

# Dynamic Coalitions Briefing Doc (2018)

## > *What are DCs? How did they get started?*

Internet Governance Forum (IGF) [Dynamic Coalitions](#) (DCs) are bottom-up, issue-specific groups formed on the basis of mutual interest and desire for collaboration by a set of IGF community members. The first ones emerged at the Athens IGF in 2006. Among some of the early coalitions still active are those on [Accessibility and Disability \(DCAD\)](#), [Core Internet Values \(DC-CIV\)](#), [Child Online Safety](#) (DCCOS) and [Internet Rights and Principles \(IRPC\)](#). As of May 2018, there are 17 active DCs (see Appendix A for a full list).

## > *How are DC meetings held?*

DCs meet year-round, virtually and face-to-face, including at the IGF's annual meeting. The IGF, however, may not be the only venue where a coalition will convene and present its work. To give current examples, the [DC on the Internet of Things](#) (DC-IoT) hosted a session at the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG) in Tbilisi and at the IGF USA session in DC, the [DC on Community Connectivity](#) (DC3), the [DC on Network Neutrality](#) (DCNN) and the [DC on Platform Responsibility](#) (DCPR) have all held meetings at RightsCon 2018 in Toronto. Similarly, the [DC on Blockchain Technologies](#) (DC-Blockchain) organizes, and its members are welcome to participate in, several interdisciplinary workshops on blockchain technologies throughout the year, including one held at the World Economic Forum in Davos. This is to say that DCs are independent and have several activities outside the IGF and in some cases individual and/or organisational members of DCs have become partners working bilaterally in between IGFs either co-organising events or co-implementing projects together. This is the case of several members of the DC on Child Online Safety. The Internet Watch Foundation has signed an MoU with ECPAT International, several DC members are active in the ITU-COP working group.

These activities, whether workshops or organizational meetings, virtual or face-to-face, have been posted to the [IGF calendar](#) since early 2018.

## > *How is a DC established?*

If a group of persons or organizations wishes to establish a DC, they should submit a written application to the IGF Secretariat (similar to the process in place for National and Regional Initiatives (NRIs)). In order for the application to be successful, it must outline and contain the following: the need for the Dynamic Coalition; an action plan; an open and accessible mailing list; name(s) of contact person(s); and a list of representatives from at least three stakeholder groups. After a short review period, the Secretariat will inform the submitter if the DC is approved, and if so, publish the relevant details on the IGF's website. The process is outlined on the [DCs homepage](#).

**> *What rules apply to DCs?***

Once established, coalitions must follow three basic principles of inclusiveness and transparency for conducting their work: *open membership, open mailing lists, and open archives*. They must also ensure their statements and outputs reflect minority or dissenting viewpoints. DCs are urged to follow further guidelines laid out in the Dynamic Coalition Coordination Group [Terms of Reference](#).

Coalitions are also asked to submit a yearly report or thematic paper to the Secretariat as an update of their activities and to demonstrate they are active. If a DC cannot provide this, and if after a discussion with the Secretariat, it is determined they are no longer truly active, they are listed among the [inactive coalitions](#). *This report is also required to be considered eligible for an individual meeting slot at the annual IGF meeting*. This is stated in the [Secretariat's invitation to DCs](#) to submit their requests for meeting slots at IGF 2018.

**> *What are the outcomes of an individual DC's work?***

DCs are incredibly varied in the ways they work and what they produce. Some DCs publish rich, substantive reports with significant contributions (e.g., on [trade](#), [Net Neutrality](#), [Platform Responsibility](#) or [blockchain technologies](#)), or like the [DC on Community Connectivity](#) or the [DC on Innovative Approaches to Connecting the Unconnected](#) (DC-Connecting the Unconnected), conduct sustained academic research and collect case studies on a global scale. Others have used the DC group mechanism to gather policy advice and share this with decision-makers, as IRPC has done in Italy and New Zealand, and the DCNN has done with the Council of Europe, or have a fundamental advocacy mission, as does the [DC on Child Online Safety](#) (DCCOS) in bringing attention to current issues around children's rights and security on the Internet as well as those which can be foreseen due to the constant evolution of technologies. For example, an active member of the DC COS authored a white paper [Assessment of the Emerging Trends and Evolution in ICT Services](#) which fed in the discussions on the impact of Internet of Things and children's rights at the 2016 IGF in Mexico. The DC on Internet of Things has developed a paper on Global good practice from a multistakeholder perspective, and is aiming to further improve that, as well as to generate a broader buy-in from multiple stakeholders around the globe. Others still have made important strides in improving the IGF: since its establishment, DCAD has been responsible for making the IGF ecosystem progressively better for persons with disabilities with its [DCAD Guidelines](#), which in 2016 were integrated into the Mexican Host Government's planning of the annual meeting. The [DC on Gender and Internet Governance](#) (DC-Gender) has for several years produced an annual "[IGF Gender Report Card](#)" to rate how the IGF is doing in terms of equitable representation of women and discussion of gender issues. This year, the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance (YCIG) has compiled a "[Youth Experts List](#)" to provide resource persons and bring under-represented youth perspectives to the IGF and other Internet governance fora.

