



YOUTH IGF DELHI 2014

Report on YIGF 2014, Delhi

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What is YIGF Camp?

Youth as a majority of Internet user group, their voices are however not always considered in decision making processes. With a dedication to raise the awareness of Youth on Internet governance and to encourage the young generation to participate in policy discussion, a group of NetMission Ambassadors (<http://www.netmission.asia>) has initiated the Youth Internet Governance Forum (YIGF) in 2010 in parallel with the APriGF.

Inspired by United Nation's Internet Governance Forum, the Youth IGF takes the same multi-stakeholders' approach as the global IGF. YIGF is usually a 3-day-2-night camp which participants are assigned roles as one of the interest groups such as government, private sectors and NGOs. During the camp, they are encouraged to think from new perspectives. Based on equality, YIGF provides an open platform for young generation to express and interchange their ideas and own thoughts on Internet governance freely. It also serves as a preparation camp for them to understand various Internet issues and open their door to the international policy discussion.

For more details, check out <http://www.yigf.asia>

Organizer



NetMission.Asia (<http://www.netmission.asia>) is an Ambassadors Program supported by DotAsia Organisation, which aims to bring together a network of dedicated young volunteers to get devoted to promoting digital inclusion, Internet governance as well as a respectable and harmonious Internet environment.

The program recruits a group of students from top local tertiary institutes and universities in Hong Kong every year. We train and sustain a network of volunteers to contribute to digital inclusion works. We are endeavoring to empower young minds, through training, exchange opportunities, international conferences and community projects, therefore to constructively contribute to the local, regional and global Internet governance discourse. NetMission has always been supporting youth participation on Internet governance and the ambassadors themselves are actively participating in various international Internet conferences such as ICANN meetings, United Nations Internet Governance Forum (UNIGF), Asia Pacific Next Generation Camp (APNG Camp), etc. As NetMission is endeavored to empower and engage youth on Internet governance discussion, the ambassadors have been organizing the Youth Internet Governance Forum in different Asia Pacific countries since 2010 in Hong Kong. It has been successfully held in Singapore, Tokyo, South Korea and the upcoming one in 2014 will be in Delhi, India. The ambassadors have also self-initiated a NetY Program (www.nety.asia) partnering with Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong to further outreach to secondary school students.

Theme Introduction

In YIGF 2014 Delhi, the camp will have parallel discussion topics with the APriGF and encourage the local participants to approach the topics from various perspectives, especially from a Youth standpoint. This year the discussion topic is Threefold:

From Internet to Equinet - How to build an open and accessible Internet in order to equally engage all the Internet users, especially the next billion to join the Internet?

- Access
How to overcome the unequal access of Internet?
- Openness
Should government censor the Internet?
- Security
Secure your virtual identity in a mobilizing world!

For the sake of variety, new elements are suggested to be included in the YIGF Camp to make it more interesting and engaging. Youth will have the chance to discuss how to drive Social Change through Information Communication Technology (ICT) startups. Thus, YIGF camp has another topic to discuss on:

How to drive Social Change through Innovation and ICT technologies?

- Sharing Session
Entrepreneurs will be invited to share on their successful stories on how they bring changes to society through innovations and ICT technologies.
- Brain Storming Wall
A wall with memo pads and mark pens will be provided in all sessions throughout the camp. Participants, guests and passer-bys will be invited to write down ideas on how to drive Social Change. Participants will also be responsible for introducing the wall to the Participants of APriGF. Finally, innovative ideas will be shared and introduced during the public forum

Core Elements of YIGF Camp

1) YIGF Orientation

The Orientation marked a distinct opening and empowerment on the Youth Internet Governance Forum 2014, Delhi. Honorable guests are invited to deliver keynote on Youth Engagement on Internet Governance Discussion. The current situation and the way forward on youth engagement on IG discussion are carried out, followed by the introduction of the YIGF Concept by the Organizer of YIGF, NetMission Ambassadors.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Mr. Ramaraman | CEO of Noida Authority/ Greater Noida |
| Mr. Paul Wilson | Chairman, APriIGF |
| Mr. Rajesh Chharia | President, ISPAI |
| Mr. Y.C.Kuek | Vice President and Managing Director, ICANN |
| Mr. Rajnesh D Singh | ISOC Global
(Regional Director of the Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau) |
| Mr. Saket Mod | CEO, Lucideus |
| Mr. Wilson Lam | NetMission Ambassadors |



2) Panel Discussion

On **Day 3** of YIGF, a special Guest Panelist Discussion is carried on the topic of Security, titled *Securing your Virtual Identity in the Mobilizing World*. Distinguished guests are invited to the workshop and make a keynote speech on Internet Data Security on a National, Community and Personal Level from different perspectives.

