



# ICANNWiki QUICK GUIDE

AN ICANN CONFERENCE PRIMER

Thanks for picking up another edition of the ICANNWiki Quick Guide. Enjoy this fresh breakdown of the topics you need to know most!

As usual, we've primed this edition to be a helpful aid to newcomers—which means an introduction on how to get involved in ICANN, a whole new slew of expanded and explained acronyms, a feature on gender equity in tech organizations as well as an exhibition of the numerous capacity building projects making the Internet a better place. We also built this Quick Guide to honor members of our community who weren't able to make it to this meeting—which means crafting another creative mural. From cover to cover, we've lovingly crafted a comprehensive primer for newcomers. We hope you enjoy, and most importantly, learn something new and useful.



# 250 MILLION

FEWER WOMEN ARE ONLINE THAN MEN

# DIGITAL DIVIDE

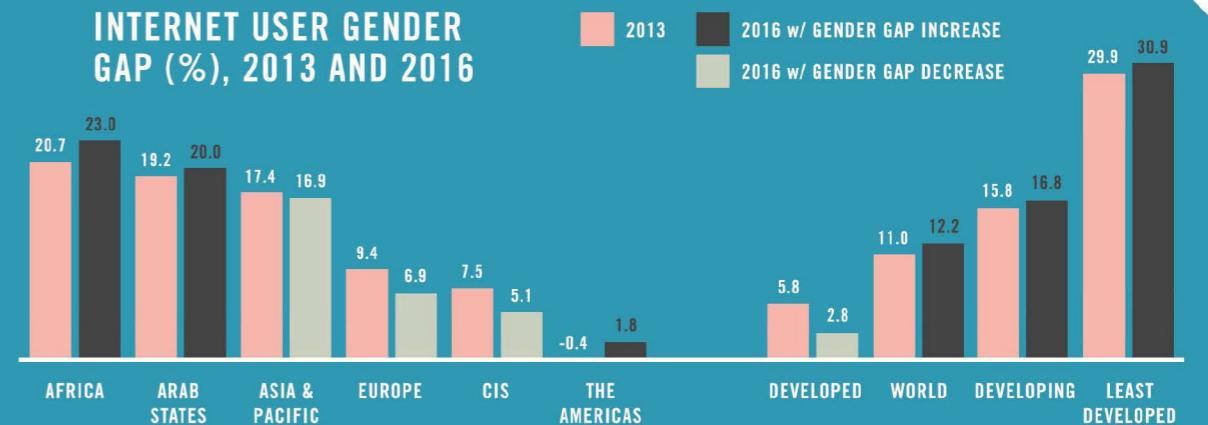
Global Internet use has increased significantly over the past 10 years — from 20.6% of the world online in 2007, to an estimated 47.1% in 2016.

Yet the sad news is: the world's digital gender gap is still growing wider.

Between 2013 and 2016, the global Internet user gender gap **INCREASED** by 12%.

SOURCE: ICT FACTS AND FIGURES 2016, ITU (2016)

## INTERNET USER GENDER GAP (%), 2013 AND 2016



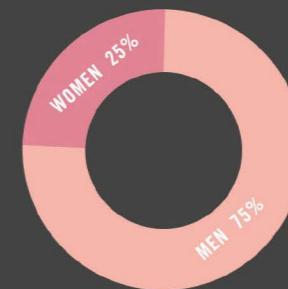
## EXPANDING WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

Digital technologies can make work arrangements more flexible, connect women to work, and generate new opportunities for them, especially through e-commerce and the sharing economy.

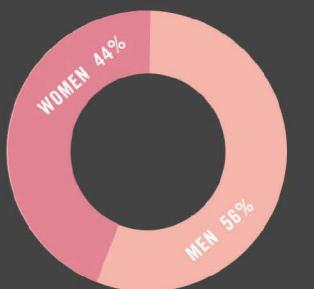
For example, on Upwork, formerly known as Elance, 44 percent of workers are women, compared to an average of 25 percent in the nonagricultural economy globally (shown at right).

Similarly, four in ten online shop owners on China's largest trading platform, Alibaba, are women.

### AVAILABLE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT



### AVAILABLE ONLINE EMPLOYMENT THROUGH UPWORK



SOURCE: WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, WORLD BANK (2016) - BASED ON 2013 WORLD BANK AND ELANCE REPORTS

NOTE: (RESULTS ARE POPULATION-WEIGHTED AND EXCLUDE CHINA.)