**> *How has DC work changed? What are DCs doing differently?***

DCs have a long tradition of working and managing their internal activities on their own. They began to collaborate only in 2015 in preparation for a [first-ever shared main session](#) of all active DCs at the IGF. Leading up to IGF 2015 in João Pessoa, Brazil they held regular virtual meetings organized by the main session's co-facilitators and hosted by the Secretariat. When they convened the session in Brazil, many DC members were meeting each other face-to-face for the first time, and they found much opportunity and commonality in their joint discussion. A further face-to-face debriefing after the main session helped coalitions develop a common understanding of collaborative DC work. DCs have since agreed to continue meeting virtually and to better coordinate their efforts. [Second](#) and [third](#) joint main sessions were successfully organized at the 2016 and 2017 IGFs in Mexico and Switzerland.

Through their [monthly virtual coordination meetings](#), DCs have agreed to a set of guiding principles in their work and to a certain degree of synchronization in terms of their outcome documents or outputs. It is important to note that these were instituted in a bottom-up manner, discussed within and among DCs, and that any new documentation guiding the DC work was open for comment/editing, shaped, and decided on by the DCs themselves.

The following are some of the key improvements that have taken place since coordinated work began, in the order they happened (or are happening):

- 2016: DCs adopt the [three “opens”](#) as a requirement across coalitions: open membership, open mailing lists, open archives.
- 2016: They adopt a stipulation that all their work must take into account [“minority and dissenting viewpoints”](#) for maximum inclusivity.
- 2016: They adopt a set of [Terms of Reference](#), both as a framework for coordination and guidance for their internal mechanisms.
- 2016: The DCs agree to a [simplified standard format](#) for [output documents](#) feeding into their main session (for easier readability), and to produce outputs by a specified and agreed-upon deadline for their synchronized release.
- 2016: The DCs agree their output documents should receive community feedback and agree to common [feedback mechanisms](#).
- 2017: Coalitions agree to a set of shared guidelines with regards to [conduct on their mailing lists](#), using as a basis the [IGF Code of Conduct](#).
- 2018: DCs express the wish to have their individual meetings made more visible and open for more IGF community members to join, for which a [common calendar](#) - used for all meetings under the IGF umbrella - has been made available.

- 2018: DCs agree to a more [streamlined submission form](#) for their annual meeting session requests, based loosely on the IGF workshops form.

Coordinated work has revitalized the DCs and created a common sense of purpose. Several coalitions have since re-booted their work internally and joined coordination efforts.

***> A note on DC session slots at the IGF***

Historically, DCs have had the opportunity to hold their individual meetings as part of the IGF programme. DCs' requests for individual sessions slots are sent to and approved by the Secretariat. As mentioned above, however, coalitions must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible for the session space – these requirements were particularly enforced in 2016 and [reiterated in 2017](#) and [2018](#).

***> Current working plans for the DC Coordination Group***

- During their monthly virtual meetings, DCs have begun consideration of a common theme or project to present at IGF 2018, as a continuation of their efforts at co-organizing main sessions in 2016 and 2017. Conversations on the mailing list are still ongoing in order to reconcile all views and perspectives, as well as to discuss organizational details of the common project or main session.

## Appendix A

### List of Active Dynamic Coalitions (July 2018)

- [Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability \(DCAD\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Blockchain Technologies \(DC-Blockchain\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety \(DCCOS\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Community Connectivity \(DC3\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Core Internet Values \(DC-CIV\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Gender and Internet Governance \(DC-Gender\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Innovative Approaches to Connecting the Unconnected \(DC-Connecting the Unconnected\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles \(IRPC\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Network Neutrality \(DCNN\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Platform Responsibility \(DCPR\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Public Access in Libraries \(DC-PAL\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Publicness \(DC-PUB\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Schools of Internet Governance \(DC-SIG\) \(new in 2018\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Small Island Developing States in the Internet Economy \(DC-SIDS\) \(new in 2018\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things \(DC-IoT\)](#)
- [Dynamic Coalition on Trade \(DC-Trade\)](#)
- [Youth Coalition on Internet Governance \(YCIG\)](#)