Paul Wilson	Chairman, APriGF
Rajesh Chharia	President, ISPAI
Wu Kuo Wei	Board Member, ICANN
Pavan Duggal	President, Cyber Law Asia
Lam Wilson & Mili Semlani	NetMission Ambassadors



3) Driving Social Change through Innovations and ICT Technologies

Keynote Speaker are invited to share on ways of driving social change through innovations and help the participants to brainstorm their own ideas, incubating and nurturing insights for them to actually execute their own ideas.

- Guest: Ms Silvia Cadena, Project Coordinator, ISIF.asia

Idea Wall are put up thorough all session of YIGF for participants to contribute and share their own ideas on driving social change, innovative ideas are chosen among all the Ideas contributed and discussed among participants in dedicated sessions.



Youth IGF Organizer

Supporting Organization

APRIGF Local Host

APRIGF Co-Host

4) Multi Stakeholder Discussion

To embrace the multi-stakeholders model used in IG Discussion, the participants take up one of the 10 roles throughout the camp that are further derived from the three sectors of stakeholders, namely, Government, Businesses, and Civil Society. Participants produced 30 position papers on the three topics and engaged in over 12 hours of discussion, including one Public Session. For more information about the 10 roles, please refer to **Appendix 1**



5) Internet Governance Theme Game – DataWar

DataWar is mass games designed by NetMission Ambassadors aimed at allowing the participants to have a taste of how modern IT companies capture profit based on the data they owned. Participants are separated into groups, each playing the role of a company which aims to maximize their profit by gathering as much as data they can. The game is designed to remind the participants to be aware of how their user data is used to generate profit and to raise awareness on correct data usage practice by companies.



6) YIGF Public Session

The highlight of the YIGF camp is marked by the Public Session in APriGF where participants briefly sum up the previous two topics discussed, namely, **Openness** and **Access**, followed by the multistakeholders discussion on **Security**. The participants presents their position paper summarizing their points of discussion and put forward questions to the other stakeholders to try to embrace the multistakeholderism.



Program Agenda

Aug 3 (Sun) Ice Breaking Day		
09:00-10:00	Ice Breaking Session	Sadhya 2
10:00-11:30	Opening & Welcome for YIGF Delegates	Sadhya 2
11:30-12:30	Briefing Session	Sadhya 2
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-15:00	[Openness] Topic Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Stakeholders Discussion Choosing Stakeholders Representatives Preparing for positioning paper 	Sadhya 2
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30-17:30	Internal Discussion (contd.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mock Multi-Stakeholders Panelist Discussion 	Sadhya 2
17:30-18:30	Sharing on Innovation to Drive Social Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keynote Speaker Sharing Kick-off for "Idea Wall" 	Sadhya 2
19:00-21:00	Social Event	
Aug 4 (Mon) Internet Governance Experience Day		
09:00-09:30	Briefing Session	Sadhya 2
09:30-10:00	Morning Networking Tea/Coffee	
10:00-12:30	APrIGF Opening	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-16:00	[Access] Topic Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Discussion 	Sadhya 2
16:00-17:00	Multi-stakeholders Panelist Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position Paper Presentation Panelist Discussion 	Sadhya 2
Aug 5 (Tue) Public Forum Day		
09:00-11:30	[Security] Topic Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DataWar Game 	Sadhya 2
11:30-12:30	Guest Panelist Discussion	Sadhya 2
12:30-13:30	Lunch + Preparation	
13:30-15:00	Public Session Preparation	Sadhya 2
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30-17:00	Final Rehearsal (15:30-16:30)	Sadhya 2
17:00-18:00	YIGF Open Session	Tapas 3
Aug 6 (Wed) The Way Forward Day		
09:00-10:30	Briefing + Engagement Session	Tapas 3
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-12:00	Joining APrIGF Workshops	
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-14:30	YIGF Closing (Internal)	Tapas 3
14:30-15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00-17:00	APrIGF Closing	

