

YOUTH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

YouthLACIGF2021



*6th Youth IGF of Latin America and the Caribbean
Final Summary Meeting Report of the Event*

*October 9 & 10, 2021
Online event*

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About

The YouthLACIGF was created in 2016 as an initiative born from the growing community of Latin American youth interested in issues related to the Internet. Given the active role that the youth have started taking, this new space is created with multi-sectoral characteristics, as a forum for debate of new ideas and perspectives to encourage the creation of lines of discussion that will be taken to other forums. It is one of the international events the Youth Observatory (also known as the Youth Special Interest Group of Internet Society), conducts for young people a non-profit organization, made up of young people

from Latin America and other countries of the world who work voluntarily on projects connected to the Internet Governance challenges from a local, regional and global perspective.

In 2016 the proposal emerged within the framework of the 9th LACIGF, held in San Jose (Costa Rica). In 2017 and 2018, second and third editions were held in Ciudad de Panama (Panama) and Buenos Aires (Argentina), and strengthened our efforts to create a community around the events. In 2019, the YouthLACIGF took place on August 5th in La Paz, Bolivia. In 2020, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the event that was supposed to be held in Santiago, Chile was converted to an online format and presented during two full days of sessions and keynote speeches. This year, the 6th YouthLACIGF was held virtually due to the ongoing travel restrictions imposed in Latin America and the Caribbean countries. The whole organizational process has been conducted in communication with the IGF Secretariat and in accordance with the main IGF criteria and established procedures, as explained below.

From this 6-year process, we have achieved the following goals:

- Enable the exchange of experiences, ideas, and networking of young people who are going to participate in LACIGF and the young people that may be interested in the Internet Governance issues in our region;
- Enable networking and create opportunities for young people among the entire LACIGF community;
- Be an in-depth discussion event, but also introductory and welcoming for newcomers to the community;
- Be an event with a bottom-up perspective, that is, to have on the agenda mainly open discussion spaces, break-out groups, dynamics and workshops;
- Be a safe and violence-free event, so a Code of Conduct has been implemented and updated in April 2020 as a collective effort of the Youth SIG community, to ensure that people who attend can participate without being discriminated against in any way;
- Have a fellowship program, with an open, transparent call, committed to regional, gender, and career diversity, allowing young people from Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in the event and LACIGF with the proper preparation.

- For the second time, substituting the fellowship, this year we have conducted an Open Course, which has been a capacity-building preparatory course for the 6th YouthLACIGF. The Open Course focused heavily on e-learning objectives and putting people in contact with known names from the Internet Governance ecosystem of the LAC region, rewarding those with the best scores at the final evaluation with the "YouthLACIGF Ambassador 2021" title.
- In addition, we have also implemented 4 languages within the event, in order to foster more participation of participants. The languages chosen were Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English.
- For the first time, we have delivered gifts to the YouthLACIGF Ambassadors and hired a technical team thanks to the funding support of the Internet Society Foundation and the ISOC Brazil Chapter.

I. Organising Committee & Technical Support (hired)

Composition refers as follows: Full names, gender, affiliations, and stakeholder groups of the members of the initiative:

Organising Committee				
Name	Gender	Stakeholder G.	Organization	Country
Eileen Berenice Cejas	She/Her	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG) / Youth Coalition on Internet Governance (YCIG)	Argentina
Juliana Novaes	She/Her	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG)	Brazil
Pedro de Perdigão Lana	He/His	Academia	GEDAI/UFPR & Youth Observatory/SIG	Brazil
Umut Pajaro Velasquez ¹	They/Their	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG)/ Queer in AI/ Black in AI	Colombia
Delfina Ferracutti	She/Her	Academia	Center for Technology and Society Studies (CETyS)	Argentina
Benjamin Chong Castillo	He/Him	Civil Society	Crónicas D&T	Mexico

¹ Note: Our Organising Committee member changed their name by the time of the submission of this report.

This year, for the first time we were able to hire a technical support team to assist us with various tasks. Nicolás Fiumarelli and João Moreno Falcao assisted in the preparation of the registration form, setting the Zoom and Studio lo links, and using the OBS Studio platform to give a background to the Zoom sessions.

On her side, Michele Gonçalves helped us with the redesign of the website, update on a brand-new logo, elaboration of flyers, and preparation of a virtual agenda on the subdomain of our event.

Technical Support and Other Assistance (hired)				
Name	Gender	Stakeholder Group	Organization	Country
Nicolás Fiumarelli	He/His	Technical Community	Youth IGF Uruguay	Uruguay
João Moreno Rodrigues Falcão	He/His	Private Sector	Intelliway	Brazil
Michele Gonçalves	She, They/Them	Civil Society	Brasil de Fato	Brazil

II. Description of the organising process

a. Organising Committee & Technical Support

The preparation work began in March as the Organising Committee was established in 2020 (before the YouthLACIGF 5 took place). It began as an Open Call to all Latin American and the Caribbean members of the Youth Observatory to select the thematic areas of the YouthLACIGF 2021. After the call for thematic areas, we started to analyse how we can make our event more engaging, taking into consideration that we would need more help on redesigning the website, adapting our logo, creating the flyers, setting the OBS Studio platform for the livestream, and more. In this way, we hired three persons for the technical team: Nicolás Fiumarelli, who has supported the Youth IGF Uruguay; João Moreno Rodrigues Falcão, who has been a mentor of the ISOC Youth Ambassadors Program in 2020 and 2021; and Michele Gonçalves, who is a very professional designer from Brazil and who has participated in other Internet-related initiatives.

After the Open Course, we have added two ad-hoc Organising Committee members: Benjamin Chong Castillo, who was a YouthLACIGF Ambassador 2020 and Delfina Ferracutti, who is currently one of the Program Committee members of the Youth IGF Argentina. In this final composition, we have representatives from 4 countries: 2 from Argentina, 2 from Brazil, 1 from Mexico and 1 from Colombia.

b. Selection of Thematic Areas

On March 24th we officially launched the call for thematic areas. The community had several options to choose from, including the thematic areas of the IGF2021. After the 3 weeks deadline period, we examined the 29 responses from the community and selected the 3 most voted options:

- Gender, Racism and New Technologies
- Future of the Internet
- Remote Work and Education

c. Call for session proposals and Connectivity Grant

On August 11th, we officially published the call for session proposals in 4 languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French. The form was available for a month, and it was translated by the Organising Committee.

We set the call of session proposals by strongly suggesting to use the 3 most interactive formats accepted by the IGF: (virtual) roundtable; birds of a feather; and break out discussions.

For the selection process, we chose the following criteria:

- Content (Desired Goals, outcomes, and main topics of the session); Relevance to Internet Governance; Relevance to the LAC region.
- Methodology (interactivity and engagement with online attendees; chosen format).
- Diversity Criteria (gender, stakeholder, regional perspective, youth approach, and country).

All the formats had only three options: 15 minutes, 45 minutes or 60 minutes. We considered these options in order to avoid too much Zoom time exposition from both speakers and participants.

