Welcome to YIGF Camp Delhi 2014

This Information Kit will provide you the logistic and program information of your upcoming week in the YIGF Camp Delhi 2014. Are you ready for the camp? Let’s get prepared before the conference starts.

See you all in Delhi!

Table of Content

What is APrIGF and YIGF Camp P.2
Organizer P.3
Core Elements of YIGF Camp P.4
Program Agenda P.5-6
Topic Introduction P.7-15
What do I have to prepare? P.16
Things to bring P.16
What is APRiGF?

Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF) serves as a platform for discussion, exchange and collaboration at a regional level, and as an aggregate of national IGF discussions, which ultimately advances the Internet governance development in the Asia Pacific region.

In 2010, while the global IGF is already in its fifth and final year of its initial charter, and Regional IGFs have been established in many other regions, including Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, to date, Asia has seen no parallel forum for discussing Internet governance issues at a regional level. For the first time, the APrIGF is therefore being convened with objectives to raise awareness and encourage participation from relevant stakeholders around the region on Internet governance issues, as well as to foster multi-lateral and multi-stakeholder discussion about issues pertinent to the Internet in Asia.

The multi-stakeholder approach is a core principle of the APrIGF with the emphasis on the diversity of participants and openness of the discussion. Valuing youth as an important stakeholder and the future generations of the Internet, Youth IGF becomes an integral part of the APrIGF whereby they are held in parallel annually among the young people. Youth IGF features a simulation of the multi-stakeholder discussion model on various Internet governance issues.

For more details, check out http://www.aprigf.asia

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
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.
Core Elements of YIGF Camp

1) Every year, the YIGF camp will try to 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!

2) 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 passers-by 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.

3) Sharing Sessions of Multi-Stakeholder Engagement on Youth Participation on Internet Governance

- **Keynote Speaker** will be invited to share on youth participation on IG
- **Guest**: Mr. Yu-Chuang Kuek, VP and Managing Director - APAC of ICANN

4) Internet Governance Theme Game – DataWar

- **Mass Game** in group manner, each group represents a different company
- **Companies** have to gather as much data as they can to win the game
- **You will know more when you play!!!**
Program Agenda

The YIGF Camp program will include sessions with our own youth participants, a public session opened to all APrIGF participants as well as sessions from the main APrIGF Schedule.


### Aug 3 (Sun) Ice Breaking Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-10:00</td>
<td>Ice Breaking Session</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Opening &amp; Welcome for YIGF Delegates</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Briefing Session</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Introduce Program Rundown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Introduction to the IG topics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Announce Stakeholders Grouping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-15:00</td>
<td>[Openness] Topic Discussion</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internal Stakeholders Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Choosing Stakeholders Representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Preparing for positioning paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-17:00</td>
<td>Internal Discussion (contd.)</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mock Multi-Stakeholders Panelist Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30-18:30</td>
<td>Sharing on Innovation to Drive Social Change</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Keynote Speaker Sharing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kick-off for “Idea Wall”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00-21:00</td>
<td>Social Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aug 4 (Mon) Internet Governance Experience Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td>Briefing Session</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30-10:00</td>
<td>Morning Networking Tea/Coffee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-12:30</td>
<td>APrIGF Opening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-16:00</td>
<td>[Access] Topic Discussion</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5 Minutes Recap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internal Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-17:00</td>
<td>Multi-stakeholders Panelist Discussion</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Position Paper Presentation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Panelist Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aug 5 (Tue) Public Forum Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-11:30</td>
<td>[Security] Topic Discussion</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DataWar Game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 5 Minute Recap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:30</td>
<td>Internal Discussions</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch + Preparation</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-15:00</td>
<td>Public Session Preparation</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-17:00</td>
<td>Final Rehearsal (15:30-16:30)</td>
<td>Sadhya 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td>YIGF Open Session</td>
<td>Tapas 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Express, Explore, Experience
August 3 – 6, 2014
Delhi, India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aug 6 (Wed) The Way Forward Day</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00-10:30 Briefing + Engagement Session</td>
<td>Veda-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30 Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-12:00 Joining APrIGF Workshops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-13:00 Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:30 YIGF Closing (Internal)</td>
<td>Veda-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-15:00 Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-17:00 APrIGF Closing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks:
1) The arrival time for everyday is 09:00
2) The leaving time for everyday
   Aug 3–21:00 after Social Event
   Aug 4–17:00 after Multi stakeholder Panelist Discussion
   Aug 5–18:00 after YIGF Open Session
   Aug 4–17:00 after APrIGF Closing
3) Meeting Location: Hotel Crowne Plaza, Greater Noida, Delhi, India
4) Room: Sadhya 2/ Veda-II
Topic Introductions

