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ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
EVOLUTION OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE:
EMPOWERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
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IN YOUR OWN WORDS:  HOW TO HELP YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITY UNDERSTAND
AND PARTICIPATE IN INTERNET GOVERNANCE
SESSION 32

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     >> Amongst us we can talk about a lot in this session, but
you can see that the impact is diverse in the environments and
development and even some language and culture.
     It's as you can imagine the challenge of this, it is what
part can play and what method to engage, and especially for an
organization like ICANN, it has limited resources and we do our
best to partner with the community and reach out to the people
on the ground.
     I mentioned about culture and language, we talked about
multistakeholders in this model during this a lot, some people
call it a tool, some say it is a process.  I think whatever it
is, you won't use it or subscribe to it, this model is
unexpected and the impact region of what we want to do, we want
to have the -- we have the multistakeholder model, it may not be
expended as it is intended to be.
     This session, it is really to see how -- for you to learn,

you're here to share, how we have been engaging the community
and I think that's how we would have a successful session if
we're able to go away having some solution to how you engage
your community.  For example, if you think you should have this
an you haven't been I'll to get it, one reason or another
reason, you have this challenge, that challenge, hopefully
through this sharing we can find a possible solution.

Very briefly, ICANN -- I shall not take much time myself.
Briefly what ICANN has done is formed a committee for mixed
generations at ICANN.  This has entirely opened up the approach,
it is very much -- I see some familiar faces, you see yourself
in the pictures there as well.  These are some of the people
that we couldn't do anything without you.  The other one, it is
APRALO.

The next thing I'll talk about is the language localization
program.  This is really backside information so that the
community can go out to get the translate and then reach out how
we want.  Some already know about this, some of you have
translated and used this.

Thank you for that.

We use that with the ICANN framework and work closely on
creating some of the materials, as well as having a readiness.
This session, it is to start and to help regions of our owns and
collaboration with some of the leaders we have had.  Stay tuned
for more topics.

Without further ado, I have spoken enough, we really want
to get into the rest of how they engage their committee.  Let me
pass on before that to Ang to share.  I have given you a general
review on that.

Thank you.

>> ANG PENG HWA: My take on the issue of this is very, very
difficult, the initiatives, I'm involved or was involved but am
involved and the work, we have been around, we have also parted
ways and even something in an attempt to talk about the
processes and the effects on research actually for policymakers.
For example, in policy be of we start to realize that we have to
bring the policy with us.  It is not enough to research, but we
have to put it in the process.

There's one in the U.S., one in Europe, we're trying to
engage, at the international level, at the regional level, we
have done a lot of things together.  This is one -- I will say
very few are policy issue and we have met with the policymakers.
I would say that our attempt, many coordinators, we don't have
capability to do this.  Others are at a younger age and at an
international level and exposure.  When you talk about policy at
the regional levels, you find some regional issues that are in
common but they're not a lot.  One is cybersecurity, you see

that there, it is spreading, you be see the cyber securities, but beyond that, we have the policy issues at a social level. Maybe you can take -- you can find out additionally at the national level, what will make your policymakers listen. In Singapore, the policymaker, we try to give them issues that are clearly on topic. One is the sharing environment, mobile, sharing. Sharing the economy, it is a stable advantage. These services that are online and only is the Internet is available, it is difficult otherwise. It makes it become available, the Internet, the services break some traditional -- how do we handle these services. It is really important to say that there is a mechanism. The thing is this, if you ban this, are you banning in affect others? There is a larger issue at play and that's a concern. If you ban this in the long run, it is -- we have an offer, a sponsor, a partner, the white wine, they bring it to the table, very good, then people, they come, and we have this. We have been talking about the ideas and then you think, okay, I have the important things now, you talk about this, that, yeah, I should meet you there or something. This level, it is a society method of making this information available.

The situation, you think of ways of how to bring the documents, maybe you know them, but the documents -- bring them up to service and in the longer term, what you really want, is to have a system, an ecosystem that's really good for innovations and to improve this in a modern way so things can go forward with the movement.

