Infrastructure

    a. Government
       i. Use fiber optic cables and stations
      ii. Installing Satellite dishes and drones for remote areas
     iii. Taking into account weather condition and changes such (dust Storms, floods, heavy snow ..).
     iv. Electricity cuts, reliability, costs, power installations.
      v. Conduct or encourage Feasibility study and profitability ratio's, and Return on investment
    b. Academia & Technical
       i. support and participate Feasibility study
      ii. Decide on Technical Specifications for best recommended spec
     iii. Support Market Research for best equipment's
     iv. Criteria and guidelines for priority of installation in areas into Phases
    c. Civil Society
       i. Monitor role of local authorities
      ii. Periodically inspect for any negative impact on environment and cultural heritage & historical landmarks
     iii. Start initiating plans for internet awareness
    d. Private Sector
       i. Tendering
      ii. Public Private Partnership
     iii. Privatization
     iv. BOT

Affordable Access in all areas

    a. Government
       i. Privatization of the Internet service and multi-ISP
      ii. Budgeting
     iii. Expand the access in rural and desert areas
     iv. Tax-free support ISPs
      v. Cost reduction
    b. Academia & Technical
       i. Design and delivery of low-cost courses in rural and remote areas
    c. Civil Society
       i. Drive, promote and lead awareness campaigns in rural and remote areas
      ii. Monitor and coordinate the work of government in rural and remote areas
    d. Private Sector
       i. Provide the internet access and service in rural and remote areas
      ii. Increase the number of users in rural and remote areas
     iii. Fund the awareness campaigns

Upgrade and widen the access and service

Open and Free Internet;

Capacity Building and Awareness

- Identifying all stakeholders including minority groups, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized persons (communities living in rural areas, refugees, LGBT) by academia, civil society, NGOs, local authorities and others;
- Strengthen minority rights and create demand to access Internet through promoting creation of more targeted content;
- Identify the interest/issue points of each stakeholder and create awareness regarding the interests/issues to bring them into the IG debate. (i.e. creating awareness of the negative influence of monopolies can help smaller businesses);
- Make necessary resources and empowerment tools available and accessible. (diversified in the content to match the diversity of the stakeholders such as interactive, innovative education materials in schools, books articles for researchers, trainings for professionals, training of the trainers, open courses in public policy making etc..);
- Translation of more readily available resources, articles, online courses and so on to local languages;
- Encourage the related stakeholders (technical, academia) to create/adapt automated translation infrastructure;
- Raising awareness about the opportunities new IDNs and local content can bring to minorities;
- Mobilize funds from intergovernmental organizations, local and international NGOs, UN etc. for capacity building initiatives and programs related to the internet;
- Establish virtual thematic forums both on the national and regional level to exchange expertise and discuss issues related to internet governance;
- Raise awareness among the different stakeholders about their right for participation in decision making and their responsibility to do so;
- Raise awareness about the various opportunities that the internet presents for the promotion of sustainable development and innovation;
- Raise awareness of youth about the opportunities of employment and economic opportunities offered by Internet by introducing formal/informal courses, student clubs and trainings from a young age about the internet, its services and digital entrepreneurship;
- Informing offline and digitally illiterate users on their digital rights can encourage them to go online or use the internet more actively;
- Promote digital culture and fight digital illiteracy among fragile categories (people in rural areas, women, disabled) through dedicated training programs to raise awareness on how Internet can be beneficial to them;
- Larger funds and efforts dedicated to bringing more women to the ICT sectors.

a. Government
   i. Mandating educational programs on Internet use and awareness in schools and universities
   ii. Promote the usage of internet through municipalities, utility collateral, and local authorities
b. Academia & Technical
   i. Design curriculum and deliver courses on Internet Usage and Awareness for schools and universities
   ii. Train and recruit Internet practitioners
c. Civil Society
   i. Promote, organize, and lead awareness campaigns, seminars, forums on Internet Usage
   ii. Train the trainer on Internet Usage
d. Private Sector
   i. Fund competitions, prizes, research and development

Transparency and the Respect of Rules and Regulations

Balance between Censorship, Surveillance, and Control

Cybersecurity and Trust

- Civil Society, in the media has a role to promote internet awareness and policies to educate the masses;
- Private sector should be involved through the media to bring awareness to the masses, can be in any form from workshops to advertisements to incentives. Within advertisements they should care for subjects such as security and privacy of users/clients;
- Government should provide security and competent personnel to cater to the needs of society, in policy development for the internet. In order to achieve trust, a toolkit and guidelines should be available through a platform facilitating this access to internet users. (Complaints Portal for example);
- Government and civil society should work with academics and technical experts to provide updated info and tech to the users;
- Private sector and civil society should place the government responsible for implementing up to date security protocols and encryptions. (such as DNSSEC, SSL, etc...) Implement cybercrime and cyber security legislations, cross border interactions with governments.

