

WSIS/SDGs Matrix
WSIS Forum 2021: Outcomes
Linking WSIS Action Lines with the Sustainable Development Goals
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I. Introduction: WSIS Forum 2021

ICTs for Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Societies and Economies (WSIS Action Lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals)

The World Summit on the Information Society Forum (WSIS) 2021 represents the world's largest annual gathering of the 'ICT for development' community. The WSIS Forum, co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, in close collaboration with all WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators, has proven to be an efficient mechanism for coordination of multi-stakeholder implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals. This Forum provided structured opportunities to network, learn and participate in multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation. The Agenda and Programme of the Forum were built on the basis of the submissions received during the Open Consultation Process.

The WSIS Forum 2021 was organised in a virtual format by ITU as the lead coordinator, in collaboration with the co-organisers UNESCO, UNCTAD, and UNDP, and in close collaboration with more than 30 UN agencies. The WSIS Forum 2021 provided an inclusive global multistakeholder platform for all to exchange knowledge and information, enhance collaborative networks, and to share best practices in the information and communication technologies (ICTs) sector. 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 WSIS Forum is the only event of its kind where the agenda is completely crowdsourced.

The Forum's theme this year, "ICTs for Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Societies and Economies (WSIS Action Lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals)" created an opportunity for WSIS stakeholders to share their efforts and innovative ideas to leverage the (ICTs). Also, it built momentum to advance action-oriented dialogue on efforts in the context of COVID-19 recovery and initiatives to implement the WSIS Action Lines to advance the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Over the course of seventeen weeks (since January 2021), the WSIS Forum 2021 hosted more than 250 sessions, including workshops, live interviews, WSIS TalkX, the high-level track, Hackathon and many more. The WSIS Forum 2021 garnered a lot of interest and excitement worldwide – with a cumulative attendance of over 50,000 attendees (zoom room, zoom recording, Facebook Live videos, YouTube, and other format) over 185 countries from Government, Civil Society, Academia, Private Sector, the UN to exchange discourse on ICTs emerging issues to strengthen information and knowledge societies.

2. Matrix: WSIS Forum 2021 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 rationale 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.

Session Title	Organizer	Sustainable Development Goals Linked Action Lines Linked
Ageing in a Digital World: From Vulnerable to Valuable	ITU/WSIS/GCOA	
Announcement of the Winners of the WSIS Forum 2021 Hackathon and the WSIS Forum 2021 Healthy Ageing Innovation Prize	WSIS/GCOA	

<p>Appreciation Ceremony for WSIS Forum 2021 Partners and the High-Level Dialogue with partners</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>Accelerating Digital Transformation of Government Services</p>	<p>ITU</p>	
<p>Link to SDGs</p>		

	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>- SDG 9 (“industry, innovation and infrastructure”), SDG 16 (“peace, justice and strong institutions”), SDG 17 (“partnerships for the goals”).</p>
<p>ICT activities for Bhutan</p>	<p>Bhutan</p>	
<p>Disinfodemics During Covid-19 Era: Digital Literacy Movement as a Tool in Tackling Hoax Related to Covid-19 for Shaping a Resilient Society</p>	<p>Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information Technology</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>According to SDGs Goal No. 16, ICT plays a very critical role in disseminating accurate information to determine the response of authority. Hence, in order to putting back the role of ICTs in the era of pandemic, Indonesian government take immediate action through the presence of our Thematic Workshop "Disinfodemic During Covid-19 Era: Digital Literacy Movement as a Tool in Tackling Hoax Related to Covid-19 for Shaping a Resilient Society" which highlighted how digital literacy as an effective tool to equip people with the right ICT knowledge and skills, in order to reach the goal of ICT on SDGs No. 16 (disseminating accurate information to determine the response of authority during the emergency situation)</p>
<p>Digital Literacy for Disabilities: Empowering Uniqueness Into Strength</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	

	Link to SDGs	
<p>Digital innovations as drivers of recovery for the post-COVID-19 era</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	
	Link to SDGs	
<p>AI Governance: The business perspective</p>	<p>Office of Electronic Communications (UKE), Poland</p>	<p>Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all; Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 16: promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.</p>
	Link to SDGs	
<p>Digital transformation in a post-Covid era</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia</p>	
	Link to SDGs	

<p>Enabling ICTs to help outreach with regards to COVID – accessibility</p>	<p>Qatar</p>	
<p>Cybersecurity drills and training of the human aspect</p>	<p>Qatar</p>	<p>SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG 11: sustainable cities and communities SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</p>
<p>Building Resilient Digital Infrastructure</p>	<p>Rwanda</p>	
<p>Towards a Digital Government</p>	<p>Telecommunication and Digital Government Regulatory Authority - UAE</p>	

	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>ALFM Action Line C7: E-Health: Digital Health and COVID-19: Challenges, Trends, and New Opportunities</p>	<p>ITU/WHO</p>	
<p>ALFM Action Line C5: Cybersecurity Multidimensional cybersecurity measures- Current opportunities and challenges in using indices to understand cybersecurity</p>	<p>ITU</p>	
<p>WSIS AL C4: Capacity Building</p>	<p>ITU/WHO</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	

<p>WSIS AL C7: Digital jobs in the future of work</p>	<p>ITU</p>	
<p>WSIS AL C7: Innovation in Data & Technology for Climate Action</p>	<p>ITU/WMO/ UNEP</p>	 <p>1.No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure 4. Life on Land 5. Climate Action 6. Partnerships for the Goals</p>
<p>WSIS ALFM C2: Infrastructure - Roundtable on Innovative investment and financing models for Last Mile Internet Connectivity Infrastructure</p>	<p>ITU</p>	 <p>- Goal 9 is dealing with infrastructure and the session was providing information on financing the telecommunication infrastructure.</p>

<p>ALFM C9: Countering Digital Disinformation while upholding Freedom of Expression</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	
<p>ALFM C10: Youth Approaches to an Ethical Solution for AI Challenges</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	
<p>Action Line C7: E-Learning: The UNESCO Global Education Coalition in Action</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>This session is focused on part of the work of the Global Education Coalition. The coalition is committed to equity and inclusion in access to quality education and lifelong learning for all, in line with the fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG4), leaving no one behind. A strong partnership with different stakeholders, all working in the same direction will facilitate achieving this goal.</p>

<p>WSIS AL C7: Innovation in Data & Technology for Climate Action</p>	<p>ITU/WMO/ UNEP</p>	
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<p>ALFM C10: Youth Approaches to an Ethical Solution for AI Challenges</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	  <p>5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p>
<p>Action Line C7: E-Learning: The UNESCO Global Education Coalition in Action</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	  <p>This session is focused on part of the work of the Global Education Coalition. The coalition is committed to equity and inclusion in access to quality education and lifelong learning for all, in line with the fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG4), leaving no one behind. A strong partnership with different stakeholders, all working in the same direction will facilitate achieving this goal.</p>
<p>ALFM C3: Advancing Internet Universality for responding the pandemic and supporting SDGs</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	  <p>This session allowed UNESCO to present how Internet Universality foster the national sustainable development and how the Dynamic Coalition of IUIs can empower stakeholders and experts as a shared space to foster the development of their national digital and social environments via the national assessment of Internet Universality Indicators. The implementation process of Internet Universality will particularly tackle the structural issues to share knowledge, lessons learned and good practices for the completion of the Goals 4,5, 10, 16 and 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.</p>