>> Thank you.

>> AUDIENCE: The question, I'm from India, is it possible that to the local committees are aware and participate in the Internet Governance discussions. In India we observed that most indigenous business houses are the having more discussions, it is apart from cybersecurity. It is important to make them aware if they don't have the discussions now they'll miss out in the future. Also in our country, the chief issue is getting digital literal while making a small part can also be shared.

>> Thank you. Thank you.

Do you have anything to add on to that?

>> I think the main issue in the South, it is we seem to being a problem and talking about the things, talking to people like us. That's fantastic, that's why though they don't end up in the local support of the community involvement in terms of Internet Governance. The first thing we need to do is prioritize this, this is highly complex and think of it as a linear discussion on the cybersecurity and an update while we're doing that, it is highly technical, therefore they don't follow it. I think that the first thing is to make sure that we have the a broader appreciation in terms of what are the

international markers, what are the positions that we're taking and a lot of these things will come to an area where decision making is happening.  There has to be a decisional structure in terms of the Internet Governance.  Why?  Local community involvement is important to make sure that there is a progress share across the stakeholders as the decisions are made because the system, I believe, the structure, it is being organized or further reformed, it is to make sure that there's enough room for participation and we have the logic and processes, the community voice, it can be there on the table.

The challenges of how do you take -- how do you organize this?  The decisions that are needed, you have to figure out a mechanism of organizing this so that it is important to people, that this is how we participate, get involved.  And stakeholders, we can talk about the industry and we have to do part of their job in making sure that the downstream information is going in terms of addressing this.

>> ANG PENG HWA: Can you explain your model?

>> I think that there are two, three examples, two examples which I would give which I think can make this more simple for people to grasp.  We have more local involvement, I gave the example of demand, supply, and that's fine, then how to integrate that into those processes.  There are two specific instances that are good examples.  One is the national, regional gatherings of the issues that we're gathered here to discuss and then there are robust mechanisms and those processes need to be strengthened and we have to make sure that the communities are participating in a global way which is why I talked about having markers because that's produced various mechanisms, this is to make sure that you're participating in that global data.

The second example, it is our nationalization, putting a local face to the discussions, it is very important and you have to create vigor around the process, what's it mean, how do you set up the processes?  Those are two examples I would give in terms of grassroots and building the grassroots conversations and a very real one is the national regional IGF, I think that the ICANN internationalization, the global discussions, whatever you call it, the globalization, it has pluses and minuses, but I like the nationalization, it is not just -- it is like the grassroots informing.  For me it is more grassroots appropriate that's important to keep in mind when trying to do this grassroots.

>> ANG PENG HWA: Thank you.
Can we invite our next speaker, He Jia.
>> HE JIA: Good afternoon.  I'll now start my presentation.
First a few worth to introduce myself and my team here, I name is Jia He.  I'm working for -- sorry -- for China Academy

of ICT.

Today my colleagues have also joined us in this meeting. It is my delight to be here.  This is about the Chinese community engagement of practice.  It is the relation between CAICT and ICANN.  When we talk about Chinese Internet community, who is the Chinese Internet communities?  From the perspective of ICANN we can divide the communities into four important parts, one is government, one is academics or NGOs and also some are from business or technicals.  We can see in China we have MIAP and SA and also the security department there from governments.  You can see my academy, China academy of ICT. We're working for the academies.  Also some businesses, including the Internet companies and also some other manufacturing companies.

From technical aspect we can see CNNIC and others.

There are some problems in the Chinese communities, and actually we can't identify but there is low participation from the Chinese communities and also there are some limited voices from the Chinese communities.  From our observation, there is five important reasons to effect the Chinese community to engagement into the global Internet Governance issues.  While it is awareness as well as it is really difficult to persuade the private sector to draw into the Internet Governance issues because they feel those issues really have less impact on the current interests.

The second problem is the language.  We all have our mother language.  We're Chinese, but our working language is English in ICANN or other platforms.  That is still a problem for us to talk, to understand.

