

YOUTH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

YouthLACIGF2020



**Youth
LACIGF
2020**

NEW DATE

**SEPTEMBER 5&6
ONLINE EVENT**

ORGANISED BY

 YOUTH
OBSERVATORY

*5th Youth IGF of Latin America and the Caribbean
Final Summary Meeting Report of the Event*

*September 5 & 6, 2020
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. Last year, the YouthLACIGF2019 took place on August 5th in La Paz, Bolivia. This year, 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. 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 5-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 first time, substituting the fellowship, this year we have conducted an Open Course, which has been a capacity building preparatory course for the YouthLACIGF and LACIGF13. 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 2020" 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.

I. Organising Committee & Working Groups

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

Organising Committee				
Name	Gender	Stakeholder Group	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
Paola Gálvez	She/her	Private Sector	Niubox	Perú

Pedro de Perdigão Lana	He/his	Academia	GEDAI/UFPR & Youth Observatory/SIG	Brazil
Juan Pajaro Velasquez	They/their	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG)/ Queer in AI/ Black in AI	Colombia

In addition, for this year's edition, we prepared different working groups ('Commissions') in which several members of the Youth Observatory have collaborated with us on the successful planning of the event.

II. **Full list of the main organisers and commissions** where they were enrolled as volunteers:

- **Eileen Cejas** (Organising Committee; Session Proposals Evaluations Committee and Translations Commission).
- **Juliana Novaes** (Organising Committee; Session Proposals Evaluations Committee; Translations Commission; and Program Agenda Commission).
- **Paola Gálvez** (Organising Committee; Session Proposals Evaluations Committee; Translations Commissions; and Program Agenda).
- **Pedro de Perdigão Lana** (Organising Committee; Session Proposals Evaluations Committee; Open Course Commission; Translations Commission; and Program Agenda).
- **Juan Pajaro Velasquez** (Organising Committee; Session Proposals Evaluations Committee; Translations Commissions; and Program Agenda).
- **Abdías Zambrano** (Session Proposals Evaluation Committee; Translations Commission).
- **Dedlyne Cloiseau** (Translations Commission; Open Course Commission; Session Proposals Evaluation Committee)
- **Hewing Dorvelus** (Translations Commission; Session Proposals Evaluation Committee).
- **Gustavo Paiva** (Open Course Commission; Translation Commission: Session Proposals Evaluation Committee).

- **Stanley Bernard Junior** (Translation Commission; Session Proposals Evaluation Committee).

III. Description of the organising process

a. Organising Committee & Working Commissions

Preparatory work began in February, and the Organising Committee was formally established by April 26th, after the announcement of the Organising Committee of LACIGF that their event was going as an online event at the beginning of the month. It started as an Open call to all Latin American and the Caribbean members of the Youth Observatory to participate in the planning of the YouthLACIGF2020. All interested people joined our Telegram groups we created for each Commission.

After a couple of weeks of kick-off meetings using video conference platforms, we set these Commissions according to the interests of our members and the necessity of making the event as most inclusive as possible. The Organising Committee was composed of the 5 representatives of the Youth SIG Board who belongs to the LAC region.

The table below establishes the full names, gender, stakeholder, organization, and country of the abovesaid volunteers for the commissions.

Full name	Gender	Stakeholder	Organization	Country
Eileen Berenice Cejas	She/Her	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG), Youth Coalition on Internet Governance	Argentina
Juliana Novaes	She/Her	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG), ARTICLE 19	Brazil
Paola Gálvez	She/ Her	Private Sector	Niubox	Peru

Pedro de Perdigão Lana	He/His	Academia	GEDAI/UFPR & Youth Observatory/SIG	Brazil
Juan Pajaro Velasquez	They/Their	Civil Society	Youth Observatory (Youth SIG)/ Queer in AI/ Black in AI	Colombia
Abdías Zambrano	He/His	Civil Society	IPANDETEC	Panama
Dedlyne Clouiseau	She/Her	Civil Society	ISOC Chapter Haiti	Haiti
Hewing Dorvelus	He/His	Civil Society	Boost.It	Haiti
Gustavo Paiva	He/His	Academia	Brazil IGF	Brazil
Stanley Bernard Junior	He/His	Civil Society	ISOC Chapter Haiti	Haiti

Working Groups ('Commissions'):

The commissions for this year included the traditional commission ones (Communications; Agenda) and we added new ones: Technical Commission; Translation Commission (in order to incorporate the 4 languages spoken in our region to our event, which historically was only focused on Spanish speakers); and Open Course Commission (as this year was the first time we ran a preparatory instance before the two regional events).

- Communications Commission: this Commission was in charge of coordinating the planning of the content for social media networks of the event, in the website of YouthLACIGF, and announced the Open Course and relevant dates for our event.
- Program Agenda Commission: the Commission prepared the program agenda of the YouthLACIGF, taking into account the multistakeholder approach and the diversity criteria required by IGF. Besides, it included sessions and workshops in 4 of the languages spoken in the LAC region.
- Technical Commission: this Commission assisted in the setting of online platforms for the online event and the open course.
- Translation Commission: the Commission helped to translate the content of the event in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French with the goal of maximizing the equal participation of the remote participants.

- Open Course Commission: this Commission set the scheme of the Open Course, from which we had the presence of experts from relevant organizations. These experts participated in a series of webinars about relevant topics for the region.

b. Selection of Thematic Areas

During the two last weeks of April, we made an open call within the Youth Observatory's members from the LAC region to vote for their preferred thematic areas. After setting a list of 10 possible thematic areas, decided in a call hosted by the Organising Commission in April 26th (but open to all those that were interested) these were the chosen ones:

- 1) Online education and access to the Internet. Digital Literacy matters!
- 2) Misinformation, problems with social media
- 3) COVID 19 related to privacy and cybersecurity in the LAC region
- 4) Online democracies: a new model of democracies after the pandemic?

c. Call of session proposals

On May 10th we published the call of session proposals in the 4 languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English and French. The form was available for a month, and it was translated with the assistance of the Translation Commission.

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 followed these criteria:

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

d. **Code of Conduct** As part of our commitment to make sure the members and participants of the YouthLACIGF would be safe, we published officially at our website in July our Code of Conduct, which has been translated into Spanish, English, French and Portuguese, thanks to the assistance of the Translations Commission.

e. **Pictures.**



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- > Está rodeado de amplias garantías en los tratados internacionales de derechos humanos.
- > Artículo 13 de la Convención Americana de Derechos Humanos y artículo 19 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos.
- > Comprende la libertad de **BUSCAR, RECIBIR y DIFUNDIR** informaciones e ideas de toda índole, sin consideración de fronteras y por cualquier medio.