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 smartphone, 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
Questions to think about:

**Government:**
1. What do you think about the Internet? (The uses and the importance of Internet)
2. How important is Internet development? (Advantages & Disadvantages)
3. What are the needs of Internet development?
4. What is the relationship between Internet development and other social issues?
5. What benefits will Internet development bring to the society?
6. Would Internet development improve social problems?
7. Does the government have enough capital, technology and talents?
8. What difficulties will the government encounter?
9. How can the government develop Internet well? (Resources)

**Business:**
1. What do you think about the Internet? (The uses and the importance of Internet)
2. How important is Internet development? (Advantages & Disadvantages)
3. What are the effects if there is more or less Internet development? (Business benefits/ effects to society)
4. What difficulties will industry encounter? (level of development/ in rural/ gender)
5. Will industry contribute more to bridge the inequality gap?
6. What are the considerations?

**Civil society:**
1. What do you think about the Internet? (The uses and the importance of Internet)
2. How important is Internet development? (Advantages & Disadvantages)
3. What are the needs of Internet development?
4. What do you think about the current situation of Internet? (Fairness)
5. What are the needs to bridge the gap?
6. How to bridge the gap?
7. What is the relationship between Internet development and other social issues?
8. What benefits will Internet development brings to society?
9. Would Internet development improve social problems?
Uses of Internet:

Internet is a tool of voice/social connection/ making money/politics etc.

Inequalities of Internet:

Developed country and developing country/ City and rural/ Men and Women

Equinet:

Everyone has equal chances to use Internet.

Reasons of inequalities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Developed country and developing country</th>
<th>Developed country</th>
<th>Developing country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Rich</td>
<td>Not enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Mature and Stable</td>
<td>Developing gradually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talent</td>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>In lack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The priority of Internet development</td>
<td>New development</td>
<td>Second. Tackling social problems is of utmost importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs of Internet</td>
<td>To most of the citizens</td>
<td>To minority such as professionals and the rich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. City and rural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technological Gap</td>
<td>Telephone circuits, broadband, Wi-Fi, satellite, cellular telephone technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The priority of Internet development</td>
<td>New development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Men and Women

Gender inequality/Social prohibition

Challenges:

Access to education and training and its quality/Decentralization of community/Gender-responsive learning environments/Organizational efficiency/Accommodating non-traditional learners/Recruitment and retention of extension and ICT and related professionals/Effective pro-rural policies
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

Questions to think about:

Government:

1. What are the positive impacts on Internet censorship?
2. People have different levels of social acceptance. What are the considerations when defining content appropriateness?
3. Internet is everywhere. Is it cost-effective to carry out Internet censorship or is it better to be an open platform for information?
4. Internet censorship may have political implications. What can be done with freedom of speech?
5. How the social-economic situations in the countries affect their views on Internet censorship and Internet openness?
6. Internet is open for all. Does government have enough power and resources to make it as they wish to be?
7. How can the government strike a balance between National Security and Freedom of Speech?
8. Would the government without censorship policy always be regarded as democratic?
9. What are the risks when the internet platform is totally open?
10. Some countries have high level of Internet openness while some do not. What makes the difference? And how different are they?
11. How to find a common ground for freedom of speech and Internet censorship?
12. From the “Clean the Internet Act” in Mainland China, social Networking accounts (Weibo) of political activists are banned and the entries are deleted. How to prevent this situation from going too extreme?