ICANNWiki infographics

WWW.ICANNWIKI.ORG

## ABOUT ICANNWIKI

ICANNWiki is a grassroots, community effort to create and curate articles describing the people, organizations, terms and topics within the ICANN community. We actively seek worldwide collaboration to increase understanding of how policy is created for the continued development of the Internet, a tool which we all use everyday. In particular we cover the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and related multistakeholder policy and management bodies.

### FIND US ONLINE

TWITTER @icannwiki FACEBOOK ICANNWiki WEB icannwiki.org



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Infographics: The Global Digital Divide in Gender
- 5 Feature: The Pursuit of Gender Equity
- 8 Primer: Get Involved!
- 11 Primer: Capacity-Building Worldwide
- 14 Acronym ABC's

KØBENHAVN  
ICANN 58

# DIGITAL GENDER GAP

Around the world, women are less connected to the Internet than men for a number of reasons, and on these pages, you will find problems and solutions to this complex, region-specific issue.

What holds true, however, is that a general lack of digital literacy skills and training perpetuates a ruthless cycle no matter where women are.

Unless addressed, the trend will continue where women are paid less than their male colleagues, hired less frequently at technology jobs, and underrepresented at conferences and events for such fields.

"It is critical to develop efforts at a global scale. There are many best practices that can be transferred and replicated... partnerships are essential."

- Luna Doha, Bangladesh Women in Technology

## OFFLINE BARRIERS TO INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

**40%**  
OF OFFLINE WOMEN CITE **UNFAMILIARITY WITH TECHNOLOGY** AS A REASON FOR NOT USING THE INTERNET

Results from a lack of compelling reasons to go online, due to lack of awareness, content, or sociocultural acceptance.

**200 MILLION FEWER WOMEN OWN MOBILE PHONES THAN MEN IN LOW & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES**



Affected by a lack of mobile Internet coverage, network access, or infrastructure such as electrical grid access.

**INCENTIVE**

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

SOURCES: WOMEN AND THE WEB: BRIDGING THE GAP AND CREATING NEW GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES IN LOW AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, INTEL (2012)

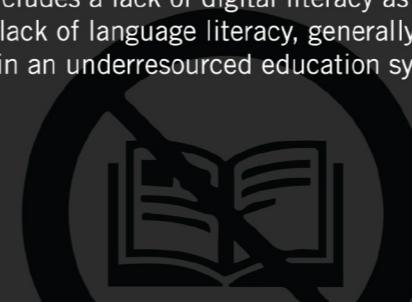
OFFLINE AND FALLING BARRIERS TO INTERNET ADOPTION, MCKINSEY & COMPANY (2014)

**USER CAPABILITY**

**AFFORDABILITY**

Includes a lack of digital literacy as well as a lack of language literacy, generally rooted in an underresourced education system.

Caused by the low income of individuals and high costs of providing Internet access to disproportionately rural regions, which lack good infrastructure.



**TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S ILLITERATE POPULATION ARE WOMEN**

**THE GENDER GAP IS HIGHER:**

IN RURAL AREAS OF HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES

IN URBAN AREAS OF LOW INCOME COUNTRIES



## SOLUTIONS & BEST PRACTICES



Work with government, private sector, and civil society to invest in digital skill training for women and girls, starting from primary school, and spanning all levels and topics.

Establish time-bound targets to achieve gender equality in access and use, and ensure that sufficient money and resources are allocated to achieve these targets.

Invest in gender disaggregated data, which is especially lacking in low and middle-income countries. Such research is instrumental for policy and goal development.

Invite gender advocates and experts to join the process of broadband, ICT, and other policy development.

Focus on public access solutions in libraries and shared spaces, which enable women and poor populations towards digital literacy, while making sure to incorporate gender-specific considerations.

"I raise up my voice—not so I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard... we cannot succeed when half of us are held back."

- MALALA YOUSAFZAI

# THE PURSUIT OF GENDER EQUITY

A collection of organizations and actions undertaken around the world to help solve the persistent problem of gender inequality in tech and governance.

Special thanks to the **IGF GENDER & ACCESS BEST PRACTICES FORUM**, and their latest report, which helped this list.



WomensNet is a South African feminist organization set out to establish gender equity through the use of ICTs. The organization's website serves as informational hub, with content generated by and for women interested in taking control of their use of ICTs as well Internet's content as it pertains to women.