Caption





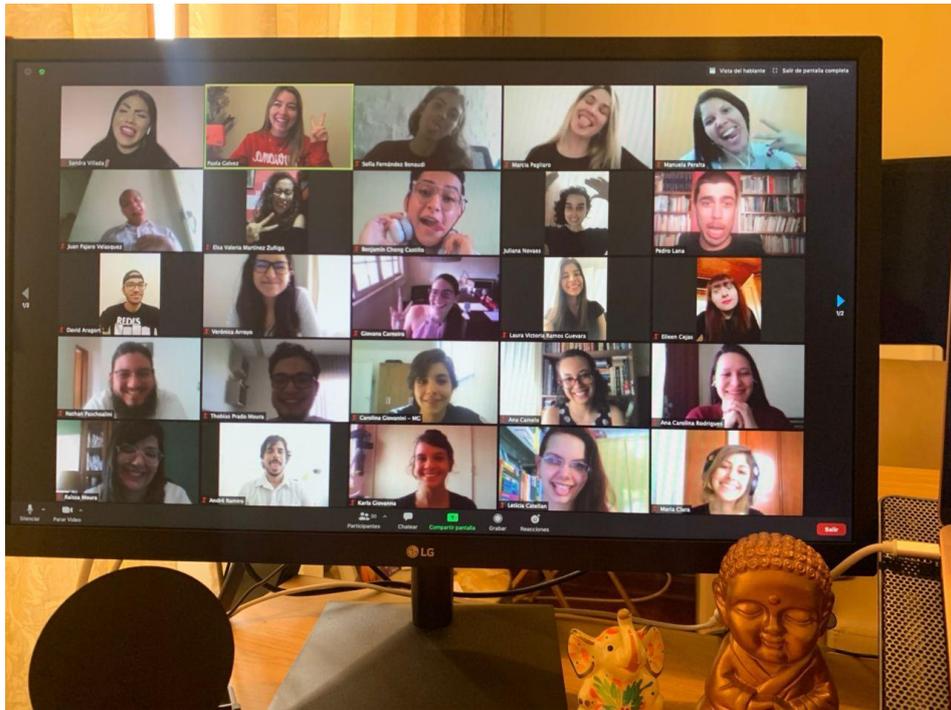
Paola Gálvez BENJAMIN CHON... Manuela Peralta Sandra Villada Laura Victoria Ra... Eileen Cejas (...)

LIVE en YouTube

VISIÓN GENERAL EN AMÉRICA LATINA

- REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
- COLOMBIA
- ARGENTINA
- MÉXICO





Contact info

- Site: youthsig.org
- Twitter: [@YouthObs](https://twitter.com/YouthObs)
- Facebook: [/YouthObs](https://facebook.com/YouthObs)
- Instagram: [youthobservatory](https://instagram.com/youthobservatory)
- Email: odjuventud@gmail.com
















Eileen Cejas (...)

LIVE en YouTube



VISIÓN GENERAL EN AMÉRICA LATINA

- REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
- COLOMBIA
- ARGENTINA
- MÉXICO





IV . 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. It was divided into 8 parts, covering essential topics for young people in the region. As speakers of the Webinars, we invited male and female experts with experience of 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 supported by the Internet Society, where the materials can be found to capacitate young persons to have a deeper participation in the topics that will be discussed in the online events. The recordings of the webinars are available on the YouTube channel of Youth SIG (Youth Observatory) <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCoDxbs-OQZMAN39UKS3KjbQ>

List of webinars

Webinar #1. Introduction to Internet Governance and its ecosystem. Saturday May 16.
Speaker: Tracy Hackshaw (ICANN)

Webinar #2 History and Values of the Internet. Speaker: Olga Cavalli (SSIGLAC).

Webinar #3 Legal Aspects of Internet Governance (Regulation and Human Rights). Speakers: Bruna Martins Dos Santos (Independent Consultant in Human Rights and Internet Affairs, BPF Gender) and Maria Paz Canales (Directora Ejecutiva de Derechos Digitales).

Webinar #4 Online education, inclusion and Access to Internet. Speakers: Gustavo Paiva (UFRN, Law Study Group of Internet (GEDI) and Giovanna Fontenelle (Wikimedia Movimento Brasil)

Webinar #5 Misinformation, problems with social media. Speakers: Andréa Doyle (PhD student in Information Science, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) y Caio Machado (Master of Science from the University of Oxford)

Webinar #6 Online democracies after the pandemic: a new model after the pandemic? Speakers: Cristian León (Asuntos del Sur, in English 'South Affairs') and Debora Albu (Institute for Technology and Society (ITS).

Webinar #7: COVID 19, Privacy and Cybersecurity: Particularities of the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Speakers: Belén Giménez (TEDIC) y Louise Marie Hurel (PhD researcher)