In addition, for session organisers, we offered a **connectivity grant** based on certain characteristics (limited access to Internet Connectivity, cost of Internet Connection for that period of time; and the average cost of the connection for the session’s team).

d. Code of Conduct

As part of our commitment to make sure the members and participants of the YouthLACIGF would be safe, we reminded them of our Code of Conduct, which has been translated into [Spanish](#), [English](#), [French](#), and [Portuguese](#), thanks to the assistance of the Translations Commission last year at the Youth SIG website.

e. Pictures



Group photo of participants of the YouthLACIGF 2021, including some of the YouthLACIGF Ambassadors 2021



Group photo of one of the sessions of the Portuguese track, called “Content Moderation and Freedom of Expression: overview of the legal framework and political and electoral implications”



Welcoming words from Polyanna Valente, representative of Internet Society Brazil Chapter



Sávyo Morais, from the DC-ISSS on the session "How the YouthLACIGF could contribute to the work of the DC-ISSS"



Tracy Hackshaw presented some of the work done at the DC on Small Island Developing States in the Internet Economy, highlighting some remarks of the Caribbean

XI. Open Course

The YouthLACIGF Open Course (also named just as “Open Course”) was an online course by the youth in LAC to empower young individuals in the Latin America and the Caribbean region to be well equipped to participate at the YouthLACIGF and LACIGF. This year the course was completely in Spanish and it was divided into 4 webinars, which had complimentary reading materials especially made by the Organising Committee members Eileen Cejas, Umut Pajaro Velasquez, Pedro de Perdigão Lana, and Juliana Novaes. The material of the Open Course covered the essential topics for young people in the region related to our event.

As speakers of the Webinars, we invited male and female experts with experience in relevant organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean region. The content was distributed among weekly webinars (of 1-1h 30 duration each) using the Zoom video conference app, and the educational platform Moodle, which was installed on the hosting of our website. The recordings of the webinars are available on the YouTube channel of [Youth SIG \(Youth Observatory\)](#).

List of webinars

- 1. *Introduction to the course, YouthLACIGF, Youth SIG. History of Internet Governance. Internet Infrastructure. Kurbalija’s baskets.*** Speakers: The Organising Committee of the YouthLACIGF and the participation of guest speaker Prof. Flavio Wagner (who made a presentation of ISOC Brazil and Internet Society). Moderator: Umut Pajaro Velasquez.
- 2. *Introduction to the main topics of the Youth LACIGF (part 1) Digital Human Rights. Internet and Economic and Social Development. Remote Work and Education.*** Speakers: Verónica Arroyo (AccessNow) and Ana Carolina Rodrigues (FGV Direito SP). Moderator: Pedro de Perdigão Lana
- 3. *Introduction to the main topics of the YouthLACIGF (part 2) Digital Cooperation and Future of Internet Governance. Cybersecurity.*** Speakers: Raquel Gatto (IDDLAC), Roberto Zambrana (IGF Bolivia), Bruna Santos (Data Privacy Brasil Research) and Nicolás Fiumarelli (LACNIC). Moderator: Umut Pajaro Velasquez
- 4. *NRIs: National, Regional and Youth Initiatives. Importance of IGF intersessional work including Youth NRIs, DCs and BPFs. History of the regional events: LACIGF and YouthLACIGF.*** Speakers: Diego Canabaro (PhD on Political Sciences), Eileen Cejas (Youth SIG & YCIG), Juliana Novaes (Youth SIG). Moderator: Juliana Novaes.

Purpose and Objectives of the Open Course

Purpose: Substituting the YouthLACIGF Fellowship Program in the anomalous context of the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the learning and formation phase.

Objectives: Capacity building of the Youth interested in Internet Governance in the LAC region, especially the ones that are new to this ecosystem, and engaging young people in the YouthLACIGF and the LACIGF processes and events.

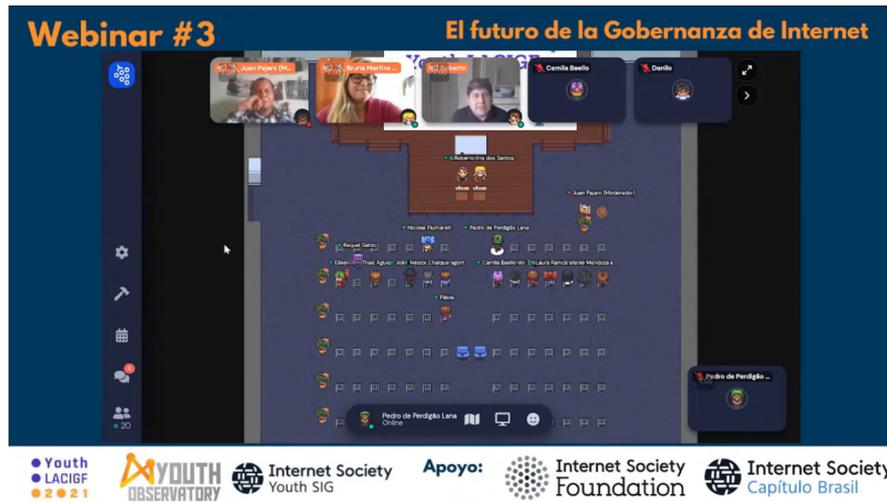
Pictures of the Open Course:



Verónica Arroyo, Access Now



Raquel Gatto, IDDLAC



Roberto Zambrana (IGF Bolivia and MAG Member) and Bruna Martins Dos Santos (German Chancellor Fellowship for future leaders of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.)



Nicolás Fiumarelli, LACNIC and Youth IGF Uruguay



Reporte cubre historia 2008-2018 [!].

Estamos actualmente trabajando para

- procesar los datos de 2019
- adaptar metodología para 2020/21
- buscar recursos para crear una nueva *taskforce* para recopilación de datos 2020/2021 de acuerdo con la nueva metodología
- mejorar la plataforma <https://miglac.org/>

Diego Canabaro (LL.B., M.A. in International Relations and a Ph.D. in Political Science)

XII. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the planning of the event and the transition to an online event.

Like last year, the Organising Committee faced the challenge of planning the event with the uncertainty of the travel restrictions and the advance of the pandemic. Moreover, we also had the uncertainty of not knowing updates from the Program Committee of the LACIGF, taking into consideration every year we always expected updates of the organisers in order to arrange our event closer to the time of the LACIGF. In this matter, we haven't received updates of the LACIGF event by the time of finishing the Open Course, so we decided to go ahead and open the call for session proposals.

Regarding the Open Course, the best participants were selected as YouthLACIGF Ambassadors 2021. The Open Course used two platforms: Zoom and Gather.Town², which was used mainly for the third webinar as we simulated a "debate classroom" for the discussion between experts Bruna Martins Dos Santos and Roberto Zambrana about the Multistakeholder High Level Body (MHLB). In order to encourage their participation and thanks to the funding received from the Internet Society Foundation and the support of Internet Society Brazil Chapter, we provided them with the shipment of gifts, which were: (i) an edition of the Introduction to Internet Governance (Johan Kurbalija) in Portuguese; (ii) Certificate of Completion; (iii) and an edition of Youth Atlas, a book made by the Youth Observatory in 2019.