WomensNet sees women's empowerment through technology as a gateway to facilitating greater social benefits, including an elevation of poverty and it focuses on this goal by addressing personal and organizational skills deficits--by providing hands-on training and needs-based workshops.

Currently, the project is focused on three core projects, including social media training and safety for young women and girls, re-appropriating digital storytelling for women and connecting women throughout South Africa to build stronger bonds and professional networks.

Freedom cannot be achieved unless the women have been emancipated from all forms of oppression."

- NELSON MANDELA



View more of ICANNWiki's gender equity research at our online portal:

[ICW.INK/GENEQUITY](http://ICW.INK/GENEQUITY)

## {reprograma}

"Reprograma is a non-profit social entrepreneurship project that seeks to inspire, empower and educate unemployed women, by providing them with computing skills and professional training opportunities."

- MARIEL REYES, REPROGRAMA CEO

Our objective is that, by the end of our 8-week bootcamp program, our graduates are better equipped to successfully contribute to Brazil's technology sector, and are able to access a greater number of professional opportunities in this area.

During the program we teach our students front-end programming, specifically HTML, CSS and Javascript and also teach them how to use tools such as Business Model Canvas, Design Sprint, and UX Design. Throughout the program our students receive visits from tech sector professionals who share with them their experience in technology and participants also visit a few technology companies and start-ups to tech a sense of what it's like to work in this sector.

Lastly, once students graduate, we strive to share with them as many opportunities as we can so that they can succeed in getting a job in the Brazilian technology industry.

We will launch our 3rd class on March 27th through May 19th for which 32 women ages 16+ will be selected to participate. The only cost for the course is a registration fee of 400 reais or USD 120. We plan on having two more classes this year in addition to this one.

- MARIEL REYES, REPROGRAMA CEO



FAT's mission is to enhance women's awareness, interest and participation in technology in order to decrease the gender divide in all technical fields and strengthen the involvement of women in the technical workforce and in policy-making. We believe that technology is necessary for the empowerment of women because of the important role technology plays in the economic and social development.

### YOUNG WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

The aim of the YWLP is to use technology and new media as a feminist tool to build the leadership skills of disadvantaged young women. In this program, we work with marginalized girls and young women, between the ages of 14 to 25, through a safe and accessible technology learning space called the Tech Center on a regular basis. The technology skill training in the Tech Center is interspersed with various feminist leadership-building modules in such a way that it not only build individual agency of the girls and young women but also empowers them as change agents within their community. Many of the alumni of this program in Delhi have emerged as new leaders within our organization and change makers within their community in such a way that we can say that the program is for young women and led by young women.

### GIRLS AND STEM (JUGAAD LAB)

Our goal is to promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education for underprivileged girls and provide them an opportunity to explore science, technology and innovation through hands-on learning. We aim to do this through our project "Jugaad (Innovation) Lab" which has been established as an exploratory learning space where girls between the age of 10 to 15 come to learn STEM concepts through innovative project work, while also tinkering their curiosity and spirit of inquiry. This pilot project in Delhi has recently completed 1 year and is slowly growing to reach more girls.

### ADVOCACY INITIATIVES

One of FAT's goals is to create a countrywide dialogue and consensus on the need to increase women's participation in technology-making and equal access to technology use. While FAT's networking and advocacy efforts have increased its solidarity with women's groups across the country, there is still a dearth of organizations working to promote women's participation in technology creation. Intensive collaborative efforts are needed to achieve this mission. To this end, FAT runs its advocacy initiative aimed at facilitating collective actions towards bridging this gap. At present, we are working with many grass root women's groups and organizations to build their capacity in understanding science and technology's intersections with women's rights issues that they work on. We are also working with them to build their skills and capacity to use technology more efficiently for their work on women's rights.

### WHAT MAKES OUR STRATEGY WORK?

We believe that the feminist framework within which we analyze women's relationship with technology and role within technology, which guides our overall approach, strategy and methodology, is what makes us an effective organization. We incorporate our understanding of power politics and exclusion in each aspect of our work, whether it is in overall program design or in carrying out smaller elements within the design.

### OUR COMMITMENT

FAT believes in building and supporting young women's leadership, not just through programs but also within our organization. At present, 22 out of 26 team members are less than 30-years-old and 14 of them are young women leaders graduated from our Young Women Leadership Program. We actively invest in our young team members and strive to provide them the platform to hone their leadership skills. This is what makes our organization unique. FAT's model has been appreciated nationally and internationally, and is being replicated in many places in India.



