2016. Involving all WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and international organizations), this process aims to ensure an active participation of different players during the event. The process began in November 2015 and is structured in five phases that includes online submissions and physical meetings. 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 2016 through the online official submission form and physical meetings. The ITU-WSIS Secretariat

received more than 150 submissions containing proposals on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2016, including binding requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

This year the Forum attracted more than 1800 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 150 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 85 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On–site and remote participation increased tremendously during the WSIS Forum 2016. At the WSIS Forum 2016, moderated High-Level Policy Sessions of the High-level Track (HLT) took place on the 3rd and 4th of May. 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 sixteen 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 2016 Outcomes, photo and video documentation and highlights are available at <u>www.wsis.org/forum</u>.

WSIS-SDG Matrix

The WSIS-SDG Matrix developed by UN WSIS Action Line Facilitators serves as the mechanism to map, analyse and coordinate the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, and more specifically, ICTs as enablers and accelerators of the SDGs. 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 www.wsis.org/sdgs.

Chapter 2: Matrix - WSIS Forum 2016 Sessions' and Workshops' Links to the WSIS Action Lines and to the SDGs

Title	Organizar	WSIS ALs							Sust	aina	ble C)evelo	pmen	t Goa	ls				
Inte	Organizer	W3I3 ALS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Consumer Policy	Poland	C3,C5																	
Cost and Burden Reduction	UNU-EGOV	C1,C2,C7,C10																	
Leave No One Behind	ADD International	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C10,C11																	
Estonian E- Residency	Estonia	C1,C2,C3,C5,C6,C7,C10,C11																	
Internet Governance Principles	АРС	C1																	
Iran's Progress	Iran	All																	
Government of the Future	UAE	C1,C2,C6																	
WSIS ALs and SDGs	ITU / IEEE	С7																	

Enabling a Trusted Connected World	ΙΤυ	C2,C4,C5,C6									
Peaceful and Inclusive [Knowledge] Societies	UNESCO	C3,C8,C9,C10									
ALFM C9	UNESCO	C1,C9									
ALFM C3	UNESCO	C3, C7									
ALFM C6	ITU	C1,C2,C3									
ALFM C5	ITU	C5									
ALFM C2	ITU	C2									
ICT Statistics in support of the 2030 Agenda	Partnership on Measuring ICT4D	C11									
Coding Bootcamps	ΙΤυ	C1,C5,C7									
ISTR 2016	Symantec and ITU	C5									
GIPO Tool	GIPO	C3,C4									
Software Licensing	WIPO	C3,C6,C7,C9									
Smart Cities	UNECE/ITU	C7									
Digital Equity	IFIP	C1,C2,C7									
Internet Governance	ICANN NCUC	C1,C2,C3,C8,C10,C11									
WSIS+10 and Beyond	ACSIS	All									

gTLD Program	ICANN	C3,C8,C11									
Web Accessibility	EIII	C1,C3,C4,C6,e-Gov									
GDCO Sudan	GDCO Sudan and others	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C11									
Child Online Protection	ITU / Special Rapporteur	C5									
Global Kids Online	UNICEF	C1,C3,C8,C11									
Aid for eTrade	UNCTAD	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C11									
Creative Internet-Based Solutions	APNIC	C1,C2,C3,C4,C6,C7,C8,C11									
Framing Dreams	FIAPF	C1,C4,C5,C6,C8,C11									
Inter. Gover., Security, Priv. & Ethics	IEEE	C1,C5,C10									
A Trusted Internet	ISOC	C5,C8									
Spam	ITU and ISOC	C5									
Triple Win of ISES	ISES	C5,C7									
Virtual Reality	World VR Forum	C2,C3,C7,C9									

ALFM C1 and C11	UNDESA / ITU	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C9,C10,C11									
Arabic Domain Names	Saudi Arabia	C1,C8									
WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	C1,C2,C4,e-Gov,C7									
Innovation	ITU	All									
Services Quality in the Internet	Russian Internet Information Center	All									
Capacity Building	ARCTEL	C1,C4,C7									
Girls Education and Rights	The eWorldwide Group	C2,C3,C4,C5,C7									
E-waste	ITU/Basel Conv/ ECLAC/ UNIDO/WHO /WIPO	С7									
Putting Public Assets to Work	UPU	C1,C5,C6,C7									
Bottom-Up Democracy	APIG	C1,C10									
From Bits to Bytes	GeSI	C1,C2,C3,C5,C6									
Local Innovation	World Summit Award	C7,C8,C11									

Information Society in the CIS Countries	JCS National infocommunication	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7									
ICT Language Issues	Semantis	C1,C3,C8,C10,C11									
Enhanced Cooperation and Internet Govern.	National Law University, Dehli and others	C1,C11									
ALFM C7	WMO / ITU / UNISDR	С7									
ALFM C7	ITC, UPU and UNCTAD	С7									
ALFM C7	WHO, FAO and ITU	С7									
ALFM C7	UNDESA and ITU	All									
ALFM C4	ITU	C1,C11									
Digital Actors, Policy and Governance	DiploFoundation	C1,C3,C4,C6									
Internet Fragmentation	University of Zurich	C2,C3,C6,C11									
IFIP IP3 and WSIS SDGs	IFIP/ IP3	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C10									
ICT and SDGs	ACSIS	All									
Cyber "Safety" and Security	EC Medici	C1,C2,C4,C5,C6,C7,C10,C11									
Smallholder Farmers	BMZ/GIZ/SAP	С7									

Collaborative Knowl.Soc.	IUST	C3,C4,C7									
Role of ICT in the SDGs	Information Tech. Org. of Iran and others	C1,C2,C3,C4,C6,C7									
Education for Girls and Women	Graduate Women International	C3,C5,C7,C11									
Code of Conduct	Swiss Engineering and others	C1,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C11									
Gender Equality and e-Skills Gap	ChunriChoupaal	C3,C4,C5,C6,C7									
ICT4SDG	Evolving Consulting and others	C1									
Accessibility	ITU	C1,C2,C4,C6									
Safe Listening!	ITU / WHO	C1,C3,C7									
Inclusive, Shared and Open Infor.Env.	Internet Society of China	C3,C6,C7,C10,C11									
Student Self- Immune Awareness & Cyber Blackmail	UAE Government	C3,C4,C5,C10									
CCWG	ICANN	C11									
Empowering Communities	UNDP Egypt	C1,C3,C4,C6,C7									
ALFM C7	UNESCO	C4,C7									

Plug and Play	ITU / CTA	С7									
Agriculture Entrepreneurship	ITU / CTA	C1,C2,C3,C4,C6,C7,e-Agr									
Global Connect Initiative	US Depart. of State	C2									
Cyberlaw, Bitcoins, Blockchains, Cybercrimes & Darknet	Cyberlaws.Net and others	All									
Crowdsourcing Data	University of Geneva	C3,C4,C7,C8,C10,C11									
IGFSA	IGFSA	C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C11									
IGF 2016	IGF	C1,C4,C11									
Internet and Sustainable Development	ISOC	C2,C3,C4,C6									
UNICEF's Partnership on ICT	UNICEF India	All									

Chapter 3: Table - WSIS Forum 2016 Sessions' Rationale for Linkages with WSIS Action Lines and with SDGs

