“Internet has become the backbone of our globalized world....For the United Nations, it has become a powerful tool in our mission to promote peace and security, development and human rights, particularly in the flows of information and knowledge that it enables”.

Ban Ki-Moon’ message, IGF-II
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A. The Global Internet Governance Forum
The purpose of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), run by the IGF Secretariat is to support the United Nations Secretary-General in carrying out the mandate from the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) with regard to convening a new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue - the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

IGF Mandate
Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda:
72. “We ask the UN Secretary-General, in an open and inclusive process, to convene, by the second quarter of 2006, a meeting of the new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue—called the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).”
The Internet Governance Forum

- IGF mandate focuses on:
  - multi-stakeholder dialogue and exchange of experiences on how to maintain the stability, accessibility and availability of the Internet.
  - cooperation and exchange of expertise in technology issues as the main driver of the discussion to reach consensus.
- IGF gathers capacities from different geographic areas whose main concern is to debate how the Internet can be managed but not controlled.

IGF - a medium for discussion

- After five global meetings, the IGF proved to be an appropriate discussion medium; optimal to exchange expertise and suggest the way forward.
- It initiated a global dialogue about the core issues related to Internet use.
- Both user and business viewpoints were considered.
- The IGF represented an opportunity seized by governments through ministry delegations and parliamentarians.
IGF and developing countries

- For developing countries, the Internet represents a golden opportunity to benefit from the technological revolution.
- However, the lack of clear plans and expertise in specific issues resulted in a gap between the North and the South.
- Priorities and policies of the North do not necessarily reflect the needs of developing countries.
- Despite its non-binding nature, the IGF process has been an important pillar in the policy making process of Internet governance. It has been useful by providing a platform to showcase experiences that participants from developing countries can take back to their regions. It also provided an opportunity for cooperation between different stakeholders.

IGF Themes from Athens till Vilnius

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<td>- Access</td>
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<td>- Reaching the next billion;</td>
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<td>- Diversity</td>
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<td>- Promoting Cyber-Security and Trust;</td>
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<td>- Openness</td>
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<td>- Managing Critical Internet Resources.</td>
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<td>- Security</td>
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<th>IGF-IV, Sharm el Sheikh, 2009</th>
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<td>- Managing critical Internet resources;</td>
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<td>- Security, openness and privacy;</td>
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<td>- Access and diversity;</td>
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<td>- Internet governance in the light of WSIS principles;</td>
<td>- Internet governance for development</td>
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<td>- Cloud computing</td>
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B. The Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance (ADIG) Initiative

Concept

- As the IGF process was reaching its closure date, a regional initiative had to be launched to address and follow up on IG issues in the Arab region, which led to the launching of an “Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance (ADIG)”.  
- The ultimate goal of ADIG is the development of the “Regional Roadmap on Internet Governance” and possibly the establishment of an “Arab IGF”; both would set the path for IG activities during the coming 5 years in parallel with the extension of the IGF process.  
- Thus is it essential to harmonize Arab efforts in IG between the LAS, ESCWA and other relevant organizations, covering all Arab countries.
Major Components of the Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance

Study on Internet Governance

Collaborative Roadmap on IG

A proposed Arab IGF concept

Interactive Portal

(including an online forum, online questionnaires and link to community initiatives)

Joint Public Meetings

(Panel Discussion Session in IGF-V and Joint Expert Group Meeting in Beirut)
B. The Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance Initiative

B.1 ESCWA Study on IG

Objectives

- Provide a general overview of the IG debate that tackles specific priority issues of Internet Governance which are more relevant to the Arab region namely critical Internet resources, access, and diversity.
- Provide a better understanding of common challenges and prospects of Internet governance from the perspective of the Arab region and build the capacity of Arab countries to respond to those challenges.
- Provide a set of recommendations for the Arab region to launch key initiatives to enhance its position vis-à-vis the global community as far as Internet governance is concerned.
- Assist in formulating opinions and positions on selected issues related to IG from an Arab perspective.

The study was used as an input to the fourth IGF (November 2009)
Methodology

- A number of independent consultants and experts from the global Internet governance community have contributed to this study, in addition to a number of experts from, among others, ESCWA, ICANN and ITU.
- The study was peer reviewed by experts from (AWGDNI) under the aegis of the LAS, and by a number of Internet governance experts.
- The opinions in this study reflect the views of a wide array of stakeholders with distinct and sometimes conflicting viewpoints; “not all contributors will necessarily agree with or endorse the points set forth in this document”.
- Efforts have been undertaken to reference and quote contributors as accurately as possible. However, owing to the nature of the topics and the multiplicity of ideas and opinions, it was not possible to reference and quote every opinion stated in this study.
- The views, interpretations or conclusions expressed in the document do not necessarily reflect the views of ICANN or the input it provided.