*Aspiring the technology way*

In 2017, TechChix TZ is working with ICANNWiki to hold a number of Editing workshops at the JR Institute of Technology in Arusha, Tanzania, with an emphasis on Internet Governance and gender.

TechChix-TZ is a nonprofit organization that came into existence as an initiative by a group of women in technology fields ranging from IT technicians, Network technicians, Telecommunications, programmers and different fields of engineering. These women felt it was wise to prove statistics wrong by empowering young women to beat the odds by not only taking careers in technology fields as well as engineering, but also to take up work related to their fields. Though statistics show that the number of women enrolling in technology related courses in colleges and universities is slowly increasing, there is still much work to be done. Despite this increase, there are still very few women who graduate with degrees in ICTs that take up careers due to either prejudice or lack of confidence in their ability to deliver, since most of these careers are dominated by men in Africa.

Attend the following ICANN 58 workshop to learn more about the struggles and solutions for gender equity!

**WOMEN IN ICANN, INTERNET, AND ICTS OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

Tuesday, 14 March  
18:30-20:00  
Hall A2 (GAC)

(Dates and times of workshops are subject to change. Please consult the ICANN schedule prior to the event!)

# GET INVOLVED!

Three times a year, ICANN's Multistakeholder Community gathers for meetings in different regions of the world. These meetings are free and open to all, including remote participants. With around thousands of participants, hundreds of sessions and various stakeholder groups, navigating ICANN as a newcomer can be difficult, but the ICANNWiki Primers are a helpful place to start your ICANN journey.

## LEARN

Learn how ICANN is structured and operates by taking a course on ICANN Learn, researching with ICANNWiki's multilingual encyclopedic resource, and exploring the vast amount of documents and information on [icann.org](http://icann.org).

## FOLLOW

Follow the latest policy discussions by subscribing to some mailing lists or reading the archives. Many of the lists are publicly available, but some may be restricted to members of the Working Group.

## BE HEARD

Comment on policy proposals through ICANN's public comment platform. Each proposal is open for a minimum of 40 days for community comments. At ICANN Meetings, you can also make comments at the Public Forums.

## GET INVOLVED WITH ONE OF ICANN'S STRUCTURES

ICANN's Multistakeholder Community consists of seven structures, classified as Supporting Organizations (SO) and Advisory Committees (AC). Each of the seven structures have different compositions and criteria to join. Newcomers looking for a way to contribute to ICANN's multi-stakeholder, bottom-up, consensus driven model for policy development should start with the GNSO or ALAC.

### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

#### GNSO

The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) is the main policy-making body in ICANN. It brings together various stakeholder groups to develop and recommend policies to the ICANN Board concerning generic top-level domains (gTLDs). To learn more, visit [gnso.icann.org](http://gnso.icann.org)

#### ccNSO

The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) is open to and comprised of the managers responsible for operating country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs). It develop and recommends policies relating to ccTLDs. To learn more visit [ccnso.icann.org](http://ccnso.icann.org).

#### ASO

The Address Supporting Organization (ASO) represents the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). It is tasked with reviewing and developing Internet Protocol address policy and advise the Board accordingly. ASO Membership is only available to RIRs. Learn more at [aso.icann.org](http://aso.icann.org).

### ADVISORY COMMITTEES

#### ALAC

The At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) functions as the voice for the individual Internet user as it relates to ICANN processes, policy and more and advises the Board accordingly. It is formed of smaller groups At-Large Structures that are part of Regional At-Large Organizations To learn more, visit [atlarge.icann.org](http://atlarge.icann.org).

#### GAC

The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) is comprised of formally appointed governmental representatives and is responsible for providing advice to the Board relating to the concerns of governments, including how ICANN policies interact with laws and international agreements. To learn more, visit [gac.icann.org](http://gac.icann.org).

#### SSAC

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee is composed of technical experts from industry and academia and advises the Board on the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. The SSAC is an invite-only organization, but you can learn more about their work at [ssac.icann.org](http://ssac.icann.org).

#### RSSAC

The Root Server System Advisory Committee is made up of representatives from the organization responsible for operating the 13 root name servers and advises the Board on issues related to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server. To learn more, visit [rssac.icann.org](http://rssac.icann.org).