The shipment was partially made through the public postal service of Brazil (Correios), and partially through DHL, because of COVID-19 mailing restrictions.

As mentioned above, the purpose of this connectivity grant was to guarantee equal access to Internet connectivity during our event taking into consideration the challenges to Internet access for young people in our region, especially in remote areas or those with poor Internet connectivity. It was granted to one of the session proposals teams which conducted the session in French. This was possible to provide thanks to the funding.

For the event itself, we used two platforms: the premium version of Zoom³ and Spatial Io⁴. The usage of both platforms was meant to keep the enthusiasm and interest in our event while making sure that participants do not feel tired from the sessions. In that matter, the event was split into two days, on average 3 hours a day.

² Gather Town is a virtual reality platform where people can attend to virtual gatherings using animated avatars <https://www.gather.town/>

³ The Zoom accounts were provided thanks to the IGF Secretariat.

⁴ Spatial Io is another platform that simulates onsite participation. It was mainly used for networking of participants <https://spatial.io/>

List of YouthLACIGF Ambassadors 2021⁵:

1. Dina Santana, Brazil
2. Flávia Parra Cano, Brazil
3. Glents Johayne Avila, Panama
4. Francisco Javier Morales Hernández, Mexico
5. Danilo César Soares Noberto Ferreira, Brazil
6. Thobias Prado, Brazil

XIII. Description of how the multistakeholder model is maintained

Taking into consideration the NRI Toolkit and its principles, the Organising Committee followed closely all the stages in order to achieve the aim of a successful event through using open publicity of our activities at our channels of communications (Call for thematic areas; Call for Session proposals) while making sure to have the representation of at least 3 stakeholder groups⁶ at both our Organising Committee and the technical team which assisted us from the beginning of the 2021 process; as well as maintaining the inclusion of the 4 spoken languages in our region to foster the participation of more young individuals.

Like last year, we kept formats that encouraged online participation; and accepted session proposals with teams composed of youth and non-youth participants.

The event was open to the public, free to attend, and was widely disseminated in social networks. Streaming was available on our YouTube channel, and we received questions and comments from the participants through the Zoom platform⁷ and Youth Observatory's YouTube channel. Moderators also encouraged attendees to share their opinions on social media.

Moreover, we invited the Internet Society Brazil Chapter to speak at the Opening session, as a way to encourage participants to engage in the Brazilian chapter, as a way to express gratitude for their help to obtain the Internet Society Foundation.

⁵ Note: The final list of YouthLACIGF Ambassadors was defined once we obtained the reports of the YouthLACIGF sessions, as it was one of the requirements to be considered a YouthLACIGF Ambassador 2021.

⁶ Note: we are also including the hired technical team for this matter.

⁷ Zoom accounts provided by the IGF Secretariat to cover the 4 tracks (SPA,ENG,FR, PT).

XIV. Official Agenda

The link to the full agenda is available at <https://youthlacigf2021.youthlacigf.org/>

Saturday 9 October

Time in UTC-3	ENG/FR	PT	SPA
15:00-15:30	Opening, Acknowledgments, Objectives. Welcome words from ISOC Brazil Chapter representative, Pollyanna Valente		
15:30-16:00	Keynote FR "Travailler à distance et éducation; enjeux et défis pour la Région LAC" Abigaël Guirlande Francisque	Keynote Criptografia Paulo Rená	Keynote Iniciativas Youth IGF en Latinoamérica y el Caribe (NRI) Juan Pájaro Velasquez and Benjamin Chong Castillo
16:00-16:15	Break & Networking Spatial Io		
16:15-17:15	Multistakeholder models in the era of Massive Participation Nicolás Fiumarelli and David Aragort	Inovação Social: Superando barreiras entre jovens e o acesso a educação na pandemia. Ana Laura Vidigal	Moderación de Contenido Online: juguemos "Social Media Against Humanity" Embajadores de Internet/ Youth IGF Argentina
17:15-17:30	Break & Networking, Spatial Io		
17:30-18:15	A gendered perspective for AI: How to make gender inclusive artificial intelligence Juan Pájaro Velásquez + Queer in AI	Entre ataques anti-democráticos e desigualdades: juventudes pelos direitos digitais Ana Carolina da Hora	Género, racismo y ciberseguridad: Reflexiones desde las juventudes Isabel Fiafilio Rodríguez

Sunday 10 October

Time in UTC-3	ENG	PT	SPA
15:00-16:00	DC on Small Islands Tracy Hackshaw	15:00-15:45 Moderação de conteúdo e liberdade de expressão: breve panorama legal e implicações políticas-eleitorais Isabelle Cristine Oliveira Ribeiro	Proceso de Reestructuración social de la educación y el trabajo Sandra Villada

		15:50-16:15 Security-by-design e Internet das Coisas: Como o YouthLACIGF pode colaborar com os trabalhos da DC-ISSS? Sávyo Morais	
16:15-16:30	Break & Networking Spatial. Io		
16:30-17:00	Overview, Acknowledgements and Ending Remarks. Youth LACIGF Ambassadors Commentary.		

Colour codes:

- (i) **Green** - The Future of Internet Governance
- (ii) **Orange** - Remote work and education
- (iii) **Dark Red** - Gender, Racism and New Technologies
- (iv) **Violet** - Keynotes

Reports of the sessions made by the Ambassadors and the Organising Committee of the YouthLACIGF⁸

Keynote in French “Travailler à distance et éducation: enjeux et défis pour la Région LAC” :

The session focused on the impact of COVID-19 in shaping online education and online work. We have seen how countries like Haiti had a very particular situation during coronavirus, due to the still high levels of digital inequality in the country. Remote work and education have been challenging situations faced by the country, as broadband access is still restricted.

It was important to highlight that the situation in Haiti also reflects the digital gaps we have in the LAC region, which limit the regions' capacity to be inserted into the digital economy. As a

⁸ *Many thanks to the YouthLACIGF Ambassadors who contributed with the notetaking and the reports named: Thobias Prado Moura, Danilo César Soares Noberto Ferreira, Diná Santana Santos, Flavia Parra Cano, Glents Avila and Francisco Javier Morales Hernández. Thanks to the Organising Committee members for the translation into English.*

conclusion of the session, we can say that the transition to remote activities in the Caribbeans has been extremely challenging and effective public policies are necessary.

Made by Juliana Novaes

Keynote Criptography (PT):

The Keynote on Cryptography was presented by Professor Me. Paulo Rená on 10/9/2021. At first, the speaker pointed out how important it is to realize how asymmetrical the technological aspect of cryptography concerns those not part of the group that works directly with this apparatus. This asymmetry includes decision-makers, legal professionals, and even those who work with public security, impacting society and democracy as a whole.

Paulo also commented that the weakening or questioning of cryptography is unacceptable, as there are debates about humane forms of torture or about certain situations in which it would be acceptable to torture innocent people until a culprit is found.