<p>Digital government transformation</p>	<p>UNDESA</p>	 <p>It is noted that promotion of ICTs, partnerships and e-government are cross-cutting issues across the SDGs and they are enablers for all 17 goals.</p>
<p>ALFM C7: E-Business</p>	<p>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/ Universal Postal Union/International Trade Centre</p>	 <p>- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere - Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>
<p>WSIS Action Line C7: E-Agriculture</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Zhejiang University, International Telecommunication Union</p>	

Link to SDGs

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all SDG 13: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. E-commerce is an important part of digital innovation. Digital innovation has the potential to transform the approach to all 17 SDGs. Specifically, the development of a strategic framework for digital innovation in the food and agriculture sector will provide a systematic process and sustainable business model for creating, testing, funding, and scaling new digital solutions to achieving the SDGs, particularly SDGs 1, 2, 8, and 13. Through this process, youth entrepreneurship, capacity development, and multi-stakeholder partnerships will be encouraged to enable a permanent and systematic change towards integrating digital technologies and innovation into local communities and national action plans. These activities contribute to SDGs 1, 2, 8, and 13 as well as establishing business models to produce new ideas and products aimed at contributing and achieving all the SDGs. Creating awareness and keeping the momentum to develop a rural e-commerce that is inclusive, and generates economic, social and environmental benefits for all, especially for small and family farmers, this session constituted a crucial step on the pathway towards ending poverty and hunger, fostering economic growth, employment and education, contributing to SDG 1, 2, 8 and 13 as mentioned above and ensuring, following FAO’s overarching mandate, that ‘no one is left behind’.

WSIS Action Line Facilitators Meeting

WSIS

Link to SDGs

The session highlighted the linkages between the WSIS Action Lines and the SDGs. Thus all the SDGs were covered during the meeting.

Last Mile Connectivity in Asia-Pacific: planning tools to address the Gaps

ITU

Link to SDGs

<p>Promoting 'Educational Resilience' in the post Covid19 era using ICT: Experiences and lessons from Africa</p>	<p>University of Nigeria, Fudan University</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>DRR and SDGs Information Deficits</p>	<p>CODATA-Germany</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>How can ICT innovations address the access and quality gap for girl children in the Global South?</p>	<p>The Collective Consciousness</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>Digital transformation in child protection in Africa</p>	<p>C-Sema</p>	

	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>New challenges for digital transformation in developing economies</p>	<p>South School on Internet Governance and Centro de Capacitación en Alta Tecnología para América Latina y el Caribe</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>
<p>Data Management and Ethical Handling of Data</p>	<p>Data Association Italy, FIT Academy and Karis Foundation</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	

Multistakeholderism: success stories. How technology, its protagonists and knowledge can put together change into action with SDGs

Phileas Flow

Link to SDGs



Equitable Access to Online Education: Innovative Solutions from the Ground

Geneva-Tsinghua Initiative

Link to SDGs

This session focuses on initiatives against inequitable digital access to online education within and among countries (SDG 9&10) through multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary commitments (SDG 17), to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4) and promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies (SDG 16).

Simple Ways to be Smart

United for Smart Sustainable Cities and the United Nations Operating Unit on Policy Driven Electronic Governance



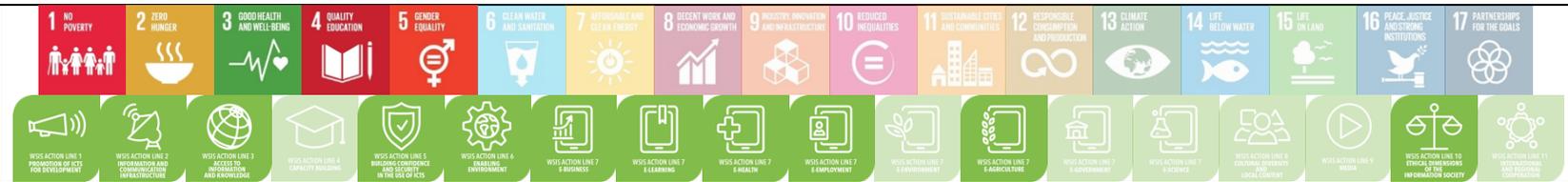
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>Improving the management and planning of cities through the application of smart technologies contributes to SDG11 targets 11.1 (basic services), 11.2 (transport), 11.3 (planning), 11.6 (environmental impacts), and 11.7 (green spaces). The discussions in this workshop highlight the challenges of achieving the SDGs in cities that face constraints in terms of resources, skills and having too many challenges to address at once. Key to cities becoming more effective is the need to develop local solutions and innovative capacity, not dictated by external agendas.</p>
<p>Digital voluntary commitment agreement</p>	<p>European Champions Alliance with Institut G9+</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>E-commerce and sustainable development in China</p>	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 1: No poverty. Poverty reduction is the greatest challenge in developing countries. In China, most poor people are in rural area. Pinduoduo, one of the biggest e-commerce companies in China, alleviates poverty by connecting farmers with consumers and promoting education in rural communities. - SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth. The economic growth becomes slower with widening inequalities and the lack of jobs. It is important for countries to transform to digital economy to promote development. In 2016, the digital economy also contributed around 60% of China's GDP growth, and now it has become a major driver of economic growth in China. China implemented a very comprehensive national level digital policy which aimed at improving both demand and supply side of the digital economy. Besides, e-commerce companies provide farmers with opportunities to participate in digital economy. - SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure. E-commerce promotes industries and enables small firms to get involved. Besides, e-commerce, as a creation of innovation, strongly encourages future innovation. One of the innovation goals of the e-commerce is to enable e-commerce to be conducted among not only consumers, but also enterprises. That is called "industrial

internet”. And it’ll open a new window for the e-commerce and also encourage the development of the technologies, new infrastructure like 5G, IoT etc.

- **SDG 10: Reduced inequalities** By enabling smaller and less productive firms to enter the global market, e-commerce reduces trade cost, trade barriers as well as income inequality within country, which is significantly increased by international trade. So although e-commerce is not as large as international trade today, it has been contributed modestly towards reduction in income inequalities within countries.
- **SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions** Without security and effective governance, we cannot hope for sustainable development. Cybersecurity is one the most serious problems in the world, especially during the COVID19. China has made efforts to support the development of e-commerce by enacting new laws and guides, improving data security and supporting technological innovation through pilot and demonstration programs. Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies – End of discrimination in girls and women education for a real inclusive society
- **Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development** – Coordination of governments and other stakeholders towards girls and women empowerment

Digital Resilience for COVID-19 Mitigation, Response and Recovery – Practical Lessons Learned