## Appendix B Overview of Activities by DC

### ❖ **Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability (DCAD)**

The Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability (DCAD) facilitates interaction and ensures that ICT accessibility is included in the key debates around Internet Governance in order to build a future where all sectors of the global community have equal access to the Information Society. At IGF annual meetings, DCAD reviews and discusses accessibility issues of the IGF. Its goal is to make a report which will be sent to the MAG for consideration for future improvement and the removal of accessibility barriers. For example, one of these barriers, remote participation is a major accessibility problem at IGF for several years preventing persons with disabilities from participating. DCAD in addition reviews the problems of physical barriers for persons with limited mobility, as well as insufficient meeting facilities, such as, the lack of second display dedicated to captioning and poor choice of meeting rooms, etc. From such experiences and with the views of accessibility experts, DCAD developed DCAD accessibility guidelines, and this was referenced and has been mentioned for several years at the MAG meetings when IGF annual meetings were planned.

In addition to IGF accessibility, DCAD also discusses emerging accessibility topics which have not been highlighted or properly explored, e.g., invisible disabilities.

DCAD's website is found at: <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/accessibility/dcad>.

#### **DCAD Documents/Reports**

- > [IGF 2017 Workshop No.145 "The Internet of Things and accessibility for people with disability"](#)
- > [IGF 2017 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2017 DCAD Substantive Paper](#)
- > [IGF 2016 Workshop No.272 "Sustainable accessibility goals for persons with disabilities"](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DCAD Session Description](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DCAD Substantive Paper](#)
- > [IGF 2015 Workshop No.253 "Empowering the next billion by improving accessibility"](#)
- > [IGF 2015 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2015 DCAD Accessibility Guidelines](#)

- > [IGF 2014 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2014 DCAD Accessibility Guidelines](#)
- > [IGF 2013 DCAD Session Description and Report](#)
- > [IGF 2012 DCAD Session Description and Report](#)
- > [IGF 2010 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2009 Workshop No.110 "Global Internet Access for Persons with Disabilities"](#)
- > [IGF 2009 Workshop No.540 "Best practices for an accessible web"](#)
- > [IGF 2009 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2008 DCAD Session Report](#)
- > [2nd DCAD Activities Report - September 2008](#)
- > [1st DCAD Activities Report - June 2008](#)

### ❖ **Dynamic Coalition on Blockchain Technologies (DC-Blockchain)**

Since its last report of activities in December 2017, DC-Blockchain has convened two informal workshops in February 2018 in Venice, Italy and March 2018 in Paris, France. Working groups focused primarily on governance, privacy and identity across these two multi-day sessions.

#### **DC-Blockchain Documents/Reports**

- > [IGF 2017 DC-Blockchain Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2017 DC-Blockchain Substantive Paper](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DC-Blockchain Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DC-Blockchain Substantive Paper](#)
- > [Report, "How Blockchains Can Support, Complement, or Supplement Intellectual Property"](#)
- > [Report, "A Primer on Cryptosecurities"](#)
- > [IGF 2015 DC-Blockchain Session Report](#)
- > [Blockchain Glossary of Terms](#)

## ❖ **Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety (DCCOS)**

More and more children and young people globally are becoming digital citizens, accessing the internet to learn, communicate and play. While the internet can be a wonderfully positive tool for them, it also exposes them to risks, and therefore needs to be addressed at global, regional and national levels to ensure all children can benefit safely from the opportunities that internet and associated technologies can bring.

Whether the aim is to protect children from potentially harmful content, conduct or contact or to disrupt the production and distribution of child sexual abuse images and videos as well as other forms of sexual abuse and exploitation through the misuse of technologies, these challenges transcend borders and require the involvement of all relevant stakeholders across sectors to address them adequately. Referring to the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (Art. 3.1) “the best interest of the child” should be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children. This should be a guiding principle in the digital environment children are living in thus being also of high relevance in regard of Internet Governance issues.

Given the number of internet users who are below the age of majority worldwide, the members of the Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety, believe in the importance of advocating for and positioning the above-mentioned issues within the agenda of the Internet Governance Forum by providing an open platform for discussion ensuring dialogue among representatives from children's organizations, government, industry, academia and other civil society groups, including those made up of young people themselves. This is reflected by the wide variety of its members and through concrete outcomes which were inputted by a large number of the DC members such as the UNICEF - ITU Industry guidelines for COP.