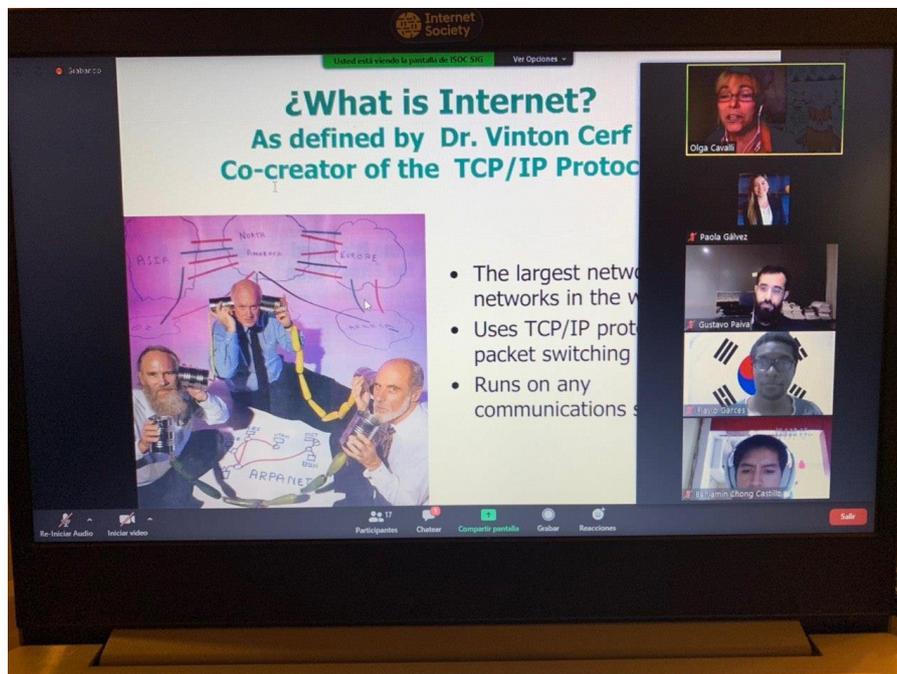
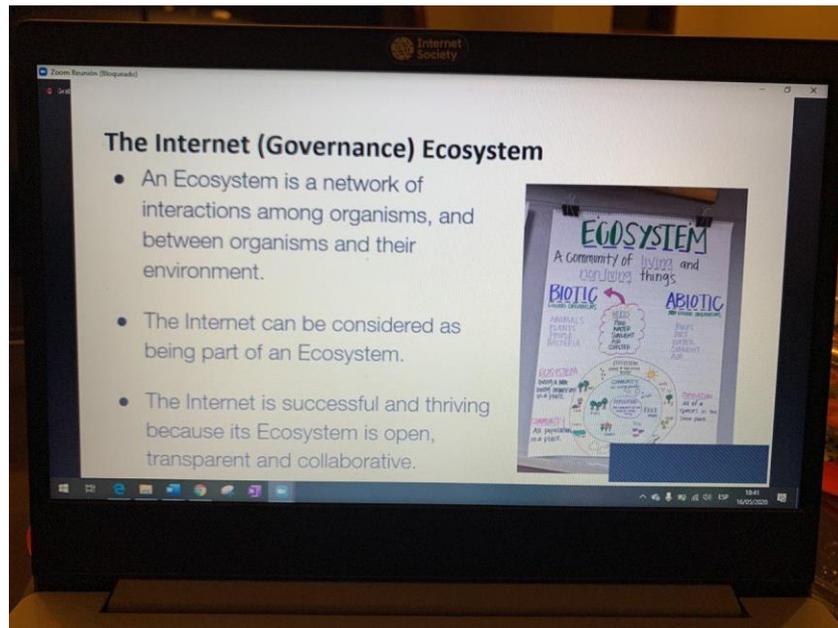
Webinar #8: Relevance of Youth in Internet. Speakers: Juliana Novaes (Youth Observatory), Eileen Cejas (Youth Coalition on Internet Governance)

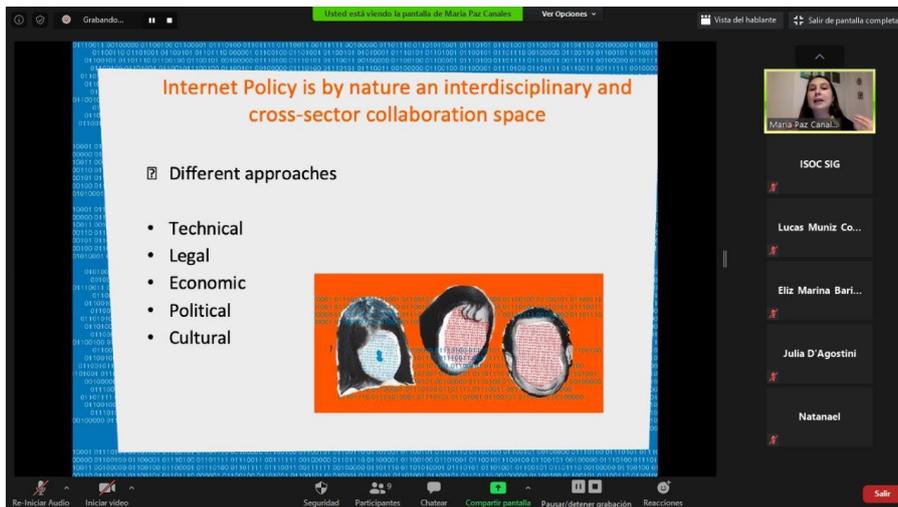
Purpose and Objectives of the Open Course

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:





V. Impact of the COVID 19 pandemic in the planning of the event and the transition to online events.

The challenging times brought by the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of keeping people involved and motivated and creating tools of capacity building in order to make the entire community take advantage of the knowledge and experience already built by the Youth and by the other parts of the Internet Governance Ecosystem. Organising the event to be totally online was a new experience with a lot of learning while doing, and many adaptations.

Probably the main difference, besides the possibility of creating a larger event with the participation of people from all over the world, was the conversion of the Fellowship program to an Open Course. The fellowship program helps young people of the LAC region to participate in the LACIGF and the YouthLACIGF onsite events. The program prepares the fellows with a learning and debate phase and then helps with stipends and travel expenses, while they also became responsible for tasks such as writing reports.

However, in the 2020 online event, almost no funding or partnerships were available and this idea had to be restructured and there was no onsite stage or travel costs. The most agreeable solution was to develop an Open Course that would focus heavily on the learning phase and putting people in contact with known names from the Internet Governance ecosystem of the LAC region, while also conceding the title of “Youth LACIGF Ambassador” to those that finished the entire course.

List of YouthLACIGF Ambassadors 2020:

Benjamin Chong Castillo
Eduarda Costa
Eliz Marina Bariviera de Lima
Giovana Carneiro
Juan Guillermo Coronel
Lucas Henrique Muniz da Conceição
Natanael Xavier de França Filho

VI. Description of how the multistakeholder model is maintained

In order to keep the Internet Governance principles stated by the IGF NRI Toolkit, the Organising Committee organised the different stages of the our national NRI with the open publicity of our activities at our channels of communications (Call for thematic areas; Call for session proposals; Call for volunteers for the Commissions; etc), while making sure to have a broad representation of the stakeholders at our both Organising Committee and Commissions as well as the inclusion of the 4 languages spoken in our region in order to foster the participation of more young individuals.

The Organising Committee decided to implement formats that would encourage online participation as much as possible (avoiding panel format), as well as fostering the composition of the session proposals team with both 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 at our YouTube channel, and we received questions and comments from the participants through the Zoom platform¹ and YouTube channel. Moderators also encouraged attendees to share their opinions on social media.

In addition, we invited the LACIGF Program Committee to speak at the Opening session, as a way to encourage participants of both events to attend both events.

¹ Zoom accounts provided by the IGF Secretariat to cover the 4 tracks (SPA,ENG,FR, PT).