a. Government
   i. Define the regulations and legislature on Internet Governance for cyber-security
   ii. Form a committee in charge of cyber-security such as Ministry of Interior, Defense, Army, Internal Security Forces, Law enforcement, Judiciary.
   iii. Oversee and supervise the work of Academia and Technical on the design and implementation of cyber-security applications
   iv. Monitoring, surveillance and prevention of internet crime and criminals
   v. Coordination with local and regional intelligence agencies and security offices on terrorism acts
   vi. Cooperation with regional and international organizations on cyber-security

b. Academia & Technical
   i. Design and implement the cyber-security applications and tools in collaboration with the government
   ii. Create documents on cyber-security and design courses for awareness
   iii. Define digital rights and user guidelines

c. Civil Society
   i. Urge the government to comply with internet personal information and user data privacy
   ii. Monitor the work and progress of cyber-security

d. Private Sector
   i. Provide, Install, and Implement the cyber-security applications and tools

- Government is to develop a detailed cybersecurity policy, which will be discussed with the CS (protecting civilians' rights to privacy) and Private Sector (to protect their businessmen's and entrepreneurs' rights to privacy and legal investments) and amended, until a rough consensus is reached.

- Once the policy is officially put, PS will finance information security awareness, in the light of the newly adopted policy, through a national information security awareness training programs with the help of CS.
- Minimize risks: Provide enough capacity to the governments to secure themselves nationally on a technical level, with the eventual help of international entities (the UN/ World Bank) financially. Due to national security interests, the role of international people is rather advisory, while nationals acquire enough information and internationally accredited trainings so they can deal with security issues by themselves.
- Put a plan to minimize damage and recovery time in relation to cyber-attacks
- Establish national or regional CERT/computer Emergency response Team (charged with reducing risks within and across all critical infrastructure sectors and mitigating measures)
- Launch a regional specialized training lab for cybersecurity for academics funded by international organizations/government, to qualify them to work for national governments.

Closing the Gender Gap

Political and Financial Transparency

- The government should insure people access to information (open government + legal framework insuring the right to information access)
- The government should work with a multistakeholder approach (sharing & discussing policies, law with civil society & PS).

Surveilling in the name of Counter-Terrorism

Net Neutrality and Zero Rating

- Facebook is trying to provide developing countries with free (of charge) Internet access that the users can only use specific applications such as Facebook. This Free Basics program caused huge debate on its adoption of developing countries. What is the best policy to enhance the Internet access without jeopardizing the net neutrality?
- Provided there is very low rate of Internet access and there is no other means to access information, a government may allow Facebook's Free Basics service as it could help access to some knowledge and communication for people in need but cannot afford to pay for the Internet access in spite of that Internet access is a basic (digital) right for everyone.
- As a condition of adopting the Free Basics, the government should calculate the profit from adopting Free Basics rather than investing for construction of their own infrastructure that can provide their citizens with affordable Internet access within five years from adopting the Free Basics.
- Based on the calculation above, the government should get ready for competitive Internet service market within five years after adopting the Free Basics including constructing proper infrastructure for affordable Internet access to its citizen.
- At any point within five years after adopting the Free Basics, if the government realized the impossibility to construct the proper infrastructure for affordable Internet access, the governments should ban the Free Basics immediately to avoid any further harm due to the Free Basics monopoly.

- The conditions of adopting Free Basics and "Affordable Internet access" shall be identified in the proper discussion with participation of all stakeholders.

Free vs. Unipolar Content Aggregation

People Empowerment

- Internet access for everyone, with a focus on people with disabilities, who will have a voice via the internet. Moreover, fees of internet has to be reduced for students, PWD and people in rural disconnected areas.
- Raise awareness of negative impacst of the internet
- Investment in infrastructure in rural poor areas: with a trust fund (to which both PS and international organizations contribute) within the ministry or telecom operators, to train less fortunate people to use the internet (in coordination with CS), start hotspots located in rural areas (calls for incentives for PS to invest in infrastructure in rural areas) and enable free roaming within country in these areas (for exp. Establishing a partnership between government and operators)

Access to Knowledge

Merging Political Governance and Internet Governance

Privacy and Legitimate Surveillance

- Government role is to control terrorism and illegal activities. (Where does Gov. stop?);
- Civil society plays a role in regulating the government's right for data access from the private sector;
- Government should not' have full control on telecommunication infrastructure;
- In order to protect the privacy of the citizens/users on the internet, the government should work closely with the private sector/service provider to access legitimate information;
- Civil society recommends the government to use Artificial Intelligence software and hardware that would monitor while keeping the privacy of the user intact.