**DCCOS website and contact information is found at**

**<https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/dynamic-coalition-on-child-online-safety-dccos>**

### **DCCOS Documents/Reports**

> **[IGF 2017 DCCOS Session Report](#)**

> **[IGF 2017 DCCOS Substantive Paper, 'Children's Dignity and Children's Rights in the Digital World'](#)**

> **[IGF 2016 DCCOS Session Report](#)**

> **[IGF 2016 DCCOS Substantive Paper](#)**

- > [IGF 2015 DCCOS Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2015 DCCOS Substantive Paper \(submitted 2016\)](#)
- > [IGF 2014 DCCOS Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2013 DCCOS Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2012 DCCOS Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2011 DCCOS Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2010 DCCOS Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2009 DCCOS Session Report](#)

### **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Community Connectivity (DC3)**

The Dynamic Coalition on Community Connectivity (DC3) is a multistakeholder group, fostering a cooperative analysis of the community network model, exploring how such networks may be used to improve connectivity while empowering Internet users.

Amongst the various outcomes developed by DC3, two edited books included research dedicated to [Community networks: the Internet by the people, for the people](#) (2017) and to [Community Connectivity: Building the Internet from Scratch](#) (2016). All research is freely available under Creative Commons License.

A Declaration on Community Connectivity was also elaborated through a multistakeholder participatory process, structured in several phases taking place between July 2016 and March 2017. The Declaration promotes a shared understanding of Community networks as crowdsourced networks “structured to be open, free, and to respect network neutrality. Such networks rely on the active participation of local communities in the design, development, deployment, and management of shared infrastructure as a common resource, owned by the community, and operated in a democratic fashion.”

DC3 participants engage in an open and constructive effort aimed at:

- a) Making Community Networks (CN) visible to policy makers so they can be properly considered as an actor in the telecommunications ecosystem.
- b) Identifying good open-access resources that may be useful to communicate to non-techies what CN are and how they work;
- c) Elaborate a common definition of connectivity as well as of community network;
- d) Mapping existing CN and try to foster communication amongst them, promoting strategies to achieve common goals;

- e) Identifying models of CN (e.g. rural CN, urban CN, etc.) and best practices that can make them particularly efficient and resilient both from a technical and organizational perspective;
- f) Identifying best practices and worst practices as regards national and international policies that facilitate or hinder the deployment of community networks;
- g) Consolidating and publishing these ideas into CN Guidelines/Best practices' to be presented at the next IGF and divulged on the DC3 website;
- h) Promote the development and use of community networks as a key tool to provide connectivity and empower communities;
- i) Supporting CN gatherings and hands-on work meetings at a regional and global level;
- j) Addressing common technology development needs, from identifying technological bottlenecks to helping find the resources needed to solve them in a manner that will be beneficial to the sector as a whole;
- k) Developing a framework for easy access to promote the deployment of CN in remote areas.
- l) Create and propose bills and regulations to democratize the access to information through CNs and other kind of community communications like radio, TV and mobile technologies;
- m) Create work groups to build models to integrate related policies with CNs like telecenters, points of culture, radcoms, tvcoms etc
- n) Design a basic model (project) of digital city integrated with CNs as a part of it.

### **DC3 Documents/Reports**

[> IGF 2017 DC3 Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2017 DC3 Outcome Report, 'Community Networks: the Internet by the People for the People'](#)

[> DC3 Call for Papers 2017](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC3 Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC3 Session Description](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC3 Outcome Report, "Community Connectivity: Building the Internet from Scratch"](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC3 Substantive Paper](#)

[> DC3 Activities Report - 2016](#)

## **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Core Internet Values (DC-CIV)**

### **DC-CIV Documents/Reports**

- > [IGF 2017 DC-CIV Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2017 DC-CIV Substantive Paper, 'Focus on Freedom from Harm'](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DC-CIV Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2016 DC-CIV Substantive Paper](#)
- > [IGF 2015 DC-CIV Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2015 DC-CIV Substantive Paper](#)
- > [IGF 2014 DC-CIV Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2013 DC-CIV Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2012 DC-CIV Session Report](#)
- > [IGF 2009 Workshop No. 319 "Workshop on Fundamentals: Core Internet Values"](#)
- > [IGF 2009 Workshop No. 319 "Workshop on Fundamentals: Core Internet Values" \[Audio File\]](#)

### **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Gender and Internet Governance (DC-Gender)**

Women, as one of the fundamental stakeholders in the information society, play a very crucial role. It is important for the international, regional, and national Internet Governance Forums and stakeholders to fully integrate gender concerns in their work. The three sectors with the IGF's defining feature of multistakeholderism are not monoliths, unitary and consistent actors. Greater efforts have to be made to ensure that women's diverse perspectives are brought to the forefront in each stakeholder group. Ultimately, a rights based approach to Internet governance is the only safeguard for women to fully enjoy the benefits of the Internet.

Access to the Internet is extremely important for women to be able to gain information which may not be available to them otherwise. This will also facilitate them to achieve full realisation of their rights, especially in case of those from the marginalised communities. The Internet can also function as the harbinger of citizenship rights, bridging their right to be informed with the duty of the governance institutions to inform.