VII. Official Agenda

The full and detailed agenda of the event can be found here:

<http://youthlacigf2020.youthlacigf.org/>

A summary identifying themes, session organisers, and keynote speeches, in Spanish and English, is copied below:

	ENG	PT	FR	SPA
UTC-4	Saturday 05/09			
10:00 - 10:30	Opening: intro, objectives, invitation to the LACIGF and César Díaz speech			
10:30 - 11:30	keynote: YCIG (ENG)	Keynote: (PT) CGI.BR	Keynote: IGF Youth Ambassadors Hewing	Keynote: Raquel Gatto- ISOC (SP) * "Future of the IGF and empowerment of youth"
11:30 - 12:30	Gustavo Paiva "Analysis of online education"	Cyndineia Cantanhede "Proteção de dados de crianças e adolescentes no ambiente escolar"	Pascal Valdemar "Ce qu'il faut savoir sur les Fake news en 2020"	Informal debate: online education
12:30 - 12:45	Short Break			
12:45 - 13:45	João Moreno (Birds of Feather) "Digitalizing Brazilian Democracy with Transparency and Responsibility"	Gabrielle Arruda "Democracia em Rede - Os Limites Da E-democracia"	Keynote: Max Larson (AHTIC)	Cristian Leon "Workshop: Online democracies after the pandemic" (Asuntos del Sur)
13:45 - 14:30	Networking (breakout rooms)			
14:30 - 15:00	Lunch + Artistic Activity			
15:00 - 16:00	Abdias Zambrano Informal debate: Good & Bad Cybersecurity practices Abdias	Celina Ramos (ENG) "Data and Privacy in COVID-19 Policies: Beyond Contact-Tracing"	Hewing Dorvelus "COVID 19 lié à la confidentialité et à la cybersécurité dans la région d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes"	TEDIC "Workshop Privacy and Cybersecurity in times of COVID 19"
16:15 - 17:15 (cambio a 17.15)	Verónica Arroyo, (Access Now) "Keynote: Freedom of Expression,	Ana Carolina Rodriguez "Desinformação e Democracia:	León Lovensky "Accès à Internet et éducation"	Desinformación Paula Roko (CELE)

	Content Moderation and Misinformation”	discutindo abordagens de regulação”		
16:00 - 16:15	Short Break			
17:45 - 18:00	Wrap up and Reminded			
UTC-4	Sunday 06/09			
10:00 - 10:15	Welcome + Summary of day 1			
10:15 - 11:15	YCIG + Youth IGF Peru + Youth IGF Nicaragua + Youth IGF Argentina Workshop "How to start your youth initiative?" (60 minutes SPA)			
11:15 - 12:15		Beatriz Rossi “Programa Youth Brasil: formação de lideranças jovens durante a pandemia”		Juan Pablo Alvarado “Challenges and learnings of the online education in the scenario of the Covid 19: a perspective from the technology, the pedagogy and health”
12:15 - 12:30	Short Break			
12:30 - 13:30		Mariana Canto “Apps de combate à pandemia: vigilância, privacidade e políticas públicas		Benjamin Chong “Recollection of sensitive data during the time of the pandemic”
13:30 - 14:15	Networking (breakout rooms)			
14:15 - 15:00	Lunch + Artistic Activity			
15:00 - 16:00		Arnaldo Santana “Inclusão digital no brasil e estratégias para uma nova educação”		Jose Arevalo Carvajal “Retos y Oportunidades de las democracias digitales en tiempos de Coviditales”
16:00 - 16:15	Short Break			
16:15 - 17:45		Mariane Moreira “Fake News: é		Esteban Marin “Yo Gobierno:

		possível regular a desinformação?"		Nuevos Modelos de Democracia"
17:45 - 18:00	Closing and Reports			

Short reports from the sessions²:

Opening: The opening of YouthLACIGF 2020 took place, on time, at 10 am (UTC-4), with the presentation of those responsible for the mediation of the panels in each room. Pedro Lana, Paola Gálvez, Eileen Cejas and Juliana Novaes presented themselves and the event.

It was possible to notice, on the first day, the attempt to break the barrier of languages spoken in Latin America. The rooms were divided by language and named after 4 Latin American cities: Buenos Aires (English), Port-au-Prince (French), São Paulo (Portuguese) and Mexico City (Spanish).

After Cejas' brief explanation of the event, the floor was passed on to the guest at the opening table, César Díaz, member of the LACIGF committee. Díaz mentioned the atypical moment the world is going through, with the Covid-19 pandemic and that, more than ever, society needs the internet to strengthen connections. Due to the current moment, Díaz recalled that the event had to change the format so that the discussions could be carried forward.

Report by Aline Laranjeira Alves

Keynote: CGI.br : On the first day of the YouthLACIGF event, we followed the panel "Keynote: CGI.br", presented from 11:30 am to 12:30 pm (Brasília time zone). The panel had two main objectives: to present the Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) and the Youth Brasil, promoted by CGI.br. We believe that these objectives were relevant to the event, considering its target audience, that is, young people interested in discussing topics covered in the main Internet governance forum - IGF, LACIGF and FIB-.

Throughout this line of presentation, we can highlight important speeches by the panelists, such as the comparison of CGI.br with other international governance models,

² The short reports were curated and translated from Spanish/Portuguese to English by Juan Pajaro Velasquez and Juliana Novaes. We thank the volunteers who collaborated on the summary of some sessions: Aline Laranjeira Alves, Ana Carolina Sousa Dias, Barbara Yandra, Alice de Perdigão Lana, Cristian Henrique Martins de Souza, Eduarda Costa, Sidney Outeiro, Thobias Prado, Felipe de Menezes Santos, Vinícius Freire Amorim, Carolina Fiori Ramos Giovanini, Fernanda Sanchis, Renato Freitas de Menezes, Ingrid Santos, Jéssica Guedes Santos, Karla Giovanna Gonçalves de Souza Braga, Khadja Vanessa Brito de Oliveira, Laís Ramos, Letícia Catellan, Arnaldo de Santana, Caroline Magalhães e Nathan Paschoalini.

demonstrating that the Brazilian model was well regarded in other countries. In this sense, Brazil has managed to generate influence worldwide from an Internet governance paradigm based on consensus and multistakeholderism, by believing in an open, scalable Internet for everyone.

In addition, we also highlight a very thought-provoking speech by Professor Hartmut Richard Glaser at the event, saying that he has a dream with everyone from Latin America gathered on the Internet. This consideration was a happy retelling of Martin Luther King's famous phrase, used in the struggle to end racial inequality. Now, we see this proposition being applied also to the context of digital inequality.

Finally, we understand that the questions at the end managed to further enrich the panel, as the presenters were able to better develop their points and make some additional considerations. However, we would suggest that questions that could not be read during the transmission - due to time - should be answered in writing on the event's social networks, so that everyone has access to these new notes.

Report written by Ana Carolina Sousa Dias and Barbara Yandra.

"Data protection for children and adolescents": The panel "Data protection for children and adolescents" was presented on 05/09/2020 from 11:30 to 12:30 (UTC-4). The speeches were thought provoking and well prepared, exposing how ICTs relate to the education and data protection of children and adolescents. Moderator Maria Regina was very articulate and made good connections.