Topic Discussion Summary

The YIGF will discuss on 3 different aspects related to Internet Governance issues, namely Access, Openness and Security. To be better prepared for the discussion, research notes on individual topics are prepared by NetMission Ambassadors to facilitate the discussion. The information provided is merely background information on the topic. Participants have to conduct their own research on the topics to know more about the issues to be discussed.

Access:

How to overcome the unequal access of Internet?

Internet has become an essential part of our daily life. Especially since the era of smart phone, we can connect to the Internet anytime and everywhere. There is much information on the Internet. We cannot live without Internet as we deal with our daily stuff by using the Internet. For example, chatting with others, listening to songs, watching news, videos, movies and soap operas, sending email, doing research etc. However, due to economic and social factors, not all the people, all the districts, and all the countries can connect to the Internet easily and quickly. There are Internet gaps between developed countries and developing countries, cities and rural, men and women. Therefore, through discussing the importance, the uses, and the equality situation of the Internet, it is hoped that reflections on the necessity and ways to bridge the gap towards equal access of the Internet would be made.

Objectives of discussion:

1. Think about the importance of the Internet
2. Conduct a review on the equality of the Internet
3. Think about whether it is necessary to overcome unequal access of the Internet
4. Learn multi-stakeholders' views on Internet issues
5. Think about the equality access of the Internet by using diverse angles
6. Suggest some ways to bridge the gap
7. Think as part of the Youth on what we can contribute to the Internet

Access – Summary of Discussion

From Internet to Equinet, we have to actively engage more people into using the Internet. Internet is not just software and community, Internet is a platform for people's voice and welcome various pinion during the discussion and policy development process.

Government

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology Initiate to speed up the infrastructure building in rural area, bring out the E-governance to gather urban people opinions. **Education Bureau** promoting Internet awareness and equal learning environment by setting up a E-learning team. **Parliament Members** urge ISP should take their social responsibility to provide a lower price Internet.

Business

Social Media Operators set up Resource and Call Centers to eradicate people's problems on Internet. **Internet Service Provider** providing free Internet during specific time and Internet content with regional language to the rural residents. **Hardware Manufacturer** suggests that the government needs to negotiate with young IT professionals so that they should work for the development of country.

Civil Society

Joint Women's Program suggests knowledge based education and basic relevant knowledge about Internet should be provided to women. **Leader of City Area** proposes providing aids to rural area students of urban universities and authorities in the city. **Leader of Rural Area** states that the government should take initiative to provide the gender-equal education and fully supporting the development of Internet facilities in rural areas. **Youth** suggesting reduce the cost of the broadband by ISP to get more people able to afford home Internet access.

Openness:

Should government censor the Internet?

The Internet has profoundly changed our world. The openness of the Internet allows us to share our views, get access to inspiring websites and exchange ideas to make innovations. Yet, with the revelation of Edward Snowden Incident and Project PIRSM of US Government, the openness of the Internet has been the talk of the town and arouses questions on whether government has the right to carry out surveillance or Internet censorship. When we examine the situation of Asian countries, China, where is very near to India is famous for the tight controls on Internet use. Access to certain websites e.g. Google, Facebook and Twitter is prohibited, and expressing opinions on the Net can be illegal. Jailed due to opinion expression and information filter are not uncommon. One World One Internet as a vision of ICANN and as an Internet user, have you thought about issues on Internet censorship or what can you do to make a change?

Definition of Internet openness:

Internet freedom is one of the components that allows Netizens to make their own choices about applications and services to use and to decide which lawful content they want to access, create, or share with others.

Definition on Internet censorship:

A control of the information and ideas circulated within a society. Controlling information can be done through filtering system and blocking websites.