The Dynamic Coalition on Gender and Internet Governance has annually collected and analysed Gender Report Cards from the sessions at the global and some of the regional and national Internet Governance Forums, and brought out reports on the same. (Please find the links to these reports below.) These report cards help in substantively understanding

the representation of women in the sessions as moderators, speakers and participants, and also how much attention was given to gender as an important intersection with the various session topics. DC on Gender and Internet Governance also wants to work with the other DCs to ensure that gender and gender issues do not remain separate from the other emerging digital rights and internet governance issues, but are seen as an integral aspect of these. This is more and more important with digital presence and access growing across the world, and with algorithm decision making and big data playing bigger roles in everyday lives, if we don't want women and persons of other gender identities to be left by the side.

### **DC-Gender Documents/Reports**

> [IGF 2017 DC-Gender Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2017 DC-Gender Substantive Paper, 'An Internet For #YesAllWomen? Women's rights, gender equality in digital spaces'](#)

> [IGF 2016 Gender Report Card: Summary of Findings](#)

> [IGF 2016 Gender Report Card](#)

> [IGF 2016 DC-Gender Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2016 DC-Gender Session Description](#)

> [IGF 2016 DC-Gender Substantive Report](#)

> [IGF 2015 Gender Report Card](#)

> [IGF 2015 DC-Gender Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2015 DC-Gender Substantive Paper](#)

> [IGF 2014 DC-Gender Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2013 DC-Gender Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2011 DC-Gender Session Report & Statement](#)

> [DC-Gender Activities Report - 2009](#)

### **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Innovative Approaches to Connecting the Unconnected (DC-Connecting the Unconnected)**

A wide range of businesses, government, and public interest organizations are experimenting with new ways to connect people to the Internet. However, no one is systematically cataloging or

analyzing these efforts. Most of these projects do not engage in any empirical validation, and those that do employ idiosyncratic criteria that do not permit comparisons across projects.

The Dynamic Coalition on Innovative Approaches to Connecting the Unconnected seeks to provide key data on connectivity projects around the world. Until now, this initiative has identified more than 700 potential case studies and conducted interviews to compile a 100 of these efforts around the world. These efforts span not only projects in Latin America, Africa and Asia, but also explore innovative approaches in countries in the developed world, where the challenges and solutions are fundamentally different.

The case studies include supply-side efforts to extend connectivity and reduce cost as well as demand-side efforts designed to encourage adoption, such as digital literacy training programs and programs to bring more women, youth, and disabled communities online. The studies provide meaningful information on last mile project deployments that use a myriad of funding sources, stakeholder groups and technologies in every region across the world. They span efforts that use connectivity and connectivity-based tools to improve education, health, e-government, agriculture and gender inclusion.

Further, members of the Dynamic Coalition are working to conduct rigorous evaluations of some projects. These efforts seek to explore the impact of connectivity on key development outcomes in education, health, financial inclusion and gender empowerment in various parts of the world, including Rwanda, Nepal and Vanuatu.

### **DC-Connecting the Unconnected Documents/Reports**

[> IGF 2017 DC-Connecting the Unconnected Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2017 DC-Connecting the Unconnected Substantive Paper](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC-Connecting the Unconnected Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC-Connecting the Unconnected Session Description](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC-Connecting the Unconnected Substantive Paper](#)

[> DC-Connecting the Unconnected Activities Report - 2016](#)

### **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles (IRPC)**

The [Internet Rights and Principles Dynamic Coalition \(IRPC\)](#), established in 2008 at the Hyderabad IGF, brings together stakeholders committed to human rights frameworks for policy-making on internet design, terms of access and use, content and data management.

The DC aims to:

- Raise awareness of fundamental human rights and what they mean on the internet.
- Discuss and anchor global public policy principles to preserve the openness of the internet and ensure that its continued evolution is framed by the public interest, through open and extensive stakeholder involvement.
- Encourage all stakeholders to address issues of human and civil rights in policy-making, contributing to a people-centric discourse and policy formulation in the internet governance space.
- Identify ways in which human rights can be applied to the Internet and other ICT technologies, and evaluate the applicability of existing formal and informal guidelines and regulatory frameworks.
- Identify measures for the protection and enforcement of human rights on the internet, while pushing for people-centric issues and public interest based internet governance policy making.
- Describe the duties and responsibilities of internet users and other stakeholders which, together with their rights, will serve to preserve and promote the public interest on the internet.

Since its formation, the IRPC has played a formative role in shaping the [IGF programme](#) - as well as that of the EuroDIG meetings in 2013, 2014 and 2016 - with workshops on [The Right to Be Forgotten](#), [Anonymity](#), [Internet access for refugees and newcomers](#).