Santiago Plata highlighted the need for digital training for students and teachers, given the popularization of online education. His presentation was very enriching; however, we would like to have heard a little more about the specific case of the city of Anápolis.

Gabriel Souto and Elora Fernandes highlighted the issue of surveillance and lack of transparency in relation to the use of personal data by the big-techs that dominate educational software. Elora asked about the possible implications in the case of students who do not want / can use educational platforms that use personal data for commercial or surveillance purposes, which we consider an important factor in choosing the platform to be used.

Cindyneia Cantanhede's speech about awareness raising in schools and the need to guarantee basic rights in the school environment was especially interesting. It is good to have such a qualified undergraduate speaking and not just people with more advanced careers; it shows that we can also occupy these spaces.

Most speakers addressed the issue of ICTs and education in the pandemic; it is a topic that attracts attention and listeners. We suggest that it be in the title of the session, such as

"Data protection for children and adolescents and education in the pandemic". Panelists could have indicated materials / sites with tools to improve the digital literacy of teachers and students. In addition, the participation of some representative of the technical community would be interesting given the complexity of such topics.

Report written by Alice de Perdigão Lana and Cristian Henrique Martins de Souza

"Democracy online": The panel "Democracia em Rede" was presented on 09/05/2020 from 1:45 pm to 2:45 pm (Brasília time) and had Eduardo Magrani and Rafaela Koester as speakers and was moderated by Gabrielle Arruda. Eduardo stressed that our mentality did not follow our technological evolution, that is, the changes in society caused by the spread of the use of the internet were profound. In light of this, he brought up major problems, which persist since 2012, within our digital democracy, the digital divide, the lack of basic understanding of democracy and ethics and the fact that people cannot deal with the large flow of data and information. People are only looking at platforms under the logic of benefits, but not of harm, so it becomes evident that the need to empower citizens and strengthen mechanisms of digital democracy. The construction of this critical awareness does not come from the digital, it comes from politics itself, from the analog world. Soon after, Gabrielle asked: What do you think has to be the main research path for improving education and the political system?

In this sense, Eduardo responded by the need to map the digital and participatory democracy platforms that already exist; communication work to reproduce such initiatives; as well as the need for data protection; and attention to regulations.

Rafaela Koester highlighted the political vision of the theme, bringing examples of popular participation (plenary sessions with online broadcast and public audience) and the São Paulo City Hall website that instigates political participation online. At this point, she adds that the internet can be used to expand popular participation and bring politicians closer to citizens, given that, some problems are posed, such as disinformation and political hyperpolarization. The debater expressed her concern about Fake News, due to its rapid transmission of information and brought as an example the new practices of Deepfake that can have a huge impact on national politics in the coming years, attacking a person's reputation or even promoting their online cancellation. She also argued that young people have an easier time reaching more people, as they connect better with digital language. In addition, he brought the example of his campaign to demonstrate how the use of the digital

world is being reproduced in these pandemic times, since a direct campaign with the population is not viable.

Finally, good points were expressed during the speech of Professor Eduardo in the sense that digital platforms created a communicational dynamic and that we should not see Law as the only regulator of social behavior. In this sense, multistakeholder thinking fits well, as it expands the range of actors in decision-making beyond the legal community, which also ends up fostering more complete, democratic and more effective discussions

Report written by Eduarda Costa, Sidney Outeiro and Thobias Prado

"Data and privacy in emergency policies to combat covid-19: beyond Contact-Tracing": The panel "Data and privacy in emergency policies to combat covid-19: Beyond Contact-Tracing" presented on 09/05 from 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm (Brasília time) was relevant because it provoked a reflection about how technology it can be implemented by governments as a way to help fight the COVID-19 pandemic.

The governmental solutions presented by the panelists demonstrated a need for the collection of information so that there is an accurate diagnosis of what must be done to mitigate the effects of this crisis.

The data is usually provided with the consent of the users of the systems and is useful for addressing financial aid grants - such as the Brazilian government; to map main areas of contamination - such as the use of apps like the aforementioned Coronapp by the Chilean government, or to help citizens know when to seek medical help through symptom checklists, such as the Mexican government.

The problem of data privacy arises from the moment that user devices send data without their knowledge or even without their consent in some cases, which can basically happen due to the following factors: the characteristic ability of mobile devices to be tracked when are connected to some network service, lack of transparency, or even due to the absence of the terms of use for certain applications, a situation that allows the government to have access to sensitive information from citizens and that puts in question their right to privacy

At the end of the panel, a question was asked about a model that could serve as an example for preserving human rights, at the same time combining tools and infrastructure already in place to provide an accurate diagnosis of what can be done to combat the impacts of the pandemic - the answer was that we must analyze the context of Latin America. And,

that there may not be an ideal model to be copied, so there is no answer that solves all the problems.

Report written by Felipe de Menezes Santos and Vinícius Freire Amorim

“Disinformation and Democracy: discussing regulatory approaches”: The panel “Disinformation and Democracy: discussing regulatory approaches”, presented on 9/5 at 5:15 pm (UTC-4), brought a more dynamic structure, with two rounds of questions for each of the panelists and thirty minutes for questions, with the objective of presenting and discussing the problem of disinformation from its impact on democracy, proposing an analysis of the possible regulatory approaches under discussion. Considering the proof of the impact of disinformation on democratic processes, and the role that fraudulent content has played in recent months, making it difficult to face the COVID-19 pandemic, the relevance of this debate is understood. Despite being a theme in evidence and more relevant than ever, we need to keep in mind that disinformation for political purposes is something old, but with greater magnitude on the Internet.

The importance of building a debate on the regulatory structure in a multisectoral, multidisciplinary and diverse manner was emphasized, considering that this is a communication issue with technical, political, legal and social aspects involved. In the legal sphere, accountability is discussed about the content conveyed by the platforms and the violation of rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of the press. The role of journalism is also shown to be very important in combating misinformation with the use of fact-checking practices, also emphasizing the role of independent journalism and local journalism in disseminating secure and truthful information about the facts.

There are also technical issues that need to be discussed, especially with regard to traceability, since there is a risk of massive collection and storage of data and metadata, often unnecessarily, putting security at risk. Another relevant aspect is the importance of ensuring user privacy, through end-to-end encryption protocols, which prevent platforms from having access to the content of the messages in question, being restricted only to metadata. Therefore, it is understood the need to ensure the implementation of cryptography, seeking to build effective legal solutions to the problem that do not affect and do not jeopardize users' privacy and security.