	Title	Organization	WSIS Action Lines	Rationale Linkages with WSIS Action Lines	SDGs	Rationale Linkages with SDGs
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Consumer Policy of the President of the Office of Electronic Communications	Office of Electronic Communications (Poland)	AL C3,AL C5	This session will discuss main projects undertaken by the President of the Office of Electronic Communications in the area of consumer protection. Theme of the session and its substance is linked directly with Action Line C3. Access to information and knowledge and Action Line C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs. Presented project will touch upon issues like provision of information to the end users on telecommunication services, awareness rising initiatives, comprehensive assistance to the consumers, education and information	SD Goal 12,SD Goal 16	This session theme links to the Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. Consumer protection policy builds and increases trust between governmental institutions and citizens. It rises awareness among citizens, transparency and contributes to the inclusive society based on rule of law. It also links to the Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns through improvement of quality of services provided by telecommunications operators as well as promotion of good practices and good behavior patterns.
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ICT-Based Cost and Burden Reduction in Public Administration and Service Delivery	United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy- Driven Electronic Governance (UNU- EGOV)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C10		SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16	
Estonian E- Residency: Building a Borderless Digital Society and Unleashing the World's Entrepreneurial Potential	Estonia	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e- Bus,AL C7 e-Emp,AL C10,AL C11	-	SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	-
Advancing Internet Governance Principles and Practice	Association for Progressive Communication (APC)	AL C1	Promotion and enhancement of transparent, accountable and democratic Internet Governance, and the role of stakeholders in contributing to the adoption of a global set of principles and a clear framework for working toward this goal.	SD Goal 5,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	An improved internet governance will result on better conditions to access to the internet and use it to achieve to gender equality, to a more stable and secure infrastructure, to social justice and enjoyment of human rights and to holistic sustainable development.

Iran's Progress in the Information Society	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	-	SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11	-
Government of the Future - Building the Best Smart Governments and Cities in the World - Extraordinary Transformation that Touches Everyone's Life	UAE	AL C1,AL C2,AL C6	The UAE is setting the global standard for best future smart government and best smart city in the world which demonstrates the role of public governance authorities and stakeholder in promotion of ICT's for development and facilitating the information and communication infrastructure in the city of Dubai.	SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11	Dubai Smart city encourage technology innovation in the move to create efficient, seamless, safe & impactful experiences for all. Smart Dubai focus's the city's unified efforts towards its most valued asset - its people. We have arrived at an extraordinary juncture where Dubai's geographic advantage, economic outlook, resident diversity and access to best-of- breed innovators can be leveraged to transform the city into

					a benchmark for the world's emerging economies.
WSIS Action Lines and SDGs - eHealth Data Policy	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Institute of Electrical and Eletronics Engineers (IEEE)	AL C7 e-Hea	-	SD Goal 3	-
Enabling a Trusted Connected World	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C2,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6	-	-	-

SDG 16: Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive [Knowledge] Societies	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	AL C3,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10	This session is co- facilitatated by facilitators of Action Lines: 3, 8, 9, 10	SD Goal 16	-
Action Line C9 (Media) - Promote Media Freedom and Internet Universality at the Heart of Achieving SDG Target 16.10	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	AL C1,AL C9	This is the AL meeting.	SD Goal 16	-
Action Line C3 (Access) - Access to Scientific Knowledge (A2SK): Lessons Learned and the Way Forward for SDG2030	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	AL C3,AL C7 e-Sci	The session is directly linked to Access to information C3 and ICT Application to sciences C7	SD Goal 2,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 14,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 16	Access to Scientific Information will have to be reexamined as the process to achieve at least ten sustainable development goals will depend on continuous scientific knowledge feed.

Action Line C7 (E- business) - Leveraging ICT to Support the SDG on Trade Growth for Least Developed Countries	International Trade Centre (ITC), Universal Postal Union (UPU) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	AL C7 e-Bus	The E-Business Action Line 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 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	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 17	The session will refer to Goal 17.11 in particular: how e- business can help "increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020". But other SDGs are also of high relevance to e-business, namely: 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
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ICTs, sustainable	financial services,
growth and	including
development, job	microfinance.
creation, trade and	meronnance.
innovation as part of	Goal 2 target 3: By
broader strategies for	2030 double the
poverty reduction	agricultural
through wealth	productivity and the
creation.	incomes of small-scale
Enhance the entry of	food producers,
micro, small and	particularly women,
medium-sized	indigenous peoples,
enterprises (SMMEs),	family farmers,
and youth and	pastoralists and
women	fishers, including
	through secure and
entrepreneurs, into all sectors of e-	J
	equal access to land,
business taking new	other productive
technological	resources and inputs,
developments into	knowledge, financial
account.	services, markets, and
Improve availability	opportunities for value
of statistical e-	addition and non-farm
business data needed	employment
to assess economic	
and social impacts.	Goal 5 target b:
	Enhance the use of
	enabling technologies,
	in particular ICT, to
	promote women's
	empowerment.

		Goal 8 target 3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises including through access to financial services.
		Goal 8 target 9: By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products. Goal 8 target 10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to

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

Action Line C7 (E- Health) and C7 (E-Agriculture) - ICT Applications for Achieving SDGs	World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Agr	_	SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3	-
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Action Line C7 (E- government) - How e- Government can ensure that no one is left behind in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	United Nations Department on Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Action Lines assert ICTs are potent enablers of the effective, transparent and accountable institutions envisaged by world leaders. ICTs have proven to be effective platforms to facilitate knowledge sharing, skills development, transfer of innovative e-government solutions and capacity-building for sustainable development. E-government is an important factor for the holistic approach necessary for achieving the SDGs, it can generate benefits in the form of new employment, better health and education.	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	Governments have the primary responsibility for following-up and reviewing progress in implementing the SDGs at the national, regional and global levels. Effective rule of law, good governance at all levels, and transparent, effective and accountable institutions are all key factors for creating peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development as called for by the General Assembly. E-government is one driver of institutional development and transformation in the modern age and has an important role in the applications exploring innovative
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	Efforts in these matters are also vital for achieving broad public participation in decision-making, enhancing access to information and removing barriers to public service—all essential if we are to assure a future of equitable economic growth and sustainable development.	ways to best leverage ICTs in the public sector for achieving the SDGs.

Action Line C6 (Enabling Environment) - Affordable Access for Sustainable Development	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3	-	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11	-
Action Line C5 (Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs) - National Cybersecurity Strategies for Sustainable Development	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C5	This session is the Action Line C5 Facilitator Meeting	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 16	ICTs are an enabler to the implementation of all SDGs, and Building Trust and Confidence in ICTs is vital in achieving the goals.

Action Line C2 (ICT Infrastructure) - Evolving Affordable Broadband Infrastructure for Bringing ICT to All	ITU	AL C2	C2. Information and Communication Infrastructure	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11	[Technical Aspects: New Technologies] -Significantly increase access to information and communication technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet (SDG 9.c); - Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (SDG 9.a) -Implementation of Broadband infrastructure: access and backbone, national and regional (i.e. success stories in
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new ICT services and applications, converged services); [Economic Aspects: Affordable Infrastructure] -Social and economic impact of Broadband to enable the achievement of higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added an labor-intensive sectors (SDG 8.2); -Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and

		equitable access for all (SDG 9.1). - 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, appropriate new technology and financial services (SDG 1.4)
		[Policy Aspects: Public policies to foster the development of Broadband Infrastructure] - Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implement integrated policies and plan towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to

climate change, resilience to disasters (SDG 11.b); - Technologies, standards, policies, and regulations: strategies and solutions to lower initial and operational costs of Broadband infrastructure (i.e. success stories of wireless Broadband infrastructure, software based routers and switches, network sharing scheme for FTTH/PON) - Role of administration / policy makers in developing Broadband infrastructure.

