

OUTCOMES REPORT

CAMBODIA Youth Internet Governance Forum 2023

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Phnom Penh

Report prepared by **Open Development Cambodia (ODC)**

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Executive summary

The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum 2023 was organized with the aim of fostering a safe and secure open data ecosystem and digital sphere. The event followed a boarding-style format and revolved around the central theme of "Digital Empowerment: Ensuring Access, Safety, and Opportunities for All," with a focus on three sub-thematic areas: Introduction to AI, Digital Rights and Online Responsibility, and Cybersecurity and Data Privacy.

Taking place from September 23 to 24, 2023, at the Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology in Phnom Penh, the Forum brought together a total of 250 attendees, including 100 female participants. Its objectives were to enhance the understanding of youth leaders regarding the Internet and its ecosystem and to equip participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage in Internet policymaking. The Forum aimed to achieve the following:

Develop youth leaders' understanding of Internet governance and the multistakeholder model of policymaking.

Equip participants with the knowledge and skills to actively participate in Internet policymaking, particularly in the context of Cambodia's digitalization.

Empower youth to voice their opinions and concerns regarding Internet-related issues, with a focus on transparency and accountability.

Provide immersive and hands-on sessions, guided by expert mentors from the private and governmental sectors, to delve into the ecosystem of Internet governance and digitalization.

The participants represented diverse fields, including media and journalism, civil society organizations, digital rights working groups, environmental rights defenders, the private sector, indigenous communities, people with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, university lecturers, and students from media and technology majors, ensuring inclusivity and representation.

Throughout the two-day Forum, a total of 36 sessions, including presentations, workshops, panel discussions, and sharing sessions, were conducted. These sessions were led by 29 national and 10 international experts who shed light on current digital trends, changes, and Cambodia's digital government policy, specifically focusing on the Cambodia Digital Transformation 2025-2035. The sessions covered a range of topics, including Open Data, Digital Security, Cybersecurity, Introduction to AI, and featured panel discussions, a Multi-stakeholder Internet Governance Conference, and a game called Phum YIGF.

The Forum had a meaningful and sustainable impact by creating new inclusive professional networks and strengthening existing ones. It served as a platform to identify current challenges related to Internet Governance in Cambodia and globally, fostering collaborations to address these challenges and influence draft legislations. The outcomes of the Forum were disseminated to the wider public through traditional media and social media publications to maximize their impact.

Summary of Activities

The Forum started with a welcoming remark from Ms. Ros Chanvoleak, a program lead and representative of the Organizing Committees, Mrs. NGUON Somaly Director General of Institute of Digital Governance, Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology, Opening remarks from Mr. Thy Try, Executive Director/Editor-in-Chief of Open Development Cambodia (ODC) and advisory committee of the Cambodia Youth Internet Governance forum, opening remarks from His Excellency Sun Rapid Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. Followed by two remarks from Mr. Norbert Klein History of the Internet in Cambodia and Mrs. Anja Gengo UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) on What is Internet Governance Forum? and in-depth keynotes on introduction to AI by Mr. Bouy Rina, Digital rights and Online Responsibility by Mr. Dixon Siu and Cyber Security and Data Privacy by Mr. Ngeth Moses, Digital Security Consultant.

During the Forum, a panel discussion centered around the "Personal Data Protection Draft Law" took place, engaging various stakeholders, including members of digital rights working groups, and a representative from the private sector. This discussion addressed a timely and significant topic, providing valuable insights into the implications of the draft law. The "Personal Data Protection Draft Law" had raised concerns among digital and internet rights defenders, private sector who feared that these laws would grant the government increased power to control the personal data which lead to restrict online expression and hinder internet freedom and freedom of speech.

Following the panel discussion, the participants were divided into three breakout rooms, where experts conducted training sessions on different topics. One room focused on providing an introduction to AI, equipping participants with knowledge about this emerging technology. Another room explored how AI can play a crucial role in Cambodia's education system, highlighting its potential benefits and applications in the field of education. On the second day of the forum, the participants were exposed to various technological tips and best practices to ensure their digital safety. These sessions aimed to enhance participants' understanding of cybersecurity measures and equip them with practical tools to protect themselves online.

