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Purpose

The Internet Governance Forum is one of the most significant outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), which was held in two phases in Geneva, 2003, and in Tunis, 2005. The IGF mandate stems from a request in paragraph 67 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society¹, for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a new forum for multistakeholder Internet policy dialogue. A Secretariat was established in 2006 and related TrustFund was set up under the responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), to provide a support structure for the IGF including the preparation of its yearly meetings. The Secretariat, which is located at the United Nations Office of Geneva (UNOG) is funded through extra-budgetary contributions from representatives in all stakeholder groups.

The initial mandate was for five years, from 2006 to 2010. Recognizing the importance of the Forum to fostering the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet, as well as its role in building partnerships among different stakeholders, the United Nations General Assembly decided to renew the mandate of the IGF under the patronage of the Secretary-General for a further five years, from 2011 to 2015 (resolution 65/141 of 20 December 2010). In December 2015, in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) high level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS, the IGF Mandate was extended for a further ten years.

The purpose of this project document is to continue to support the implementation of the mandate as set out in paragraphs 72 to 80 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, attached as Annex 1. The project document will also help facilitate continued improvements to the IGF, including working modalities and increasing participation from developing countries and enhanced linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), in line with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 2015 (A/RES/70/125). The project document describes the work programme and activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat effective 1 January 2017, for the remainder of the 10-year mandate (2016 to 2025) with the commencement of the next 10 year cycle of the IGF mandate.

¹ <http://www.itu.int/net/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.html>

Background and context

Internet governance was a very controversial issue during the first phase of WSIS (WSIS-I), held in Geneva in December 2003. It was recognized that understanding Internet governance was essential in achieving the development goals of the Geneva Plan of Action². It proved to be difficult, however, to define Internet governance. It proved a challenge to understand the roles of the different stakeholders involved in Internet governance and how the different stakeholders work together given their different representations and constituents.

WSIS-I requested that the Secretary-General set up a Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) to look into this issue and to prepare a report for deliberation and appropriate action by the second phase of WSIS in Tunis in November 2005 (WSIS-II). Between the two phases of WSIS, the WGIG created an open process of consultations with the participation of all stakeholders on an equal footing, which contributed to a better understanding of the issues related to Internet governance. The WGIG report, together with a background report, was submitted to the third session of the WSIS Preparatory Committee.

WSIS-II by and large endorsed the main elements contained in the WGIG report. WSIS-II agreed on a broad definition of Internet governance that goes beyond domain names, protocol numbers and Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. It also identified the process of Internet governance as involving many stakeholders in a variety of roles. WSIS, in the Tunis Agenda, placed the discussions in a development context and called for greater efforts for capacity building to enable developing countries to participate effectively in Internet governance arrangements. Furthermore, it identified some priority issues related to the use of the Internet, which requires the attention of the international community, such as multilingualism, local content, spam and cyber security.

To continue the policy dialogue on Internet governance, the Tunis Agenda requested the Secretary-General to convene an Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The Tunis Agenda set out in general terms the IGF mandate, the nature of its work and its working methods (cf. Annex 1). However, many elements were left open, such as , the duration and periodicity of its meetings as well as the substantive work programme. A first round of consultations took place in Geneva in February 2006. These consultations reaffirmed common understandings regarding the key elements, first and foremost the open and inclusive nature of the IGF. It was also established that the IGF should meet once a year for three to five days.

To assist him in convening the annual Forum, the Secretary-General established an advisory group, which was later named the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). The main task of the MAG, which is made up of members from governments, private sector and civil society, including the academic and technical communities, representing all regions, is to prepare the substantive agenda and programme for the IGF meetings taking into consideration stakeholders views. During the first 5 years the MAG was chaired by a Special Advisor who reported to the Secretary General. In subsequent years the Chair of MAG, has lead the work of the MAG. The annual preparatory processes, with open consultations, MAG meetings, and intersessional work have allowed all stakeholders to move closer to a common understanding of the character of the IGF, its working methods, and how to structure and prepare its meetings.

In order to ensure the effective process of its implementation, the Under-Secretary-General (USG) of UNDESA was entrusted by the Secretary-General to support and oversee the work of the IGF Secretariat.