Therefore, it becomes necessary to define, taking into account the details of the different areas involved, the criteria that will be used to define what is characterized as disinformation, as well as the construction of new approaches to combat the problem. One

approach is characterized by the “follow the money” strategy, which shows its efficiency in combating disinformation by directly tackling the monetization of fraudulent content, barring the financing of disinformation. An example is the Sleeping Giants initiative. It is understood that such approaches can be developed collaboratively, between government agents, the business sector and civil society, encouraging the experimentalism of new solutions and the collection of feedback, improving the approaches.

Report written by Carolina Fiori Ramos Giovanini, Fernanda Sanchis and Renato Freitas de Menezes

Youth Program: training of young leaders during the pandemic: The session "Youth Program: training of young leaders during the pandemic" was the first session in Portuguese of the 2nd day of Youth LACIGF 2020 and brought a vision of the Youth Program from the perspective of the five facilitators this year.

Beatriz started moderating by presenting the functions and the importance of CGI.br, highlighting the importance of youth participation in the Internet Governance (IG) scenario, going through the history of initiatives until reaching the Youth Brasil Program. Juliana spoke about the Directed Study of the Youth Program, explaining about the functioning, the selection of participants, the EAD course (didactic materials, questionnaires, Practicing) and the discussion list.

Gustavo commented on the good practices of Youth Brasil, highlighting the positive comments received after the Program, the diversity in the process of selecting facilitators and the exchange of constructive feedback in Pratando. Cindyneia highlighted the role of young people in the GI debate and the need to expand this debate to other spaces, enhancing digital inclusion.

Caio spoke about the impacts of the Youth Brasil Program on the formation of Brazilian youth, presenting data and highlighting the challenge of making the Program more widely available to reach young people outside the large urban centers. Pollyanna highlighted the uniqueness of the learning provided by the Program, highlighting the multidisciplinary bias of the participants and the importance of leaving the bubbles in our areas to discuss IM.

The panel was relevant to the extent that it further explored the structure and potential of the Youth Brazil Program, especially as it was organized within Youth LACIGF. The panel can be a means of inspiration for the participants of the event in other Latin countries to think about ways to expand young people's contacts with the IG.

Report written by Ingrid Santos and Jéssica Guedes Santos

“Pandemic-fighting apps: surveillance, privacy and public policies”: The panel “Apps to combat the pandemic: surveillance, privacy and public policies”, presented on September 6, 2020, from 1:30 pm to 2:30 pm (Brasília time), by speakers Mariana Canto, Maria Luciano, Raíssa Moura and Ana Paula Camelo, brought a multisectoral view about the excessive appearance of applications aimed at combating the pandemic. The topic was quite opportune, mainly because it is being discussed within the pandemic context and close to the entry into force of the Brazilian LGPD.

It was possible to notice that, since the beginning of the pandemic, there was an intense mobilization of the technological sector to think about solutions that could help the population. However, how is the data protection policy for these new applications? What criticism and praise could we give to these “pandemic technologies”?

Mariana Canto, made a contextualization about the problems of the Brazilian confrontation to the pandemic, guiding the high level of misinformation, political instability and lack of federal cooperation. Regarding the new apps, the panelist pointed out as problems the difficult access, disclosure, and the lack of adequacy of the apps to the users' reality causing a break of expectation (result achieved from user comments on the network). Maria Luciano, criticized the aspects of consent, necessity, transparency and security, which led her to conclude by adding that basically no application that emerged in the pandemic meets the protection and safety requirements of users.

The third speaker, Raíssa Moura, brought a business view of the issue, demonstrating how the company Inloco, from location behavior analysis to apps, acted in conjunction with government entities to control the flow of people and generate detailed isolation compliance maps through anonymised data that protected the safety of the population. Finally, Ana Paula Camelo, brought up the theme of public policies aimed at data and the internet, reflecting on how an excessively data-based government can help to create an even more unfair society and how the different actors need to appropriate the collective construction of technology , directing its social impacts.

Report written by Karla Giovanna Gonçalves de Souza Braga and Khadja Vanessa Brito de Oliveira

Digital inclusion in Brazil and strategies for a new education: The panel “Digital inclusion in Brazil and strategies for a new education” started at 3pm (UTC-4) on 06/09/2020, in moderation by Arnaldo Santana, who started the debate addressing the need to develop an inclusive infrastructure and innovative - especially in this context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Then, Mariana Gomes presented the initiative “Conexão Malunga”, and launched the question about how to undo the communication paradigm as an industry, not as a right; considering the elitist historical development that supported the current communication and media inequalities. It also addressed the relevance of media education for the context of digital inclusion, recognizing that digital literacy brings an opportunity for effective appropriation of the Internet and critical use by users. Finally, it encouraged us to reflect on how we can contribute to such issues.

Santiago Plata shared the experience of the “Girls Empowerment” Project, which used a gamification process to educate about human rights in a playful, inclusive and empowering way. The main focus was to provide citizenship tools to give girls opportunities to put their rights and critical thinking into practice, using technology as a cultural resource, for social action and learning.

Nina Da Hora made an interesting criticism of the vision of digital inclusion in Brazil, which takes into account only the appropriation of technology but not the knowledge necessary to use it. He indicated computational thinking as a strategy to solve problems and carry out activities in a more creative and less problematic way; through steps that involved fractionation, abstraction, regrouping and problem solving.

The panel was relevant in exposing issues involving the treatment of digital inclusion in Brazil; and shared formats and possible solutions to overcome these issues, encouraging youth to engage in the issue and seek to act in a local context. It became clear that it is not possible to think about digital inclusion without recognizing people's multiple trajectories, building bridges and encompassing diversity.

Report written by Laís Ramos and Letícia Catellan.

Fake News: is it possible to regulate disinformation?: The panel “Fake News: is it possible to regulate disinformation?” It took place between 5:15 pm and 6:45 pm on September 6, the second day of Youth LACIGF activities. The activity counted on the lawyer Caio Machado, the researcher Louise Marie Hurel, the federal deputy Orlando Silva and the member of the Electronic Frontier Foundation Veridiana Alimonti as panelists.

Disinformation regulation strategies in Brazil and in the world were the main theme addressed in the panel. Louise, the first panelist, addressed the dangers of building national regulations without the due time and maturing of the debate, which would generate legislation out of date in relation to a highly changing phenomenon. She also warns that, even if well-constructed, these laws do not solve the problem of disinformation in isolation.

Veridiana, on the other hand, talked about possible consequences of content regulation for the digital ecosystem, including the possible difficulties for interoperability of websites, mass censorship or vigilantism. Also noteworthy are the criticisms made by her about the bill 2630/2020, addressed in the panel.

For Orlando, third party to speak, disinformation became relevant in the public debate by directly affecting political processes, such as elections. But, despite the urgency of creating a law to regulate the phenomenon, it is also necessary to invest in forms of infralegal regulation, such as the performance of professional journalism.