The third is the massive information, terms, you know, you have e-mails every day, a lot of e-mails and a lot of terms you need to understand.

Also the limited budget for each academy we are almost like an NGO.  We do have limited budget to look at the issues and it is really costly on time and money.

Also another problem, the understanding of the model.  We see such as, for example, ICANN is ran by the multistakeholder model but not everybody knows this model, it is a learning process for the majority of people.  That's a reason to affect people to join into the Internet Governance issues.

How can we improve this situation and get more engagement of Chinese community?  Last year in the ICANN 50 meeting in London in June 22 my academy CAICT signed an MOU with ICANN. The objective of this MOU is to enhance the cooperation and engagement of the Chinese community in ICANN.

How do we do implementation of this MOU?  My academy has -- is called the ICANN Beijing Engagement Center.  My academy, we

link it to the Beijing Engagement Center a lot.

First we organized some Chinese Internet community workshops.  First was organized last year in August 26, it is a joint hosted by my academy and ICANN.  We talked about the new gTLD, stewardship transition, accountability and globalization and universal acceptance, Internet Governance and we reviewed ICANN 50 meetings.

That meeting, you can see that there are 68 participants, and also they're from 35 units.  It's quite successful actually and a practice we did, we introduced ICANN to Chinese communities.  As we know, not all the Internet companies are interested parties know ICANN.  We invited the regional leader from ICANN Asia Pacific, the general introduction of ICANN and also we had a detailed introduction to the audience and another is an introduction of ICANN to other people.

The second practice we did from that workshop, it is we promote universal acceptance.  Before that workshop we -- we organized three meetings in the Chinese community with a multistakeholder model.  Someone -- because the universal acceptance, it is really a problem existing in the Chinese community such as when we want to use the IBM, the Chinese domain names, the problem is that it can't be very well applied for the users when we use the search engine so we have will technical expertise from the Internet companies and also policymakers from governments, expertise from academics and also some people from the domain names.  We used this holistic models trying to get solutions for solving the problem.  It is still in the process but it goes well.

The second step my academy cooperated with ICANN, we organized another workshop in November.  This workshop, many folks were under the review of ICANN 51 meeting and we are talking about and participating in a summary of China to inform the people who didn't participate in this meeting such as we introduced ICANN meetings from the perspective of GC, ccNSO, Whois, et cetera.

Through this workshop we find that Chinese language is very important for us to get Chinese engagement in ICANN.  We did many things in the language support such as set up a Chinese language advisory team which aims to improve the Chinese language service of ICANN and also we provided language localization through cooperating through ICANN Beijing and revised the ICANN glossaries in the Chinese version and we correlated -- co-translated the ICANN produces into Chinese as well as into NCUC brochures.  We also participate in the review of language service of ICANN, provided comments for improvement.

We provided the voice record of joint Chinese community workshops to ICANN translation team as a reference to improve

the quality of translation. Even in this workshop, we invite people into our meetings.

The third step, we -- the third workshop we hosted with ICANN, it was after the Singapore meeting 52, there was a repeat from the ICANN joined to our workshop, Teresa, she introduced what's going on about IANA stewardship transition and the accountability issues. This workshop really goes well and successful and many people get updated informations about the what's going on in ICANN.

We can see the outcomes of the output of our efforts on those workshops. We just received from the Argentina meeting last week, and there is more engagement from the Chinese communities. You see many comments about the feedback from the CWG, CCWG, from my academy, CAICT, CNNIC, KNET and also individuals. And you also observe that the -- that many people would like to contribute many points of use in the workshops and work groups and also we have some people and communities and ICANN staff, et cetera.

Based on the MOU signed by my academy and ICANN, we really noticed that more voices from Chinese community in ICANN meetings and we hope this can help more Chinese people engage into the ICANN, and also the Internet Governance issues.

Next week we'll have another workshop already to review ICANN 53 meetings. additionally, not only did we coorganize meetings, we also assist the ICANN outreach in China, we have suggestions to the head of ICANN Beijing engagement center to have an outreach of a public page. This is a window for better engagement. Before this window, the ICANN website, it is the only window for us to get the information almost, and also the e-mails and all those things are in English. The reach outreach, it is almost all in Chinese, that's much more friendly to Chinese people to understand those issues and what's going on.