The morning session concluded with a keynote address by Mr. Ly Sokphath, the Director of the Department of Project Appraisal and Development Programs and General Secretariat of the Digital Governance Committee. Mr. Sokphath discussed the concept of "Digital Transformation" and emphasized key policies related to it. These policies included the Pentagon Strategy-Phase 1, the Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework, and the Cambodian Digital Government Policy 2022-2035. He highlighted the importance of involving all stakeholders in the process of creating a dynamic digital economy and society. Mr. Sokphath emphasized that digital infrastructure and building citizens' trust and confidence are fundamental in transitioning toward a digital society.

By sharing these policies and insights, Mr. Sokphath aimed to provide participants with a broader understanding of the digital landscape in Cambodia and the government's vision for digital transformation.

On 24 September 2023, after reflecting upon what had been learned from Day 1, participants had the option to attend one of three sharing sessions. Each session includes two lightning talks and two workshops on different topics. In the main hall, Mr. Ahmad Umair Bin Suhaidi presented **“Navigating the Digital World: Unpacking Online Risks & Building Digital Resilience”**, joined by Mr. Harisa Shahid, who covered **“AI Ethics and Governance”**. In room 2, Ms. Te Sonita led a discussion on **“Ensuring Security for Your Passwords and What Happens when You are Connected to wifi?”**. In room 3, Ms. Chhit Kanika and Mr. Chum Rasy presented **“Important securities features of Telegram”**.

At the end of the session, participants from various backgrounds engaged in the Q&A session as well as shared their experiences and impressions from participating in the event. Among them, one of the participants who belongs to the indigenous community expressed her excitement in attending the event, while hoping for similar forums on digital transformation to be accessible to a diverse range of populations, particularly indigenous populations in highland areas in the Northeast region such as Ratanakiri. It was not yet the end of the story since another participant from Thbong Khmun, further expressed his great impression of the value of the Forum from which he could learn and engage with a wide range of people, especially youth. In his opinion, even though the forum was aimed at youth, it should be extended to reach out to the elders, too, whose knowledge of digital technology is somehow lagging behind since they are also the target of digital risks such as online scams.

After lunch, participants could choose from six sharing sessions under different topics. The first half of the afternoon consists of three sessions from our domestic and international speakers. In room 1, sessions consist of **“AI Ethics and Data Protection Law”** by Ms. Svaradiva Anurdea Devi and **“For Sustainable Digital Safety Literacy”** by Mr. Kurihara Kohei. In room 2, Mr. Jaewon Son presented **“Empowering a Sustainable and Inclusive Digital Future: A Holistic Approach to Responsible Internet”** and Mr. Sreng Kimhab presented **“Data Privacy and Protection”**. In room 3, Mr. Tepken Vannkorn led a workshop on **“The Foundation of Web Security”**.

In the second half of the afternoon, participants can choose from three additional sessions, consisting of two lightning talks and three workshops. In room 1, Ms. Maristela Miranda presented **“Youth and Data Privacy: Concerns and Ways to Address Them”**, while Mr. Porhai EUNG presented **“Career in Cybersecurity”**. In room 2, Mr. Touch Sangrotha discussed **“Web Accessibility: Build Websites That Are Inclusive to Everyone”**. In room 3, Mr. Diep Kong

presented “Cyber Security” and Mr. Sy Tech Hong presented “Protecting Your Identity in Digital Era”.

After a coffee break came one of the most interesting activities of the day. The activity is called “Multistakeholder Internet Governance Mockup Meeting on Data Protection Law”, where participants are divided into groups and role-played as stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and netizens. An important note is that all information and opinions expressed in this mockup meeting shall not be interpreted or used by a third party due to the fact that it is not an official meeting. Each group of stakeholders is given about 05 minutes to deliver their statement on personal data protection, followed by a plenary session of 20 minutes whereby questions and answers are exchanged between the stakeholders.