In turn, Caio recapitulated the communication processes since before the Gutenberg press to signal the absence of internal regulation of information disseminators in the digital world, presenting the means that are imputed for the present. In addition, he exemplified how leaving this regulatory power in the hands of platforms can generate a conflict between national laws and content policies of international companies.

The four panelists converged their speeches regarding the complexity of the phenomenon of disinformation and the challenges that this generates for the construction of legislation and the performance of platforms. In our perspective, however, this debate was presented with little focus on what users can do or already do.

We consider that, as a point of improvement for new initiatives, it would be interesting to include the dialogue on the participation of society in view of a generational aspect; that is, instead of thinking in terms of generations more 'responsible' for the chain of disinformation (as in the repeated references to the 'aunt of WhatsApp') - and, therefore, more involved in the efforts to fight it -, we approach the protagonism of the young people, in particular, to regulate disinformation.

In conclusion, the panel was successful both in presenting global concepts in efforts to combat disinformation and in commenting on the creation of Brazilian legislation under debate on the topic; for this reason, it represented an important source for the community to base itself on what is and how disinformation can and cannot be regulated.

Report written by Arnaldo de Santana, Caroline Magalhães e Nathan Paschoalini

VIII. Attendees

In total, we had 76 attendees this year. In this opportunity, we had several participants from other countries due it was an online event. A table with information regarding to country, gender, age range is shown below:

First name	Surname	Gender	Country	Stakeholder group	Age range
João	Moreno Falcao	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Celina	Carvalho	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Louise	Marie Hurel	Female	UK	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Nicolas	Fiumarelli	Male	Uruguay	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Noha	Abdel Baky	Female	Egypt	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Cindyneia	Ramos Cantanhede	Female	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Germila	Saint-Jean	Female	Haiti	Technical Community	Among 25 to 29 years old
Santiago	Plata Garcês	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Lucas Henrique	Muniz da Conceicao	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Gustavo	Paiva	Male	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Meri	Baghdasaryan	Female	Armenia/USA	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Pollyanna	Rigon Valente	Female	Brazil	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Paula	Roko	Female	Argentina	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old

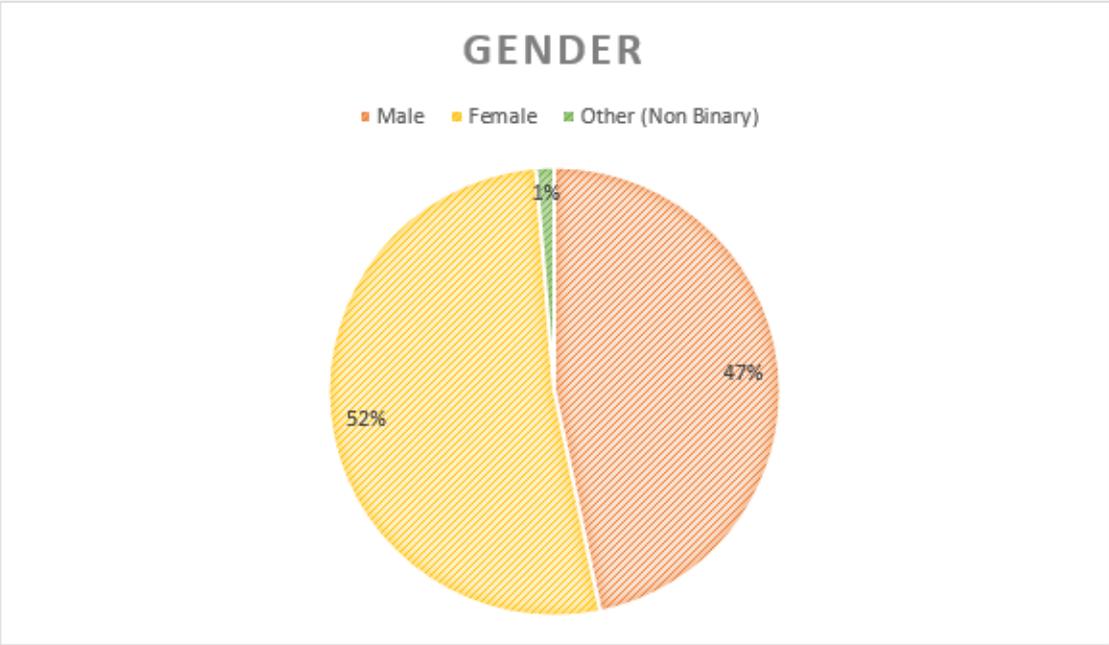
Augusto	Marthurin	Male	Argentina	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Beatriz	Rossi Corrales	Female	Brazil	Technical Community	More than 30 years old
Nathanael Xavier	de França Filho	Male	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Manuela	Peralta	Female	Dominic Republic	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Rodrigo	Alexandre	Male	Uruguay	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Benjamin	Chong Castillo	Male	Mexico	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Ana Carolina	Rodrigues	Female	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Matheus	Figueiredo Lima	Female	Brazil	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Maria Regina	Rigolon Korkmaz	Female	Brazil	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Vinayak	Kejriwal	Male	India	Private Sector	Among 18 to 24 years old
Lucas Samuel	da Silva	Male	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 25 years old
David	Aragort	Male	Venezuela	Civil Society	Among 18 to 25 years old
Letícia	Catellan Silva	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Vrikson	Acosta	Male	Venezuela	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Stephanie	Ruiz Toledo	Female	Colombia	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Giovana	Carneiro	Female	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Elsa Valeria	Martínez Zúñiga	Female	Peru	Private Sector	Among 18 to 24 years old
Évelyn	Vieira Gomes	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Juan Pablo	Alvarado	Male	Colombia	Civil Society	Among 18 to

	Herrera				24 years old
Vanessa	Cruz Molina	Female	Colombia	User	Less than 18 years old
Dr Gnanajeyaraman	Rajaram	Male	India	Academia	More than 30 years old
Heider	Pereira	Male	Brazil	User	Among 25 to 30 years old
Mahamat	Araiya Hisseine	Male	Chad	Private sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Akeem Otomayo	Sule	Male	Nigeria	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Jeagni	Sanchez	Female	Venezuela	Technical Community	Among 25 to 30 years old
Maria Regina	Detoni Cavalcanti Rigolon Korkmaz	Female	Brazil	Private Sector	More than 30 years old
Emilson	Pierresaint	Male	Haiti	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Arnaldo	da Santa Silva	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Sofia	Fernández Bonaudi	Female	Argentina	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Karen	Pastrana Meza	Female	Mexico	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Leyny	Lima Bautista	Female	Bolivia	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Maria Clara	Silveira Machado de Campos	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 25 years old
Stanley	Bernard	Male	Haiti	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Daniel	Santiago Diniz	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Franco	Romay Galean	Male	Bolivia	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Renato	Freitas de Menezes	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old

