

Applicant Information

First Name: Hago

Last Name: Dafalla

Gender: Male

Country of Residence: Libya

Stakeholder Group/Constituency Affiliation: NCUC

Questions

1. Current employer and position. Please describe the type of work you perform:

I am a Lecturer, Computer Department, Faculty of Education, Zawia University, Libya.

2. Education:

I have Master degree in Computer Engineering and Networks since September 2008. Since August 2019 I have PhD in Information Technology.

3. Please identify any GNSO Working Groups and/or chartered teams in which you are participating:

No.

4. Please describe any past involvement in the ICANN Fellowship Program, if applicable. For example, have you previously been a fellow or served as a program mentor?

I have apart in the past and involvement in the ICANN Fellowship Program, 2009 in Sydney, Australia, 2010 in Belgium and 2012 in Costa Rica.

5. Please assess and explain how your knowledge, experience and expertise address the criteria listed below. Leave the response blank if not applicable to you.

- Active participant in GNSO structures and policy development processes with a track record of engagement
- Previous experience serving as a mentor, teacher, or learning facilitator is a plus:

It starts with the premise that a successful mentor guides students in a variety of ways: by helping them get the most from their educational experience, by introducing them to and making them comfortable with a specific disciplinary culture, and by offering assistance with the search for suitable employment. Other topics covered in the guide include career planning, time management, writing development, and responsible scientific conduct.

WHAT IS A MENTOR?

The notion of mentoring is ancient. In modern times, the concept of mentoring has found application in virtually every forum of learning. In academics, mentor is often used synonymously with faculty adviser. A fundamental difference between mentoring and advising is more than advising; mentoring is a personal, as well as, professional relationship. An adviser might or might not be a mentor, depending on the quality of the relationship. A mentoring relationship develops

over an extended period, during which a student's needs and the nature of the relationship tend to change. A mentor will try to be aware of these changes and vary the degree and type of attention, help, advice, information, and encouragement that he or she provides.

In the broad sense intended here, a mentor is someone who takes a special interest in helping another person develop into a successful professional. Some students, particularly those working in large laboratories and institutions, find it difficult to develop a close relationship with their faculty adviser or laboratory director. They might have to find their mentor elsewhere—perhaps a fellow student, another faculty member, a wise friend, or another person with experience who offers continuing guidance and support.

- Strong written and verbal communication skills

What Are Communication Skills?

It may seem simple enough to say, “I know how to communicate.” However, those with little experience communicating with people from different walks of life don’t realize how complicated communication can be. How many times have you ever said or written something to someone that they took the wrong way? This happens in the workplace all the time. The best employers need leaders that can exercise care in their ability to listen and respond to customers and fellow employees.

Employers look for applicants with superior written and verbal communication skills for almost every job they hire for.

Verbal Communication

Verbal (also called “oral”) communication skills are essential for those with jobs in a traditional workplace and for employees whose tasks include extensive use of telephones. While verbal communication skills are probably most important for those in sales, customer service, and public relations, anyone who has to interact face-to-face with supervisors and colleagues needs to be able to express themselves clearly and succinctly.

Articulating
Clarity
Concision
Convincing
Explaining
Multilingual
Negotiation
Persuasive
Presentation
Promoting
Public Speaking
Telephone Etiquette

- Project management and coordination skills

1. Leadership

If we’ve learned anything from years of leading projects, it’s that great leadership is an essential skill to being a good project manager. Our leadership role means we lead and manage teams; setting the vision, motivating the team, serving them, coaching them and inspiring others.

. 2. Communication

One of the essential skills for project management is the ability to communicate well – understanding and being understood. Great communication is the crux of any relationship and so the effectiveness of a project manager’s communication has an impact not only on the project team but the client and stakeholders too.

3. Planning Skills

Project scheduling is a core project management skill, but one that surprisingly, many managers do not pay much attention to. But really, what is a project manager without a plan? Our ability to organize tasks in the right order, to hit the right outcome at the right time is a major part of our jobs as project manager, isn't it? It is absolutely critical that as project managers, we give scheduling the serious attention it deserves, and along with it, monitoring progress as the project moves forward and making tweaks to ensure that everything stays on track.

4. Time Management

As project managers, a huge part of our job is determining and communicating how other people will spend their time. But it's equally important to be aware of how we are managing our own time. It applies really well when it comes to the project manager's management of time (theirs and their team's). There are a million and one good things you could be doing, but a good project manager recognizes that only a few things fall into the category of "best" and these few things are what need to come first each day. Knowing when to say "No" is a critical project management skill.

5. Risk Management

Project managers are always an easy target when projects don't go to plan. Regardless of the circumstances, everyone wonders whether the project manager could have foreseen and prevented the risk before it became an issue.

6. Negotiation Skills

Project management is somewhat like politics; it often brings together a disparate group of people, often with competing interests, and our job is to get these different interests on the same page, so that we can accomplish project goals. In other words, a good project manager must be an excellent negotiator.

7. Subject matter expertise

Even if you think you've got those other project management skills nailed – subject matter expertise is always an area to grow in because the world of digital is moving so fast; there's always something new to learn. A good project manager needs to know enough to first come up with a plan and then to execute and manage it properly, and lead the team into success.