#### The work of the IRPC over the last 10 years:

**2018:** The IRPC presents the The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet Educational Resource Guide Tool.

**2017:** IRPC presented the *The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet Educational Resource Guide (v2)* at IGF17 in Geneva for input and feedback; two new translations of booklet got underway (French and Swahili).

**2016:** Students at Syracuse University developed the first version of the educational resource guide to the 2016 DC Main Session via remote participation; Also at IGF16 the DC in collaboration with Amnesty International and Article 19 hosted a roundtable discussion [on online harassment in Latin America](#) and a [flash session on refugees human rights and the Internet](#); openDemocracy launched series on [Human Rights and the Internet](#) with regular contributions from DC members.

**2014/15:** The IRPC gained Official Observer status at the Council of Europe's Steering Committee on Media Information and Society (CDMSI).

**2014:** NetMundial 2014 – IRPC Submission & role in the Outcome Document; Hivos IGMENA Programme – [Arabic Booklet Edition](#) & Click Rights Campaign; NZ Greens – Internet Rights & Freedoms Bill; Turkish Booklet Edition with Pirate Party Movement Turkey; African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms; Members of the Spanish Senate receive a copy of The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet as part of an initiative of the Asociación de Usuarios de Internet (AUI) to mark the World Information Society Day.

**2013 and 2015:** DC organised panels at the [UNESCO WSIS+10](#) and panelists/rapporteur at the [UNESCO: Joining the Dots](#).

**2012/2014:** UNHRC Resolutions affirming human rights online.

**2010-2014:** DC members working closely on the Marco Civil.

**2013:** IGF Meeting in Bali: Human Rights a Plenary theme; [\*The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet\*](#) is launched in booklet version and it is now available in English, Arabic, Portuguese, Turkish, Spanish, German, Farsi and Chinese.

**2011:** Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur, landmark Report; IRPC Charter launched; full charter now available in 8 languages.

**2010:** IPRC Expert group join Council of Europe *Guide on Human Rights for Internet Users*, adopted in 2014; [\*10 Principles\*](#) launched (now translated into 26 languages).

The IRPC mailing list has close to 400 participants. For more information visit [internetrightsandprinciples.org](http://internetrightsandprinciples.org) or follow @netrights.

### **IRPC Documents/Reports**

**> IGF 2017 IRPC Session Report**

**> IGF 2017 IRPC Substantive Paper, 'The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet Educational Resource Guide'**

**> IGF 2016 IRPC Session Report**

**> IGF 2016 IRPC Substantive Paper, 'Enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Through the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet'**

**> IGF 2015 IRPC Session Report**

**> IGF 2015 IRPC Session Description**

**> IGF 2014 IRPC Session Report**

**> IGF 2013 IRPC Session Report**

**> 3<sup>rd</sup> IRPC Activities Report - 2013**

**> IGF 2012 IRPC Session Report**

**> 2<sup>nd</sup> IRPC Activities Report - March 2010**

**> IRPC Statement to IGF 2010 Open Consultations - February 2010**

**> IGF 2009 IRPC Session Report**

**> 1<sup>st</sup> IRPC Activities Report - September 2009**

**> IGF 2008 IRPC Session Report**

**❖ Dynamic Coalition on Network Neutrality (DCNN)**

The Dynamic Coalition on Network Neutrality (DCNN) aims at providing an open platform for the dissemination of information and discussion of trends, policy developments and opinions with regard to network neutrality (NN). Since its inception, DCNN has triggered discussion around the existing definitions and policy-approaches to NN, stimulating academic and multistakeholder analyses around several NN-related issues, including discriminatory practices, specialised services and zero rating, while fostering the elaboration of concrete policy proposals.

The idea of a Dynamic Coalition on Network Neutrality was presented during the [Multi-Stakeholders Dialogue on Network Neutrality & and Human Rights](#), organised under the auspices of the Council of Europe, in May 2013. Since then, DCNN has provided an open discussion arena aimed at allowing all interested stakeholders to scrutinise the various nuances of the network-neutrality debate and contribute to the circulation of best practices, having concrete impact on the elaboration of policies and regulations.

Since 2013, DCNN has elaborated an incredibly vast number of outcomes, including [4 books](#), a **Model Framework on Network Neutrality**, a Policy Statement on Net Neutrality and a Zero Rating Map. Notably, the Model Framework is now utilised by a global coalition of civil society advocates [to promote net neutrality legislation](#) at the global level and has been utilised as a basis to elaborate the Council of Europe Recommendation on Net Neutrality, as indicated in this [Council of Europe Paper](#).