In 2009, a review led by the Special Advisor on Internet Governance examined the desirability of the continuation of the Forum on behalf of the Secretary-General, in formal consultation with Forum participants and made recommendations to the UN Member States in this regard. The review concluded that the IGF was a useful process and that its mandate should be extended. Taking note of the Secretary-General's observations (A/65/78-E/2010/68), the General Assembly adopted the Resolution A/65/141 on "Information and communications technologies for development" on 24 November 2010, which called for the renewal and the extension of the mandate of the IGF for a further five years (2011-2015), and invited the Secretary-General to continue the convening of an open and inclusive process for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on the Internet Governance Forum according to its mandate as set out in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda. In December 2015,

² <http://www.itu.int/net/wsis/docs/geneva/official/poa.html>

the General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/70/125, which further extended the mandate of the IGF for a ten year cycle (Jan 2016 to Dec 2025)

In the first cycle of the IGF, meetings held in Athens, Greece in 2006; Rio de Janeiro in 2007; Hyderabad, India in 2008; Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in 2009 and Vilnius, Lithuania in 2010 have shown that there is a wide interest and need for an international forum of this nature. Attendance has averaged around 1450 participants from all stakeholder groups, including over one hundred Member States participating, as well as strong showings from the business community, the academic and technical communities and civil society. Each of the IGF meetings has been accompanied by strong media interest with more than 150 media accreditations.

During the second five-year cycle of the IGF, annual meetings were held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2011, Baku, Azerbaijan in 2012, Bali, Indonesia in 2013, Istanbul, Turkey in 2014 and João Pessoa, Brazil in 2015. During this cycle, average attendance at the IGF annual meetings increased significantly (2,000-2,500 average). Active online participation also continued to increase from year to year at both the preparatory open consultations and MAG meetings, as well as at the annual meetings themselves.

The IGF is a continual process, with a vibrant online life, where stakeholders can bring forward issues of concern involving Internet governance. The IGF website, social media channels and mailing lists are tools into this process. They act as forums for online discussion and cross-community interaction, as stakeholders can send the Secretariat comments, as well as issue or suggest the posting of position papers that further stimulate discussion. There are also multiple open consultations held each year during the preparatory processes, and their aim is to take stock of the previous IGF meeting and activities, and to allow stakeholders to provide input into the programme and schedule of the next annual meeting and the various community intersessional activities.

The spread of national and regional IGF-type processes in all parts of the world has also underscored the strength of the independent, bottom-up, multistakeholder approach towards Internet governance, and has been an agent for empowering local communities and for promoting participatory bottom-up processes. National and regional IGF initiatives continue to grow in number and to foster multistakeholder debates on Internet governance issues relevant at national and regional levels. As of August 2016 there are more than 60 national, regional and other IGF initiatives active around the world. Intersessional activities have grown significantly during the second five-year mandate cycle which include collaborative work with the national and regional IGFs, community-driven Best Practice Forums (BPFs), and IGF Dynamic Coalitions.

To further enhance the value of the IGF and its Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2010/2 invited the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to establish a working group on improvements to the IGF. The ongoing implementation of the recommendations made by the CSTD Working Group on Improvements to the IGF have been a top priority for the IGF community, UNDESA including the IGF Secretariat, and the IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group since they were adopted in March 2012. Considerable efforts have been made to increase capacity building activities, refine and improve working modalities through consultations with the community, increase and enhance participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries, and improve and enhance the visibility and impact of IGF outcomes.

The activities for the coming ten years are expected to a large extent to follow the pattern established during the first and second five-year mandates, building on incremental improvements gradually introduced in the last ten years. The annual calendar will include several rounds of open consultations and MAG meetings, followed by the annual IGF meeting. Intersessional activities and other capacity building efforts are expected to intensify, based on the needs and requests of the IGF multistakeholder community.

The future of the IGF and its Secretariat beyond 2025 will be decided in the context of the review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society by the General Assembly.