Objective of Discussion:

1. Understand the issues of Internet openness in a more comprehensive dimension
2. Voice out opinions on Internet governance from different perspectives
3. Reflect on freedom of speech and the characteristics
4. Discuss the impacts of Internet openness and censorship to the countries

Openness – Summary of Discussion

Internet Censorship exists in various forms. Should Internet Content be censored? What should the rationales behind the censorship be? To what extent of transparency can be provided to the public for monitoring the process.

Governments

Ministry of Communication and Information Technology called for formation of multi-stakeholders panel to carry out content censorship. On the other hand, **Security Council** emphasized on the transparency of current censorship policies, while **Parliament Members** contemplate to raise awareness in long term via education.

Business

Diverse views on content censorship emerge due to the nature of content circulated around various parties. **Social Media Operators** supports Net Neutrality due to the users-generated contents while **Software Developers** are willing to take down copyright infringement website in support of fighting piracy and increase profit. **Internet Service Providers** encourage user self-awareness.

Civil Society

NGO representative, **George Foundation**, suggested a step-by-step layer model of Internet Censorship to balance the right of freedom of speech and expression. While Users from **Developed Countries**, which higher copyright awareness supported for tighter censorship standards, **Developing Countries** asked for a more balanced approach and suggest doing censorship via independent organization. **Youth** suggested Education as important step to engage users to correctly use the Internet

Security:

Secure your virtual identity in a mobilizing world!

Social media has become an integral part of the life of the youth today. Posts, status updates, comments, instant messages, video uploads, and tweets, and texts have become a regular part of our kids' lives. In today's 24/7 digital world, kids are logging on from everywhere, including smart phones, gaming devices, tablets, and laptops, and many parents simply do not know what their kids are up to, much less much about the social media they are using.

Technology is dynamic and the youth is its favourite patron. People in the age group of 16-26 are more likely to adapt and readily assimilate technological developments in their life, but mostly at the mercy of security risks. Laptops and PC's and the virtual world are now replaced by smart phones and interactive paid as well as unpaid apps in their smart phones that literally stay with them 24x7.

Unaware this smart device derives and retains a lot of information about the user that may be hazardous. In 2013, over 552 Million Individual Identities are leaked via Internet due to cyber security breaches and the breaching activities in 2013 have been surged by 62%. With the revelation of "PRISM" by the US government, concern on private Internet Security has been on the rise.

With India becoming the third-largest smart phone markets, the number of people being able to access the Internet has been surging, hence there are increasing needs for creating an affordable and secured connection to the Internet.

Objective of Discussion

1. Understand the meaning of security to the Internet on an individual and a community level
2. Understand the importance of data privacy to the security of every Internet users
3. Discuss the Mobile Security Issues
4. Review on the current practice of protecting personal data security

Security – Summary of Discussion

Awareness of average users on data security and privacy have been raised to a series of consecutive incidents like the Edward Snowden, and the “Heart-Bleed” incident of IOS system. Topic Discussion focused on Data Leakage and Selling of Businesses,

Government

Ministry of Communication and Information Technology seeks to develop inter-governmental bodies be formed to facilitate better monitoring and develop unified standards on Data usage and monitoring policy. **Security Council** seconded the idea but requested the Parliament members to monitor the execution and maintain transparency. Meanwhile, **Parliament Members** agreed on developing clear policy standards for the Industry.

Business

Social Media Operators requested for clear guidelines from Gov’t for them to follow on data usage. While **Internet Service Provider** seconded the idea and further added that the cross-sector cooperation, They demanded for the formation of such council. **Software developers** faced challenges in protecting and deciding whether or not to be monitored by the government.

Civil Society

Human Right Organization are more concerned about the line drawn between “National Security” and “monitoring”. **Youth** considered it important to make everything transparent for monitoring the data privacy policies and practices. Users from **Developing Countries** and **Developed Countries** are of differently, while Developed Countries valued the personal space, developing countries, focused on question the government on Data usage policy

Idea Wall Summary

Throughout the YIGF Camp, participants contributed over 60 ideas on Driving Social Changes and few of them are chosen as extracts to provide a brief summary on the ideas on the Idea Wall of YIGF Camp 2014

1. Private sector must take interest in the education sector to help the government so that both can contribute equally in building a bright nation. Such as Apple is doing in the education.