Major Components of the Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance

**Study on Internet Governance**

**Collaborative Roadmap on IG**

**A proposed Arab IGF concept**

**Interactive Portal**

(including an online forum, online questionnaires and link to community initiatives)

**Joint Public Meetings**

(Panel Discussion Session in IGF-V and Joint Expert Group Meeting in Beirut)
B.2 Proposed Regional Roadmap for Internet Governance in Arab Countries

A Regional Shared Vision

- The Internet has become the backbone of many industries and sectors in this globalized world.
- If not properly governed, the Internet may evolve out of the reach of developing countries.
- The Arab countries are required to take far-reaching commitments and policy measures to ensure an appropriate position of the Arab region in the Internet governance arena.
- The regional vision of Internet governance aims at providing a turning point where countries will have the opportunity to participate in Internet governance and reap its benefits for shaping their future without the risk of losing cultural identity.
- A shared understanding should help these countries towards transforming the threats and challenges of the Internet into opportunities for development.
Towards a Regional Roadmap (1/2)

In order to:

• understand what the region’s priorities are, where to promote them and how to formulate policies and later on activities to achieve maximum impact;
• benefit from the decentralized feature of Internet governance;
• promote long-term government spending on Internet governance issues, on specifically tailored projects, and on research and development activities;
• take into consideration all stakeholders’ needs in the process of Internet governance;
• monitoring performance through quantitative as well as qualitative means using indicators and other effective measures;

*a regional roadmap is needed.*

Towards a Regional Roadmap (2/2)

• IG issues are complicated, intertwined, and rapidly morphing. Hence, the need for a clear strategic framework to depict the big picture from a regional perspective.
• The IG landscape is foggy while resources are limited. Hence, the need to define clear Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) Objectives.
• Players are numerous and interests are sometimes conflicting. Hence, the need for a common guideline to follow by all regional stakeholders.
• Regional empowerment in the IG arena needs time. Hence, a roadmap is needed to streamline efforts and sustain the momentum even if the initial champions (political, technical, activists) change.
Objectives of the Roadmap

- The regional roadmap represents a clear strategic framework that intends at tackling Internet governance matters from a regional perspective. This roadmap aims at:
  - Serving as a guideline for decision- and policy-makers in the Arab countries;
  - Providing a first step to launch a future follow-up process;
  - Enabling Arab countries to effectively act on their views and needs within the global arena, hence proactively participate in an optimal global policy structure for Internet Governance;
  - Promoting the role of Arab countries as effective players in the global Internet society.

Without the Roadmap: Risks

- Dispersed, and possibly duplicated, efforts in all Internet governance issues;
- Weak representation of the region in international policy-making bodies;
- Minimal or even lack of regional partnerships for Internet governance;
- Absence of a point of reference for formulating national policies, projects and initiatives.
Logical Framework for a Result-Based Roadmap (1/3)

- The methodology adopted for designing, managing and implementing this Roadmap is “result-based”.
- It uses a logical framework or “logframe” which is a written tool for conceptualizing programmes.
- The Roadmap covers six subprogrammes based on the five IGF topics as well as one subprogramme on institutional empowerment.
- A logical framework is developed for each subprogramme to articulate clear objectives, expected accomplishments, and indicators of achievement.

→ The Roadmap is thus an articulation of what should be accomplished, not what activities will be done.

Logical Framework for a Result-Based Roadmap (2/3)

- Elements of the logical framework must be linked:
  - **Objectives**: should answer “What does this subprogramme intend to achieve?” (not what it intends to do)
  - **Strategy**: should highlight the focus of efforts to be made within a set period to meet the needs of intended beneficiaries, and answer “How are we going to achieve the expected results?”
  - **Expected accomplishments**: should lead towards the achievement of objectives, not the other way round, and answer “What should happen in order to meet the objective of the theme?”
  - **Indicators of achievement**: should measure the extent to which expected accomplishments have been achieved, and answer “What will show us that the expected accomplishments have indeed occurred? What do we want to know about the results of our efforts? What are we measuring?”
- Logframes usually also includes **Activities** that answer “what should be done?”, but these are not part of this Roadmap.
Logical Framework for a Result-Based Roadmap (3/3)

Objectives
- What does this subprogramme intend to achieve?

Strategy
- How are we going to achieve the expected results?

Expected Accomplishments
- What should happen in order to meet the objective of the theme?

Indicators of achievement
- What will show us that the expected accomplishments have indeed taken place?