- **Networking skills**

1. Building relationships

The key to business, and a successful job hunt, is building strong relationships over time with people. Before you ask for help it is very important to offer something first. You want to be someone who is perceived to offer value, and a positive and useful connection to have. To build a network of professional friends, you need to be open, honest, and genuinely engaged in their causes. Be more interested in their needs than your own; ask open-ended questions and get to know them as people first and sources of help, second.

2. Keeping in contact

With the prevalence of social media, people are used to 'collecting' social friends as a form of 'networking' that people are becoming increasingly disconnected.

3. Leverage on influential connections

In networking, as in sales, the key to success is prioritizing leads that are more likely to yield results. Whilst somewhat calculated, this approach is a normal process in determining the people we should engage with, whether socially or professionally. The criteria you use to determine influence is determined by your goals, but it all starts from knowing what you want to achieve, and then plotting the logical next steps from that point onwards.

4. Staying positive

Most people don't see returns straight away and then give up, but if you want to see results, you need to invest time into business networking over an extended period of time.

Developing your business networking skills is a long term investment and not a short term fix. By remaining positive, you will ensure that when you do finally meet someone that can help you, you will still be able to give both a great first impression, and also a strong reason why they should help you in your job hunt.

5. Improve your emailing skills

Whilst social media has become an important part of our everyday lives, nothing beats a well written email. Emails remain the dominant method of communication in business, but there are some key points to get your email read and acted upon. Always keep the email short, easy to read, and focus mainly on the recipient. It is always a good idea to do a little research into the recipient beforehand, and then tailor the email to mention shared contacts, interests or specific things they have done that have made an impression.

6. Go in with no expectations

Resist the urge to raise expectations on a single meeting, job, company or possible connection. The perfect networking event or connection is merely the one which provides the desired result. By placing huge importance to single meetings or people, you are limiting your control over the situation. This can leave you more vulnerable to negative feelings or depression and is best to avoid. No matter how promising a job opportunity sounds, always keep the job search going to avoid disappointment.

7. Focus your efforts

The counter point to ensuring that you are always adding value to others in your network, is to expect the same in return. Networking should be mutually beneficial, so if you have some connections that always seem to be asking for that little extra help without offering any value themselves, it could be time to deprioritise them. This is a personal call, but by focusing on a quality business network over a large but ineffective one, you will be able to prioritise your resources and time better and attain greater results.

8. Work on your communication skills

Good communication skills are the most important factor in differentiating successful individuals in business. We all know of people that are incredibly intelligent but lack the ability to communicate effectively, limiting their career progression. In networking, people are generally willing to help, but if you are unable to communicate what you want effectively, they will be unable to act upon it.

6. Please assess and explain how your knowledge, experience & personality meet the desired attributes listed below. Leave the response blank if not applicable to you.
- Member of a GNSO Stakeholder Group and/or Constituency
 - Understanding of the ICANN's mission, structure, and multistakeholder model

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a non-profit corporation founded in 1998 on the initiative of the United States government, is today one of the most important institutions responsible for the technical aspects of Internet Governance. From its founding to the present, ICANN has been formally organized as a nonprofit corporation "for charitable and public purposes" under the California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law. It is managed by a 16-member board of directors composed of eight members selected by a nominating committee on which all the constituencies of ICANN are represented; six representatives of its Supporting Organizations, sub-groups that deal with specific sections of the policies under ICANN's purview; an at-large seat filled by an at-large organization; and the President / CEO, appointed by the board.

There are currently three supporting organizations: the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) deals with policy making on generic top-level domains (gTLDs), the Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) deals with policy making on country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs); the Address Supporting Organization (ASO) deals with policy making on IP addresses. ICANN also relies on some advisory committees and other advisory mechanisms to receive advice on the interests and needs of stakeholders that do not directly participate in the Supporting Organizations. These include the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), which is composed of representatives of a large number of national governments from all over the world; the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), which is composed of individual Internet users from around the world selected by each of the Regional At-Large Organizations (RALO) and Nominating Committee; the Root Server System Advisory Committee, which provides advice on the operation of the DNS root server system; the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC), which is composed of Internet experts who study security issues pertaining to ICANN's mandate; and the Technical Liaison Group (TLG), which is composed of representatives of other international technical organizations that focus, at least in part, on the Internet.

- Willingness to devote the necessary time a resources prior to and during the ICANN meeting

Yes I am able to devote the necessary time a resources prior to and during the ICANN meeting

- Ability to create a supportive atmosphere for mentees by being open, accessible, and approachable

I am able to create a supportive atmosphere for mentees by being open, accessible

- Robust network within the ICANN community and ability to leverage and share that network

According to my experiences, knowledge's and skills I am able to create strong network within the ICANN community and ability to leverage and share that network.

- Ability to present information in a manner that is simple and easy to understand

Of course I am able to do this.

- Ability to establish weekly projects and deliverables for mentees using a clear and consistent learning approach

Of course I am able to do this.

7. Please explain your interest in serving as a mentor and what you will bring to the Fellowship Program if selected.

I am interested to serve as mentor to assist and achieve the goals of this program and I shall bring new ideas to fellowship program and to work as a team.