Logical framework

The project will contribute to the achievement of the following objective:

Objective To achieve increased understanding, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, on key elements of Internet governance as defined in the Tunis Agenda for Information Society

Expected accomplishment 1 **Creation of an enabling environment for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue related to the key elements of Internet governance**

Main activities

- 1.1 Organize and conduct the annual IGF, including conclusion of a host country agreement ,coordination of meeting activities with host country and UN staff, running meeting sessions, producing reports for the various sessions and producing an overall report
- 1.2 Hold open consultations and MAG meetings as necessary to set the groundwork for the annual IGF, including preparation of its agenda and programme, and to assess and improve IGF working methods
- 1.3 Coordinate the selection and appointment of MAG members ensuring balanced geographic, gender and stakeholder representation
- 1.4 Set up and maintain a Web-based collaborative work environment for the IGF and its preparatory processes to minimize the number of face-to-face meetings required
- 1.5 Provide adequate digital tools to monitor, analyse and share information related to Internet governance and policies to the IGF community of stakeholders
- 1.6 Produce periodic syntheses of contributions received by the Secretariat
- 1.7 Coordinate remote participation for all consultations, preparatory and annual meetings

Indicators of achievement and sources of verification

1. Broad-based and balanced participation as evidenced by attendance records
2. Quality of meetings as evidenced by participant surveys
3. Diversity of views expressed by stakeholders and interdisciplinary nature of dialogue as evidenced by the participation in the development of and content delivered in the IGF agenda, programme, syntheses and reports

Assumptions and risks

Completion of the main activities assumes that offers will be received to host the annual meetings of the IGF and that there will be continued support for innovative use of Internet for remote participation.

Expected accomplishment 2

Enhanced collaboration among key organizations dealing with different Internet governance issues in support of the Information Society and development goals

Main activities

- 2.1 Analyze and map existing global and regional Internet governance initiatives, reflecting emerging initiatives and activities prioritizing relevant issues to identify gaps and synergies and to promote partnerships
- 2.2 Identify how the IGF can contribute to strengthening multi-stakeholder inputs to Internet governance
- 2.3 Expand the circle of participants and maintain a database of partners for the IGF including but not limited to relevant partners within the United Nations system
- 2.4 Facilitate dialogue between stakeholders on issues concerning Internet governance and the contribution of the Internet as an enabler of sustainable development at national, regional and international levels
- 2.5 Participate in attend national, regional and international meetings on Internet governance and ICT for development as a way to foster and encourage international collaboration in support of the Information Society and sustainable development goals
- 2.6 Promote dialogue between stakeholders and the setting up of multi-stakeholder fora at the national and regional levels
- 2.7 Facilitate the collaboration and availability of and access to existing Internet governance online tools and initiatives

Indicators of achievement and sources of verification

1. Scope of collaboration on Internet governance issues as evidenced by number and objective of partnerships
2. Effective promotion of dialogue as evidenced by participation along the preparation of the IGF and in its own events, of organizations dealing with different Internet governance issues in support of development goals in national, regional and international meetings on Internet governance
3. Effective establishment of new multistakeholder fora as evidenced by the number of, and quality of engagement within, new national and regional IGF initiatives

Assumptions and risks

Completion of the main activities assumes that key organizations will actively respond to initiatives to engage in strengthening engagement between national, regional and international Internet governance mechanisms.

Expected accomplishment 3

Exchange of information to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet

Main activities

- 3.1 Establish and maintain an organized and searchable Web-based repository of all documentation and transcripts produced and received by the IGF
- 3.2 Provide adequate digital tools to facilitate the spread of information on Internet governance and policies being developed around the world
- 3.3 Publish meeting proceedings including contributions received from stakeholders and any reports generated by the Secretariat
- 3.4 Support, as appropriate, an online collaborative work environment for IGF initiatives and intersessional work.
- 3.5 Assist in the publication of reports from community intersessional activities as appropriate
- 3.6 Set up and maintain electronic mailing lists appropriate to IGF activities

Indicators of achievement and sources of verification

1. Website utility as evidenced by number of website visits by region, language and subject
2. Online availability and recorded utilization of digital tools
3. Level of participation (with geographic and stakeholder diversity) in intersessional activities.

Assumptions and risks

Completion of the main activities assumes that dialogue among stakeholders will generate suitable input for information sharing.