It is observed that questions mainly capture issues around how netizens’ personal data can be collected and stored without being leaked for any reason. Public CCTV which captures the facial data of citizens is also a concern since the data might be leaked. Questions and answers around the way consent is collected with understandable terms and conditions are another appealing point being discussed. Last but not least, some eye-opening recommendations given by netizens touch upon the possibility of cybercrime in FinTech in the way that now anyone can open a bank account through a mobile app just by completing some basic personal data and facial recognition. The point is that information like facial recognition can be generated by AI, so it makes sense to raise a concern about the risk of AI-generated cybercrimes in FinTech. Netizens also want the government, especially MPTC, to increase their efforts in promotional and informational campaigns aimed at gathering inputs or insights from citizen and civil society organizations (CSOs). It is necessary that these meetings or workshops have specific dates, times, and venues that make it easy for people to engage. The public is interested in sharing their concerns and input into any drafted law. However, limited information about consultative meetings has been a barrier.

The mockup meeting then arrived at another session called Cross-Community Group Discussion in which three groups were formed to present three types of stakeholders including (1) youth group, (2) private sector group, and (3) government group. Final statements taken from the three groups include some interesting snapshots including more inclusive training and education on data protection given to people living in remote areas, affordability and accessibility of products and services provided by the private sector, and a matter of Internet gateway which genuinely aims to protect the people at all margins.

The day was closed with lessons learned and reflection given by Ms. Voleak spoke on behalf of the youth team who made a great effort in organizing the event. Paying forward is something she highlighted in the way that experiences and lessons taken in the event will be shared with other Cambodian youth who have not attended the event. “Today, I am youth but tomorrow I will be an adult” is a remark by Voleak who wanted to depict that internet governance is a

long-term ongoing effort to be taken not only by one person in one generation but it is an effort by all from one generation to another.

Mr. Thy Try then took the podium thanking the youth organizing team and key speakers such as Mr. Klein and Mr. Dixon who devoted their restless effort to attend the event. Having a national internet governance forum is a plan that ODC is committed to organize in collaboration with the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, in parallel with a global-level forum which will be organized in New York. The very last closing remark is given by Ms. Lay Puthineath, Advisory Committee of Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum. The fact that 170 participants attended 33 sessions with a good impression is a key highlight, showing that the forum was successfully carried out. Appreciation to ODC and FHI, APNIC, and Chumrum Digital is especially noted.

After spending two days learning at the forum, participants were asked to evaluate the topics or sessions they were most interested in. Under Cyber security and Data Privacy, most of the participants voted the topics Data Privacy: General Data Protection Regulation, Phishing Attack and prevention, as the most engaging and exciting presentations.

For the Introduction to AI, the topic “AI and Education in Cambodia” was the highest-rated session among all participants, followed by AI in present world: Current and Trend. Under the Digital Rights and Online Responsibility thematic area, the participants rated Why Data Ethics Are Important for AI/ML Solution? as the most interesting session, followed by Why Personal Data Empowerment is the future and overview of My Data Operator Ecosystem? And Open Data and Privacy and

One participant said that the forum shaded some light on the topics of Internet Governance that have never been covered before.

“It's remarkable how this event has expanded my knowledge and deepened my understanding of cybersecurity in our country. The inclusive nature ... bringing together multiple stakeholders from both within and beyond Cambodia ... fostering collaboration and collective progress in safeguarding our digital landscape... I am genuinely grateful for the opportunity to be a part of this...!”

Another participant shared that the forum is an opportunity to learn and share between experts and the participants on the variety topic of internet governance.

“The value of this event in transferring vital knowledge about Cambodia's digital landscape cannot be overstated ... I hope this becomes an annual tradition, allowing youth from far and wide to actively participate, even virtually, and benefit from the wealth of insights and opportunities it offers. Let's embrace the power of technology to connect and empower the youth of Cambodia!”

Another participant of the Forum mentioned that the Forum allow them to raise their concern related to internet governance to government.