What we will do in the future, we will continue to implementation of this MOU and also we have some suggestions. Enhance the community post-ICANN meeting workshops, we'll do that in the future. Also deepen the language service support. Promote Internet company engagement, strengthen cross-community dialogue, capacity building of Internet Governance, that's also very important for us. The training and program and the co-research program of Internet Governance, this is very important for us to follow those issues and understand better the multistakeholder models and those involved in the Internet Governance issues.

Thank you very much.
>> Thank you very much.
We can move forward to one last one.

>> (No microphone.)

>> Can you hear me?

>> Yes.

>> Okay.  So I had a plan to attend this time in Nepal but I unfortunately needed to change my travel after the ICANN meeting.  Your time, I think right now it is 2:00 p.m. and then here it is 2:00 a.m.  I try my best.  I just think my jet lag is -- I'm still waiting for my slide.  It is coming.

No.  Is it coming now?

Here we go.  Thank you very much again.  This is Akinori, the general manager, Internet development Department of JPNIC which is a body with this engagement in Japan.  So overwhelmed by that excellent presentation, but I'll try my best.

Okay.  Today I'll talk about our engagement effort.  We are doing efforts for this and I will talk about ICANN reporting sessions and EGCJ and also the ISOC-JP workshops.

First of all, I would like to introduce you to the ICANN reporting sessions.  This is -- as Chinese effort, we are doing the regular reporting sessions which are comments after every ICANN meeting in Japan in Japanese and to introduce what happened in the recent ICANN meeting to the Japanese community.  It is attended by Japanese ourselves and the associations of Japan.  It began since 2001 -- began in 2001 so the count is up to 42 times.  Every time we have the three hours slot and we have 5 to 6 presenters and we're at 20 to 30 participants.  The number of participants, it is a trend.  We have about 20 to 30.  We were gathering -- an example, 50 or 60 when the new digital programs were expected.

What we're doing in the ICANN reporting session is -- the program, the last reporting session, which was held in April, 2015.  We usually have the reports from the supporting organization and the counsel so we have the reports and quite a few participants from the ICANN meetings, the JPRS, the Japanese ministry of the internal affairs and communications, we have another report from the ccNSO, those report, they're introducing the work going on in the gTLDs from the respective view from the registries and Internet property.  We had a report from the root server, the root servers of the council and also from the Japanese language but the generation component, they're determining another generation's role for the top-level domain name space, which is actually having a Chinese with the Chinese, Korean community because the space is -- you know, in that space, you can use the IDM, you can use the hand characters that is shared by the Chinese, Japanese and Korean and we have identify this for the public.

We -- we were happy to have Kelvin Wong from ICANN to introduce the ICANN activity and he's flew want in Japanese and

he made a presentation in Japanese.

IANA stewardship and ICANN accountability, it is a key issue now.  Then you have the presentation from Izumi Okutani who has done a really hard work for the bulk of this issue, the for stewardship and also for the communities, she's a part of the committee enhancement.

This is what we're doing in the ICANN reporting session and it is more or less similar to every meeting.

Another endeavor is the IGCJ, standing for Internet Governance conference Japan.  It is a quick new initiative which started in June, 2014.  IGCJ, it is aiming to be a platform for the informed and constructive discussion on the Internet Governance.  It is a big theme and we're still trying.  IGCG as circumstance, the mailing list, we have the website, so IGCJ.JP, this is easy to memorize, but the content, it is all in Japanese and meetings, we have the meeting approximately one time in two months or three months and then we have the two, three hour session and gathering 30 to 50 participants and the JPNIC is providing the secretariat function.

What we're doing with the IGCJ, we start this, so we work with them in that way, it is with the information community and to have a space for discussing the innovation and procedure of the IGCJ.