Expected accomplishment 4

Strengthened capacity of developing country stakeholders to participate effectively in Internet governance arrangements

Main activities

- 4.1 Actively encourage developing country candidacies for the MAG and the engagement of existing MAG members from developing countries
- 4.2 Create internship and fellowship opportunities for future policy leaders from developing countries
- 4.3 Sponsor the attendance of developing country participants at IGF meetings and preparatory processes
- 4.4 Cooperate with stakeholders on developing and implementing Internet governance capacity-building initiatives
- 4.5 Convene, and carry out capacity-building workshops on the margins of relevant Internet governance-related meetings and events, including regional and national IGFs, etc.

4.6 Ensure options to participate remotely in IGF processes are seamless, effective, and accessible by users in developing countries

Indicators of achievement and sources of verification

1. Balanced participation of developed and developing countries in IGF meetings as evidenced by attendance records
2. Expanded developing country capacity as evidenced by number of national and regional IGFs assisted by the IGF Secretariat

Assumptions and risks

Completion of the main activities assumes that developing country stakeholders participate in capacity-building opportunities.

The main task of the Secretariat under Grant M1-32XES-000038 is to substantively prepare the meetings of IGF in cooperation with the respective host country. The first meetings of IGF were hosted by the Governments of Greece, Brazil, India, Egypt and Lithuania respectively from 2006-2010. During the second five-year mandate annual meetings were hosted by Kenya, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Turkey and Brazil respectively from 2011-2015. It is expected that in the period when this project will be pursued there will be ten annual meetings of the IGF and there will be an average of three open consultations and MAG meetings in between the annual meetings.

Problem statement/challenge

A critically important concern in the process of convening the IGF has been to ensure transparency, neutrality and inclusiveness with open participation by all relevant stakeholders, and this continues to be a top priority and challenge. Furthermore, in convening the IGF it is important to address the issue of the need to improve participation of developing countries in existing Internet governance mechanisms. During the high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in December 2015, member states also emphasized that, during the next ten years the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries.

Measures will also continue to be implemented by all stakeholders on an on-going basis in all five key areas outlined in the report of the CSTD Working Group on Improvements to the IGF, namely: I. Shaping the outcomes of IGF meetings; II. Working modalities including open consultations, the Multistakeholder Advisory Group and the Secretariat; III. Funding of the IGF; IV. Broadening participation and capacity-building; V. Linking the IGF to other Internet governance-related entities.

Achieving these goals involves, among other activities, the production of synthesis papers, as well as topical reports and meeting proceedings. It also involves outreach to all relevant stakeholders and the ability to deliver content in multiple languages and in many locations through various communication channels. Equally important is engagement with organizations dealing with different Internet governance issues and improved interaction and communication with other Internet governance-related entities and processes, in order to further global policy dialogue on Internet governance issues.

One of the challenges that the Secretariat will continue to face in the years ahead will be to strike a balance between the need to allow for the full and active participation of all stakeholders and the efficiency of the process. In addition to face-to-face meetings, this will involve extensive and innovative use of Internet technologies for remote participation and collaborative online work.

Institutional arrangements

The Secretary-General has established a small Secretariat under the supervision of UNDESA to ensure that the IGF is reliably supported. The Secretariat is independent of any specific stakeholder interest but must interface with all of the stakeholder groups. The staff of the Secretariat are recruited based on functional competency.

In order to carry out the project's key tasks, the Secretariat requires the services of the following key personnel:

1. The Head of IGF Secretariat within delegated authority, formulates and implements the normative and substantive work programme of the IGF Secretariat. The incumbent will oversee the management of activities undertaken by the Secretariat, ensure that programmed activities are carried out effectively and in a timely and coordinated fashion.
2. Programme Officer with solid knowledge and understanding of the Internet Governance ecosystem institutions and players, responsible for overall organization of the annual meetings, and overseeing the yearly programme, HCA and logistical arrangements. Liaising with the MAG, IG institutions and stakeholders at large.
3. Associate Programme Officer with substantive knowledge of ICT for development, Internet-related public policy issues and experience in research and analytical work, IGF schedule, workshops to be mainly responsible for drafting and coordinating the written outputs of IGF processes; Best Practice Forums
4. Associate Programme Officer familiar with the Internet Governance ecosystem responsible for liaising and coordinating actions with regional and national IGF initiatives, capacity building initiatives including.
5. Associate Information Systems Officer with hands-on experience in designing and managing dynamic Web sites, virtual collaboration processes, online multi-channel information services and systems support;
6. A Programme Assistant, responsible for Dynamic Coalitions, summarizing of meetings, proof reading and assisting in meeting preparations and logistics, etc.
7. An Administrative Assistant with experience in both administrative and substantive programming; and,
8. Short-term substantive, project-based, and conference support consultants as the need arises.