## JOIN THE ICANNWIKI EDIT-A-THON!

ICANNWiki

**TUESDAY**  
**MARCH 14**  
14:00 - 15:00  
HALL C 1.2

**WEDNESDAY**  
**MARCH 15**  
11:00 - 12:45  
HALL B3

SPONSORED BY

ICANN 58

**KØBENHAVN**

# PICK AN ISSUE & JOIN A WORKING GROUP

Find something that interests you, learn more about it and join a Working Group! Policy Development at ICANN addresses many important issues related to the DNS. The following topics are just a few suggestions.

If none of these seem like the right fit, don't worry! There are many more opportunities out there.

## AT-LARGE REVIEW

The ICANN Bylaws require periodic review of ICANN's Structure and Operations at a minimum of every five years. The second At-Large Review began in May 2016 and was carried out by ITEMS International.

Over the course of nine months, ITEMS conducted 100 face-to-face interviews, received 242 online survey responses, reviewed the At-Large website, including relevant documents and observed the At-Large meetings at ICANN56 and ICANN57. Using this analysis, they released a draft report, which was opened for Public Comment on 1 Feb 2017 and closes 24 March 2017. Based on the feedback from the community, ITEMS will make the appropriate updates and submit a final report.

The draft report proposed 16 recommendations to help improve the structure of the At-Large community and the efficiency in fulfilling its mission. The recommendations included finding ways to empower the end users through a few changes to the leadership structure, introducing an Empowered Membership Model, and more.

If you are interested in learning more or providing input at ICANN58, the review will be discussed at several workshops, including the following:

### ALAC AND REGIONAL LEADERS WORKING SESSION PART 6

Sunday, 12 March 11:00-12:45 Hall C1.3

### AT-LARGE REVIEW WORKING PARTY

Tuesday, 14 March 11:00-12:45 Hall C1.3

### AT-LARGE REVIEW: WORKSHOP WITH INDEPENDENT EXAMINER (ITEMS)

Wednesday, 15 March 15:15-16:45 Hall A3

(Dates and times of workshops are subject to change. Please check the ICANN conference schedule prior to attending any workshop.)

## NEXT-GENERATION REGISTRATION DIRECTORY TO REPLACE WHOIS

**WHOIS** was developed in the early 1980s as a directory of contact information for anyone using the ARPANET. It collects registration data on all gTLDs, including the registrant's name, address, phone number, email address, etc.

As the Internet became a global, commercial resource, the uses and purpose of WHOIS changed, but the protocol and data required by registrants remained mostly unchanged. Consequently, it has been a long-standing source of discussion and debate in the ICANN Community and despite nearly 15 years of work in the GNSO, comprehensive reform has yet to happen, despite the continuous discussions on things like purpose, accuracy, access, privacy and data protection, law enforcement, malicious use and abuse, and more.

In 2012, the WHOIS Policy Review Team's released its final report that outlined a set of recommendations to ensure that WHOIS policy is effective, meets the legitimate needs of law enforcement and promotes consumer trust. Shortly after the final report, the SSAC issued a response that stressed the importance of "understanding the purpose of domain name registration data" before any meaningful, comprehensive solution can be reached. In response the ICANN Board resolved to take a two-pronged approach of:

- (1) enhancing existing policies;
- (2) reexamining the purpose of domain name registration data and considering safeguards for that data.

On Track 1, much of the work has been completed, although several issues of implementation are outstanding. On Track 2, the process is in its early

stages. In April 2015, the ICANN Board requested a Board-initiated GNSO Policy Development Process (PDP) to define the purpose of the collection, maintenance and access to gTLD registration data, as well as consider safeguards for protecting this data.

The PDP Working Group (PDP WG) identified a preliminary list of possible requirements for gTLD registration directory services (RDS) in order to inform the discussion on the following two questions:

- (1) What are the fundamental requirements for gTLD registration data and directory services?
- (2) Is a new policy framework and next-generation RDS needed to address these requirements?

After deliberating over several of the possible requirements, the WG decided it would be more effective to begin discussion with sub-questions relating to the topics of User/Purposes, Data Elements, and Privacy. Deliberations on these sub questions will seek to identify and reach a rough consensus on the possible requirements for RDS and key concepts.

In these deliberations, important issues are currently being discussed, such as "Should gTLD registration thin data be accessible for any purpose or only for specific purposes?" and other questions that will affect every gTLD registrant.