Humanity's principles and objectives do not allow us to use technological agents as a form of control of the other, or merely as a security device. Digital technologies are a control network, in the sense that, for a specific content to leave a machine and pass to another, it is necessary that it is organized, functional, and controlled in a way that allows this communication to be made in real-time.

Paulo pointed out that when we talk about digital telecommunication technologies, there is the possibility of tracking without the people on the other end being aware of it. The technology attributes some security, authenticity, and integrity to the message. The person who sends a message using a cryptographic technique will have an additional layer of verifiability concerning the message sent.

There are several reasons to think about the importance of cryptography. If a message is intercepted, it will be unreadable to the interceptor, being readable only to the person who receives the message (the recipient). In this way, the more cryptography works, the less we realize that it is working.

When cryptography is weakened, there is a loss of guarantee that the medium or content is truthful. There is a judicial, executive and legislative offensive, especially in the United States (but also in Brazil), to guarantee judicial access to the content of messages without the requirement that the person is aware that he is being watched.

A few times, judges have already blocked Whatsapp in Brazil after the app refused to break the encryption of communications or data of specific individuals. Such actions are being constitutionally questioned since personal and communications inviolability is also a right of citizens.

Paulo Rená defends an idea that it is possible to have a judicial determination for the person to open the cell phone code to access the content, for example, in kidnapping cases, but only punctually and precisely for that particular situation cell phone code.

Next, Danilo César asked Professor Paulo Rená this question: *"Professor, your talk about WhatsApp Web encryption reminded me of the fact that only recently - last month if I am not mistaken - the automatic backups of conversations to Google Drive started being encrypted; until then, there were technical difficulties in implementing this feature: the "key under the rug", before, was our trust that Google would keep them secure and inviolable. It's good to see that we are moving towards greater personal data protection."*

The professor responded that we have never produced as much data as we do today, and we produce it without being aware of it. Furthermore, police forces commonly claim that currently, they have problems with investigations because they are supposed to be in the "dark." The professor disagrees with this statement because he argues that it is not because the "easier way" cannot be used that it is not possible to use other ways. The police forces have a vast investigative apparatus to discover criminal practices that do not threaten so directly the Democratic State of Law.

Another question to the professor was asked by Thobias, in his words: *"Paulo, a question. Is there any attempt to list restrictive possibilities of this opening of the cell phone code for particular situations (ex: the defense of national security or the like)?"*

The professor pointed out that there is such an attempt in cases of terrorism, but it is challenging to create a totally secure artefact with only a back door that is insecure. Such an assumption may make it possible for criminals to unlock the master key, endangering everyone. He says that it is better to have a thoroughly perfect network with no possibility of broken encryption.

Written by Thobias Prado Moura

Keynote Youth NRIs: Sharing Youth Initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean

This keynote was an open conversation about how to make success or start from the ground Youth Initiatives related to Internet Governance in Latin America. Both of the speakers told their experiences about the initiatives they are part of as the YouthLACIGF and how both are starting now the Youth Colombian IGF and the challenges that come with finding people for organization, being panelist, the guaranteed connection of everyone, and other things that are important when it come to making possible this kind of events.

After that, the floor was open to questions to participants and was explained in more detail all the process of funding and subscription the NRIs initiative of the IGF and how being part of this also is a big help, not only for visibility, because also you can access to help and resources directly from the IGF Secretariat. The discussion ended with an open invitation that no matter how difficult it may be at the beginning to open spaces for young people we need to make them because those are the present and future of Internet Governance.

Written by Umut Pajaro Velasquez

Multistakeholder models in the era of Massive participation

Speakers: Nicolás Fiumarelli and David Aragort

The panel “Multistakeholder models in the era of Massive participation” was presented by Nicolás Fiumarelli and David Aragort where the panelists proposed some suggestions towards a multistakeholder model that takes into consideration open source platform. Firstly, they made a summary of some of the multistakeholder models like ICANN model; highlighting some aspects of the High Level Body on Digital Cooperation which made a great contribution in this document with concrete and actionable feedback needed for truly inclusive digital cooperation. The panelists remarked the importance to have massive participation to adress the raised issues with all the communities involved implementing hubs and similar mechanisms. Another example of multistakeholder model was the NetMundial process with participants from all around the world. Although it wasn't a non-binding document, it showed the necessity of concrete proposals for the Internet community. Nicolás Fiumarelli remarked he was inclined to the implementation of the democracy model with +1, meaning it will take into account all the voices to make decisions for the citizens. On other hand, the panellists expressed some advantages of the virtual and hybrid meetings, and the example of the Working Group on Hybrid meetings, which is one of the Working Groups organised by the MAG with the participation of the IGF community.

Some conclusions raised were: i) the massive voices in Internet Governance are needed with stakeholder and gender balance; ii) timezones that take into consideration working hours; iii) virtual and hybrid platforms can help in democratising participation; and iv) intersessional work methods can enhance concrete outcomes at long-term to achieve bottom-up approach. Finally, panelists opened the floor to discussion on a collaborative document looking for the creation of an open-source platform. Participants suggested that the platform has a dashboard where it will have stakeholders per country, youth representation, grouping per topic and other categories; including an AI system that helps to organise the discussions. David Aragort highlighted the importance of working on diverse and gender equality policies as well.

Written by Eileen Cejas

Panel (PT): Social Innovation: Overcoming barriers between youth and access to education in the pandemic

The panelists described their project as focused on social transformation, bringing together young people and volunteers to discuss social innovation.

The teams from "Favela Hacker" and "One Million Opportunities" (1MiO) talked about the experience that enabled participants from different places to face the challenges of technological inclusion, and to prepare young people from the outskirts of the city for the world of work. The execution relied on a volunteer network's protagonism, composed of young people from all over Brazil, and UNICEF's support, to connect those who suffer from connectivity problems.

Ana Laura Vidigal and Felipe Gonzalez mediated the debate about the experiences of confronting the trajectories of poverty in the communities and the experiences they obtained in the field, with the active participation of volunteers of the initiative. They described the creative process and examples of inspiration, the stages of certification and gamification of program participants, and the strategies used to face the problem, based on UNICEF research on youth education. In practice, they also were supported by local motorcycle taxi drivers who delivered printed materials to those who did not have access to the internet.

For those who wish to engage in the change, promoting inclusion of children and adolescents and their families, the community of volunteers is open for participation. The initiative participants also invite other young people to join the process of becoming "multipliers" and take digital inclusion to other territories.

The challenge portrayed resulted in a change in the reality of peripheral young people and reveals the importance of inclusion and accessibility to overcome digital connectivity barriers nowadays. The contact between the young people was fundamental for them to think of an effective social policy: identifying everyday problems; instructing children and teenagers to become "makers"; and overcoming the connection challenges, with the support of the local community itself.

Written by Danilo César Soares Noberto Ferreira.

“Content Moderation: Social Media Against Humanity”

Speakers: Augusto Marturin, Federica Tortorella and others

The session was conducted in a very dynamic way, as a joint effort between Embajadores de Internet and Youth IGF Argentina. Augusto Marturin opened the session with a short introduction of the activity, which comprises a display of images that were on social media channels where people posted on several topics like the COVID 19 vaccines, political demonstrations, downloading copyright content, etc. Participants were invited to vote for or against censorship of the content if they were content moderators.