Action Line C4 (Capacity building) - Transcending from Infrastructure to Applications: Building capacity to leverage eHealth applications	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C1,AL C11	-	SD Goal 1	-
ICT Statistics in support of the 2030 Agenda	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.	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 17	As enabling tools for development, ICTs crucial for the achievement of the SDGs. ICT statistics play an important role in tracking progress in support that ICTs provide to the SDGs and continued attention should be given to the development of official ICT statistics for development policies. Specific ICT indicators have been included in the SDG monitoring framework

					to track Goals 4, 5, 9, and 17.
WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prize	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	-	-	-	-
Knowledge Café: Implementing Best Practices and Addressing Challenges	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	-	_	-	-

Coding Bootcamps: a Strategy for Youth Employment in Developing Countries	International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	AL C1,AL C5,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Emp	Coding Bootcamps represent another approach to address the current technology gap by providing fast-paced educational resources for women and young people to get prepared for being employed in the technology industry. (C7) Different sorts of organizations worldwide have been recently adopting this method, because it allows students to gain experience in the whole product development cycle and to be better prepared for the labor market. (C1-C5)	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8	Coding Bootcamps encourage young people and women to get involved in technology related fields, while building upon them the interest for lifelong learning required to keep updated in a fast developing field. (Goal 4) In addition, they are a powerful tool to foster the generation of a strong work force that ultimately leads to sustainable economic growth. (Goal 8) Moreover, this strategy may also be utilized to empower women and girls in the labor market by providing them with relevant skills to be more competitive and raise awareness about the importance of promoting equal
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		 opportunities in the IT field. (Goal 5)

Internet Security Threat Report 2016Symantec and International Telecommunication Union (ITU)AL C5	To build confidence in the use of ICTs, information on cyberthreats and trends in attacks is key. The Internet Security Threat Report is one of the main yearly reports that provides readers with not only details statistics of cyberthreats and recent attacks but also a better insight in emerging trends and future issues to be aware of.	SD Goal 9	Information on the threat landscape assists technician as well as policy makers in better understanding how to respond effectively to cyberattacks and where to build resilience at infrastructure level through much needed sustainable and innovative efforts and solutions.
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Global Internet Policy Observatory Tool	Global Internet Policy Observatory (GIPO)	AL C3,AL C4	Internet policy and governance is attracting increasing interest and political attention but it is an extremely complex area. Thanks to the use of advanced IT technologies, GIPO will provide a practical automated tool to navigate through the maze of issues and documents related to Internet policy and governance. This will help stakeholders, in particular those with limited resources, to understand and engage in these issues, therefore providing an effective tool to build capacity and increase inclusiveness in discussions.	SD Goal 16	GIPO is intended to make the multistakeholder process more accessible and transparent to all stakeholders (particularly the more disadvantaged stakeholders). The application of innovative analytical and visualisation tools to data and information on Internet policy and governance could help in overcoming the problems of information overlap, overload, fragmentation and complexity.
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Licensing: Navigating a Sea	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	AL C3,AL C6,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C9	A well functioning ICT sector relies on many factors, including well informed players and users. Governments, small companies and the general public would greatly benefit from having some basic understanding of how software is developed and distributed. This objective is clearly related to a number of Action Lines, including: Access to information and knowledge and Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.	SD Goal 9	The session will contribute towards building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation.
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Four Sus Dev Goa	ying the idation for stainable elopment Is: Role of Smart nable Cities	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C7 e-Env	This session will highlight how Smart sustainable cities (SSC) are able to improve the efficiency, equity, sustainability of urban functioning for the benefit of its citizens while abiding by action line C7 on environment of WSIS.	SD Goal 11	This session will also highlight how Smart Sustainable Cities use communication networks and intelligent management systems to solve current and future challenges along with transforming cities into safe havens with sustainable transportation, increased resource efficiency and higher quality of life for its citizens in line with Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals.
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IFIP Steps Toward Digital Equity: WITFOR	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e- Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e- Agr	To see the relation between the WSIS Action Lines and WITFOR it is necessary to know the main goals of WITFOR 2016 (the goals with low relation with WSIS Action Lines have been suppressed): a) ICT and cross- cutting development issues, involving human, environmental and economic development problems: • ICT and climate change • Digital divide • E-government b) ICT and human development problems: • ICT and health • ICT and education • ICT and gender c) ICT and	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 17	As in the case of the WSIS Action Lines a simple comparison between the above SDGs and the WITFOR topics (just the related topics have been retained) justifies the links between both. a) ICT and cross- cutting development issues, involving human, environmental and economic development problems: • ICT and climate change • ICT and sustainable energy • Digital divide • E-government • Smart cities b) ICT and human development problems: • ICT and poverty • ICT and poverty • ICT and food security • ICT and health
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environmental problems: • ICT and water, including sanitation • ICT and sustainable production and consumption • ICT and biodiversity d) ICT and economic development problems: • ICT and sustainable economic growth • ICT sector and economic growth • ICT and infrastructure and industrialization	 ICT and education ICT and gender ICT and human settlements C) ICT and environmental problems: ICT and water, including sanitation ICT and sustainable production and consumption ICT and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources ICT and the combat of desertification d) ICT and economic development problems:

New Frameworks for Policy Experimentation Fostering ICT4D	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	-	-	-	-
Unleashing Innovation Potential with ICT4D	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	-	-	-	-
Emerging ICT Trends: Open Source Technologies for Sustainable Development	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	-	-	-	-
New Partners and Networks Supporting Innovation in ICT4D	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	-	-	-	-

Engaging Under- Represented Communities in Regional and Global Internet Governance Debates	ICANN Non- Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C8,AL C10,AL C11	The Internet is, to some extent, a preserved area of liberty. It is important that communities currently under- represented in Internet governance processes are aware of the current threats and future perils which may impact them, and have the capacity to help preserve the principles of freedom, diversity, and fairness on which the Internet was built. Identifying and defining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholder groups in relation to fostering this diversity is crucial to the successful realisation of the WSIS Action Lines.	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	The WSIS+10 document recognises access to the Internet as a development indicator and enabler in itself. Among and within countries, as well as across gender, income, and geographic lines, there are disparities between access to the Internet, education, and information. Understanding how and for what purposes different communities use or want to use the Internet - along with what gaps there are in terms of access, skills and literacy - will aid us in creating programmes that realise opportunities for reducing structural inequalities, promoting peace, and eliminating poverty. Such transformative interventions are best
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		achieved through inclusive partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society built upon shared principles and values and a common vision at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