The [Zero Rating Map](#), whose beta version was launched at the IGF 2017 and that has been developed over the entire 2018 now includes information on Zero Rating practices and Net Neutrality regulations in 90 countries and is the first IGF outcome to be included into an official report of a National Telecoms Regulator (see [ARCEP 2018 report](#), p 69).

The 2013, 2014 and 2015 outcome reports have been consolidated in the “Net Neutrality Compendium”, which is currently utilised to teach net neutrality policy and regulation globally and can be accessed on the [website of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights](#).

### **DCNN Documents/Reports**

**> [IGF 2017 DCNN Session Report](#)**

**> [The IGF 2017 Outcome “Zero Rating Map” can be accessed at \[www.zerorating.info\]\(http://www.zerorating.info\)](#)**

**> [IGF 2016 DCNN Session Report](#)**

**> [IGF 2016 DCNN Session Description](#)**

**> [The IGF 2016 DCNN Outcome “Net neutrality reloaded: zero rating, specialised service, ad blocking and traffic management” can be accessed here](#)**

**> [The IGF 2013, IGF 2014 and IGF 2015 Outcomes by DCNN have been consolidated in the “Net Neutrality Compendium”, which can be accessed on the \[website of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights\]\(#\)](#)**

**> [IGF 2015 DCNN Session Report](#)**

**> [The IGF 2015 DCNN Outcome Policy Statement on Net Neutrality can be accessed here](#)**

[> IGF 2014 DCNN Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2013 DCNN Session Report](#)

[> The IGF 2013 DCNN Outcome Model Framework on Network Neutrality can be accessed here and is described in Chapter 8 of the Net Neutrality Compendium and in this Council of Europe Paper](#)

## **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Platform Responsibility (DCPR)**

The Dynamic Coalition on Platform Responsibility (DCPR) is a multistakeholder group fostering a cooperative analysis of online platforms' responsibility to respect human rights, while putting forward solutions to protect platform-users' rights. DCPR's call for multistakeholder dialogue is made ever more pressing by the diverse and raising challenges generated by the platformisation of our economy and, more generally, our society.

The DCPR multistakeholder effort aims at developing innovative solutions to foster the respect of fundamental rights within online platforms, in accordance with the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council with the adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Hence, the concept of "platform responsibility" aims to stimulate behaviour in line with the principles laid out by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, focusing on the responsibility of private corporations to respect human rights and to grant an effective grievance mechanism.

Besides having analysed the various facets of platforms' responsibility in the DCPR book [Platform regulations: how platforms are regulated and how they regulate us](#) (2017), DCPR has promoted the elaboration of [Recommendations on Terms of Service and Human Rights](#), which were elaborated through a multistakeholder participatory process, between February and October 2015. In accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Recommendations provide guidance for terms of service that may be deemed as "responsible" due to their respect of internationally agreed human rights standards.

Importantly, the recommendations have been cited as best practices by numerous articles and reports, amongst which the joint Report by Fundação Getulio Vargas and the Council of Europe on [Terms of Service and Human Rights](#), officially released at the 2016 DCPR meeting.

### **DCPR Documents/Reports**

[> IGF 2017 DCPR Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2017 DCPR Outcome "Platform regulations: how platforms are regulated and how they regulate us" can be accessed here](#)

[> IGF 2017 DCPR Substantive Paper](#)

[> DCPR Call for Papers 2017](#)

[> IGF 2016 DCPR Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2016 DCPR Session Description](#)

[> IGF 2015 DCPR Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2015 DCPR Outcome Recommendations on Terms of Service and Human Rights can be accessed here](#)

[> IGF 2015 DCPR Substantive Paper](#)

[> IGF 2014 DCPR Session Report](#)

[> DCPR - Application for Forming Coalition](#)

### **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Public Access in Libraries (DC-PAL)**

The Dynamic Coalition on Public Access has been active in 2018, working to promote the role of libraries in facilitating access to information, and development, through the Internet.

Our work is two pronged: on one hand there is an emphasis on evaluating methods and possibilities to delivering access (i.e. an internet connection), in underserved area. In this field, we are producing a toolkit for libraries to learn about the technology, the regulatory framework and the public financing behind public access in order for librarians to advocate for this in their library and engage in broader policy debates. Separate guidelines, also under discussion, will focus on choices libraries may need to make around questions like filtering.

On the other hand, there is also a focus on public access in libraries as a something broader than a simple Internet connection. Trained intermediaries – librarians and information specialists – add value to public access as they can interpret, explain, and direct. In this regard, in 2018, we have advocated for public access in several regional IGFs (Poland, Africa) and the upcoming Latin America and Asia Pacific. We have also been active participants at EUROdig.