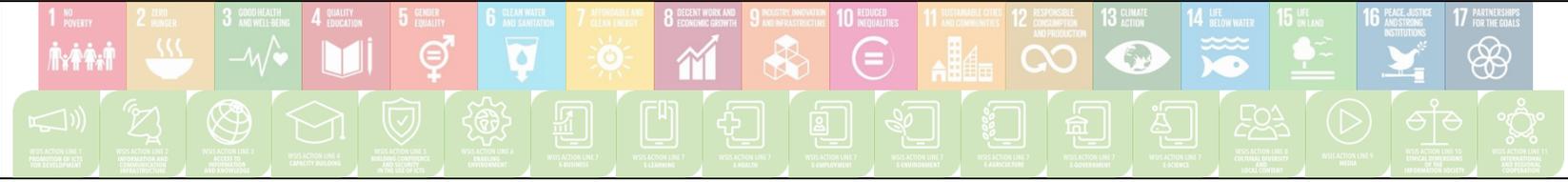
eWorldwide Group



Link to SDGs

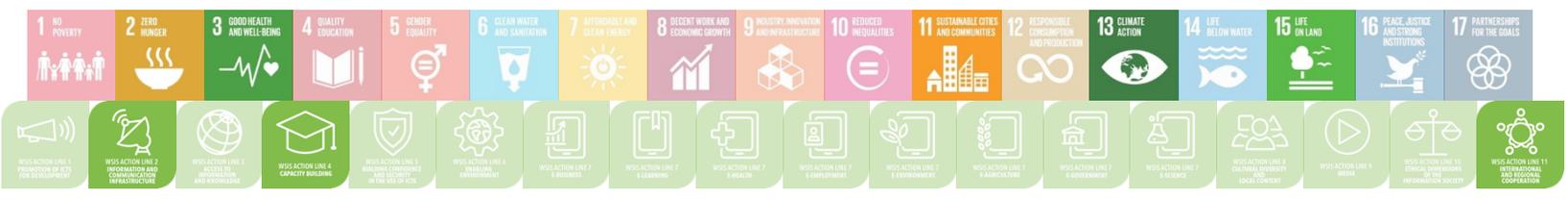
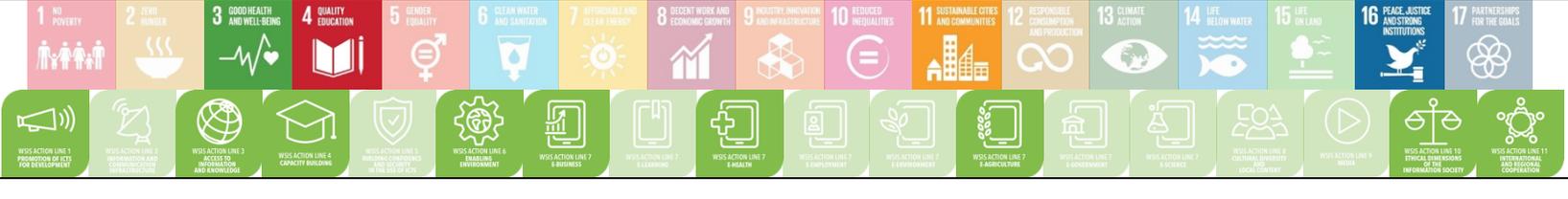
Introducing the MD4D Handbook

Digital Impact Alliance, Data-Pop Alliance and Cooper/Smith

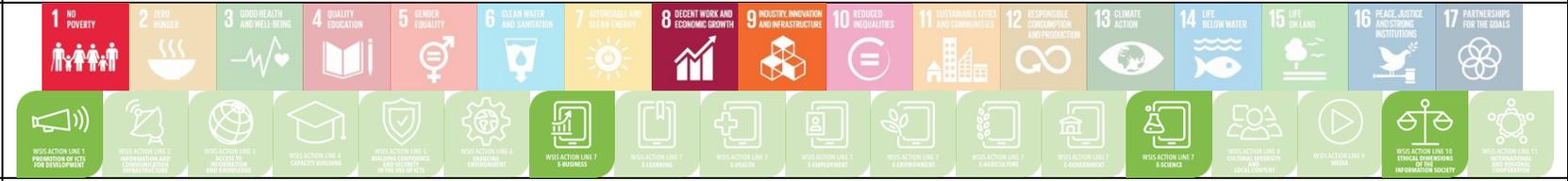


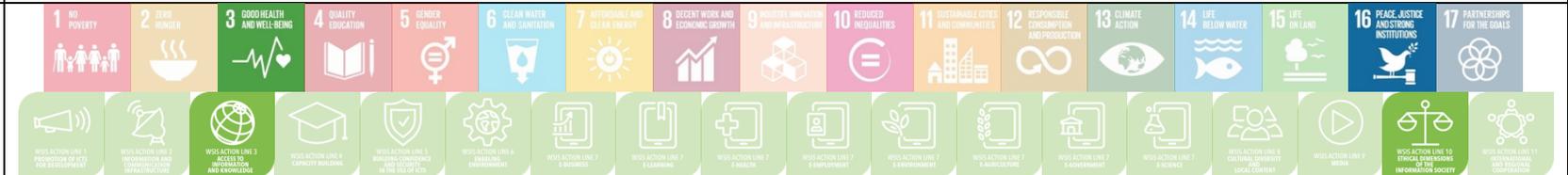
Link to SDGs

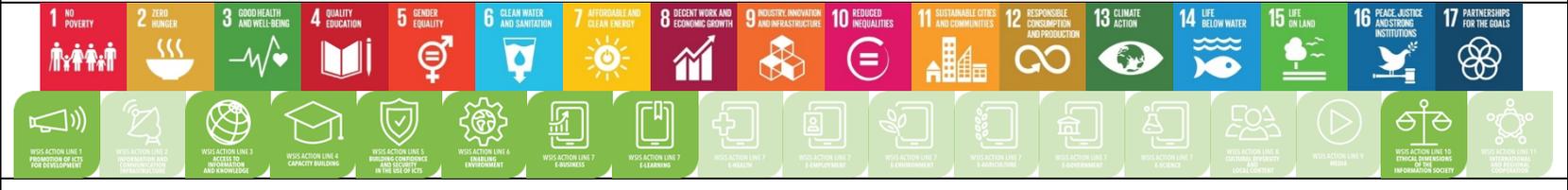
<p>Inclusive Access to Quality Education for All – Resilient Education Systems</p>	<p>eWorldwide Group</p>	
<p>Humanitarian Encyclopedia</p>	<p>Geneva Centre of Humanitarian Studies</p>	
<p>International Day of Sport for Development and Peace: Girls in ICT and Sport</p>	<p>WSIS/ITU</p>	