WSIS+10 Beyond: W do we Sta Africa ? Wh the Ma Challeng Issues a Proposals Implement	/here nd in at are in ing nd s for	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-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	The session will explore how Africa could move further in terms of implementation of the Tunis Agenda of action with a special focus on financing ICT in Africa, Capacity building, Job creation, etc. Cette session va identifier comment l'Afrique peut aller de l'avant en termes de mise en oeuvre de l'Agenda de Tunis avec un focus sur le financement des TIC en Afrique, le renforcement de capacités, la création d'emplois, etc.	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 14,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	The session is directly linked to Sustainable development goals as ICT are global enabler for all goals.
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Program Reviews for A	rnet Corporation Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	. C3,AL C8,AL C11	The provision of new generic top-level domai names (gTLDs) has allowed a more diverse provision of names in both latin and non latin scipts (International Domain Names) and thus enhanced consumer choice. It has thus helped cultural and lingusitic diversity and encouraged the provision of local content (relevant to C8).	SD Goal 10	The provosion of top- level domains; especially in local and non-Latin scripts encourages the growth of the Domain Name sector in countries and thus the attractiveness of Internet access; whicin itself is a contribution (re Goal 10) to reducing inequality.
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The Role of Web Accessibility in Digital Inclusion	European Internet Inclusion Initiative	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e- Gov	The rapid pace of development towards e- government has created new digital divides, such as the ability to use online services in terms of basic web accessibility. Specifically, people with disabilities, such as sight impairment, depend on properly designed websites in order for screen readers to read the content to them in a way that can be understood.	SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 16	The session will highlight the demonstrated possibilities of combining automated tests with a user testing tool, which has also been developed by the EIII with the potential to eventually cover all web accessibility tests, to the benefit of governments and users alike. In fact, the EIII web accessibility checker is now referred to by the United Nations for checking their websites
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Sudan and GDCO Sudan Strong Partnership for Sustainable Development	GDCO Sudan/ NIC, NTC/ Gedaref University/ Sudacad/ Telecentre.org	AL C1,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- Emp,AL C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C11	There is big digital divide in Sudan between rural-urban, women- men, able- disabled people. There are more than 3 million out of schoolchildren. Women are a more vulnerable group to poverty and illiteracy and they are not equally connected. Gedaref University has an e- Infrastructure problem. More than 16 % of the population are people with disability and they are very poor and they cannot afford to access the ICT. These challenges forced GDCO with its partners to find ways to tackle them. GDCO developed many e-services community projects and is working on the	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	session is linked to many of the 17th sustainable goals
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second phase of	
1- e-Agriculture	
a- working on	
connecting the	
geographical	
coordinates of farms	
to satellites	
b- developing an	
online crop market	
even for illiterate	
farmers (cloud	
computing)	
2- Development of	
telemedicine	
partnership between	
Sri-Ramachandra	
university (India) and	
Gedaref University	
plus 4 other	
universities, health	
academy and	
hospitals to train	
medical staff and	
final medical	
students. Online	
consultation and	
physical treatment of	
our sick people in	
India	
3- Connecting people	
with disability and	

	constructing the first digital deaf school (fully computerized) in sudan, that will include other people with disability 4- Empowering women and girls through ICT and extending the out schoolchildren project to another rural areas	

Child Online Protection: The Road Ahead Ahead International Telecommunication Union (ITU) / Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child

pornography

AL C5

The panel discussion seeks to contribute to efforts to "prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICTs" (C5.b) by sharing knowledge on emerging trends of ICTs that could potentially pose risks to child online safety.

SD Goal 16

The panel discussion enhances knowledgesharing between different stakeholders and their respective research divisions on the subject of child online safety, part of the larger issue of child abuse, sexual trafficking and exploitation (as identified in target 16.2).

Global Kids Online - Children's Rights in the Digital Age	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	AL C1,AL C3,AL C8,AL C11	Promotion of children's rights and interests in the internet related policy, programmes for development is a responsibility of all stakeholder groups: governments, private sector, civil society, educators and parents. Internet governance processes need to take into account children's interests as a distinct group with different social economic, cultural and linguistic background and ensure policies that take account of this diversity. International organisations and agencies such as UNICEF, ITU, UNESCO and others have an important role to play in promoting	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 16	Access and use of the internet is an enabler of the realisation of many of the SDG goals that have a direct impact on children. The WSIS+10 document recognises the internet access as a development indicator and enabler in itself. Given huge disparities among and within countries as well as across income, gender, age and geography access to the internet and information and enhanced education opportunities will be a predictor of a developmental success including the realisation of opportunities for children for learning, gender equality, civic participation and engagement, promotion of peace,
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Consultations for the Aid for eTrade Initiative United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) AL C1,AL C C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e-C C7 e-Bus,AL Lea,AL C7 e-E C7 e-Agr,Al	5,AL v,AL 7 e- np,AL e Trade deals with 6 key policy areas that are related to other action lines: national e-commerce	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 17	As part of e-business, e-commerce (eTrade) has been linked in the WSIS-SDG matrix to goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 9 and 17. Aid for eTrade could serve as a vehicle for attaining specific targets of these goals, by contributing to reduce poverty, promote decent work and economic growth, advance innovation and infrastructure, increase participation of women in global commerce, and increase exports from least developed countries.
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Creat Internet- Solution Social Econo Develop	Based ns to and mic	Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,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 C11	Internet amplifies the capacity to understand, communicate and serve the communities that are struggling to get out of poverty. • Understand: innovations allow to collect, survey, map and analyze data at a scale not seen before, allowing to design and implement better services for communities. However, the challenge remains to bring computer power to the edges of the network as well as reliable and robust networks in developing economies to be able to access the data and the applications needed in real time,	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	Internet will clearly play an important role for the achievement of SDG's and the panel will touch on practical examples and trends, as well as barriers and challenges to achieve them.
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from the field.	
 Communicate: Internet based 	
applications have	
changed the way	
communities engage,	
by facilitating direct	
communication	
between citizens and	
politicians, by	
encouraging ordinary	
people to report the	
world around them	
supporting not only	
journalism but also	
citizen's science.	
However, there are	
challenges to reach	
productive dialogue,	
in-depth analysis and	
meaningful	
participation linked	
to outcomes.	
Serve: Internet	
based innovations	
allow to deliver	
services, simplify	
processes and share	
responsibilities, by	

	enabling the	
	provision of health	
	services, access to	
	information and	
	education, access to	
	government services,	
	job generation, and	
	facilitating small to	
	medium sized	
	enterprises in	
	reaching global	
	markets, among	
	other benefits.	
	However, many of	
	the communities that	
	will benefit from	
	these services are still	
	behind as they are	
	not yet connected,	
	the connectivity is	
	too expensive,	
	precarious or	
	unreliable, or the	
	necessary technical	
	and/or commercial	
	skills are required for	
	opportunities to be	
	capitalised upon.	
	In order to make the	
	most of what the	

	Internet has to offer	
	an environment	
	where investment,	
	deployment and	
	rollout of services are	
	aligned with the	
	technical capacity	
	required for	
	maintenance and	
	growth as well as	
	effective use relevant	
	to local needs,	
	cultural context,	
	accessible in local	
	languages and the	
	skills and training to	
	exploit opportunities.	
	Such an environment	
	requires effective	
	cooperation as no	
	stakeholder can	
	deliver a holistic	
	alone, and	
	disseminating what	
	works and in what	
	context is a key to	
	successful outcomes.	