“This event is truly a valuable experience for individuals from diverse backgrounds ... I had the privilege of engaging closely with government officials and expressing my concerns regarding the crucial realm of digital governance. The captivating seminar on AI and digital security greatly expanded my knowledge and deepened my understanding of this rapidly evolving field.”

Background

In 2023, the inaugural Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum took place, organized by Open Development Cambodia (ODC) in collaboration with the organizing committee, its partners, and the Cambodia YIGF advisory committee. The event, known as the 1st Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum, was a two-day residential gathering held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from September 23-24, 2023.

The forum focused on empowering youth in the field of internet governance, with key themes revolving around Introduction to AI, Digital Rights and Online Responsibility, and Cybersecurity and Data Privacy. It featured a diverse range of activities, including interactive workshops, sharing sessions, and hands-on experiences, all facilitated by expert professionals specializing in AI, Cybersecurity, Digital Safety, and technology.

Objectives

- Develop youth leaders' understanding of Internet governance and the multistakeholder model of policymaking.
- Equip participants with the knowledge and skills to engage in Internet policymaking, focusing on current Cambodian digitalization in which links to Internet governance.
- Empower youth to voice their opinions and concerns regarding Internet-related issues in particularly in ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Provide immersive, hands-on sessions with expert mentoring from private and governmental sectors on the ecosystem of governance internetization and digitalization.

Forum's Activities

Opening Ceremony

The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum 2023 officially started with presence of a representative from the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, Open Development Cambodia (ODC) team, Advisory Committee members, Organizing committee national and international speakers, volunteers group, and the Forum's participants.

To kick off the event, **Ms. Ros Chanvoleak**, representing the Organizing Committee of the YIGF, began her welcoming remark by expressing her gratitude toward the YIGF committees, Open Development Cambodia (ODC), and volunteers for their contribution to making YIGF 2023 happen. She has also briefly discussed the themes and agenda of the event.

Then, **Ms. Ngoun Somaly**, Director General, the Digital Governance Institute of the Digital Technology Academy of Cambodia (CADT) continued with her remark on Cambodia's Digital landscape and the importance of the Internet to society. Mrs. Somaly mentioned the structure and function of CADT and its institutions to the audience and provided an insightful speech on the role of Internet Governance. To conclude, she hopes the forum will give the space for participants and professionals to address internet governance, especially for youth to discuss policies regarding the internet, and digital governance, and give youth the chance to address their concerns on accountability of the internet ecosystem.

Executive Director of Open Development Cambodia (ODC), **Mr. Thy Try** gave his remark. He started by welcoming all of the honorable guest speakers and participants to the YIGF 2023. He highlighted one of the important sessions of the event which is the Discussion on the Draft law on personal data protection policies, and encouraged all relevant stakeholders and participants to share their ideas and provide input to the draft law. He also thanked all the organizing teams and the event's honorable guest speakers **His Excellency Sun Rapid**, Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, CADT for their continuous support and collaboration to bring technology and digital-related events to Cambodia.

The event continued with an opening remark **His Excellency, Sun Rapid**, undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, officially opened the event with his opening remarks. The topic of digital governance is aligned with the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication agenda on digital development which can be found in policies such as The Pentagonal Strategy Phase 1, Digital Government Policy 2022-2035 and Digital Economy and Society 2021-2030, he added. The Internet has a broad definition that can be found in every aspect of life making the term complex and abstract, he continued. It is necessary for policymakers and users to fully understand their roles and utilize the benefits of the Internet to the fullest through the practice of Internet governance. He has also touched upon the risks, challenges and vulnerabilities of the internet such as online scams, cyber security and cyberbullying and urged youth to learn and understand the principle of internet governance in order to tackle the above-mentioned issues.

Following the opening remarks, there are 5 keynote speeches by the event's honorable guest speakers presenting consequential internet-related issues.