Afterwards, speakers share some conclusions with the audience, remarking that “we as consumers have the possibility to censor some content and also stop consuming certain content and promote positive messages on social media.”

Written by Eileen Cejas

A gendered perspective for AI: How to make gender inclusive artificial intelligence

The panel brought us an increasingly worrying and striking problem in our society, the reason for the concern is that, in most cases, this problem does not originate from us, users, but from government agencies, banking companies, entities, among others that are leaving in the hand of artificial intelligence the recognition and standardization of physical, racial and gender issues for use and permissions, which, for the most part, assume distortions such as, for example, taking into account the racial traits of the white man to designate other races, or qualifying a person's gender through physical traits, voice, among other characteristics that hurt the fight against the redefinition of the term gender that goes beyond physical traits. Thus, assuming an epistemological study of how artificial intelligence can be developed and built in order to have an egalitarian character and not within the standards stipulated by

society, being, which nowadays is being, a factor of exclusion of different races, gender, etc. An example of this exclusion, as mentioned by the speaker Umut Pájaro Velasquez, was the situation in which a group of transsexuals in India were excluded from a digital interface because they were not recognized for their female gender but as a male gender. Thus, the panel concludes with an important call for investment in more research, in more development so that artificial intelligence is more inclusive and less exclusive, and algorithms that are somehow not based only on the features of the face or patterns are developed that characterize the genres only in two patterns. What we need is that for whatever purpose artificial intelligence is created, use other forms of interpretation or even consider all genders and recognize from global characteristics providing an expansion of genders, races, etc. doing justice to the social struggles we are currently waging in the 21st century and being able to create a new unproblematic situation for this dilemma that is increasingly being implemented around us.

Made by Diná Santana Santos

Panel (PT): Between Anti-Democratic Attacks and Inequalities

Latin America, in general, is marked by a series of complexities regarding internet access. Thus, the panel's objective is precisely to raise questions from young people who participate in discussions about internet governance. The panel is a proposal by Conexão Malunga, a platform for debate on using ICTs for emancipation, anchored in Afro-Brazilian knowledge.

Glenda Dantas highlights the role of youth in such discussions, especially black youth. She deals, in her speech, with anti-democratic violations and attacks, and how these can end up violating digital rights. The example brought by the speaker is about the Provisional Measure ("MP") No. 1.068/2021, which, in the name of almost unrestricted freedom of expression, sought to prevent social networks from removing content and accounts, even if they were harmful. For example, from the perspective of hate crimes, the MP could deepen violence and potentiate these discourses. The principles of the Internet, such as net neutrality, would also be harmed in the end.

Gustavo Souza, in turn, takes up the issue of MP No. 1.068/2021, pointing out that this measure, by itself, is an affront to internet rights, especially when one considers that the MP is a unilateral decision, unlike the Civil Framework of the Internet (Federal Law No. 12.965/2014), democratically constructed and the MP in question would change that. However, contradictions such as this have always been present in Brazil's past. The speaker, in this sense, points out that perhaps there is a possible generational need

constantly to reaffirm the democratic pact, but that the current generation has specific challenges, and should still build its 'narratives of the future'.

Finally, Ana Carolina da Hora describes that some topics such as artificial intelligence, data governance, and others are at a 'crossroads', but that each has its individualities. The political reality, then, seems to exclude youth and non-white people from the discussions by maintaining a portion of society in dominant positions. Young people, at this juncture, would need to rethink ways beyond the ideal of the technological elites.

Written by Flavia Parra Cano

Panel (SP) Gender, racism and cybersecurity: a youth perspective

This panel was a conversation about the current situation in Latinamerica when it comes to gender and race about access, inclusion, digital alphabetization, and especially, cybersecurity.

The talk was focused on the need to increase the participation of women, BIPOC communities in the political and technical conversation when it comes to technological development and the decision-making process of applying these policies.

In order to get to that point were established several points that are needed to be fulfill, such as increasing not only the digital inclusion but also the digital alphabetization of BIPOC from the LAC region; the representation of women can't be only limited to numbers, also must include overcoming stereotypes within cybersecurity and society, a broader range of approaches around certain activities belonging to a certain gender role understood sciences beyond the male gaze, and consider that people are not monolithic and are considerations that should be included in laws that seek differentiated rather than stereotyped ways of acting and thinking.

The main tool that all panelists agreed on was the application of public policies with a multistakeholder approach. These policies should target digital literacy as a tool to improve productivity in a way that the Internet becomes a new alternative to change the narrative about gender and BIPOC in the region.

Some other aspects mentioned pointed to question ourselves if we are capable of having enough capacity to demand non-gender stereotypical technologies to our governments and private sector, are we going to have responsible use of the Internet after all this inclusivity and literacy? or we are all going to ensure to raise awareness of a safer use of these technologies in a more friendly language so everyone can understand it?

In conclusion, this panel was an open invitation to think beyond the usual solutions when it comes to the intersection of gender, race, and technology, have always a transdisciplinary and multistakeholder approach and question ourselves how much we can do to change and improve the digital rights of women, gender-diverse people and BIPOC communities from the LAC region.

Written by Umut Pajaro Velasquez

Keynote Dynamic Coalition of Small Island developing states in the Internet Economy

Speaker: Tracy Hackshaw

The panel “Dynamic Coalition of Small Island developing states in the Internet Economy” was carried out in the Santo Domingo stage on Sunday October 9th from 15:00-16:00 hs (UTC-3). Tracy Hackshaw delivered an outstanding presentation on the state of the approximately 50 SIDS (Small island developing states) in the Caribbean and its relationship with internet governance. Hackshaw comes from Trinidad and Tobago and is a member of its IGF and ISOC chapter and he explained the history, participations in ICANN and IGFs, composition and importance of the Dynamic Coalition of SIDS.

SIDS economies are mostly dependent on earning revenue from the exportation of raw materials, extractive industries and tourism. Internet connectivity in most of these islands is a challenge, especially in underpopulated or remote territories. Among the key Caribbean internet governance issues are: digital inclusion, digital skills development, critical internet infrastructure, data sovereignty and cybersecurity. The pandemic brought additional challenges such as the shift to remote and digital learning, digital government,, digital nomads, delivery and online economy, etc.

With regard to this last topic Hackshaw introduced opportunities to the digital economy in the LAC region and gives the example of Correos in Costa Rica, where an e-commerce platform called Yalo Marketplace was developed through the .Post domain in order to foster digital and financial inclusion. Yalo Market Place constitutes a new business channel for entrepreneurs who seek to expand their market, through an easily accessible platform for both SMEs and the end customer. Many SMEs located in rural communities in Costa Rica were able to sell their products not only to rural customers but also grow their sales by selling to metropolitan areas. At the same time, rural customers were able to access products and services that they had not previously had access to.