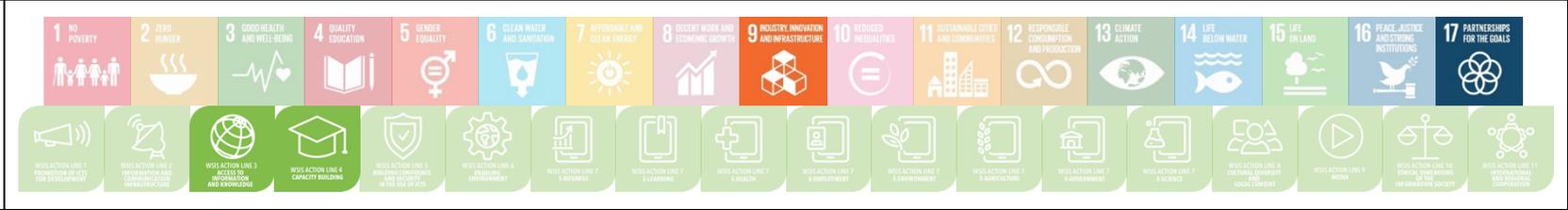
<p>Best Practices for Teaching the Internet of Things</p>	<p>The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER: An estimated 821 million people were undernourished in 2017. Annual cereal production will need to rise to about 3 billion tonnes and annual meat production will need to rise by over 200 million tonnes to reach 470 million tonnes to feed 9.1 billion people by 2050. IoT can be used to optimize food production. - SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: 3 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation. Noncommunicable disease alone will cost low- and middle-income countries more than \$7 trillion in the next 15 years. IoT can be used to monitor patients remotely. - SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES: Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today and 5 billion people are projected to live in cities by 2030. The world’s cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth’s land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions. IoT can be used to monitor cities. - SDG 13 & 15: CLIMATE ACTION and LIFE ON LAND Given current concentrations and on-going emissions of greenhouse gases, it is likely that by the end of this century, the increase in global temperature will exceed 1.5°C. Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) have increased by almost 50 percent since 1990. IoT can be used to monitor climate.
<p>Accelerating Adaptable Aging Services to Promote the Comprehensive Development of Information Accessibility</p>	<p>Internet Society of China</p>	 <p>Link to SDGs</p>

<p>Communication and Aid in The Digital Age</p>	<p>CDAC Network</p>	
<p>IT in Disaster Risk Reduction (ITDRR)</p>	<p>International Federation for Information Processing</p>	 <p>a. GOAL 1: No Poverty i. Target 1.5: to build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. b. GOAL 2: Zero Hunger 154 i. Target 2.4: by 2030, to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. c. GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being i. We presented COVID019 issues in our workshop this time. d. GOAL 4: Quality Education i. Education is important for all the aspects of disaster management. In particular, our workshop identifies the need for training personnel. e. GOAL 5: Gender Equality i. At disaster mortality rate for women is higher than the one for men, so that this issue is important in terms of disaster, although we have not looked into enough this time. f. GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation i. At disaster clean water and sanitation issues are one of the important aspects related to our workshop, although we have not looked into this time. g. GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy i. It is essential that one has access to energy such as electricity to use information systems and tools for communications at disaster. In terms of sustainability, this goal is related closely to our workshop issues, although this time we have not discussed in this aspect. h. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth i. Decent work and economic growth issues such as Business Continuity Plan (BCP) issues are one of the important aspects related to our workshop, although we have not looked into enough this time. i. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure i. Industry, innovation and infrastructure issues are one of the important aspects related to our workshop, although we have not looked into this time. j. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality i. At disaster mortality rate for women is higher than the one for men, so that this issue is important in terms of disaster as well as diversity. k. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities i. This is the main SDG into which disaster issues are usually categorized, so that our workshop is related tightly. l. GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production i. We have a question at the</p>

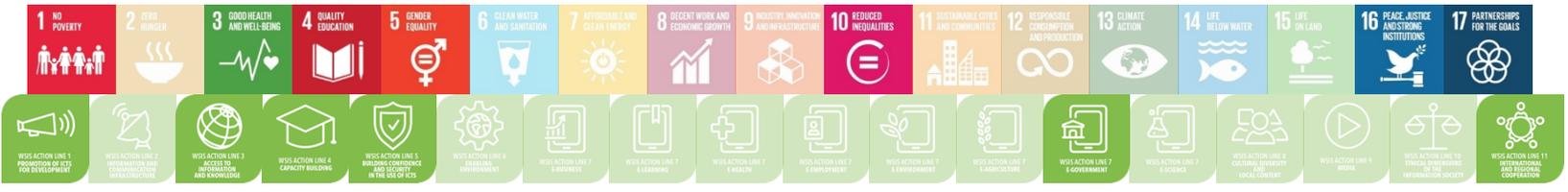
		<p>workshop on consumption issues. m. GOAL 13: Climate Action 155 i. Climate action issues are one of the important aspects related to our workshop, in particular situation awareness and disaster. n. GOAL 14: Life Below Water i. At disaster, water and sea might be contaminated, so that this goal is related to our workshop, although we have not discussed on this issue. o. GOAL 15: Life on Land i. Protection of land and environment is closely related to disaster as well, although this time our workshop did not look into this issue. p. GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions q. GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal i. Many members of IFIP WG5.15 are from another ITDRR-related community, ISCRAM(Information System for Crisis Response and Management) which has been founded much earlier than WG5.15.</p>
<p>E-Commerce, Mobile Payment, and Internet Finance</p>	<p>GTI</p> <p>Link to SDGs</p>	 <p>In the keynote speaking, Mr. Jeník talks about how the financial inclusion supports SDGs. Firstly, financial inclusion contributes to the achievement of SDG 1. For example, 194,000 people lifted out of poverty because proximity to agents enables more income generation choices and efficient safety net in Kenya. Secondly, financial inclusion also supports SDG 2. In Malawi, farmers with commitment savings increased investment by 13% and boosted crop output by 21%, which helps solving hunger problem. Thirdly, SDG 3 is also supported by financial inclusion. A typical example is Nepal: when hit with health shocks, households with 160 savings accounts suffered smaller income drops than households without accounts. Fourthly, financial inclusion supports SDG 4. A study conducted in Nepal shows that households with free bank accounts spent 20% more on education. Lastly, financial inclusion also supports SDG 8. A set of studies show that access to credit is linked to higher probability of job creation and improved risk coping.</p>
<p>Assistive Technology and Software solutions to Empower Children with Physical, Motor and Intellectual Disability</p>	<p>Ada Lovelace Software Private Limited, INDIA and Key2Enable, UAE</p> <p>Link to SDGs</p>	 <p>SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Development) and SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities). In this perspective, the purpose of the session was also aligned with Agenda 2030's SDG 4 (Quality Education).</p>