Framing Dreams 2 – Challenges, Opportunities in Empowering Local Audiovisual Creative Content Producers and Platforms in the Broadband Internet Era	International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF)	AL C1,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C8,AL C11	 C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development: Workshop will look at how public governance may help support the contribution of local AV production sectors to GDP through supporting their participation in the growth of new communication services. Comparative best practice between Member States in this area. C4. Capacity building: Panel will identify large scale capacity building in LDCs in particular: includes reliable broadband infrastructure 	SD Goal 3,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	The workshop's main focus will be on the challenges of sustainable economic development for local audiovisual industries and how it may buffer the growth of consumer demand for broadband and smart telephony, with attendant virtuous impact on social/cuultural well- being and economic growth. The workshop will highlight in particualr the contribution of audiovisual sectors to social and economic development as well as cultural diversity, in the context of supplying relevant content to sustain the growth of communications' services. In particular, the session will explore the ways in
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	capable of supporting effective communication of AV content to mobile devices on 3G and 4G standard, respect for copyright from broadcasters and Internet platforms and training of professional AV sector in copyright chain of title and copyright clearance methods C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs: Audiovisual content security on broadband Internet video services is a vital prerequisite for ensuring that local audiovisual industries, especially	which licensing models - connecting audiovisual content producers with emerging broadband platforms - may be approached so as to facilitate broader access to content by consumers from all socio-economic strata; and also to ensure that the content may be financed and produced to a standard that sustains quality and diversity and ensure the economic sustainability of the audiovisual production and distribution sectors.
	audiovisual	

can achieve economic sustainability, satisfy consumer demands for culturally-relevant content and make a substantial contribution to GDP growth, jobs and export earnings. C6. Enabling environment: The workshop will discuss how legal and regulatory security at national and international levels is an important condition for the economic sustainability and growth of local audiovisual industries looking to make a full contribution to national economies through creative partnership both at home and in the

international marketplace. Appropriate copyright laws combined with meaningful enforcement is a priority need in this area, along with the regulation of communication services in a manner that encourages best practice in their acquisition of content from audiovisual producers. C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content: The wokshop will discuss issues of diversity of new services, assuming a reliable communication services infrastructure which -

in of itself - does not guarantee the delivery of cultural diversity taking into account not just national cultures, but also the regional and local cultures therein. The growth of the communications infrastructure does in theory enable the multiplication of choice for citizens/consumers of content relevant to their own national/local languages and cultures, through the delivery of targeted services with relevant audiovisual content. However, this vision will only be sustainable if audiovisual producers can have access to these services on fair and transparent terms

which would support the economy sustainability of new original content production tailored to local tastes and interests and to diasporic communities.	
C11. International and regional cooperation: Audiovisual content production industries reach new quantums of economic growth once they're able to develop regional and international cooperation networks and systems (e.g. bilateral co-producution of films and AV works, or 'pre-sales' of	
relevant rights to platforms in different territories, etc)	

How the Internet Enables Sustainable Development: Incorporating Data-Driven Policies to Measure Impact	Internet Society (ISOC)	AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6	_	SD Goal 9	-
Internet Governance, Security, Privacy and the Ethical Dimension of ICTs in 2030	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	AL C1,AL C5,AL C10	-	SD Goal 3,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 17	-
A Trusted Internet Through the Eyes of Youth	Internet Society (ISOC)	AL C5,AL C8	The session will investigate different perspectives of a trusted Internet from the perspective of young people with diverse backgrounds, and is directly linked to AL C5. What is the trusted Internet to a young girl in Sri Lanka or a young person in Berlin? Does it differ, and if so why?	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16	A trusted Internet will be a key enabler to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and support progress towards all of its seventeen goals. A trusted Internet is key to utilize the full benefits of the Internet's capacity for human empowerement - not least as a bridge for

					social, economic and gender divides.
Spam: Understanding and Mitigating the Challenges Faced by Emerging Internet Economies	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Internet Society (ISOC)	AL C5	The propagation and evolution of Spam is considered as a Cyberthreat which needs to be monitored, reduced and prevented through technical, legal, procedural measures amongst other. It is a global phenomena that impacts on building confidence in the use of ICTs.	SD Goal 9	Building resilience in using ICTS for development, has an implied component of ensuring safe usage of ICTs with limited outages. By addressing SPAM issues, we contribute to enhancing cybersecurity and building resilience.

Triple Win of Information Security Education and Solidarity Initiative: "What is ISES, Why it is Paramount, and How to Implement"	ISES	AL C5,AL C7 e- Bus,AL C7 e-Lea	ISES core message are security, education and digital equity for a better (digital) economy	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 14,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	Trust and Confidence, Digital Responsibility and Sustainable Development
Virtual Reality : the Next- Generation Medium	World VR Forum	AL C2,AL C3,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e- Lea,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C9	_	SD Goal 8,SD Goal 10	Goal 8 : Virtual Reality will offer amazing new opportunities for development and growth creating a whole new range of jobs and businesses. Goal 10 : Virtual Reality makes humanity even closer reducing boundaries allowing immersion and presence anywhere. VR will help ensuring that access to good education is available to everybody

					regardless of their financial status or geographical location.
Capacity Building, a Gateway for Development	Association of Regulators of Communications and Telecommunications of CPLP (ARCTEL- CPLP)	AL C1,AL C4,AL C7 e-Env,AL C7 e-Agr	-	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 9	-

Acceleration of Girls Education and Rights to ensure Sustainable Gender Empowerment through ICTs	The eWorldwide Group	AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C7 e- Lea	Our interactive workshop is linked to many WSIS action lines either directly or indirectly. However, the direct correlation is with 5 action lines indicated below; 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 teachers iii. C4. Capacity building	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8	Our interactive workshop is linked to many SDGs either directly or indirectly. However, the direct correlation is with 5 SDGs indicated below; i. Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Our Case studies will demonstrate how ICTs have helped young girls gain access to education and awareness 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
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- Showcasing the (and young girls) and diverse types of women to use the capacity building and internet to obtain training that are information and delivered through knowledge on their total well-being, ICTs nutrition, and iv. C5. Building maternal health confidence and (mother and child). security in the use of ICTs iii. Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and - Demonstration of how early promote lifelong learning opportunities engagement with ICTs play a vital role for all in increasing girls confidence to safely Show casing how ICTs use ICT help ensure that girls have access to quality - Showcasing early childhood and pre-primary education innovative provision of safe spaces to and familiarize them with technology to ensure with ICTs and education for girls become 'comfortable (cultural and social young digital natives'. context) iv. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and v. C7. ICT Applications: eempower all women learning and girls