Overall, the presentation was thought-provoking and enabled the participants to further investigate the future of SIDS in the Caribbean. It was a great opportunity to understand the challenges and opportunities that these states face and get to know more about the richness of our multicultural continent. As the moderator it was a complete pleasure for me to get to know Tracy and learn from his experience in the internet governance ecosystem. Personally, the session also helped me overcome some common misconceptions or prejudices that we are taught, at least in my country Argentina, towards small islands in the Caribbean. It is a common bias here to consider them as only “tourist paradises” or “poor remote countries”.

Although the participation from other attendees was missing, this session left valuable insights on the need to continue to cooperate with other countries and multistakeholder groups in the region and not only with the Spanish speaking countries of Latin America.

By Delfina Ferracutti

Panel (PT): Content moderation and freedom of expression: brief legal overview and political-electoral implications

The content addressed during the panel is extremely important and urges a more detailed look at the subject, given that, as the panelist Isabela Inês Bernadino commented, there are more and more technologies capable of creating false information or/and news at such a level of perfection that, to human eyes, it is almost imperceptible the difference between the real and the created, using, for example, Deepface technology, even having competitions for people to try to figure out what is real or created. Unfortunately, the Deepface technique is becoming more and more accessible to the malicious public, which becomes a weapon for society and for people with public interests to create power by spreading false information with a professional editing level. One way around this rampant advancement of Artificial Intelligence in creating false messages is through the use of Artificial Intelligence in favor of entities that are responsible for uncovering Deep fakes, or detecting false information; which brings another dilemma commented by panelists Ariane Ferreira Ferro and Thaís Aguiar in that such entities, to assist in the identification of fake news, is currently not accessible to most of the population or even lack information so that users can, on their own, find out if the information received is false information, creating a void and an opportunity for misinformation on the Internet which, unfortunately, also opens space so that, for lack of transparency and communication, users denounce truthful information on the Internet for having received false information by another means or even for not sharing the same ideals as the information provided, as for example posts from LGBT communities or other

communities attacked by the majority of society, have their content banned from the Internet due to the high number of denunciations. The maximum number of complaints that is not clear to users through the terms and policies of use that are not accessible and easy to understand, and also by a technology that does not take into account the context and analysis of the content, but instead in a pre-programmed way curtails the freedom of expression without any opportunity or body to appeal such action. Thus, the panel ends with the conclusion that there is a lack of transparency on the part of content providers; we need the creation of content moderation through context analysis and the construction of rules of mandatory review of the context of the content and the opportunity to appeal, as well as more accessible policies and the promotion of content with accessible language about false information which is increasingly specializing and unleashing "sophisticated disinformation" making it more challenging to identify what is real and what is unreal, threatening the power of decision and thus democracy.

Written by Dina Santana Santos

[Same panel, report 2] The premise of the Internet presupposes freedom, whether for sharing or for the appropriation of the circulating content. However, not all content is beneficial. Therefore, the need arises to moderate the content circulating on the networks, avoiding its damage. According to the definition given by Ariane Ferro, moderation would be the decision about what will or will not circulate on the Internet from a private or state prerogative.

As the phenomenon of the wide circulation of content is recent, starting in the 1990s, with no regulation of the theme in the Brazilian legal system, the Judiciary starts to decide ambiguously, adopting several models to define the parties' responsibility. Currently, Brazilian law establishes liability according to Article 19 of the Marco Civil da Internet (Federal Law No. 12,965/2014). At the same time, despite this rule, content moderation still follows the policies of each application provider, generating problems, such as transparency.

Moreover, nowadays, moderation is often related to phenomena such as fake news, misinformation, and 'infodemy' (the difficulty in finding reliable information). Because of this, moderating content becomes practically essential, but how to moderate effectively and without harming fundamental rights is still uncertain. Then, the topic carries several difficulties, especially when considering the emergence of deeper modes of misinformation, such as deep fakes.

Therefore, there are constantly new elements that must be evaluated when it comes to moderation, but this is certainly a multisectoral reality, encompassing issues posed by civil society, the state, and the private sector, and in an increasingly urgent manner.

Written by Flavia Parra Cano

Panel (PT): Security-by-design and Internet of Things: How can YouthLACIGF collaborate with DC-ISSS work

The session addressed ways in which young people can contribute to the community and presented the activities developed in the working groups that bring training and education to security professionals, manufacturers, and users of devices connected to the Internet of Things (IoT).

The working group has been working with a focus on technical standards and best practices and regulation and device homologation, reviewing government and company initiatives on security. They propose to identify and resolve discrepancies between theory and practice, identify the difficulties of each stakeholder, and meet the community's needs to establish positive results and serve as a foster for other researchers in the IoT field.

Discussions on Cybersecurity, after all, promote improvements in the model of production and use of devices and foster good practices for those who create legislation and those who buy Internet of Things equipment. The increase in security and research in this area allows the development of solutions for community problems and increases the population's confidence in these devices.

In a context where young people are increasingly involved with IoT technology and devices, it is crucial to engage more in discussions and understand policies, technical standards, and regulations regarding security that aim at a safe and reliable development of the Internet of Things. The YouthLACIGF community can contribute and participate with the technical community in developing local, national, or regional policies and the training of staff and development of research in the area of the Internet of Things.

Written by Danilo César Soares Noberto Ferreira

Process of social restructuring of education and work

Digital Transformation

The implementation of a digital transformation of education and work, accelerated by the global context of the COVID-19 pandemic, has led us to think about a process of reinventing them to identify the degree of:

1. Technological adaptation of people.
2. Adoption of technologies aimed at work and education.
3. Acquisition of digital skills by the key actors in these processes.

Likewise, it has opened the door to consider the Internet platform as a catalyst that has exponentially allowed people and professionals in the labor and educational fields:

1. A redesign of materials focused on education.
2. A development of videoconferencing platforms, thus generating a greater offer.
3. Generate more in-depth information on these areas.
4. Empathize with the unconnected, by being an active part of their connection to the network.

Thus generating an impact that leads to a greater and better development of public policies that guarantee access to technologies for the correct implementation of hybrid education models and evolution of business models contemplating the human-digital factor of people through the analysis of their skills and psychosocial factors of relationship with technology.