Other themes for the IGCJ, it would be the report from activities like the ITU24, the U.N., the meetings, some other meetings, the world con presence or other initiatives, and sometimes we have quite dramatic presentations like on the network neutrality.  We were really proud to have Theresa Swinehart of ICANN when she was based in Tokyo.  She made available for us two, three hours to sit with the Committee and talk about the functions and accountability.  These are the activity for the IGCJ.

Another issue, he have the ISOC Japan chapter which is very active in the workshops and we're jointly doing the idea reporting session, which is a bit technical but still very important to the Internet coordination.

The ISOC Japan sector has a webpage and they're so keen to do the bilingual provision with content.  You can find a lot of workshops there.  The ISOC-JP workshop, it is quite -- I would say it is quite handy and it is -- how do I say -- popular for the Japanese communities.

That's all about our activity.  We are doing a lot of things other than this, but not all that goes here.

I will share some thought on the outreach.  Actually the aim of the program is that not many people are interested in Internet governance or gTLD policy and the coordination topics. It cannot be helped.  But the Internet Governance, it gives

policies and I don't think all people necessarily need to understand, but what is the biggest program for JPNIC, it is in a position to make a direction for these kinds of things and these issues.  But the JPNIC cannot draw any direction with a indifferent community.  We really need the community for them to be aware of the issues and they need solution or direction.  There is some direction for these issues.  We do need to be an aware community for our business.  We're -- that's the reason why we're trying very hard.

It is quite hard, they're not so very interesting in the participation of the 20, the 30 people for these types of activities.  I don't think it is many.  The more we outreach then the more we can get response.  It is, you know, not a very -- you know, not at all overbearing response but a very Frank response.  More and more we -- if we have more and more outreach we gain response.  That kind of response helps me keep much better.  We think that the meeting, not with just the big lecture and discussion, but sometimes there is an opportunity like a cocktail, beer, that kind of thing, it makes sense.  Not only event bus information, for example we do events provided to the web or information to the mail magazines and the -- and we're about to start blogs.  The more and more information -- the more and more, if we make more information available to the public then they can easily get it and own it and then it makes a difference for the future.

I think it is a little bit longer, but that's all from me.  Thank you very much.  I'm very happy to have questions from your side and happy to answer.

Thank you.

>> (Audio issues.)

We have overcome a lot of challenges.  Are we -- one second.  Oh.  I see.

(Audio issues).

Most of them, it is only within the one island.  We can see that in Indonesia.  This is a description of Indonesia, we have the islands and we have 5,000 kilometers of land.  If you compare it, it is about the size as England.  (indiscernible).  We have open to us now committees in our country to engage in the topic I'm discussing.  (indiscernible).  Our main foe kiss is to discuss the Internet Governance issues.  We're trying to raise awareness about Internet issues related to policy, regulation as well as governance among CSOs and get the government interested in this.  We have talked about Internet Governance.

>> The audio, there is a problem.

>> Okay.  Thank you.  Thank you.

We have been gathering sense 2012, the IGF, and again in

2014, I think this the multistakeholder, how we're working with it.  This is the IGF, this is how we're together, this was to the IGF, 2013.

Also we did several meetings while there, we did formal, informal and we have also done others.  In the last, 2014, we were able to have a discussion and we have discussed this and he's really come to express his opposition to what we have.  That can then be taken in, that information.

When there was a ramp up of cyber security to digital, we then tried to find time and then we had the general director and we had asked the director to come.

As I said before, the Internet governs according to the Indonesian Civil Society organizations, it is a unique nook.  We have discussed what was done.  They gave -- we filmed it and we have made a video with the Indonesia evidence.  This is -- this video makes sense of things that oh, whatever they propose or something that's IBM-based, another company, et cetera, now they make it from that and so maybe there is something that you have to see.

We had the workshop.  We delivered modules on Internet Governance.  Thanks to ICANN we have many collaborations from ICANN that we have used in Indonesia.  We also speak to the government that was there because it -- we cannot do this, we think it cannot be slow, the Internet Governance things, we're always connected.

Also with ICANN, this is where -- sorry.

>> (Laughter).