(All staff in their respective capacities will take part in outreach and capacity building efforts)

Fellowships and internships

Based on past experience with sponsoring fellowships, the IGF Secretariat has developed a permanent programme for fellows from developing countries. Each fellow is sponsored for three months with the possibility of extension for a further three-month period. There are roughly three to four fellowships a year. Apart from providing day-to-day support to the Secretariat, such a fellowship programme has the additional benefit of enhancing the geographical diversity of the Secretariat and contributing to capacity building in developing countries as the candidates benefiting from this programme gain experience in the policy debate related to Internet governance. It should be noted in this context that capacity building is an overarching priority for the IGF. In addition to fellowships, the Secretariat will also develop internship programmes with academic institutions involved in Internet governance issues.

Other Capacity Building activities

In addition to fellowships and internships, the Secretariat will undertake other capacity building activities, for example through the organization of regional and national training workshops, upon request from developing countries.

Evaluation

In its resolution A/RES/70/125 of 16 December 2015 the General Assembly acknowledged the role of the Internet Governance Forum as a multistakeholder platform for discussion of Internet governance issues. The resolution also supported the recommendations in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), which the General Assembly took note of in its resolution 68/198 of 20 December 2013, and called for their accelerated implementation. The General Assembly recognized that during that period, the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries. The General Assembly also called upon the Commission, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the Working Group recommendations.

Paragraph 67 of the same resolution A/RES/70/125 called for the continuation of annual reports on the implementation of WSIS outcomes, including the IGF, through the CSTD, to the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard the high-level political forum on sustainable development was invited to consider the CSTD's annual reports. The General Assembly also encouraged the members of the United Nations Group on the Information Society to contribute to the reports.

In 2014, the IGF Secretariat voluntarily submitted to the CSTD for its evaluation and consideration a dedicated report on progress achieved toward fulfilling the Working Group recommendations. The report was then used as a background document during the Commission's plenary session that year. The Secretariat moving forward could continue to provide such a dedicated report annually, in addition to, and as distinct from, the regular input transmitted to the CSTD for its annual WSIS report.

In order to assess progress made towards achieving the objectives set forth in the project document a midterm review will be held after the first five years of the ten year extension.

Funding

During the first cycle of the IGF (2006-2010), the Internet Governance Forum was supported through a multi-donor trust fund managed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (project GLO/06/X01). The IGF's next phase, covering the period 1 April 2011 to 31 December 2015, was managed under the same multi-donor trust fund mechanism (Phase II project – GLO/11/X01). Phase III will follow the same mechanism.

Corresponding to the extension of the mandate for 10 years, the project's overall budget which defines the funding requirements until 31 December 2025 is reflected in Annex 2. For resource mobilization purposes, a two year budget for 2017 and 2018 has been outlined in Annex 3, which reflects the core financial requirements during the first two years to ensure continuity of the Secretariat's work to support the IGF. Future budgetary requirements (current year plus one future year) will be updated during annual mandatory budget revision exercises, drawing on the 10 year budget plan as the overall framework. The residual funds from the second phase project, GLO/11/X01, will be transferred to this phase, to ensure a smooth transition for the project's activities.

Annex 1 – Mandate of the Internet Governance Forum

Paragraphs relating to the Internet Governance Forum in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (Doc. WSIS-05/TUNIS/DOC/6 (Rev. 1)-E)

“72. We ask the UN Secretary-General, in an open and inclusive process, to convene, by the second quarter of 2006, a meeting of the new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue—called the *Internet Governance Forum* (IGF). The mandate of the Forum is to:

- a. Issues, opportunities and risks. Discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet;
- b. Facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues that do not fall within the scope of any existing body;
- c. Interface with appropriate inter-governmental organisations and other institutions on matters under their purview;
- d. Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities;
- e. Advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world;
- f. Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly those from developing countries;
- g. Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations;
- h. Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise;
- i. Promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes;
- j. Discuss, *inter alia*, issues relating to critical Internet resources;
- k. Help to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users;
- l. Publish its proceedings.