- Showcasing; Our case studies will demonstrate how ICTs - How ICTs have play a critical role in formed a paradigm increasing girls' shift in teacherconfidence and centered pedagogy to knowledge to help a more effective ensure equal learner-centered opportunities for men pedagogy and women across economic, social and - ICT applications political fronts that provide an interactive e-learning v. Goal 8: Promote platform to students inclusive and in remote locations sustainable economic growth, employment - e-learning equip and decent work for the girls with skills in science and technology which Our case studies will improve their demonstrate how ICTs help provide academic performance, productive and diverse enhance their employment motivation, and opportunities for expand their choices women with different for future studies skills and backgrounds. - Blended learning workshops and

wsis-info@itu.int www.wsis.org/sdg www.wsis.org/forum all



Towards Building Effective Partnerships for Sustainable Management of E-waste	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) / Secretariat of the Basel Convention / Economic Comission for Latin America and the Carribean (ECLAC) / United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) / World Health Organization (WHO) / World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	AL C7 e-Env	This session will emphasize on the importance of establishing operative collaborations and partnerships for dealing with e-waste in accordance with action line C7 on environment of WSIS.	SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13	This session will also highlight how sustainable e-waste management can introduce safe methods of disposal of discarded electronic devices, implement appropriate recycling techniques and raise awareness of the impact of e-waste in line with Goal 12 and Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals.
Putting Public Assets to Work	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	AL C1,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e- Hea	Various cases, including WSIS Prize winning projects, will explore acheivements for each of the WSIS Action Lines referred.	SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	This session will highlight projects that show how ICT can be used to implement SDGs 8,9,16,17.
The Opportunity of the Digital Age to Achieve Bottom-Up Democracy	Association for Proper Internet Governance (APIG)	AL C1,AL C10	The topics discussed in the session are directly linked to the selected action lines.	SD Goal 16	The SDGs will only be achieved through democratic governance. Thus the topics discussed inthe session are related to
					the achievement of the SDGs.
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Cyberlaw, Bitcoins, Blockchains, Cybercrimes & Darknet	Cyberlaws.Net and Pavan Duggal Associates, Advocates, Supreme Court of India	-	-	-	-

From Bits to Bytes – Scaling Sustainable Development	Global e- Sustainability Initiative (GeSI)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C5,AL C6	The project whose preview will be the main focus of this session intends to analyse not only the opportunities linked to ICT for the SDGs, but also the measures needed to overcome the current barriers to uptake. These include the development of an environment and regulatory framework better taking into account the specificities of the technology, and helping build users' trust; investment in infrastructure; and an active role to play for stakeholders on different levels (policymakers, end- users, and businesses).	SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 13	The GeSI project presented in this session included a high-level assessment of all 17 Goals as well as a deep-dive evaluation focused on a selected number of SDGs. These were identified through a prioritization process evaluating i) their disruption potential (i.e. the potential positive impact on people's quality of life, equitable growth and environment protection); and ii) their relevance in terms of business opportunities. Those ranked highest are the main focus of the project and therefore of the dedicated Information Session.
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Local Innova Leading System Transforma	to World Summit Award	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 C11	World Summit Award was initiated in 2003 as Austrian initiative in the WSIS framework. Our categories reflect the WSIS action lines in C7 ICT applications. WSA also reflects WSIS action lines C8 as we highlight applications in local languages, local content and highlight solutions from all UN member states. WSA works with and through an international volunteer network in 180 countries and cooperates with institutions and governments from all over the world, living the action line C11 International and regional cooperation.	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	The WSA award categories are directly linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.
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The Development of the Information Society in the CIS Countries	JCS National infocommunication holding "Zerde"	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	Discussion of usage of ICT in CIS countries	SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10	-
ICT Language Issues for Education, Innovation, Culture and Development	Semantis	AL C1,AL C3,AL C8,AL C10,AL C11	-	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	-

Action Line C7 (E- environment) - Early Warning Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) / International Telecommunication Union (ITU) / UNISDR	AL C7 e-Env	Climate Change, Disasters and Electronic Waste have direct impact on health, development and other areas of development.	SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 14,SD Goal 15	 a. Foster cooperation between the ICT community, the environmental community, the meteorological community, and other relevant communities working on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, environment protection, towards safety of population and assets against increasing threat caused by climate change related impacts. b. Promote the use of ICT equipment in weather forecasting electronic dissemination and early warning systems to increase preparedness against natural hydro-
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		meteorological related disasters.
		c. Raise awareness on the need for international cooperation to assist nations in particular developing and least developed nations, and Small Island Developing states to benefit from a full range of ICT, weather/climate related monitoring and warning services including access to satellite data , high speed internet and smart ICT weather and climate applications.
		d. Encourage establishing and maintaining networks of automated observing systems for the collection and

		dissemination of essential weather and climate parameters, to be made available to the global community in support of environmental monitoring.

Engaging Digital Actors, Fostering Effective Digital Policy and Monitoring Digital Governance	DiploFoundation	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6	This session explores the information needs of different stakeholders to engage effectively in Internet-related work, focusing on policy updates and monitoring (C1). It discusses the example of the GIP Digital Watch, an online observatory providing a neutral one-stop shop for live developments, overviews and explanatory texts, events, resources, and other content related to Internet governance and digital policy (C3, C6). The platform draws from the strengths of its partners' assets: the resources DiploFoundation has developed over the last 15 years, the GIP's international	SD Goal 9,SD Goal 17	Participating in Internet and related policy-making can be a daunting experience, due to its decentralised nature, diverse participants, and parallel processes. As more and more devices become connected (SDG9c - access to the internet), the amount of information needed for decision-making is increasingly more scattered and specialised. The main challenge is to provide a global space where citizens and officials can seek related information and become informed stakeholders on issues they care about. To facilitate this, partnerships across policy silos (SDG17) are discussed in this session.
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reach, and the Internet Society's network of Chapters that will help shape localised content. The **GIP** Digital Watch initiative provides a solution for practitioners of Internet governance and digital policy, especially diplomats working in the field, and communities from developing countries (C4).

Enhanced Cooperation and Internet Governance	Centre for Communication Governance at the National Law University, Delhi/Global Partners Digital/ Media Change and Innovation, IPMZ, Univeristy of Zurich	AL C1,AL C11	Identifying and defining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders is crucial to the realization of the WSIS Action Lines	SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10	As noted in the WSIS Outcome Document, the WSIS process is crucial to the implementation of the SDGs. One part of this is understanding what enhanced cooperation means to different stakeholders.
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Internet Fragmentation	University of Zurich	AL C2,AL C3,AL C6,AL C11	The Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (UN GA A/70/L.33, 13 December 2015) notes, at paragraph 62, "the important regulatory and legislative processes in some Member States on the open Internet in the context of the information society and the underlying drivers for it, and call for further information-sharing at the international level on the opportunities and challenges." One key challenge to the open Internet is the growth	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 16	An open, interoperable, universally accessible and thriving Internet environment is a key enabler of progress on the SDGs. Some forms of fragmentation may detract from these and other essential properties of the Internet.
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of Internet	
fragmentation. Some	
forms of	
fragmentation, if left	
unattended, could	
chip away to varying	
degrees at the	
Internet's capacity to	
facilitate human	
progress and the	
realization of the	
WSIS agenda and	
Sustainable	
Development Goals	
alike. Hence there is a	
need for global	
multistakeholder	
analysis and dialogue	
on the subject.	