If you are interested in contributing, check out the two-part workshop:

### GNSO REGISTRATION DIRECTORY SERVICES (RDS) POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS WORKING GROUP MEETING

Saturday, 11 March 2017  
13:45-16:45 in Hall C1.4 (GNSO)

Wednesday, 15 March 2017  
13:45-15:00 in Hall C1.4 (GNSO)

Or contact the GNSO Secretariat  
at [gns0-secs@icann.org](mailto:gns0-secs@icann.org).

## SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES FOR NEW GTLDS

ICANN launched its New generic Top-Level Domain (New gTLD) Program in 2012, accepting 1,930 applications for new gTLDs and delegating the first new gTLDs on 22 March 2013. Since this time, the DNS root zone has grown from 22 gTLDs to over 1,000, including community, geographical and internationalized domain names.

While there have been over 1,000 new gTLDs successfully delegated to the Root Zone under this program, there are undoubtedly ways in which it could be improved for future application rounds for New gTLDs. Out of this reality, the GNSO spawned the PDP on New Generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) Subsequent Procedures in December 2015 and the working group (WG) was officially chartered in January 2016. Its purpose is to review and analyze existing policy recommendations outlined in the 2007 Final Report on the Introduction of New Generic Top-Level Domains to determine if any changes need to be made.

The WG established the following three drafting teams to focus on delivering proposals relating to the overarching issues:

- Predictability/Community Engagement
- Applications Assessed in Rounds
- Different TLD Types

They also established four working tracks to cover the remaining issues in the charter:

- Work Track 1: Overall Process/Support/Outreach Issues
- Work Track 2: Legal / Regulatory Issues
- Work Track 3: String Contention/Objections & Disputes
- Work Track 4: Internationalized Domain Names/ Technical & Operations

These relatively broad subjects are packed with issues of importance for future New gTLD rounds and the future evolution of and innovation in the DNS.

If you are interested in getting involved with this process, check out the following workshops:

### GNSO NEW GTLD SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS WORKING GROUP MEETING

Saturday, 11 March 2017  
8:30am-11:45am in Hall B4.2 (GNSO)

### GNSO NEW GTLD SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES PDP WORKING GROUP COMMUNITY DIALOGUE

Wednesday, 15 March 2017  
17:00-18:30 in Hall C1.4 (GNSO)

Contact the GNSO Secretariat at [gns0-secs@icann.org](mailto:gns0-secs@icann.org).

# CAPACITY-BUILDING WORLDWIDE

## ASIA

### ASIA PACIFIC INTERNET GOVERNANCE ACADEMY

In August 2016, ICANN and KISA (Korean & Internet Security Agency) co-hosted a five-day conference in Seoul, South Korea at Yonsei University. The conference focused on Internet governance for undergraduate and graduate students and strove to convey the history and development of Internet governance, as well as how to shape and get involved in these spaces now. Topics included the technical fundamentals of the Internet, the role of the Asia Pacific region in the Internet governance ecosystem, and an introduction to multistakeholderism.

### NETMISSION.ASIA

This NetMission Ambassadors Program, supported by DotAsia Organisation, recruits a group of students from tertiary institutes and universities in Hong Kong every year. The program aims to empower young minds through training, exchange opportunities, international conferences and community projects, to contribute to the local, regional and global Internet governance discourse. Ambassadors actively participate in various international Internet conferences such as ICANN meetings, Internet Governance Forum (IGF), Asia Pacific regional Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF) and Asia Pacific Next Generation Camp (APNG Camp).

NetMission Ambassadors have started several meaningful capacity building initiatives, including two youth IGF initiatives. The Youth Internet Governance Forum (yIGF) [www.yigf.asia] was started for students throughout the Asia Pacific region and has been held annually since 2010 in different locations. In 2016, NetMission Ambassadors launched the first Hong Kong Youth Internet Governance Forum (HKYIGF) [hk.yigf.asia], aiming at capacity building at the local high school level on Internet Governance, engaging teenagers to take part in the global Internet Governance discussion as digital citizens.

### APRICOT FELLOWSHIPS

APRICOT Fellowships are awarded to anyone who is actively involved in Internet development, whether that be through network design or engineering, or operations. Applicants must also reside in the Asia-Pacific area, especially LDC or Small Island Developing State, and women are strongly encouraged to apply. Reimbursement for airfare (to a point), lodging and registration fees are covered. The program "give(s) opportunities to Internet network engineers and operators from the less privileged parts of the Asia Pacific region to come to the region's premier Internet Operations and Technology event."