73. The Internet Governance Forum, in its working and function, will be multilateral, multi-stakeholder, democratic and transparent. To that end, the proposed IGF could:

- a. Build on the existing structures of Internet governance, with special emphasis on the complementarity between all stakeholders involved in this process – governments, business entities, civil society and inter-governmental organisations;

- b. Have a lightweight and decentralised structure that would be subject to periodic review;
- c. Meet periodically, as required. IGF meetings, in principle, may be held in parallel with major relevant UN conferences, *inter alia*, to use logistical support.

74. We encourage the UN Secretary-General to examine a range of options for the convening of the Forum, taking into consideration the proven competencies of all stakeholders in Internet governance and the need to ensure their full involvement.

75. The UN Secretary-General would report to UN Member States periodically on the operation of the Forum.

76. We ask the UN Secretary-General to examine the desirability of the continuation of the Forum, in formal consultation with Forum participants, within five years of its creation, and to make recommendations to the UN Membership in this regard.

77. The IGF would have no oversight function and would not replace existing arrangements, mechanisms, institutions or organisations, but would involve them and take advantage of their expertise. It would be constituted as a neutral, non-duplicative and non-binding process. It would have no involvement in day-to-day or technical operations of the Internet.

78. The UN Secretary-General should extend invitations to all stakeholders and relevant parties to participate at the inaugural meeting of the IGF, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation. The UN Secretary-General should also:

- a. draw upon any appropriate resources from all interested stakeholders, including the proven expertise of ITU, as demonstrated during the WSIS process; and
- b. establish an effective and cost-efficient bureau to support the IGF, ensuring multi-stakeholder participation.

79. Diverse matters relating to Internet governance would continue to be addressed in other relevant fora.

80. We encourage the development of multi-stakeholder processes at the national, regional and international levels to discuss and collaborate on the expansion and diffusion of the Internet as a means to support development efforts to achieve internationally-agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals.

See relevant paragraph of resolution A/RES/70/125 covering the extension of the IGF Mandate.

55. We reaffirm paragraph 55 of the Tunis Agenda, and in this regard we recognize that the existing arrangements have worked effectively to make the Internet the highly robust, dynamic and geographically diverse medium that it is today, with the private sector taking the lead in day-to-day operations and with innovation and value creation at the edges. However, almost 4 billion people, representing approximately two thirds of the people residing in developing countries, remain offline.

56. We recognize that there are many cross-cutting international public policy issues that require attention and have not been adequately addressed.

57. We take note of paragraph 29 of the Tunis Agenda, and recognize that the management of the Internet as a global facility includes multilateral, transparent, democratic and multi-stakeholder processes, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and

responsibilities.

58. We reiterate the working definition of Internet governance, set out in paragraph 34 of the Tunis Agenda, as the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

59. We reaffirm the principle agreed in the Geneva Declaration of Principles that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations, within their respective roles and responsibilities, as set out in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda.

60. We take note of the hosting by the Government of Brazil of the NETMundial Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, in São Paulo, on 23 and 24 April 2014.

61. We recognize that there is a need to promote greater participation and engagement in the Internet governance discussions of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders from developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States and middle-income countries, as well as countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural disasters. We call for strengthened, stable, transparent and voluntary funding mechanisms to this end.

62. We note the important regulatory and legislative processes in some Member States on the open Internet in the context of the information society and the underlying drivers for it, and call for further information-sharing at the international level on the opportunities and challenges.

63. We acknowledge the role of the Internet Governance Forum as a multi-stakeholder platform for discussion of Internet governance issues. We support the recommendations in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, which the General Assembly took note of in its resolution 68/198 of 20 December 2013, and we call for their accelerated implementation. We extend for another 10 years the existing mandate of the Internet Governance Forum as set out in paragraphs 72 to 78 of the Tunis Agenda. We recognize that during that period, the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries. We call upon the Commission, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the recommendations in the report of its Working Group.