Also in 2018, IFLA and other DC members of the Partnership for Public Access have used various opportunities to advocate for public access, notably at IFLA's International Advocacy Program held in New York in June 2018. At the event library representatives from 40 countries discussed the UN's 2030 Agenda and the opportunities it offered to make the case for public access.

#### **DC-PAL Documents/Reports**

[> IGF 2017 DC-PAL Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2017 DC-PAL Substantive Paper](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC-PAL Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2016 DC-PAL Substantive Paper, 'Delivering Inclusive Development: How Libraries Worldwide Lead in Bringing People Online and Helping Reach the SDGs'](#)

[> IGF 2015 DC-PAL Session Report](#)

[> DC-PAL Report on Asia Pacific Regional \(APr\) IGF - July 2015](#)

[> DC-PAL Report on EuroDIG - June 2015](#)

[> IGF 2014 DC-PAL Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2013 DC-PAL Session Report](#)

[> IGF 2012 DC-PAL Session Report](#)

## **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Publicness (DC-PUB)**

### **DC-PUB Documents/Reports**

[> 1st DC-Pub Activities Report - July 2017](#)

[> Joint Statement of the Dynamic Coalition on Publicness Concerning the Right to Be Forgotten \[Live Document Open for Signature\]](#)

## **❖ Dynamic Coalition on Schools of Internet Governance (DC-SIG)**

### **DC-SIG Documents/Reports**

[> Report on Founding Meeting of a Dynamic Coalition on Schools of Internet Governance \(December 2017\)](#)

## **❖ Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things (DC-IoT)**

The Dynamic Coalition on Internet of Things, consists since 2008 (Hyderabad) and has its own website, which can be found at [www.iot-dynamic-coalition.org](http://www.iot-dynamic-coalition.org)

### **Dc-IoT Documents/Reports**

[> IGF 2017 DC-IoT Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2017 DC-IoT Substantive Paper, 'IoT Good Practice Paper'](#)

> [IGF 2016 DC-IoT Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2016 DC-IoT Session Description](#)

> [IGF 2016 DC-IoT Substantive Paper, 'IoT Good Practice Paper'](#)

> [IGF 2015 DC-IoT Session Report](#)

> [IGF 2015 DC-IoT Session Description](#)

> [IGF 2015 DC-IoT Substantive Paper, 'IoT Good Practice Paper'](#)

> [IGF 2014 DC-IoT Session Report](#)

> [1st DC-IoT Activities Report - 2014](#)

### ❖ **Dynamic Coalition on Small Island Developing States in the Internet Economy (DC-SIDS)**

The DC-SIDS was only just established on June 26 2018 and is seeking to mobilize its stakeholders to review and provide input to its Interim Action Plan, and its planned inaugural session at the 2018 IGF. However, a key activity within the Coalition's plans is already in train. The Pacific IGF will be held in conjunction with the Asia Pacific Regional IGF (APrIGF) in Vanuatu in the South Pacific, from 13-16 August 2018. The link to the event is <https://www.rigf.asia/index.html> and to the Program - <https://goo.gl/2LLwF3>

### ❖ **Dynamic Coalition on Trade (DC-Trade)**

#### **DC-Trade Documents/Reports**

> [IGF 2017 DC-Trade Session Report](#)

> [DC-Trade Resolution on Transparency - December 2017](#)

> [IGF 2017 DC-Trade Substantive Paper, 'Dynamic Coalition on Trade & the Internet - Background Paper'](#)

> [1st DC-Trade Activities Report - June 2017](#)

### ❖ **Youth Coalition on Internet Governance (YCIG)**

**YCIG Documents/Reports**

> **[YCIG Charter - 2009 / updated 2017](#)**

> **[YCIG Youth Experts List](#)**

> **['IGF ABCs for Newbies' - updated 2017](#)**

> **[IGF 2017 YCIG Session Report](#)**

> **[3rd YCIG Activities Report - 2017](#)**

> **[IGF 2016 YCIG Session Report](#)**

> **[YCIG Article, 'Youth aren't the future. We're the present' \(ISOC, March 2016\)](#)**

> **[2nd YCIG Activities Report - 2016](#)**

> **[YCIG Article, 'Youth Aren't Just the Internet's Future. Youth Shape the Internet's Future' \(CircleID, December 2015\)](#)**

> **[YCIG Statement to the Draft Outcome of the Overall Review of the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes - December 2015](#)**

> **[IGF 2015 YCIG Session Report](#)**

> **[IGF 2014 YCIG Session Report](#)**

> **[1st YCIG Activities Report - 2011](#)**

> **[IGF 2009 - Recommendation to Establish YCIG](#)**