## NORTH AMERICA

### ICANNWiki

ICANNWiki is a nonprofit dedicated to bringing internet governance content to everyone. The website functions much like wikipedia in that it strives to be neutral and fact-based, but with a focus on ICANN and governance. Since 2015, the organization has partnered with a number of stakeholder groups in Kenya, Tanzania, Argentina, China, Hong Kong, Colombia, and Brazil to hold hands-on workshops to inform, collaborate and develop localized content in languages such as Portuguese, Spanish, Chinese, and Swahili.

## MIDDLE EAST



Determined to untangle the common perception that governance simply equates more government control, iGmena was developed to demystify IG, encourage learning and participation and hone better legislation. Since its inception in 2012, iGmena has been on the forefront of developing and reinforcing knowledge as well as building capacity on Internet governance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

The iGmena Summit was held in Tunis, Tunisia, September 30 - October 2, 2016, and took stock of the work the community has done so far, reflect on iGmena's achievements, and learn from their experience with the program to create a more effective and sustainable program. The summit focused on surveillance, safety in journalism, net neutrality, ISP policy, and data protection. 75 activists, technologists and policymakers came together for the event.

Learn more about the MEAC region at [ICANNWIKI.ORG/MEAC](http://ICANNWIKI.ORG/MEAC)

### MEAC-SIG

MEAC-SIG seeks to offer a framework and a space for action for burgeoning professionals, academics and activists within the Internet governance spaces.

"The MEAC-SIG will help individuals from the Middle East and Adjoining Countries to better understand the global, regional, and national Internet Governance issues, settings and processes while gaining access to comprehensive and structured knowledge on the various aspects of Internet Governance, and the actors, issues and settings surrounding it."

The five-day event covers Internet governance's many pluralities, including the socio-cultural, political and technological implications. These topics and more are given real-world context through roleplay and interactive sessions. The last MEAC-SIG took place August 2016 in Beirut, Lebanon.



## AFRICA

### TECH NEEDS GIRLS

Tech Needs Girls is a mentorship program based in Ghana, Africa. The organization currently has 2,065 girls enrolled and partnered with 15 mentors in order to learn code and take part in contributing to developing technologies. The program routinely holds hands-on coding, social media and software development courses for young women, in order to improve college graduation rates and to disrupt the young bride tradition often found in the lives of Ghanan girls.

### AFRICAN INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

The AfIGF, held once a year, is a space for dialogue between over 200 stakeholders from 30 countries regarding the wellbeing and growth of the Internet in Africa. AfIGF met in October, 2016 in Durban, South Africa with a few key objectives in mind: to increase inclusiveness with regard to African digital transformation, and building a gender balanced multistakeholder model. Pre-conference sessions focused on the role of African civil society on Internet governance, as well as the influence of youth.

# GLOBAL

## DIPLO FOUNDATION'S IGCBP

Diplo's Internet Governance Capacity Building Programme (IGCBP) engages stakeholders from small and developing countries to participate in Internet policy processes through a multidisciplinary program, that goes beyond training and research, by partnering with international organizations, academics and governments. Participants begin with an online Introduction to Internet governance course, followed by more in-depth courses on important subjects, such as cybersecurity, E-participation and more. Then the course transitions to a research phase, followed by policy immersion and finally community practice.

Diplo is also the home of the Geneva Internet Platform, which provides monthly briefings on Internet governance and seeks to be a "neutral and inclusive space for digital policy debates." They utilize their physical presence in Geneva and their online presence, such as the Digital Watch to empower global stakeholders, but especially those from small and developing countries.

# LATIN AMERICA

# EUROPE

## SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN DIALOGUE ON INTERNET GOVERNANCE (SEEDIG)

Outside of planning for an annual meeting, stakeholders participate in intersessional activities that promote a cohesive inclusion. After meeting, session takeaways and deliberations are disseminated throughout regional governmental agencies, parliaments, companies and organizations.

**SEEDIG 2016** meets "not [to] make decisions, but...influence those who do."

The third annual meeting will take place May 24-25 in Ohrid, in the former Republic of Yugoslavia, Macedonia.