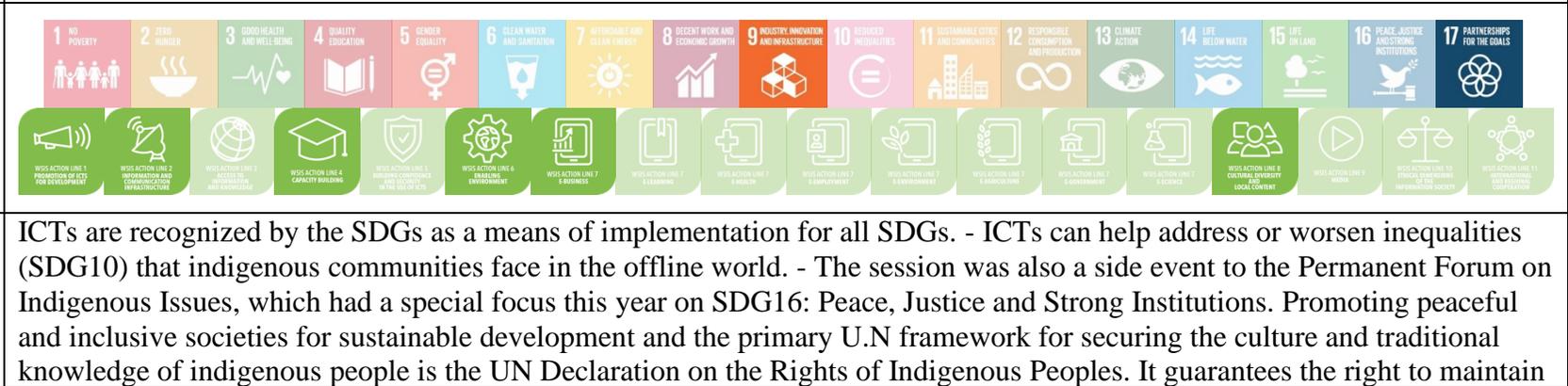
<p>ICTs for Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Societies and Economies (WSIS Action Lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals) - Europe Region</p>	<p>International Telecommunication Union - Office for Europe</p>	
<p>Enabling policies for the accelerated pace of digitalization in Africa</p>	<p>International Trade Centre (ITC)</p>	 <p>The session discussed how enabling public policies that will foster Africa's digital transformation contribute to the development of digital skills generating employment opportunities, in particular for youth and women. The enabling environment requires cooperation and partnerships amongst stakeholders from the private and public sector, with the support of the development community. SDG 4 Skills SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 5 Gender Equality</p>
<p>Standards for Inclusion & ICT Readiness</p>	<p>Centre for Socio-Economic Development</p>	 <p>SDG 3: The use of ICT will promote health and wellbeing for all, including older persons SDG 8: The use of assistive technology and promotion of age friendly working conditions will support the productive work of older workers SDG 10: Standards, especially the design and management related standards, will promote social, economic and political inclusion of all people, irrespective of age or capability, thereby reducing inequalities within countries.</p>

<p>ICTs and Smart Energy: Accelerating the use of ICTs for sustainability</p>	<p>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)</p>	 <p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all of course stands out. Renewable energy and distributed energy resources integration (distributed generation, distributed energy storage, microgrids) are two parts of the discussion on the energy supply side. Renewables directly relate to Target 7.2 of the SDG, “By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.” Distributed energy resources integration supports Target 7.1 “By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.” They can facilitate cleaner energy and better access, respectively. Meanwhile, devices can be made to use less energy and be part of a circular economy on the consumer side. These aspects relate to both access and sustainability of energy. b. Also pertinent is SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Exploring the energy conservation potential of clean, renewable energy sources and how to connect them to the grid will help to combat climate change. As well, attention to the circular economy and how we produce and recycle hardware can have a positive impact.</p>
<p>The role of technology to involve civil society in the Agenda 2030 achievement: Ideathons for the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>Fundación Cibervoluntarios</p>	 <p>Link to SDGs</p>
<p>Gender-inclusive innovation</p>	<p>Oslo Metropolitan University</p>	

	Link to SDGs	
ICTs and Future of Work	GTI	
	Link to SDGs	SDG 1 NO POVERTY • SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING • SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH • SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Public Access: Supporting meaningful digital inclusion for underserved communities	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	
	Link to SDGs	SDG 9c - significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020
ICTs for Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Societies and Economies in the Arab States	ITU	
	Link to SDGs	SDG 9c - significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

<p>Implementation of WSIS Action Lines at the Regional Level: Digital transformation in Europe and Central Asia</p>	<p>United Nations Digital Transformation Group for Europe and Central Asia</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>SDG 1 (“no poverty”), SDG 2 (“zero hunger”), SDG 3 (“good health and well-being), SDG 4 (“quality education”), SDG 5 (“gender equality”), SDG 6 (“clean water and sanitation”), SDG 7 (“affordable and clean energy”), SDG 8 (“decent work and economic growth”), SDG 9 (“industry, innovation and infrastructure”), SDG 10 (“reduced inequalities”), SDG 11 (“sustainable cities and communities”), SDG 12 (“responsible consumption and production”), SDG 13 (“climate action”), SDG 14 (“life below water”), SDG 15 (“life on land”), SDG 16 (“peace, justice and strong institutions”), SDG 17 (“partnerships for the goals”).</p>
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction media hub</p>	<p>UNDRR/WM O/WBU/ITU</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>The complex of actions towards a better DRR using ICT tools has an impact on numerous SDG. The most evident one is SDG 13) Climate action, because most of the DRR activities are related to disasters related to climate change. But also has an impact on SDG 4) Quality education 5) Gender equality , because many actions are based on women empowerment; 9) Innovation and infrastructure and ,last but not least, 11) Sustainable cities and communities</p>
<p>ICTs and Innovative Education on Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>GTI</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>This session focuses on innovative use of ICTs in the field of SDG education (G4) through global partnerships and multi-stakeholder involvement (G17), to carry out hands-on activities in favor of inclusive quality education and promote sustainable societies (G16).</p>

<p>Third Regional Consultative Meeting on Arab Digital Cooperation and Development - Consolidated Regional Policy Dialogue Platforms</p>	<p>The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia & the League of Arab States</p>	 <p>The session presented a refresher on the second AHLF on WSIS and the 2030 Agenda that took place in March 2019 as one track of the proposed consolidated platform. It considered the possibility of using the proposed consolidated platform to disclose parts of the Arab digital agenda/Arab ICT strategy (ADAICTS) and get the views of all stakeholders, business sector, civil society, technical community on its semi-final version, which is based on ESCWA’s framework of 5 clusters centered around laws, economy, society, governmental transformation and culture, that covers simultaneously the WSIS action lines, intersecting mainly with SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG16 &SDG17</p>
<p>Children and the digital transformation of public services: The state of affairs</p>	<p>UNICEF/United Nation University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance</p>	 <p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere b. Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all c. Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all d. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls e. Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries f. Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies g. Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

<p>Global Trends in Assistive Technology: Emerging assistive technology, inclusive design and accessibility features of mainstream products</p>	<p>World Intellectual Property Organization</p>	
<p>Virtual Exchanges as an Alternative and Additional Form of Academic Mobility</p>	<p>The Bonch-Bruевич St.Petersburg State University of Telecommunications</p>	 <p>SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>
<p>Indigenous Peoples and Connectivity: Bridging the Digital Divide</p>	<p>ITU/Permanent Mission of Australia to the UN and UN DESA</p>	 <p>ICTs are recognized by the SDGs as a means of implementation for all SDGs. - ICTs can help address or worsen inequalities (SDG10) that indigenous communities face in the offline world. - The session was also a side event to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which had a special focus this year on SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and the primary U.N framework for securing the culture and traditional knowledge of indigenous people is the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. It guarantees the right to maintain</p>

control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions, including manifestations of their science, technologies and cultures. Indigenous peoples and their participation are indispensable to the achievement of the SDGs.