Business:

1. How does Internet censorship influence the business?
2. Only Baidu but not Google could be used in China. What are the positive impacts of Internet censorship?
3. How does the business sector play a role to Internet openness despite with Internet censorship in a country?
4. How do business sectors get involved in the process of Internet censorship?
5. What attract business set-up?
6. Internet makes business everywhere. What make the openness of the Internet so important for business?
7. Protest and civil disobedience occur more frequently in the world. Can the government deal with the consequences bought by Internet censorship?
8. Social stability is crucial for business development. Can freedom of speech or Internet censorship achieve social harmony?
9. What are the conflicts of interest that may cause when there is limitation on Internet openness?
10. Whether censorship is a crisis or an opportunity to the industries?

Civil Society:

1. Is it better to let “someone” rule the Internet in a country/ the world?
2. Can national security and freedom of speech co-exist?
3. Should there be any censorship? Why?
4. Everyone is a user of the Internet. Who should have the power to make it more diverse or homogenous?
5. To what extent should freedom be allowed? What implications can we get from crime caused by total freedom?
6. Is there any relationship between censorship and the social system of a specific country?
7. China has a tight Internet control since 1998. If censorship is abolished, will the society get use to the newly gained freedom? Will any difficulties arise due to the sudden change?
8. Information filtering is one of the ways of Internet censorship. Should the line be drawn between appropriateness and inappropriateness on the Internet?
9. Different types of information exist in the Internet. How to ensure that Netizens from different backgrounds receive appropriate information?
10. Do official members carry out Internet censorship in the name of national security and social harmony?
Security:
Secure your virtual identity in a mobilizing world!

Definition of Security:
To you, what is security?
- Safety of your mental and physical health
- Safety of your own physical property
- Protection of your own device and data

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

Questions to think about:

Civil society:

1. Privacy Issues, especially when Instant Messaging Application (IM), Whatsapp, being acquired by Facebook and Skype is owned by Microsoft, if one send a Gmail about sports equipment and ads related to that shown up in the system, would it be a problem?
2. How safe is the Social Media and Instant Messaging?
3. Are the instant messaging applications safe?
4. Certain IM software had breached of Privacy Law of Canadian and Dutch Gov’t in the past, what should the users be aware of?
5. The Whatsapp sniffer incident, though solved, exposed the loose security settings of Whatsapp.
6. How private is your data on Facebook? (New Privacy Policy of Facebook on the usage of user data)
7. Providing data to sponsors and partners after removing your critical identifying parameters.
8. Increasing convenience for tagging by giving tagging suggestions
9. Things we infer from your use of Facebook?
10. Should the government be allowed to access the information of End-Users?
   a. If yes, on what causes and conditions?
   b. If no, why it should not be allowed?
11. How can the youth optimize the use of these apps without hampering their data privacy?

Business:

1. Businesses (telecom/data service providers and application owners) often sell user data for money, thus making details like name, number and often location of a user available in the market. How can we avoid this?
2. How can the businesses assure data protection to users along with their service?
3. How about non-profit making organizations, how can they play a role? Although brands, IT companies may provide security options to make your online footprint more private. But are they advertised as they should be?
4. Do people really know they have these means at their disposal? What can be a more effective way of doing so?
5. Do organizations like https://www.dsci.in/company-overview help?