## EUROSSIG

From the organization's website: "The European Summer School on Internet Governance (EuroSSIG) helps interested students and academics as well as individuals working in the private sector or in government, to understand better the global Internet Governance controversy and to get a comprehensive and structured knowledge on the various aspects of Internet Governance. A one week academic course, taking place annually end of July, covers the political, legal, economic, socio-cultural, technological and other dimensions of the governance of the Internet. The course includes also practical oriented lectures covering the management of critical Internet resources as well as the development of the domain name market."

**EuroSSIG** is an annual summer school on Internet Governance, now in its 11th year.

This year's event will take place in Meissen, Germany, July 16 - 22.

## THE YOUTH OBSERVATORY

In an effort to improve youth engagement in Internet Governance, participants of the Youth@IGF 2015 formed the Youth Observatory. 80 members, including a full board created a charter letter in order to work together to create an environment of growth and learning. The organization's website hosts a series of newsletters full of opportunities for developing professionals. While the organization is largely comprised of Latin American youth, anyone who is considered a youth and has interest in governance is welcome to join.

## SOUTH SCHOOL ON INTERNET GOVERNANCE (SSIG)

The South School on Internet Governance (SSIG) holds an annual program to train stakeholders in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region on issues relating to Internet governance (IG). The school is held in different locations each year, to provide diverse perspectives and participation. It features experts from different stakeholder groups on panels that educate the fellows about the most pressing issues facing IG. The conference organizers host a number of Fellows and strive to cover most expenses through sponsorship, so that attendance is possible for anyone interested in IG.

This year's conference will be held in Rio de Janeiro from 3-7 April 2017, in the Auditorium of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, and will feature simultaneously translations in English, Spanish and Portuguese, all of which will also be available for remote participation.

# ACRONYM ABC'S

<b>AC</b> ADVISORY COMMITTEE	<b>gTLD</b> GENERIC TOP LEVEL DOMAIN	<b>NARALO</b> NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION
<b>AFRALO</b> AFRICAN REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	<b>IAB</b> INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD	<b>NCSCG</b> NON-COMMERCIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP
<b>ALAC</b> AT-LARGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE	<b>IANA</b> INTERNET ASSIGNED NUMBERS AUTHORITY	<b>NCUC</b> NON-COMMERCIAL USERS CONSTITUENCY
<b>ALS</b> AT-LARGE STRUCTURE	<b>ICANN</b> INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS	<b>NPOC</b> NOT-FOR-PROFIT OPERATIONAL CONCERNS CONSTITUENCY
<b>APRALO</b> ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	<b>IDN</b> INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAME	<b>PDP</b> POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
<b>ASO</b> ADDRESS SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	<b>IETF</b> INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE	<b>PTI</b> PUBLIC TECHNICAL IDENTIFIERS
<b>BC</b> BUSINESS CONSTITUENCY	<b>IP</b> INTERNET PROTOCOL	<b>RIR</b> REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRY
<b>ccNSO</b> COUNTRY-CODE NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	<b>IPC</b> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CONSTITUENCY	<b>RrSG</b> REGISTRAR STAKEHOLDER GROUP
<b>ccTLD</b> COUNTRY-CODE TOP LEVEL DOMAIN	<b>IPv4</b> INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 4	<b>RySG</b> REGISTRY STAKEHOLDER GROUP
<b>CCT</b> COMPETITION, CONSUMER TRUST, AND CONSUMER CHOICE	<b>IPv6</b> INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 6	<b>RSSAC</b> ROOT SERVER SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE
<b>CSG</b> COMMERCIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP	<b>ISOC</b> THE INTERNET SOCIETY	<b>SO</b> SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION
<b>DNS</b> DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM	<b>ISP</b> INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER	<b>SSAC</b> SECURITY, STABILITY, AND RESILIENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
<b>EURALO</b> EUROPEAN REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	<b>ISPCP</b> INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER AND CONNECTIVITY PROVIDERS CONSTITUENCY	<b>TLD</b> TOP LEVEL DOMAIN
<b>GAC</b> GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE	<b>LACRALO</b> LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISLANDS REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	<b>UDRP</b> UNIFORM DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY
<b>GNSO</b> GENERIC NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION		

### SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS!



More details: [ICANNWIKI.ORG/SPONSORSHIP](http://ICANNWIKI.ORG/SPONSORSHIP)