Fiber Open Data – making data available for Africa

World Bank/ITU

Link to SDGs



EC MEDICI



The impact of digital transitions on society and economy

Link to SDGs

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all Digital transformation as a tool develops services which ensure well being Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Every area of our lives is "touched" by the digital transformation. Significant changes and challenges are immersed in education as well. The result of their solutions is not seen immediately, but after a decade. Transformations in education are both in the environment and in the methods of teaching and learning. All this is done in the name of improving access to education, personalized and secure training to build more business-ready citizenship. Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all Digital transformation in action increase productivity and ensure equal access to work. New jobs emerge and people have to develop new competences. Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation There is a strong need to check overall resilience in case of natural or human disasters Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable There is a strong need to check overall resilience in case of natural or human disasters Towards smart and safe societies, which is on the top of the list of priorities, the need for applying the most advanced secure network with such features that match the user requirements, is mandatory. Similarly, networks and applications have to guarantee the resilience of the critical infrastructures, such as energy plants and pipelines, airports and harbours, railways and industrial areas. Critical communications have been used for many years for public safety. From the old narrow band legacy networks, such as TETRA, to the current trend of 5G (like the new one in Finland), organizations and users get full of benefits. Connecting public safety networks offer the opportunity to the LEAs to better serve

the citizens. Cooperation between public safety authorities is vital. Common operations are helping against organized crime. The last 3 years, Police Authorities of Norway, Sweden and Finland are capable of common operations since network interoperability has been achieved between the 3 networks. New broadband technologies offer unique features. Images and videos are improving surveillance, search and rescue and emergency situation handling. IoT solutions offer new power in interconnecting and controlling various units of any critical infrastructure. Decision making is heavily supported by AI-based tools. New algorithms will support vital functions while 5G offer to users a variety of new smart apps. Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies For the achievement of all three goals (9,11,6), common standards and laws have to be established especially in cybersecurity As Dr. Lynn Thiesmeyer says: the digital transformation is a tool and a process that not only can empower and liberate nations and their capacities but can also be used to remove and destroy those capacities, including the digital transformation itself. In addition to working directly against Sustainable Development Goals 9, 11, and 16, these actions deny both 235 domestic and international freedom of communication, knowledge and economic activity among ordinary citizens as well as between the nation and its economic partners.

Digital Transformation & Innovations in Cyber Security, ICT based on 5G,IOT, Blockchain, AI, VR, Big Data & other new technologies and Linking Education with ICTs Capacity Building & Employability

CMAI Association of India

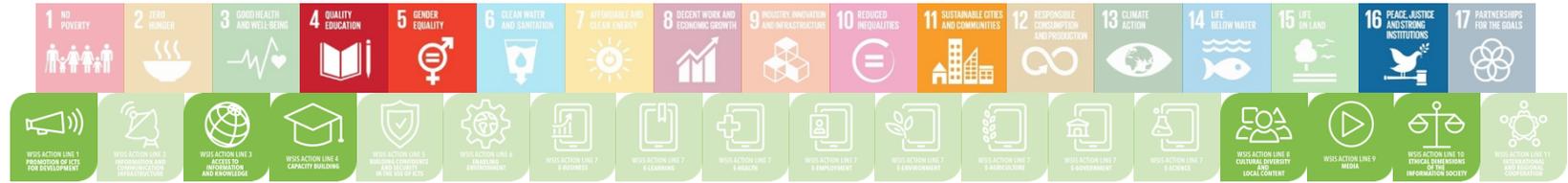


Link to SDGs

<p>Digitalization in the Cities and Privacy for Citizens</p>	<p>Geneva Cities Hub</p>	
<p>The development path of public welfare organizations driven by new technologies— Bridging the Digital Gap under the influence of COVID-19 epidemic</p>	<p>Youchang Consulting</p>	
<p>International Conference & Awards on Digital Transformation of Education: Road towards SDG 4</p>	<p>CMAI Association of India</p>	

Media and Information Literacy for Government Officials and Policy-makers

United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Autonomous University of Barcelona



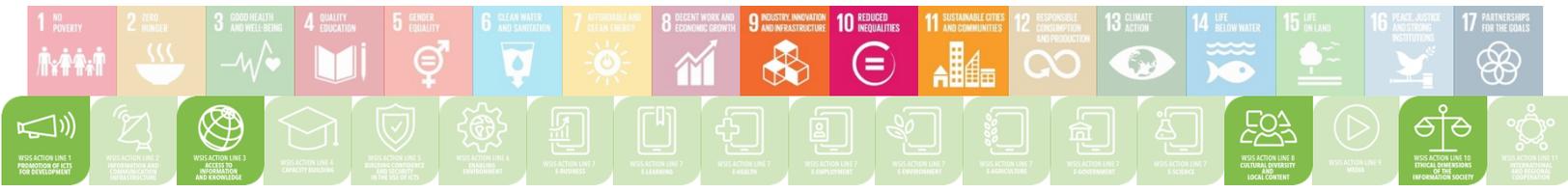
Link to SDGs

Through MIL, citizens can better understand their rights and responsibilities in a digitized society, have the skills and competencies to navigate in information and interact with media and information providers, be aware of intersectionality and different forms of discrimination, thus helping to advance the achievement of SDGs, namely 4, 5, 11 and 16. Thinking about all dimensions that MIL touches and the range of different skills and competencies, we understand the ultimate goal of peaceful living, which is underpinned in SDG 16 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”. Particularly, MIL helps to advance towards the achievement of target 16.10 to “ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”.

Combating counterfeit telecommunication/ICT devices and software

ITU-T Study Group 11



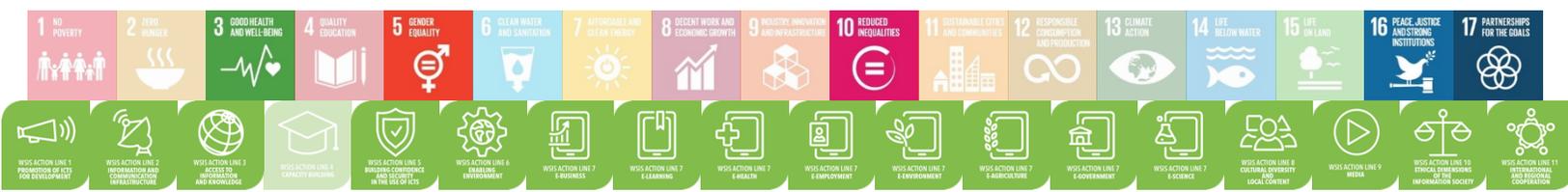
	Link to SDGs	Vendors lose their revenues due to large market of counterfeit devices, while network operators face the challenges on growth of connected counterfeit devices which decrease QoS on their networks (SDG9).
Inclusive and responsible digitalization in the city	Association Internationale des Maires Francophones; Geneva Cities Hub	
	Link to SDGs	SDG 9, 10, 11: Cities implementing digital technologies that are inclusive and with a minimal environmental impact do contribute to those 3 SDGs.
Enabling meaningful connectivity - myths and realities of current connectivity challenges	ESOA	
	Link to SDGs	Many international bodies are pooling their strengths to contribute to achieving the SDGs and implement the WSIS Action lines. However, we still face a lack of concrete action and outcomes that are necessary to ensure success on all fronts. In some instances, this relates to a lack of awareness of available solutions. Greater coordination between initiatives would be beneficial not only for the digital ecosystem but also for regulators and administrations. During the session on Meaningful Connectivity, we listened to real cases and explored initiatives and projects that can easily be replicated and are steps in the right direction to succeed in achieving the SDGs.
Exploring investments in connectivity	ICC Business Action to Support the Information Society	