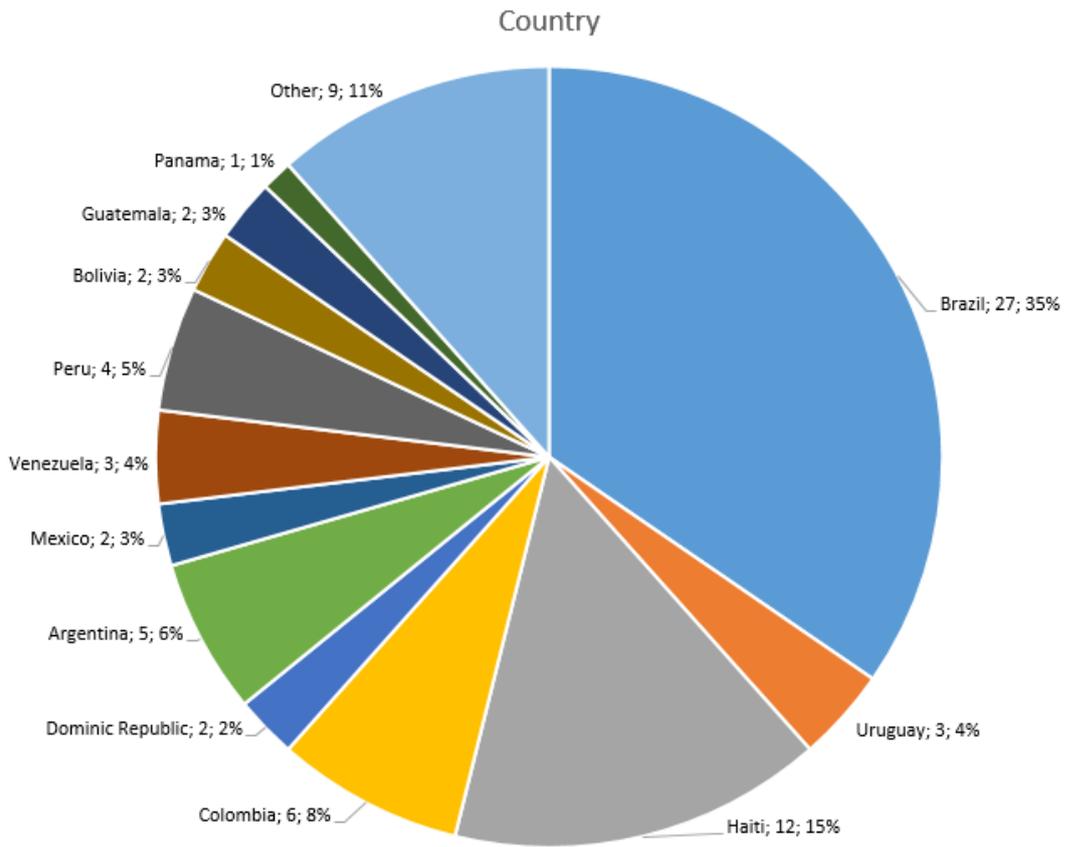
Laura Victoria	Ramos Guevara	Female	Colombia	Private Sector	Among 18 to 25 years old
Edilberto	Melo Rubiano	Male	Colombia	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Alejandra	Chinchilla	Female	Guatemala	Private Sector	Among 18 to 24 years old
Dedlyne	Cloiseau	Female	Haiti	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
John Smither Fedens	Fernand	Male	Haiti	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Denise	Machado Leal	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Guillermo	Coronel	Male	Argentina	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Alexandra	Cabrera Sanchez	Female	Peru	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Danilo César	Soares Noberto Ferreira	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
John Mekinson	Enezer	Male	Haiti	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Adejoke	Marquis	Female	Nigeria	Private sector	Among 18 to 24 years old
Luis José	Soto García	Male	Guatemala	Government	Among 18 to 24 years old
Josette	Meleard	Female	Haiti	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Julemine	Laurent	Female	Haiti	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Shelove	Fils-Aimé	Female	Haiti	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Abigaël Guirlande	Francisque	Female	Haiti	Civil Society	Among 18 to 24 years old
Hidilberto	Dias Pereira	Male	Cabo Verde	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Ricardo	Daudier	Male	Dominic Republic	User	Among 25 to 30 years old
Kettia	Denescar	Female	Haiti	Academia	Among 18 to

					24 years old
Merisier	Diedson	Male	Haiti	Academia	Among 18 to 24 years old
Paola	Galvez Callirgos	Female	Peru	Private Sector	Among 25 to 30 years old
Eileen Berenice	Cejas	Female	Argentina	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Pedro	de Perdigão Lana	Male	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Alice	de Perdigão Lana	Female	Brazil	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Abdías	Zambrano	Male	Panama	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Juan	Pajaro Velasquez	They	Colombia	Civil Society	More than 30 years old
Federico	Hormachea	Male	Uruguay	Academia	Among 25 to 30 years old
Verónica	Arroyo	Female	Peru	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old
Juliana	Novaes	Female	Brazil	Civil Society	Among 25 to 30 years old

We had 36 participate (male), and 40 participants (female), which gives us great gender balance. Also we had 1 participant identified as non-binary (other).



Regarding the country's representation, the majority of the participants were from Brazil (27), followed by Haiti (12) and in third place Colombia (6). It was interesting to observe that 9 participants came from other regional groups: UK (1), Egypt (1), Armenia/USA (1), India (2), Chad (1), Nigeria (2), Cabo Verde (1).



Finally, we obtained participation of all the stakeholder groups, mainly Civil Society (27), Academia (24), and in less proportion Private Sector (15), Technical Community (8), Other (2) and Government (1)..

STAKEHOLDERS



IX. Supporting Organizations

The event was organised with almost no funding or help of other organizations, but some institutions partnered with us to achieve some objectives or needs of the Youth LACIGF:

- Facebook gave us credit to promote our calls and publicize the event;
- Resources from the Youth Observatory were used to provide hosting to our website;
- We kept a fruitful dialogue with the LACIGF organising committee, who inserted the Youth LACIGF in their agenda and were present at our opening table;
- The Internet Governance Forum, mainly through the figure of Anja Genjo, provided the Zoom Webinar Accounts used in the event;
- Internet Society helped with providing the platform and some of the modules of their course “Shaping the Internet”, as a starting point to our Open Course.

Organizations which partnered with us:

CIG.br., YCIG, IGF, LACIGF.

IV. Contact us

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