Written by Glents Avila and Francisco Javier Morales Hernández. Edited by Umut Pajaro Velasquez

XV. Pictures



XVI. Attendees

In total, we had 89 attendees this year. In this opportunity, we had several participants from other countries due it was an online event. A table with information regarding country, gender, and age range is shown below:

First Name	Surname	Gender	Country	Stakeholder Group	Age range ⁹
Herman Ângelo Miguel	Ramos	Male	Portugal	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old

⁹ Notee: We used this sytem for the age range: Less than 18 years old, Among 18 to 24 years old, Among 25 to 30 years old, More than 30 years old

Lucas Henrique	Muniz Conceicao	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Abdias	Zambrano	Male	Panama	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Cristina	Morales	Female	Nicaragua	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Anna	Podgórska-Buomp ane	Female	Poland	Government	More than 30 years old
Ariane Ferreira	Ferro	Female	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Fortuna	Barabutu	Male	DR Congo	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Lucija	Karnelutti	Female	Slovenia	Government	Among 18 to 24 years old
Frank	Anati	Male	Ghana	Government	More than 30 years old
Alejandra	Salgado	Female	Mexico	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Renata Diniz	Souza	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
John Oluwafemi	Olla	Male	Nigeria	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Clara	Motta	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Marianny Soranlli	Torres Marte	Female	Dominic Republic	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Kevin	Mukendi	Male	DR Congo	Technical Community	Among 18 to 24 years old
Christian	O' Flaherty	Male	Argentina	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Ahmat	Doungous	Female	Chad	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Sara	Castro	Female	Brazil	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Aubin	Zoh	Male	Ivory Coast	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Visahaarad	Sharan	Man	Fiji	End-user	More than 30 years old
José	González Avila	Man	Puerto Rico/United States	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Camilo	García	Man	Colombia	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old

Barbara Ann	Ortiz	Woman	Puerto Rico	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Jose Alberto Mendizabal	Fortun	Man	Guatemala	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Chi Desmond	Che	Man	Cameroon	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Abdullah	Qamar	Man	Pakistan	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Bola-Ige	Alabi-Efeshodiamhe	Man	Nigeria	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Mostafa	Hassan	Man	Sudan	Academia	More than 30 years old
Bhagwan	Das	Man	Pakistan	Academia	More than 30 years old
Musa	Bangura	Man	Sierra Leone	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Mahadi Adam	Ibrahim	Man	Tchad	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Farhan	Sufyan	Man	India	Academia	More than 30 years old
Timothy K.	Asiedu	Man	Ghana	Technical Community	More than 30 years old
Sávyo Vinícius	Morais	Other	Brazil	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Josefina	Nocetti	Female	Argentina	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Mahamat	Adam Ibrahim	Male	Tchad	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Ahamed Sani	Kazaure	Man	Nigeria	Academia	More than 30 years old
Ileana Chaves	Brenes	Woman	Costa Rica	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Luíza	Malheiro	Woman	Brazil	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Zubair	Ansari	Man	Pakistan	Technical Community	Among 18 to 25 years old
Stefhanie Catarine	Bernardino	Woman	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Andrew	Kipruto	Man	Kenya	Government	Among 25 to 30 years old
Eunice Pérez	Coello	Woman	Mexico	Academia	More than 30 years old
Bendjedid	Sanoussi	Man	Benin	Technical	Among 25 to 30

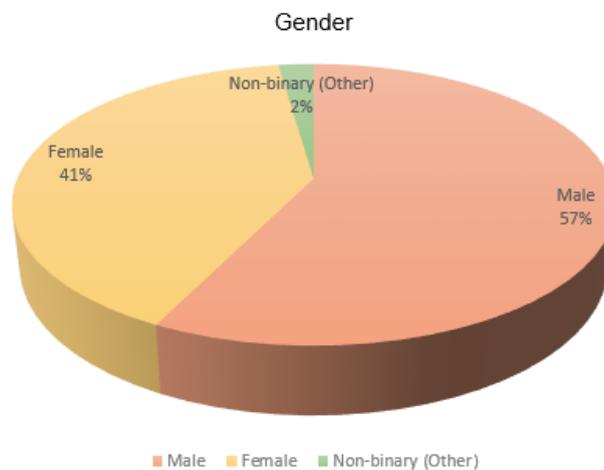
Rachad				Community	years old
Nicolás	Fiumarelli	Man	Uruguay	Technical Community	More than 30 years old
Gazzali Haruna	Ibrahim	Man	Nigeria	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Helder	Fontes Figueiredo Filho	Man	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Mustaphat	Bretius	Woman	Haiti	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Marión	Briancesco	Woman	Costa Rica	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Samantha Mena	Miranda	Woman	Costa Rica	Intergovernmental institution	Less than 18 years old
Manuela	Peralta Santana	Woman	Dominic Republic	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Kimmy	Wu	Woman	Brazil	Technical Community	Among 18 to 24 years old
João	Kleber	Woman	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Roussel D.L	Manassé	Man	Haiti	Civil Society	Less than 18 years old
John kely	Cenat	Man	Haiti	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Grethel	Reyes	Woman	Nicaragua	Civil Society	Less than 18 to 24 years old
Néhémy	Volné	Man	Haiti	Intergovernmental institution	More than 30 years old
Djedson	Fleuriné	Man	Haiti	Technical Community	Among 18 to 24 years old
Jazmin	Fallas	Woman	Costa Rica	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Augusto	Mathurin	Man	Argentina	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Pierre Anne	Diana	Woman	Haiti	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Kimberly Jean	Baptiste	Woman	Haiti	Technical Community	Among 18 to 24 years old
John Freude	Natoux	Man	Haiti	Technical Community	Among 18 to 24 years old
Rood Myard Medgine	Celange	Woman	Haiti	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Josette	Meleard	Woman	Haiti	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old

Serge	Dja	Man	Ivory Coast	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Ralph Stephane	Guilbaud	Man	Haiti	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Dedlyne	Cloiseau	Woman	Haiti	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Junior	Planche	Man	Haiti	End-user	Among 18 to 24 years old
Julemine	Laurent	Woman	Haiti	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Clifford	Stello	Man	Haiti	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Clyven's Sander	Alexandre	Man	Haiti	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Alberto	Calderon	Man	Puerto Rico	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Eileen Berenice	Cejas	Woman	Argentina	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Delfina	Ferracutti	Woman	Argentina	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Guillermo	Coronel	Man	Argentina	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Luis José Soto	García	Man	Guatemala	Government	Among 18 to 24 years old
Jesse Nathan	Kalange	Man	Uganda	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Esteban	Araujo	Man	Venezuela	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Joly	MacFie	Man	United States	Technical Community	More than 30 years old
Isabelle Cristine	Oliveira Ribeiro	Woman	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Azeneth Guadalupe	García Méndez	Woman	Mexico	End-user	Less than 18 years old
Thais Helena	C B Aguiar	Woman	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Thobias	Prado	Man	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Juliana	Novaes	Woman	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Pedro	de Perdigão Lana	Man	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Benjamin	Chong Castillo	Man	Mexico	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24

					years old
João	Moreno Rodrigues Falcão	Man	Brazil	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Umut	Pajaro Velasquez	Other	Colombia	Civil Society	30 years old

Statistics:

We had 89 participants in total, 51 participants (male), and 36 participants (female), which gives us great gender balance. Also, we had 2 participants identified as non-binary (other).