Firstly, **Mr. Norbert KLEIN**, one of ODC's original advisory board members, gave his keynote speech about the history of the internet in Cambodia. He is a part of the team that brought the first internet connection to the country during the 1990s. Speaking in front of 129 audiences, he said that the difficulty of reaching out and communicating in Cambodia was the inspiration to bring internet connection to the kingdom. During that time, Cambodia lacked the resources and infrastructure to establish an internet connection. After the internet connection was successfully established, other initiatives also emerged such as the creation of Khmer font on computers and the Cambodian country code "KH".

Then, the floor was given to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) team to present the topic "What is Internet Governance Forum?" It was a pre-recorded session from **Ms. Anja Gengo**, Internet Governance Associate Programme Expert and United Nations Secretariat for the Internet Governance Forum. Due to the upsurge in the use of the internet, risks and challenges are also rising. The majority of users have limited knowledge of their role and privacy in the internet sphere. Internet Governance Forum aims to bridge those gaps and enrich users with practical knowledge of online data protection and management.

After that, another keynote speech was presented by Mr. **Bouy Lina** on Introduction to AI. It was indeed an interactive session. Though the session is highly technical, the audience looks focused and carefully listens to the speaker's in-depth presentation. **Dixon Siu**, a Japanese software engineer - Fujitsu Limited and representative of the CamIDF Advisory gave his keynote speech on Digital Rights and Online Responsibility. His session was very beneficial as he provided a practical framework for users to surf the internet and online platforms safely.

To conclude, **Mr. Nget Moses**, Digital Security Specialist on Digital Security gave his keynote speech on Cyber security and Data privacy in Cambodia. He addressed one of the common cyber security problems in Cambodia which is hacking and cyber attacks on social media platforms such as Facebook and Telegram. He also put a strong emphasis on data protection as it is a valuable aspect amidst the digital age. He added that the government recognized the potential harm of security risk and has established various laws and policies to address the issues.

Panel Discussion: The discussion on the Draft Law on Personal Data Protection

Speakers:

- ***Mr. THY Try, Executive Director of Open Development Cambodia (ODC)***
- ***A Legal Expert***

- Moderator: Mr. Veng Seanghai, Managing Editor of Open Development Cambodia (ODC)

In this session, the invited participant and speakers gathered together in one of the breakout room together to attend one of the most engaging panel discussion in the Forum. The discussion was centered around the concern and challenging cause by the draft law, one of the speaker which came from private sector will sharing his idea and concern regarding the draft law from private sector point of view.

The discussion started with the legal expert present the draft law to the participant and she open the floor to accept the question and feedback on any article of the draft law. The Personal data protection draft law consisted of 72 articles, of which 22 articles are on punishment/penalty (including imprisonment), and 25 articles refer to Prakas. It still needs to refer to Prakas to issue the law. One of the participant, has provide an input that the term that using in the draft law still sound a little confusing. The participant added that They use ប្រធានទិន្នន័យ mean that you are the owner of the data. She would like to clarify the term ប្រធានទិន្នន័យ. In English, it means Data Subject. One participant suggested that it should be ម្ចាស់ទិន្នន័យ.

Introduction to AI sessions

AI and Education in Cambodia

Speaker: **HENG Soklay**, *NLP Researcher at Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology*

The speaker first engaged the participants by asking them to do a survey with the QR code. Then he begins to talk about AI which is divided into 3 types Narrow AI, General AI and Super Intelligence AI. He also explained the participation in machine learning. After that, he began his presentation on his research on using AI in Cambodia Education. The result of his study shows that among 163, there 122 students have used AI to support their study. While the students in Phnom Penh tend to using AI more than the students who came from the province. He concludes his presentation that there should be more digital literacy training since there is a wide gap among students and lecturers in using AI.