By Singere Pother

2. We should develop a new site, which is focused on particular field such as agricultural, medical, technology etc. So the surfing of knowledge gets easy and simple.

We can provide network security by self-regulation in these manners:

- Installing network security mark on our mobile and laptop
- Issuing new security technology SSL (Secure sockets layer)

By Aruna Sharma

3. Government and private companies should work together for better penetration of Internet. In this way everyone will benefit. Private companies can provide the funds while government can spread awareness.

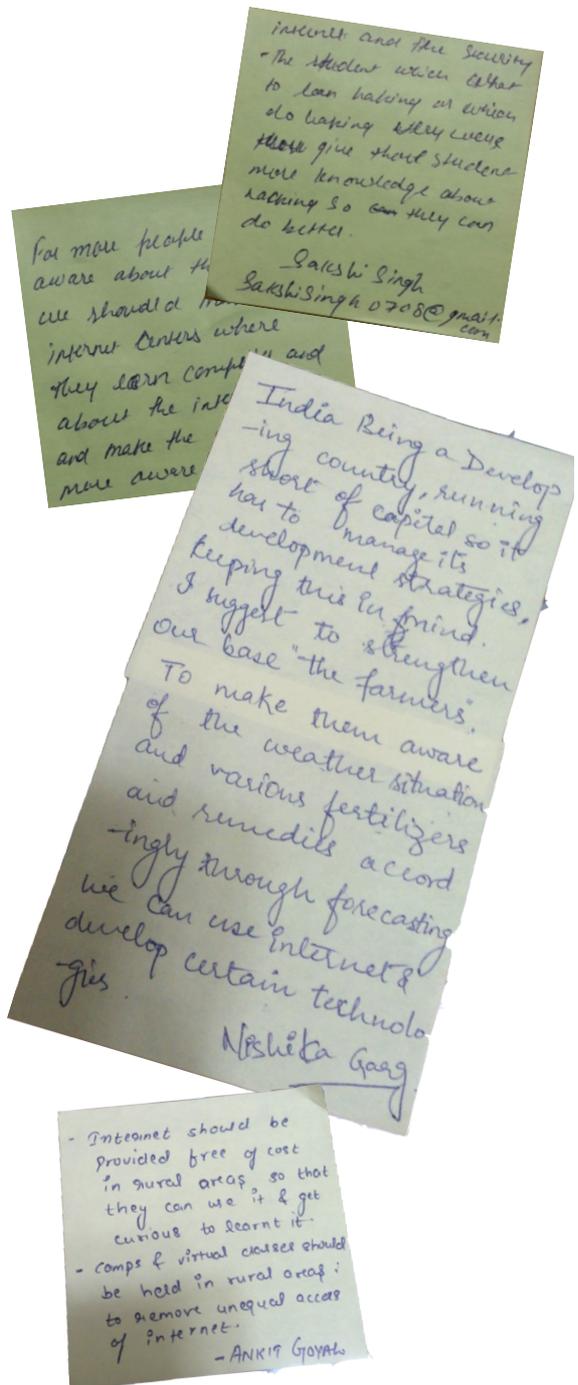
By Athira Suresh

4. To raise people's awareness towards the Internet we should make an Internet Centre where they learn about computer and the Internet and make the youth more aware about the Internet and the security. The students make knowledge about hacking so they can be better.

By Sakshi Singh

5. We do not need any bird of censorship. We have to develop our mindset or thinking, what is wrong for us or what is right because it is our fault that we are wrong websites. So all things start with our home, we have to teach lesson to our child or junior that they can understand what in right wrong.

By Saakshar Duggal



- We should organize YCSS (Youth Cyber Security Sessions) in different schools in urban areas, so that the youth can be able to keep their private information with them only.

By Rajat Kumar

- I think if we separate the management signal message cable and data message cable so that different management and data packets may move through different cable lines then this would lead to more secure network. We can make undetectable cables for management as compare to data message signal cable.