>> This is the -- this is important on why we must engage with the Internet Governance from ICANN thanks to Kelvin who supports us and we have shown this in Indonesia and we formed a workshop and media and we have talked to the audience and talked about the fundamentals of the Internet.

The impact, this slide, this is not -- but the impact, it is now, it is to start -- yeah.  We have to see the effort.  He will deliver this from France.  We give this and, yes, we -- yeah.  He put the presentation, it is based on the technologies at GCC.

Also in the WSIS forum, this is following Geneva last May, and we have talked about how to engage with members of business and Civil Society and the ICT ecosystem on the Internet of Things.

This is how you can see in Indonesia that we have been working on the guidelines.

This is the national coordination meeting on ICT from the NCIP.  They invited and it was in Indonesia.  We were invited to speak and talk about policy.

As far as I know, this is the first national coordination

meeting to invite us to speak in that forum.  This is open and good.  Also we speak to the government and also others, the MCIT, they have asked us to talk about the coordinating, not only having a discussion but what this is.  The people, they invite us.

We have been seeing good result.  We need to do more and more, engage many communities, stakeholders, especially for us to -- still, if you see it, we still need to reach parts maybe of our colleagues elsewhere, so forth, so on.

That's it.  Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> Thank you.

We'll have some final thoughts and presentations.

>> JAHANGIR HOSSAM:  We have already talked about many organizations.  I was going to share my experience, what we're doing in our country to provide capacity especially what we're doing within the system and we started in 2011 and we're trying to reach out to build up capacity, how the Internet is working, who and what is the Internet build up and who is involved in the Internet build up system.  There are other users and we think there is a gap.  What we're trying to do, we're trying to build up the capacity building.  This is an initiative that we're doing in the last few years, not only -- last year, it was more pressing especially for those involved in this proposition at ICANN, others stakeholders.  So we're trying reach into the level where they're related.  We're trying to make initiative to build capacity.  That's very important.  It is hard to but we're trying to reach out to the local community so we can stay on an equal level.  Last year we have translated the sessions and talked about ICANN last year, the activities, and how it is working and how the community can be involved in ICANN.

This is how we can understand the processes.

This is a sample to reach the end user.  There is a substantial amount to organize.  It was organized in Bangladesh.

We have reached out and we feel it is very important, the language barrier.  Another thing, it is we also have a challenge, the rural participation.  These are all of the things right now we're doing to make more elements, especially the translating the content of ICANN, ISOC and we're working on this, on this content.  Also trying to raise the level of this, of our session to work with the stakeholder and to work together.  This is what we're actually trying to do now.

We're also transmitting some child protection, other translations, so there is a buildup of capacity so we can reach out to the user level.

Thank you very much.

>> [Applause].

>> Thank you.

>> I appreciate you sharing that.  Everybody will benefit from this too.

I would like to open the floor for the discussion if you have any questions of any of the presenters, even the remote ones, please let me know.  I think we have a question.

>> I'm from IGF, our participants, they're really interested and I'm hoping to share and engaging the community in different ways.  Thank you for introducing the topic.

>> Thank you.

>> Hi, everybody.

I work with IGF here, actually we're from the University and we'll show this with the technology and to express some views.  This is an issue, so you have to scan this code first, so please show that first.

Yeah.  That's just -- we'll try to scan that.  It is still okay if your device will not scan this.  We can show it on the website there.

Is it too fast?  Do you need more time to scan?

Recently we're highly focused in China and we try to make this each year to popularize our basic knowledge about the initial China.  The Chinese people, they communicate in Chinese, I think -- can we just show the web?  It is interaction pages.  Just try to press the button.

Yes.  This is basic knowledge.  I think, if we have two sessions, we have two hours without any -- this is an effective way to express information.  The main idea, I'm showing this, it is that we can use this to engage more people and Internet Governance and it is efficient.

Maybe you can see more?  At the end, I think the most important thing, it is the great interaction and the statistics, we love statistics and we show these statistics so it is very -- it is easily to be understood.  At the end of this page we -- yeah.  This is the -- this is where it takes us.  Yeah.  Last page.  All pages.  Yes.