ESCWA-LAS Regional Roadmap

*STEP 1*
- Stated strategies pursued
- Policy guidelines implemented
- Expected accomplishment achieved
- Indicators of achievement

*STEP 2*
- Activities, projects, & initiatives generated
- Activities are not part of the roadmap

Regional Plan of Action for Building the Information Society

Arab ICT Strategy (2007-2012)

Arab Working Group on Domain Names and Internet Issues
Subprogrammes (1/2)

1. **Institutional Empowerment**: representation and contribution of Arab stakeholders in multi-stakeholder bottom-up policy-making bodies (such as ICANN) as well as intergovernmental bodies (such as ITU).

2. **Critical Internet Resources**: administration of the root zone files and root server system, administration and allocation of domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

3. **Access**: improving Internet access in the region including suitable digital content, reliable and reasonably-priced connectivity, as well as upgraded and improved infrastructure.

4. **Diversity**: maintaining cultural and linguistic diversity (whether online content diversity and user diversity) for the flexible integration of users from different backgrounds in the information age.

5. **Security**: topics regarding the DNS, Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), Internet attacks, security awareness, policies and legal measures to ensure a safe and secure Internet experience worldwide.

6. **Openness**: issues of openness, access to information and knowledge; privacy and data protection; filtering and censorship; and intellectual property.

Subprogrammes (2/2)
Progress Monitoring

• Maybe done on the national and/or regional levels by:
  – **Stocktaking**: involves a separate entity that will gather reports and summaries of activities that were implemented in member countries.
  – **Indicators of achievement**: used to measure to what extent the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved. “What will show us that the expected accomplishments have indeed taken place? What do we want to know about the results of our efforts? What are we measuring?”

• The Roadmap contains suggested indicators of achievements. It is strongly **recommended** to adopt the set of indicators and interpret them on the national level in parallel to stocktaking. This will allow for **harmonized monitoring** at the regional level.

Road Ahead for the Roadmap

• The roadmap is **Step 1** of a two-step process. In its current form, the roadmap is a guiding background document for future activities – **Step 2**.

• Once endorsed and adopted, it will be spelt out through an **Internet governance plan of action** that will define specific activities and projects on the national and regional levels based on financial and human resources available to the country.

• It will be a collective effort and in line with the Arab ICT Strategy and the RPoA to avoid duplication.
Major Components of the Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance

Study on Internet Governance

**Collaborative Roadmap on IG**

A proposed Arab IGF concept

**Interactive Portal**

(including an online forum, online questionnaires and link to community initiatives)

**Joint Public Meetings**

(Panel Discussion Session in IGF-V and Joint Expert Group Meeting in Beirut)
B. The Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance Initiative

B.3 ADIG Interactive Portal

Internet Governance Pages on ISPER

http://isper.escwa.org.lb/
Internet Governance Pages on ISPER

http://isper.escwa.org.lb/

Public Consultations on the Roadmap
Internet Governance Pages on ISPER

Please Fill before today Lunch time

Major Components of the Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance

Study on Internet Governance

Collaborative Roadmap on IG

A proposed Arab IGF concept

Interactive Portal

(interacting an online forum, online questionnaires and link to community initiatives)

Joint Public Meetings

(Panel Discussion Session in IGF-V and Joint Expert Group Meeting in Beirut)
B.4 ADIG Public Meetings

- Consultative Meeting in Damascus, July 2010.

- Panel Discussion during the IGF-V in Vilnius, September 2010.

- Expert Group Meeting on a regional level, October 2010.
B. The Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance Initiative

B.5 Partnerships and Joint Action

LAS – ESCWA led initiative

The Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance
ESCWA-LAS Joint action

- **Joint** Meeting on LAS AWGDNI level, Damascus, July 2010.
- **Joint** effort to enhance the logframes of the Roadmap.
  Through emails and through public consultations on [http://isper.escwa.org.lb](http://isper.escwa.org.lb)
- **Joint** Panel Discussion, Vilnius, September 2010.
- **Joint** Expert Group Meeting on a regional level, Beirut, October 2010.
- Proposed First **Joint** regional preparatory conference for the Arab IGF, March 2011.

### Cluster of Activities

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<td>First Round of Public Consultation using ISPER</td>
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<td>Final Draft</td>
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<td>Internal Processing</td>
<td>Public Consultation using ISPER</td>
<td>Event</td>
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*Legend: Testing/Enrichment of Public Consultation Forum on ISPER, Internal Processing, Public Consultation using ISPER, Event, Milestone*
Outcome of the Initiative

ADIG Initiative

First Draft of the Roadmap
LAS Meeting in Damascus
Second Draft of the Roadmap
Panel Discussion in Vilnius
Third Draft of the Roadmap
Regional EGM in Beirut
Call from Arab Stakeholders

Final Version of the Roadmap

First Preparatory Conference for the IGF

July
September
October
March

Outcome of the Initiative

Thank you