Annex 2 - A - Activity-based budget (2017 to 2025)

Description	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
OFFICE EXPENSES - Direct Costs										
Staff costs	16,200,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Consultant Fees	234,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Travel of Consultants	72,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Equipment	45,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Operating Costs - Office Space	450,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Operating Costs - Other	90,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Supplies	90,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
COMPONENT TOTAL	17,181,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	1,909,000
CAPACITY BUILDING										
Fellowships	945,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Capacity Building Workshops - Travel of participants	720,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Staff Travel	225,000	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
COMPONENT TOTAL	1,890,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
MAG MEETINGS										
Travel of MAG members	1,440,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Webcasts	108,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Conference Facilities	360,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Interpretation	324,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
COMPONENT TOTAL	2,232,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000	248,000
INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES + OUTREACH										
Consultants	630,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Travel of MAG chair	63,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Staff Travel	450,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Sundries (printing of outreach materials etc)	54,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
COMPONENT TOTAL	1,197,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
SUB TOTAL	22,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000.0	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
INDIRECT COSTS										
Contingency/Inflation etc (2% per annum)	429,148	0	50,000	51,000	52,020	53,060	54,122	55,204	56,308	57,434.3
Programme Support Costs (13%)	2,980,789	325,000	331,500	331,630	331,763	331,898	332,036	332,177	332,320	332,466
GRAND TOTAL	25,909,938	2,825,000	2,881,500	2,882,630	2,883,783	2,884,958	2,886,157	2,887,381	2,888,628	2,889,901

Annex 2 B - Budget by nature of expenditure (2017 to 2025)

Description	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Staff/Personnel (incl consultants/ consultant travel)	17,136,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000	1,904,000
Supplies	144,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Equipment	45,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Contractual Services	108,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Travel	2,898,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000
Grants-Out (Fellowships)	945,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Operating Other Costs	1,224,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000
Programme Support / Contingency	3,409,939	325,000	381,500	382,630	383,783	384,958	386,157	387,381	388,629	389,901
GRAND TOTAL	25,909,939	2,825,000	2,881,500	2,882,630	2,883,783	2,884,958	2,886,157	2,887,381	2,888,629	2,889,901

Annex 3 - A - Activity-based budget (2017/18)

Description	Total	2017	2018
	Budget	Budget	Budget

OFFICE EXPENSES - Direct Costs

Staff costs	3,600,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Consultant Fees	52,000	26,000	26,000
Travel of Consultants	16,000	8,000	8,000
Equipment	10,000	5,000	5,000
Operating Costs - Office Space	100,000	50,000	50,000
Operating Costs - Other	20,000	10,000	10,000
Supplies	20,000	10,000	10,000
COMPONENT TOTAL	3,818,000	1,909,000	1,909,000

CAPACITY BUILDING

Fellowships	210,000	105,000	105,000
Capacity Building Workshops - Travel of participants	160,000	80,000	80,000
Staff Travel	50,000	25,000.00	25,000.00
COMPONENT TOTAL	420,000	210,000	210,000

MAG MEETINGS

Travel of MAG members	320,000	160,000	160,000
Webcasts	24,000	12,000	12,000
Conference Facilities	80,000	40,000	40,000
Interpretation	72,000	36,000	36,000
COMPONENT TOTAL	496,000	248,000	248,000

INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES + OUTREACH

Consultants	140,000	70,000	70,000
Travel of MAG chair	14,000	7,000	7,000
Staff Travel	100,000	50,000	50,000
Sundries (printing of outreach materials etc)	12,000	6,000	6,000
COMPONENT TOTAL	266,000	133,000	133,000

SUB TOTAL	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
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INDIRECT COSTS

Contingency/Inflation etc (2% per annum)	50,000	0	50,000
Programme Support Costs (13%)	656,500	325,000	331,500
GRAND TOTAL	5,706,500	2,825,000	2,881,500

Annex 3 B - Budget by nature of expenditure (2017-2018)

Description	Total	2017	2018
Staff/Personnel (incl consultants/ consultant travel)	3,808,000	1,904,000	1,904,000
Supplies	32,000	16,000	16,000
Equipment	10,000	5,000	5,000
Contractual Services	24,000	12,000	12,000
Travel	644,000	322,000	322,000
Grants-Out (Fellowships)	210,000	105,000	105,000
Operating Other Costs	272,000	136,000	136,000
Programme Support / Contingency	706,500	325,000	381,500
TOTAL	5,706,500	2,825,000	2,881,500