Yeah.

Some digital technology, yes, and here is some cute image.  That's at the end of the page, we have a little -- it is -- we can get more information from this.  I don't know how it is viewed but in mainland China, this is very popular.  This is based on an instant messenger application so it can be easily sent to friends.  If we have the information on this, using this kind of technology, we can just spread it easily.  This is my main point to show this.

Thank you.

>> [Applause].

>> Thank you so much.  Thank you for bringing this and the

Internet Governance, the content, the milestones.  Thank you.
You have been vocalizing.  Thank you.

>> I think we have a remote participant comment or question.

>> I would like to bring to your focus that there are
billions of people, this engagement, if not more, it is equally
important to represent their concerns and understanding how
important the engagement is that we have with ICANN to create a
new constituency for them and then this is not represented by
the governments and bodies of ICANN.  Imagine the economy even
if just 25% of the uncommitted population will be empowered or
appeal to give a serious look and I'm willing to share with
ICANN existing information, it is only -- the -- this is not
about the economic impact that this representation would bring.
That's comment from India.

Thank you.

>> Any more questions?  I know we're running out of time.
Any comments?

>> I just wanted to follow-up on the one point that's being
made, the dominant theme in this the meeting this past year,
which is connecting.  Perhaps the point is how you create
participation spaces or figuring out mechanisms to which the
information can be found, again, most of the broader -- we have
looked at the next generation, perhaps we have to think about
that, why we sit and try to talk of access, I think there is
something to be said about thinking about how we would bring the
share of the Internet to people that want to be connected into
this process.  I think there are programs in terms of the youth
engagement and I think those kind of formats would be good in
doing hard core community work and I think it is perhaps
worthwhile to -- we can take that up as part of the programs, we
can look at the programming related and make sure this there is
an effort on the movement on to other community groups that we
can focus that are brought into this.

>> Thank you.

>> Thank you.  I represent ICANN.

I think trying to connect the unconnected is a very worthy
objective.  It is something that I look forward to supporting
and I would urge all of us to concrete-ize the work we bring to
the table by presenting proposals and action plans we can then
work on.  I welcome any proposal that can come and I look
forward to the point where we bring the words into actions.

Thank you.

>> Thank you.

We have time for one last question.

>> I just want to follow-up on that comment.  Here is a
movie about how other people in the world are using the net, how
they use it for an example and how they make -- their feelings

on websites.  On the other side, there is also many in
Indonesia, they still -- this is not even for the Internet, if
they want to call, it is maybe -- they have to find the mountain
and it is not sure that they get the signal.  This is a movie
about that.  If you want to take it, I have plenty of it.

>> We have one more question.

>> I'm reading on behalf of a remote participant, by
anonymous, but the question is how can Internet Governance
contribute to women development in local community?

>> Internet Governance contributing to women development in
local communities.

>> There is a very strong Agenda and it is really
represented here in the multistakeholders, there is a huge
amount of activation of the Civil Society community who are
talking about this and developing these tracks.  In terms of the
process, I think there's been creation that at least during --
in various rounds of IGF you have the standalones and a lot of
work is being done across the countries and every year they come
together, try to focus on best practices, sharing, learning, et
cetera.

In terms of making sure that there is local engagement,
perhaps the national and regional IGFs will work and I would
like to suggest that at the regional and national level, maybe
it is worthwhile to create a smaller center and process to which
replicating some of the chaired framework, the globalization so
that it creates for gender law to be highlighted or organize an
opportunity for people that want to work in this area to connect
and build the community.  My specific recommendation in terms of
action item, in terms of real, tangible to replicate some of the
processes and to bring that to the national IGF, it serves two
purposes, local capacity and creating local community.  With
those two goals we should take that up to the secretariat at the
IGF for next year's round.  This is something that we should try
to make into the program.

>> Thank you.

I have to bring an end to the session.  I hope you enjoyed
the session.

I would just like to thank you all and also our online
presenters.  Thank you very much.

Thank you.

[Applause].

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