By Shobham Singha

- We can start self-protection, physical training classes for women especially in the countries like India. It can start with camps.

By Aanchal Dixit

- For making the whole system to be equity, we could establish some kind of cyber centers where only specific and highly educated man, especially along with women could be open up under the supervision of government (and financial is provided by private sector). This could help in seducing the hesitation of men to talk with women in rural areas.

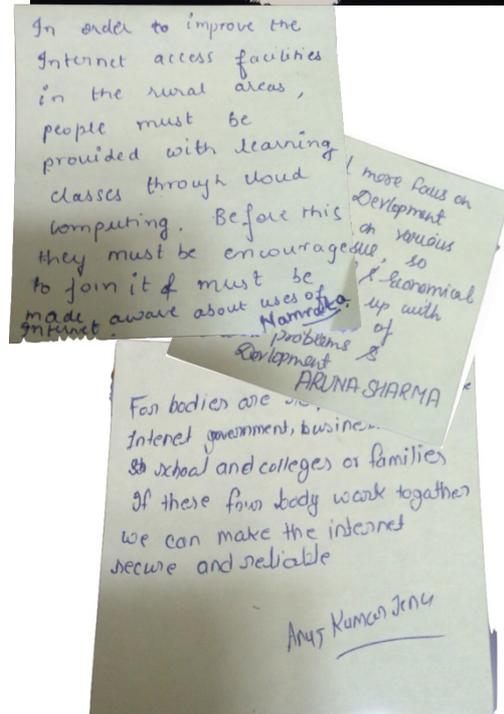
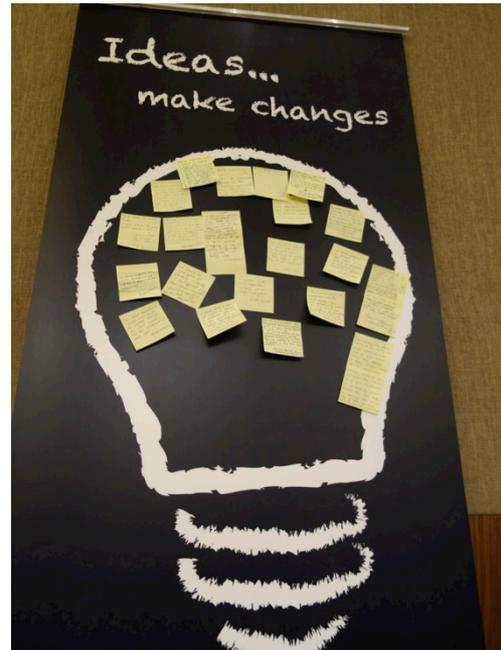
By Aman Gupta

- We should provide the hi-speed internet through satellite service provider to these areas where broadband and other internet connection are not available.

The virtual education and smart classes should be provided through the cloud computing for the development of rural areas.

We should introduce the internet as a basic subject in our course by the government for development and awareness about internet.

By Prabhat Bhargov



Appendix 1 – MultiStakeholders Discussion Role

To embrace the multi-stakeholders model used in IG Discussion, you are going to play one of these 10 roles throughout the camp that are further derived from the three sectors of stakeholders, namely, Government, Businesses, and Civil Society. Different stakeholders have their own areas of concern and are representing different groups in society. During the IG Discussion, reaching consensus among different Stakeholders Groups is of paramount importance. Some of the group will have to play different roles under different discussion topic while the others stay the same throughout three topics. For example, one group will play three roles in three topics, namely, “The George Foundation, Joint, Women’s Program and Human Right Organization” which are all non-governmental organizations, while the “Internet Service Providers” will stay as they are across different topics. The grouping as well as the description of the organizations will be announced later.

Government	Business	Civil Society
Security Council Openness, Security Education Bureau Access	Internet Service Providers	The George Foundation Openness Joint Women’s Program Access Human Right Organization Security
Parliament Members	Software Developers Openness, Security Hardware Manufacturers Access	Local Leaders from City Access Users from Developed Countries Openness, Security
Ministry of Communication and Information technology	Social Media Operators	Local Leaders from Rural Village Access Users from Developing Countries Openness, Security
		Youth