Government:

1. What should be done to make the young users of today more aware of their data security not just online but also on their smart phones while using these apps?
2. What kind of regulations should be binding on such businesses to ensure data protection?
3. What can be done to make people more aware about what to share via social media and not?
4. What are the regulations in other developed countries? What can be adopted from there?
5. What are the core elements of your Cyber Security Policies?
6. Importance of monitoring Social Media to National Security
7. How to monitor? To what extent will you monitor? (Everything/ Keywords?)
8. Will you make regulations for Service Providers to comply with such that information of users is available upon request in the name of National Security?
9. Will you force software developers to comply with the security measures?
Multi-Stakeholders Roles

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Civil Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Council</td>
<td>Internet Service Providers</td>
<td>The George Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td>Openness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Women's Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Human Right Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament Members</td>
<td>Software Developers</td>
<td>Local Leaders from City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Openness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hardware Manufacturers</td>
<td>Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Users from Developed Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Openness, Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Communication and Information technology</td>
<td>Social Media Operators</td>
<td>Local Leaders from Rural Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Users from Developing Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Openness, Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharing on Innovation and ICT technologies to drive Social Change

Innovations can bring changes to mankind and society, enhancing the regional development and are means for developing countries to catch up with the developed countries. In this session, we will learn from innovative projects which have succeeded in Asian and other regions and to nurture our next ideas that will bring radical change to Society.

Please do share with us any interesting idea of Information Communication Technology (ICT) usage on solving social issues or problem, and start brainstorming your innovative ideas.

Social Entrepreneurship
Listed Below are examples of Start-Ups across Asia that are driving Social Change through Innovative Ideas and ICT Technologies

**Jockey Club Digital Inclusion Centre [Hong Kong]**
- Braille Keyboard for blind people to have access to computer and Internet
- Facilitate elderly, disable and people with special need access to Internet

http://jcdic.hk/
http://jcdic.hk/e_clinic/aids.php

**Aakash [India]**
(Sky in Indian) (By Communication Ministry – Kapil Sibal)
- Cheap Tablets for students in rural areas
- Bridge the gap using Technologies
- Discuss on current situation of this project
- How technologies can be used for promoting Education

http://www.akashtablet.com/
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aakash_(tablet)

**Amar Desh Amar Gram (My Country My Village) [Bangladesh]**
Organization setup chapters in different villages
- When orders Come, women in the village can take the orders through Internet
- After finished, staff can come to pick up the finished products
- Build a Fair-Trade E-Commerce platform
- Internet Serve as Women Empowerment / Social Change

http://www.amardeshamargram.com/
What do I have to prepare?

1. Research on Corresponding Topics
   You will be representing one of the 10 different stakeholders. According to the grouping, you will have to research on the topics in accordance to your relevant stakeholders. During the discussion, each group has to draft their own position paper and to elect within the group a distinct panelist speaker for three different topics.

2. Multi-Stakeholders Panelist Discussions
   The panelist discussion starts with a 1-minute presentation on the position papers from each group, followed by Panelist Discussion, then the discussion will be opened to the floor and invite questions and feedback from other delegates or Guests during the public session.

3. Ideas on Driving Social Change through Innovations and ICT Technologies
   Bring your ideas to the discussion. Idea Wall will be put up throughout the whole discussion sessions, put your ideas about driving social change through ICT technologies on the wall and present the wall during the public session.

4. Public Forum
   Public Forum Session is the highlighted session of YIGF Camp with a role-play feature of the multi-stakeholder model of IG Discussions where participants will represent organizations from Governments, Businesses Civil Society and most importantly Youth respectively.

Things to Bring

1. Laptop: There will be wifi throughout the meeting venue and the accommodation. You are required to bring your laptop for the meeting preparations.
2. Clothing: Dress code for the conference is smart casual. 1 T-shirt of YIGF Camp will be provided for specific days. You may also want to bring either a nice jacket or a nice dress for the opening social event for the first day.

Contact Us

For any enquiries, please contact info@netmission.asia/ info@ispai.in
If you have any emergency upon arrival, you may reach us with below numbers.

On-Site Contact Person:
Mr. David Ng (DotAsia Organisation)  Mr. Prateek Dewan
Email: david@registry.asia  Contact No: +91- 9899242475
Office Tel: +852 2244 7987
Mobile: +852 9875 9011

Ms. Yannis Li (DotAsia Organisation)  Mr. Piyush Singh
Email:yannis@registry.asia  Contact No: +91-9971297247
Office Tel: +852 2244 7900
Mobile: +852 61334003