The Contribution IFIP IP3 Makes to WSIS SDGs, with an Emphasis on Providing Trustworthy ICT Infrastructure and Services	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) / International Professional Practice Partnership (IP3)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C10	_	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	-
How to Develop Appropriate Strategies for Linkages Between ICT and Sustainable Development goals ?	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-Agr,AL C7 e-Sci,AL C8,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	The session is dedicated to identifying these links	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 14,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	The session is dedicated to identifying these links

From Cybersecurity to "Cyber" Safety and Security	EC Medici Framework of Cooperation	AL C1,AL C2,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e- Hea,AL C7 e-Env,AL C10,AL C11	 The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development - (Safety and security are integral part of human rights; we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights). Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society - (Access to public official information, Public access to information, Public domain information) Capacity building (education and training in the field of safety, disasters, emergencies) 5) 	SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	
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	Building confidence	
	and security in the	
	use of ICTs (extension	
	of the line) 7) ICT	
	applications: benefits	
	in all aspects of life	
	(Disaster recovery, E-	
	agriculture, E-	
	environment, E-	
	health, Sustainable	
	production and	
	consumption) 10)	
	Ethical dimensions	
	the Information	
	Society (Common	
	good, Ethics, Human	
	rights, Preventing	
	abusive uses of ICTs,	
	Values.) 11)	
	International and	
	regional cooperation	
	(Infrastructure	
	development	
	projects, Regional	
	action plan)	

Empowering Smallholder Farmers: A Project Example	BMZ / GIZ / SAP	AL C7 e-Agr	The session contributes to the stocktaking efforts within the WSIS Action Line on E- agriculture by presenting an innovative project that uses ICT to increase agricultural productivity and income of smallholder farmers and to facilitate their access to financial services. In accordance with the Action Line objective, the project is based on a public-private partnership with the aim of maximizing the use of ICTs as an instrument to improve production and market access. The session serves to give an overview of the project, to discuss challenges and potentials and to	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2	The session is linked to goal 1.4 (by 2030, ensure that all men and women have access to basic services including financial services) and to goal 2.3 (double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets) as it presents and discusses ways that promote inclusion of smallholder farmers in agricultural value chains and enable rural financial services for them.
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			review lessons that have been learned.		
E-Science Ecosystem and Collaborative Knowledge Societies	IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies	AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Sci	_	SD Goal 10,SD Goal 17	-

	Information	AL C1,AL C2,AL		
Role of ICT in the	Technology	C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL		
Sustainable	Organization of Iran,	C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-		
Development	IT Strategic Planning	Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL	_	SD Goal 10,SD
Goals: Lessons	and Monitoring	C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e-	-	Goal 12
Learned and	Center/Data	Emp,AL C7 e-Env,AL		
Approaches	Processing	C7 e-Agr,AL C7 e-		
	Company, I. R. IRAN	Sci		

Harnessing ICTs for Greater Access to Education for Girls and Women	Graduate Women International	AL C3,AL C5,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C11	Harnessing ICTs for greater access to education for women and girls integrates four different WSIS action lines. The panel will explore the potential outreach and acceleration of education up to the highest levels to girls and women through ICTs, fostering a rights-based, gender equal approach to access to information and knowledge (C3). GWI and partner Orange Device Group will present their joint initiative the Girls' Choices Mobile App e-learning application (C7) currently being developed in Rwanda, and its goal to provide fun, accessible information to teenage girls on life	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5	The session seeks to explore some of the possibilities that ICTs can bring in breaking down socially and culturally limiting barriers for girls and women, and increase their access to education and knowledge. GWI sees empowerment of women and girls through education as critical to achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, and progression towards a more just and prosperous society for all. The session links with all Goal 4 education targets and in particular Goal 5, target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to
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promote the empowerment of women. Formal and non-formal education can both be enhanced through digital literacy and access to the online community through ICTs. In traditional classroombased education it can benefit teachers and students: as a research tool, a presentation tool, and a knowledge management tool. In non-formal education, such as the Girls' **Choices Mobile App** this session will present, ICTs can be used in innovative ways to share empowering information with an online community. ICTs as a tool for bridging communities can bring education to marginalised girls and

girls concerning education and employment possibilities, and will also establish safe online practices with the girls and their surrounding community (C5). GWI is in special consultative status with UN ECOSOC and is in official relations UNESCO and the International Labour Organization (ILO), and works closely with its membership in over 80 countries, to establish mutual co-operation and achieve success on international and local advocacy issues (C11).

choices. This app

aims to empower

		women and enables more inclusive information and communication flows, promoting women's health, economic potential and public- political participation.

of Con Enginee	s a Code duct in ring and CT	Swiss Engineering, Ingénieurs du Monde and International Newtork of Women Engineers & Scientists (INWES)	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	One concrete example could be the integration in the Code of Conduct of a commitment towards environment (C1. C7.C10.), where we, engineers in ICTs, and more generally engineers and architects woldwide, 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. We may need to work on mainstreaming Greening Programmes whenever possible and manage (measure, monitor and act) the impacts	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	As women engineers and architects 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.
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on the local and global environment and communities as a result of our activities, including : 1- Carefully consider and monitor the impact of projects on local environmental conservation and protection. 2- Ensure that work is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. 3- Respect and comply with sound environmental principles and rules. 4- Raise questions and concerns regarding conditions that might be harmful to human health, safety, and the environment. 5-Being receptive to environmental concerns raised by partners,

	governments, and other stakeholders	

Gender Equality and e-Skills Gap	ChunriChoupaal	AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e- Lea	We will discuss the importance of quality access to quality content to improve lives through building e-skills. We are building the capacity of women through e- skills bootcamp and mentoring program to enable access to economic and financial independence. Our trainings are largely based on women over 30 to get comfortable with using technology and to explore careers in ICT through learning new skills.Our work is based on online mentoring and our beneficiaries are working on creating apps and tools to improve life.	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 10	Our work focuses on bringing digital skills for jobs and quality education opportunities to under-represented groups of the society. We work on gender equality through digital inclusion of women. We advocate for equality at workplace, especially in the technology sector where bulk of the jobs exist. Equality, inclusion and diversity are the core of our work with women. 4. We are working with under- represented and under-privileged communities through providing them with digital skills for jobs to improve their lives.
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Making ICT Accessibility a Reality: Policies and Standards on the Public Procurement of Accessible ICTs	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C4,AL C6	All of these WSIS Action Lines can be achieved to address the needs of persons with disabilities through policies and standards calling for the public procurement of accessible ICTs.	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 17	-
Leave No One Behind: Disability, SDGs and ICT	ADD International	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 C10,AL C11	-	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	-

	Establish an inclusive, Shared and Open Information Environment, Insure All Enjoy Information Civilization	Internet Society of China	AL C3,AL C6,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C10,AL C11	The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society mentioned that the resolution in the quest to ensure that everyone can benefit from the opportunities those information communications technologies can offer.	SD Goal 3,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	Information is an increasingly important resource in many aspects of life: education, employment, commerce, industry, health care, recreation etc. It's essential that information be accessible in order to provide intelligent life for people with disability or vulnerable groups. The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society mentioned that the resolution in the quest to ensure that everyone can benefit from the opportunities those information communications technologies can offer. By conducting thorough exploration and research on information accessibility in new intelligent life era, the
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		forum is an exchange platform for multi- stakeholder to effectively promote information accessibility in the information society.