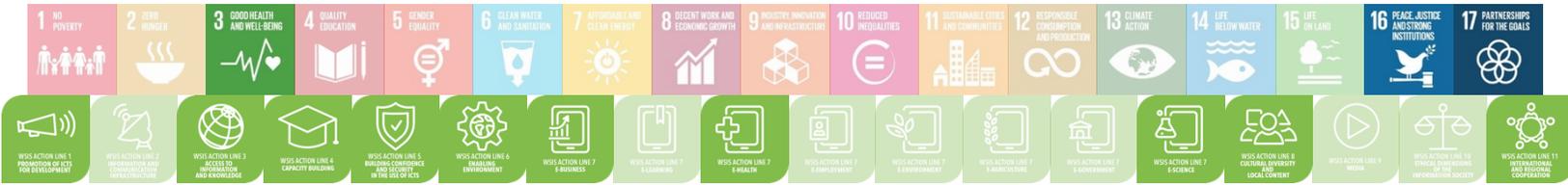
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>This workshop is strongly linked with Sustainable Development Goals 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 10 (reduce inequalities).</p>
<p>Rethinking post Covid-19 Mobility: Connectivity on the Move in the MENA region (Middle East and North Africa)</p>	<p>Viasat Inc.</p>	 <p>Goal 1: No poverty (more connectivity, better socio-economic development); • Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth (impact of mobility and connectivity on increase in productivity and satellite-powered broadband’s impact on access to digital skills and tools); • Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (hyper connectivity and mobility and impact on innovation); and • Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities (how satellite-powered connectivity contributes to the management of carbon emissions and enabling sustainable communications).</p>
<p>Measuring the information society using new data sources</p>	<p>Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development</p>	 <p>The relevance of ICT statistics to monitoring progress in the SDGs has been discussed in previous editions of the WSIS Forum. ICT indicators complement the SDG monitoring framework. The Partnership’s thematic list of ICT for SDG indicators is available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51stsession/documents/2020-23-ICT-E.pdf.</p>
<p>Building Resilient Digital Infrastructure</p>	<p>Rwanda</p>	 <p>Link to SDGs</p>

<p>WSIS Forum 2021 Highlights and Key Achievements</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>Opening of the ICTs and Gender Mainstreaming special track</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>ICTs and Gender Mainstreaming track: Women engineers and scientists unlocking their potential</p>	<p>WOMENVAI and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations / SWISS ENGINEERING Geneva</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	

<p>Telehealth facilitated health ecosystems in rural/war afflicted areas during covid - Case Studies</p>	<p>MedRet Healthcare Ltd</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>Conversation with ITU Deputy Secretary-General on ICTs and Gender Mainstreaming</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>Women Empowerment using the Digital Technology</p>	<p>Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	

<p>Agribusiness tech solutions for a sustainable society in rural regions of the world</p>	<p>WOMENVAI and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations</p>	
<p>Inspiring women leaders in ICT landscape</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>From Discriminators to Characteristics: How a Fair A.I. will Improve Human Life</p>	<p>Women's Brain Project</p>	<p>The ICTs and Gender Mainstreaming track has clear linkages to several SDGs: • Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. • Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. • Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries. • Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. • Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.</p>

<p>Raising the voice of women entrepreneurs in strategic socioeconomic sectors</p>	<p>WOMENVAI and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations</p>	 <p>As the main objective of the session was to bring together women leaders in ICTs from private sector, civil society, and international organizations to share their inspiring stories, most of the SDGs were around the topic of gender equality, women entrepreneurship, health and well-being. Thus, the following SDGs are directly linked to the topic of the day: 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 17. Partnership for the goals</p>
<p>Covid chk - Case Study- Innovative application created during emerging COVID19 pandemic first wave</p>	<p>MedRet Healthcare Ltd And GeoTechVision Enterprises</p>	 <p>Link to SDGs</p>
<p>Experience of young women and girls in STEM</p>	<p>TechGirls</p>	 <p>Link to SDGs</p>
<p>Experiences of Women in Tech in the UN</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	

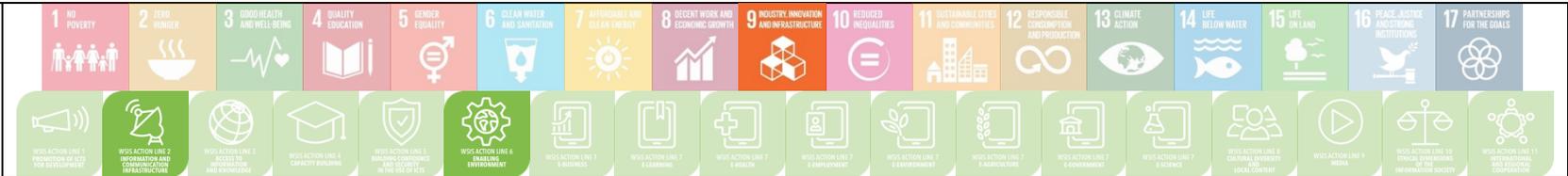
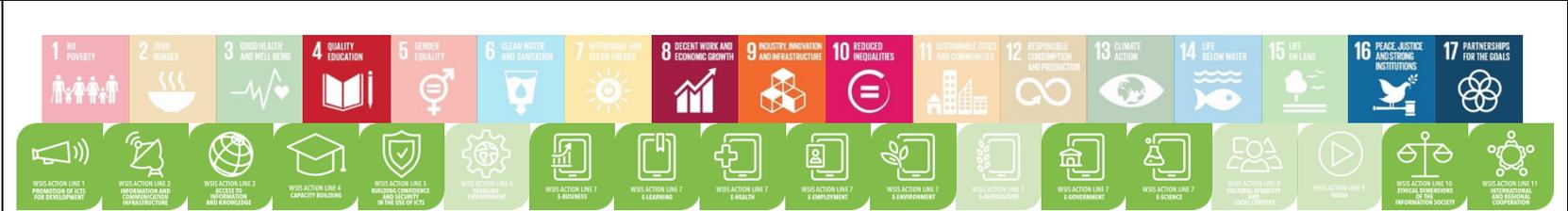
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>ICTs and Healthy Ageing: Unlocking Health System Resilience in Covid-19 and Beyond</p>	<p>Incitare</p>	 <p>SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. With the WHO/UN Decade of Healthy Aging it is crucial that we ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Technologies for health must be developed with the needs of a growing, global aging population in mind. - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. GCOA proposes the “Creation of a Voluntary WSIS ICTs and Older Persons Group – Chaired by GCOA and WSIS and to include representation from WHO, UN DESA, OECD, 3-5 identified Government Ministries” that would also bring in diverse stakeholders from across the generations. 301 The initial work of the Voluntary Group would be to suggest policy and marketplace reforms that advance ICTS and Older persons to achieve what is set out in the ITU Report, Aging in a Digital World: From Vulnerable to Valuable. - SDG17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. All stakeholders from the private sector, governments, international organizations and civil society must come together to combat ageism and to improve the health and wellbeing of older people.</p>
<p>The Future of Care in Global Aging Societies: ICTs and High Touch Personal Care</p>	<p>The Global Coalition on Aging</p>	 <p>SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. With the WHO/UN Decade of Healthy Aging it is crucial that we ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Technologies for health must be developed with the needs of a growing, global aging population in mind. - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. GCOA proposes the “Creation of a Voluntary WSIS ICTs and Older Persons Group – Chaired by GCOA and WSIS and to include representation from WHO, UN DESA, OECD, 3-5 identified Government Ministries” that would also bring in diverse stakeholders from across the generations. The initial work of the Voluntary Group would be to suggest policy and marketplace reforms that advance ICTS and Older persons to achieve what is set out in the ITU Report, Aging in a Digital World: From Vulnerable to Valuable. - SDG17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. All stakeholders from the private sector, governments, international organizations and civil society must come together to combat ageism and to improve the health and wellbeing of older people.</p>