Digital Rights

- Government should abide with the Sao Paolo Principles. Civil society should monitor and push the government always into perspective by creating committees and follow up mechanisms;
- Standardized terms of use for online user should be established;
- Liable to international and locals laws;
- Awareness raising through public sector with the help of the civil society, INGO's/International Technology Lawyers and policy builders should build the capacity of local NGO's in digital rights which in turn would pass that knowledge on through drafting manuals and frameworks with local context;
- Governments should adopt laws and policies that fits the digital needs and context of its country;
- Adding courses to universities and schools dealing with digital Intellectual rights for early education and knowledge about basic online rights for citizen.

- Academia, mainly, seek the balance between protecting, promoting, and ensuring the digital rights by service providers and the governments, on one hand, and the call for a responsible citizen, on the other hand. The civil society push for more digital rights, specifically the rights related to freedom of expression and privacy. The government believes that there is no clear action-oriented question regarding the users' online rights being asked, and that discussing the 'digital rights' shall take into consideration threats to state-security and stability.
- The academic perspective prioritizes the effort on 'intellectual property rights' if the goal is to 'bring the next one billion users.' The lack of an efficient IPRs protection model is one of the reasons slowing, if not blocking, access to knowledge as the industrial and academic outlets are hesitant about content online sharing.
- It is believed that multistakeholdersim is a must in developing IPRs policies, especially the ones dealing with cross-borders content. Experiences of the public rejection on proposals like SOPA and PIPA [in the U.S.A] makes it harder for a single entity or organization to claim its ability to reach a comprehensive model for IPRs protection. All stakeholders should have a say, especially Internet companies and the civil society [representing the end users] so as to clarify the situation to the government and the private sector who do not fully comprehend the complexity of the issue and the gradualism required for implementing such policies.
- It is suggested to revise the current IPRs protection models and to conduct the required adjustments at the technical and the political/economic level through bringing the government, the private sector, and the technical sector around one table.
- To support researchers in analyzing the long-term consequences of the recommended policies, as well as to survey the stakeholders' various visions so as to reflect the multiple options available for forming and adopting IPRs protection policies in a way that ensures consensus.

Digital Human Rights

- The government should put legal framework to protect freedom of expression (protect activists' freedom of expression) and access to information + close the gender gap.
- Raise awareness on people's digital rights (civil society).
- Put regulations to Protect users(protect their personal information or protect them from any violations or attacks as well as managing the intellectual property.

Increase in Arabic/Local Content

a. Government
   i. Encourage digital content creation and creativity through Ministries: (Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism, etc)
b. Academia & Technical
   i. Building skills and scouting for talent in digital content creation and copywriting
c. Civil Society
   i. Create awareness on creativity and digital copywriting (microblogging, blogging, social media)
d. Private Sector
   i. Fund and promote local and regional competitions for digital creative talent

Regional and Global Cooperation

Child Online Protection

- The technical representative expresses their concern regarding the challenges of developing software for a parental control over online content.
- The government suggests constructing an Ethical Commission with various governmental bodies: [Civil Society, HR advocates/ Children representative, Promise/Pledge will be International HR/ Application]. The civil society is stressing on the importance of being concise in defining what is allowed and what is undesired within a determined criteria. The academic representative rejects the suggestion because the lack of a clear framework for the commission's mission and methodology, and the suspicious of using the commission's outcome as a pretext for exceptional procedures related to Internet regulation, preferring if the commission would be an advisory body offering practical evidence-based guidelines.
- There is a consensus upon the need to develop a policy [representing the service providers' role] for 'raising the awareness' regarding 'internet usage' among children. The policies are to empower children with knowledge for an effective self-regulatory usage of the internet. Accordingly, the stakeholders agreed on developing educational curriculum taught at the primary, preparatory, and secondary schools addressing: Digital rights; including: Privacy, Intellectual Property Rights, and Responsible Freedom of Expression, Sharing personal information, The Psychological Effects of Internet Usage and violent online games, Online Safety, Cyberbullying, the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, age-inappropriate content, responsible digital citizenship, ..ect.
- An assessment to be conducted after two years in order to measure the impact of the implemented policy on awareness, a lower number of reports on risks or actual harmful incidents to children safety online, as well as on an effective internet usage among children.

Religion and Technology

Innovation

- Prioritize innovation as a cross-cutting solution area for all Internet related issues.
- Nationalizing forces and resources.
- Create and further boost entrepreneurs incubator programs.
- Create an independent entity for innovation within the government that will work with all the public stakeholders in order to develop the ICTs in the ministries and services that are provided to the public.
- On connectivity:
  o Explore the possibilities of shared-infrastructure and provide policy level support to the Telcos.
  o PPPs for expanding the mobile network infrastructure.
  o Facilitate the dialogue between Telcos for in-country roaming services which will result in expansion of the mobile network infrastructure.

National Security