Student Self- Immune Awareness Program & Addressing the Rising Trend of Cyber Blackmail	UAE Government	AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C10	UAE institutions have put together a full- fledged comprehensive awareness program via multiple channels addressing a wide range of society segments that seeks to unify national efforts, in order to build a conscious generation of students that are self-immune and able to cope with present and future challenges and promote the common good, protect privacy and personal data and create awareness against abusive uses of ICTs such as illegal and other acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, hatred, violence, all forms of child abuse,	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 11	The workshop will discuss the unique national efforts that combines the support received from many institutions in crafting a self-immune program for students—giving rise to values of belongingness, social responsibility, leadership and positive thinking and how UAE efforts have been developed to address it pro-actively.
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			including paedophilia and child pornography, and trafficking in, and exploitation of, human beings.		
CCWG Accountability	ICANN - Cross Community Working Group on Internet Governance	AL C11	The IANA Stewardship Transition is a significant component in the	SD Goal 9	The enhanced accountability and globalisation of ICANN is an essential contribution to

			globalisation of ICANN.		globalisation and thus enhanced use of the DNS.
Empowering Communities in the SDGs Era	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Egypt	AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,AL C6,AL C7 e- Bus,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C7 e-Hea,AL C7 e- Emp	-	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 17	-
UNGIS Working level Meeting	(For UNGIS members only)	-	-	-	-

	Action Line C7 (E- learning) - Ensuring Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promoting Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All	United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO)	AL C4,AL C7 e-Lea	WSIS Action Line C7 and C4	This session will explore actions related to supporting SDG 4 'Education' of the Education 2030 agenda, with a focus on supporting innovative strategies for access to quality learning opportunities, including through approaches related to access to information, information ethics and digital literacy for learners and teachers in the 21st Century. Discussion on the role of openly licensed educational resources (OER), free and open software (FOSS) will be
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Plug and Play: Showcasing ICT Innovations for Sustainable Agri- Food Systems	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)	AL C7 e-Bus,AL C7 e-Agr	The applications address directly the agrifood sector; thus the linkage with Action line "e- agriculture. Discussions around them will involve business creation in the digital society (e- business).	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 13,SD Goal 15	The session links to most goals of the SDGs. Indeed, as these are services and products for the agri- food systems, they are addressing directly fighting hunger and healthy lives (goals 1, 2 and 3). They also strongly support agrifood business growth (link with goal 8), innovations (goal 9) and address water access (goal 6), sustainable consumption and production patterns (goal 12), climate change (goal 13) and land degradation (goal 15)
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Accelerating ICT for Agriculture Entrepreneurship to Promote Youth Livelihoods and Sustainable DevelopmentInternational Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)AL C1,AL C3,AL C4,A C7 e-Bus,A Agricultural and Rural Cooperation Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)	C6,AL development". Roles	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 12,SD Goal 15	The session is very closely and strongly linked to SDGs. Indeed, issues around ICT for agri- food innovation by young entrepreneurs, as well as the specific applications that will be discussed, directly address hunger and nutrition, healthy life, capacity building, economic growth and youth entrepreneurship, innovation, sustainable food production patterns, land degradation and biodiversity.
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Global Connect Initiative	US Department of State	AL C2	Connecting an additional 1.5 billion people to the internet by 2020 is an ambitious goal with profound economic and development implications. The Global Connect Initiative is helping to promote this goal by changing policy makers' perception of broadband connectivity to recognize it as core infrastructure that is as important and transportation and power infrastructure to economic growth and development.	SD Goal 9	Expanding access to broadband connections is foundational to fully exploiting the power of ICT to help us achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Global Connect Initiative brings together policy makers, international development resources and private stakeholders to promote prioritization and accelerated deployment of connectivity infrastructure.
Crowdsourcing Data, Knowledge and Learning	University of Geneva	AL C3,AL C4,AL C7 e-Lea,AL C8,AL C10,AL C11	Knowledge co- creation and education powered by ICTs are relatively new concepts and could lead to new approaches in development as a	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 2,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 6,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 12,SD Goal	Crowdsourced knowledge is a key commodity to achieve all Global Goals.

		whole, notably capacity building.	13,SD Goal 14,SD Goal 15,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	
IGFSA Internet Gove Informational Session Association (c3,AL C4,AL C5,AL	THE IGFSA promotes the work and continuation of the IGF and all the National and Regional IGF Initiatives (NRIs). One of its objectives is to improve the linkages between the global IGF and the NRIs in order to engage in a constructive dialogue at all levels - global, regional and national on how to shape the governance framework that allows the Internet to thrive and contribute to the social and	SD Goal 10,SD Goal 11,SD Goal 16	The IGFSA supports the IGF's objective to foster on open, inclusive and bottom up dialogue on Internet governance. This truly inclusive and participatory democratic process is conducive to Goals 10, 11 and 16.

			economic development.		
Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 2016 Information Session	Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Secretariat	AL C1,AL C4,AL C11	The Internet Governance Forum was one of the major outcomes of the original WSIS, as outlined in the Tunis Agenda. The IGF mandate was also renewed for another 10 years during the recently completed WSIS+10 High-Level Event in December.	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 7,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 17	-

Action Lines C1 and C11 (International and Regional Cooperation) - The Role of Public Authorities and Global/Regional Cooperation in Ensuring that No One is Left Behind in the Information Society	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) / International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C3,AL C4,AL C5,AL C6,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C9,AL C10,AL C11	Cooperation is particularly needed in promoting universal access and bridging the digital divide as stated in the Geneva Plan of Action. Target 9.c of the SDGs request member states to significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020. There are still significant digital divides within and between countries. The lives of the majority of the world's people remain largely untouched by the digital revolution. Only around 15 percent can afford access to broadband internet. Mobile	SD Goal 1,SD Goal 3,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 16,SD Goal 17	ICTs have clearly demonstrated their value as cross-cutting facilitators and enablers of sustainable development. For example, increased Internet use can reduce poverty and create jobs through increased efficiency and transparency in government. ICTs can be used for creation of various data banks on diseases and can also assist governments and decision makers in health planning; they bring together people in danger, collect knowledge from specialists, and monitor the spread of a disease by governments and healthcare workers. ICTs can also contribute to achieving gender
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phones, reaching almost four-fifths of the world's people, provide the main form of internet access in developing countries. But even then, nearly 2 billion people do not own a mobile phone, and nearly 60 percent of the world's population has no access to the internet. These divides need to be addressed through strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing. Public authorities and other equality by including women in policymaking through evoting and e-learning, enhancing women's ability to take surveys, and allowing them to anonymously make complaints and to participate in discussion forums.

stakeholders have also an important role in minimizing the threats that come with ICTs such as cybersecurity, data protection, etc. There is an ongoing need for developing legal and enforcement frameworks to keep up with the speed of technological advancement. A global culture of online security needs to be promoted and developed by all stakeholders. A secure online space will definitely accelerate the progress of achieving the SDGs.There is also need for strengthened cooperation international and regional cooperation against threats that may hinder the

further development of information society. More efforts are needed to build robust domestic security in ICTs consistent with countries' international obligations and domestic law. Further cooperation is also needed on transnational issues regarding ICTs, including capacitybuilding and cooperation in preventing and combating the misuse of the technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes.

Arabic Domain Names – the Saudi Arabian Experience	National Committee for Information Society (NCIS) and Communication and IT Commission (CITC) of Saudi Arabia	AL C1,AL C8	-	SD Goal 8,SD Goal 10,SD Goal 17	-
Implementation of WSIS Outcomes in Saudi Arabia	National Committee for Information Society (NCIS), Saudi eGovernment Program (Yesser),the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the Ministry of Education (MoE) (Saudi Arabia)	AL C1,AL C2,AL C4,AL C7 e-Gov,AL C7 e-Bus	-	SD Goal 4,SD Goal 5,SD Goal 8,SD Goal 9,SD Goal 17	-
Government of West Bengal- UNICEF's Partnership on ICT Led Governance of State Plan of Action for Children	UNICEF India Country Office	-	-	-	-

Governance of the Services Quality in the Internet – Customers, Technologies and Institutions	Russian Internet Information Center (The Open Net Association)	-	-	-	-
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