<p>Through the Role of Digital and ICTs Across the Life Course</p>	<p>Global Coalition on Aging</p>	 <p>- SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. With the WHO/UN Decade of Healthy Aging it is crucial that we ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Technologies for health must be developed with the needs of a growing, global aging population in mind. - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. GCOA proposes the “Creation of a Voluntary WSIS ICTs and Older Persons Group – Chaired by GCOA and WSIS and to include representation from WHO, UN DESA, OECD, 3-5 identified Government Ministries” that would also bring in diverse stakeholders from across the generations. 311 The initial work of the Voluntary Group would be to suggest policy and marketplace reforms that advance ICTS and Older persons to achieve what is set out in the ITU Report, Aging in a Digital World: From Vulnerable to Valuable. - SDG17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. All stakeholders from the private sector, governments, international organizations and civil society must come together to combat ageism and to improve the health and wellbeing of older people.</p>
<p>Busting the Myths of Older Persons and ICTs: The Facts, Anecdotes and Reality Versus Ageism</p>	<p>Global Coalition on Aging TU/UNESCO P</p>	
<p>Pushing Through the Role of Digital and ICTs Across the Life Course</p>	<p>Global Coalition on Aging</p>	

<p>Busting the Myths of Older Persons and ICTs: The Facts, Anecdotes and Reality Versus Ageism</p>	<p>Global Coalition on Aging</p>	 <p>SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. With the WHO/UN Decade of Healthy Aging it is crucial that we ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Technologies for health must be developed with the needs of a growing, global aging population in mind. - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. GCOA proposes the “Creation of a Voluntary WSIS ICTs and Older Persons Group – Chaired by GCOA and WSIS and to include representation from WHO, UN DESA, OECD, 3-5 identified Government Ministries” that would also bring in diverse stakeholders from across the generations. 311 The initial work of the Voluntary Group would be to suggest policy and marketplace reforms that advance ICTS and Older persons to achieve what is set out in the ITU Report, Aging in a Digital World: From Vulnerable to Valuable. - SDG17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. All stakeholders from the private sector, governments, international organizations and civil society must come together to combat ageism and to improve the health and wellbeing of older people.</p>
<p>Pushing Through the Role of Digital and ICTs Across the Life Course</p>	<p>Global Coalition on Aging</p>	 <p>SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. With the WHO/UN Decade of Healthy Aging it is crucial that we ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Technologies for health must be developed with the needs of a growing, global aging population in mind. - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. GCOA proposes the “Creation of a Voluntary WSIS ICTs and Older Persons Group – Chaired by GCOA and WSIS and to include representation from WHO, UN DESA, OECD, 3-5 identified Government Ministries” that would also bring in diverse stakeholders from across the generations. The initial work of the Voluntary Group would be to suggest policy and marketplace 316 reforms that advance ICTS and Older persons to achieve what is set out in the ITU Report, Aging in a Digital World: From Vulnerable to Valuable. - SDG17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. All stakeholders from the private sector, governments, international organizations and civil society must come together to combat ageism and to improve the health and wellbeing of older people.</p>

<p>How to improve the e-inclusion of seniors in order to ensure social fairness, avoid intergenerational divide and help all ages to build resilience capacities in order to react to crises</p>	<p>E-SENIORS</p>		<p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>
<p>Opening of the ICTs and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and Specific Needs special track</p>	<p>WSIS</p>		<p>The session is connected to the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies</p>
<p>Assistive technologies promoting accessibility</p>	<p>WSIS</p>		<p>The session is connected to the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies</p>

<p>ICTs and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and Specific Needs</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	 <p>The Session is connect to the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>
<p>Accessible media should not need to be a right – it should be a given</p>	<p>ITU Intersector Rapporteur Group Audiovisual Media Accessibility</p>	
<p>Accessible ICT during the Covid-19 Pandemic</p>	<p>ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors</p>	

<p>Opening of the Cybersecurity track: Cybersecurity in the quantum era</p>	<p>ITU-T FG-QIT4N/ETSI</p>	
<p>Second Open Consultation on the draft Guidelines for utilization of the GCA</p>	<p>ITU</p>	
<p>Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity</p>	<p>International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity</p>	 <p>Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

<p>Building Cyber Resilience with a Professional workforce</p>	<p>International Federation for Information Processing IP3</p>	  <p>SDG 4 Ensure inclusive quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Standardization of Skills Frameworks and global standards ensure equitability 341</p> <p>SDG 8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all Economic growth in any economy is dependent on trustworthy use of ICT</p> <p>SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation Resilience is the central theme of the workshop</p>
<p>Why we need a more inclusive Cybersecurity</p>	<p>ITU</p>	  <p>Link to SDGs</p>
<p>Decentralized identity management: enabling mobile and cloud-ready identity with blockchain</p>	<p>ITU-T SG17 (Q14/17)</p>	  <p>Link to SDGs</p>

<p>Cybersecurity track: Automotive Cybersecurity</p>	<p>ITU-T SG17 (Q13/17)</p>	
<p>Cybersecurity special track: Protecting healthcare against cyberattacks</p>	<p>CyberPeace Institute</p>	 <p>The session explored how state action to protect hospitals, medical facilities and related supply chains against cyberattacks can advance the right to health and access to basic services, as well as foster a more just society, covering SDG 3, 9, 16 and 17.</p>
<p>Opening of the ICTs for Well-being and Happiness special track</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	

<p>Workplace well-being and happiness</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>WSIS TalkX: UN World Wildlife Day: ICTs for wildlife conservation (part 2)</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	
<p>Joint forces in the new device financing program to make 4G even more affordable for emerging markets</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	<p>a. GOAL 1: No Poverty b. GOAL 5: Gender Equality c. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth d. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure e. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality f. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities g. GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal</p>
<p>Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Development special track: AI and its role in dealing with pandemics</p>	<p>Open Health Network</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	

<p>Opening of the ICTs and Youth Special Track</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>ICTs and Youth track: International Girls in ICT Day</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>ICTs and Youth track</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
<p>Closing Ceremony</p>	<p>WSIS</p>	
	<p>Link to SDGs</p>	