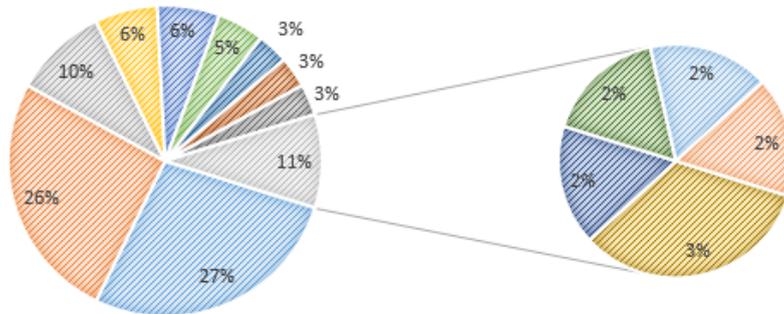


Regarding the country's representation, the majority of the participants were from Brazil (17), followed by Haiti (16), then Argentina (6), Costa Rica (4) and finally Mexico (4). From the LAC region, we also had participants from Panama (1), Nicaragua (2), Dominican Republic (2), Guatemala (2), Puerto Rico (3), Colombia (2) and Uruguay (1), Venezuela (1).

From outside LAC region we had participants from Nigeria (4), Chad (4), Pakistan (4) , DR Congo (2), United States (2), Portugal (1), Poland (1), Slovenia (1), Ghana (1), Ivory Coast (2), Fiji (1), Cameroon (1), , Sudan (1), Sierra Leone (1), India (1), Ghana (1), Kenya (1), Benin (1), and Uganda (1).

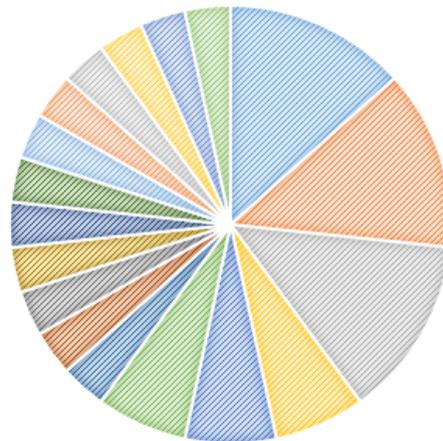
COUNTRIES IN THE LAC REGION

- Brazil
- Puerto Rico
- Panama
- Haiti
- Nicaragua
- Uruguay
- Argentina
- Dominican Republic
- Venezuela
- Costa Rica
- Guatemala
- Colombia
- Mexico
- Portugal



COUNTRIES OUTSIDE LAC REGION

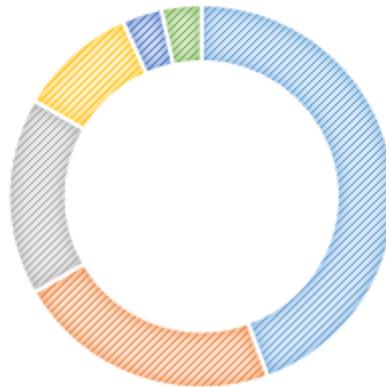
- Nigeria
- Portugal
- Sudan
- Chad
- Poland
- Sierra Leone
- Pakistan
- Slovenia
- India
- DR Congo
- Ghana
- Ghana
- Ivory Coast
- Fiji
- Kenya
- United States
- Cameroon
- Benin



Finally, we obtained the participation of all the stakeholder groups, mainly Civil Society (40), Academia (20), Technical Community (15), Private Sector (9), Government (5); End-Users (3) and Intergovernmental institutions (3).

STAKEHOLDERS

- Civil Society
- Academia
- Technical Community
- Private Sector
- Intergovernmental organization
- End user



XVII. Expenses & Funding

The 6th Youth LACIGF had a reasonable diversity in expenses, mainly focused on technical necessities (such as hosting and software) and hiring assistants to help organising the Forum. Part of the money was also used to reimburse the organizers for costs, mainly Internet expenses, during the time they were organising the Youth LACIGF.

The funding came through the dedicated “Internet Governance Forum Events” from the Internet Society Foundation. After some initial difficulties in demonstrating to the ISOC Foundation Staff that the Youth LACIGF was an NRI recognized by the UN (an issue which was solved with the active help of the president of ISOC’s Brazilian Chapter), a total of USD 2.596,00 was made available through the grant.

The Brazilian Chapter of the Internet Society served as an intermediary to receive the resources, since neither the Youth LACIGF or the Youth Observatory are incorporated, and an accountability report was also presented to them.

Converting the resources to brazilian reais, BRL 13,167.25 were received and spent.

Pedro Lana was the treasurer of the event and registered all expenses, as shown in the sheet below, keeping the receipts.

Type of expense and reason	Amount (USD)	Amount (BRL) + Taxes	Account	Who paid?
Hosting WN Power (for website)	\$244.12	\$1,411.67	WN Power	Pedro Lana
Domain youthsig.org (for our main website)	\$30.32	\$182.46	Namecheap	Pedro Lana
Ads to promote the CFP	---	\$200.00	Facebook Creator Studio	Pedro Lana
Ads to promote registration Facebook	---	\$470.00	Facebook Creator Studio	Pedro Lana
Ads to promote registration Google	---	\$200.00	Google Ads	Pedro Lana
Spatial io platform	\$25	\$151.45	Spatial io (info@youth...)	Pedro Lana
Payment for design services	\$250	\$1,380.00	PIX (Br)	Pedro Lana
Payment for technical support services - PT	\$250	\$1,380.00	PIX (Br) + Buying an item	Pedro Lana
Payment for technical support services - ESP	\$250	\$1,456.32	Wise (fintech)	Pedro Lana
Connectivity Grant	\$50	\$305.98	Paypal	Pedro Lana
Shipment of gifts to Ambassadors (Correios)	---	\$317.10	Correios	Pedro Lana
Shipment of gifts to Ambassadors (DHL)	---	\$1,355.00	DHL	Pedro Lana
Shipment of "Youth Atlas" books to IGF 2021 (brought with normal luggage)	---	\$122.38	Correios	Pedro Lana
Certificates print	---	\$45.50	GenialGraph	Pedro Lana
Juan - Reimbursement internet expenses (Org. Committee)	~\$170	\$1,013.94	Paypal	Pedro Lana
Eileen - Reimbursement internet expenses (Org. Committee)	~\$210	\$1,234.48	Western Union	Pedro Lana
Pedro - Reimbursement internet expenses (Org. Committee)		\$881.20	[Same Account]	Pedro Lana
Juliana - Reimbursement internet expenses (Org. Committee)		\$680.71	PIX (wiring)	Pedro Lana
Delfina - Reimbursement internet expenses (Org. Committee)	~\$34	\$209.25	Paypal	Pedro Lana
Benjamin - Reimbursement internet expenses (Org. Committee)	~\$27	\$169.81	Paypal	Pedro Lana
Total		\$13,167.25		

XVIII. Supporting Organizations

The event was possible thanks to the funding of the Internet Society Foundation (*for more information, please check the section "Funding"*). We also received in-kind support from the Internet Society Brazil Chapter, the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance and the Internet Governance Forum Secretariat, mainly through the figure of Anja Genjo, provided the Zoom Webinar Accounts used in the event.



Internet Society
Capitulo Brasil



IGF Internet
Governance
Forum

XIX. Contact us

- E-mail: odjuventud@gmail.com
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- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/YouthObs>
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/YouthObs>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/youthobservatory/>
- Youtube:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCoDxbs-OQZMAN39UKS3KjbQ>