Toward a private future: Lessons in the Fight for Digital Privacy from India

Speaker: **Gyan Prekash Tripathi**, *A Technology Policy Researcher and Digital Rights Advocate*

In this session, the speaker started by sharing the importance of Digital Privacy, and then he stated to engage the participate to understand about the data protection policy that is being debated in India. He presented the timeline and the several challenges in drafting this draft law. The participant really interactive during his session as the speaker also provide the additional material to the participant who are interested to learn more about those case study.

open data and data sharing, then proceeded to give the definition of data, which is important when it comes to searching and investigating the data monetization. The speaker brought the case study from the statistic of public sector in Brazil. He also explained the importance of data in health sector and well-being of the Ireland's people by using Hale and Hearty project, a comprehensive Health & Wellbeing knowledge base, which can be used for rich analysis, insights and action. The speaker then ended the session by elaborating the problem of data that people should understand about the data they use. On the other hand, he also mentioned data privacy and security which was another important topic.

Open Universal Acceptance and IDNs, Case Study of Rajmail and IDN

Speaker: **Bibek Silwal**, *A Founding member of YIGF Nepal*

The speaker has played an icebreaker game for the participants to get to know one another. Then he started his presentation by asking participants " What is Multilingual Internet to you? He explained that in the internet we used different languages for different terms to translated to different contexts. The participant also asked some questions to the speaker including How does DNS work? What is internationalized Domain Name. The speaker also present the case study of of Raj Mail which is an email provided by the local government of Rajasthan citizens

for free email addresses. This will lead the audience to using the mail in Hindi and English and until now there about 4 million people using it. But this also pose a security risk since the government took control of IDN?

AI in Present World

Speaker: **IM Chantola**, *Planning & Demand Management Architect (Technology) at Smart Axiata*

The speaker started the session by stating that “We always think of AI in the future as a next step. However, we rarely know how AI in the present world, looks like,”. He explain that AI is the combination of technology that allows us to computing the tasks. No matter how strong of AI , we still need our intellect to use it effectively. AI can replace humans, but if we try to move forward it will not be able to replace us. He also talked about 4 AI tool that he is familiar with are ChatGPT, GitHub, Bard and Bing.

How to prevent from being a victim of social engineering

Speaker: **OUM Oudom**,

The speaker started the session by asking the participation on what is “social engineering”?. He explains that social engineering is the plan or mechanism to get everyone into online scam or fraud. There are 4 types of social engineering that are common in Cambodia are Baiting, Phishing, Email hacking and vishing. Baiting refers to the manipulation or set out trap that offer instant benefit. For example, top up 5\$ get 500\$ instantly. Secondly, Phishing is a common type of scamming that in the form of messaging scam or fake email address. This type of scam asks target victim to fill in their personal information. Thirdly, vishing. Vishing is the act of voice manipulation that offender act as the relatives of the victim and ask for money or act as other people and ask for money. Lastly, email hacking is the process where hackers hack and still other people email and use i in any type of fraud.

Cyber Security

Speaker: **Edmon Chung**, *CEO at Dot Asia Organisation*

From a Cybersecurity expert's perspective, there are two types of cybersecurity attacks. First the remote or the offside attack and the physical or the onsite attack. Edmon told the participant that No system is 100% secure: since Human factors (leakage by and compromise of personnel)

- No single solution
- Increase the cost of attack: Understand risk profile, prioritization , Cost-benefit considerations (cost of attack)
- Emphasis on resilience: Ability to return the system to service after compromise / attack

One of the participation has asked the question that “What would should we do if our domain got hacked? Edmon responded that first, we need to contact the registrar and inform them about the abuse. We also seek for the domain block service to block the hacked domain. We need to work with the DNS provider, if this doesn’t work we can go to ICANN which is the IOs that oversight the popular domain. Edmon advise that we better start from closet assistance before coming to ICANN.

Navigating the Digital World: Unpacking Online Risks & Building

Speaker: **Ahmad Umair Bin Suhaidi** a computer science student, National Energy University of Malaysia

Umair began his session by playing a video about the data that parent post including photos and videos of their children. Those data on social media will serve as a digital footprint that can be stolen and pose a risk and challenges to the owner. After playing the video he asked the participants our their reflections on the video. One of the participants said that he would be careful about posting photos and videos on social media. The digital footprint could lead to privacy risk which results in Reputation Harm, Loss of Control and Profiling, and Targeted Advertising. However, Urmair informed the participant that we can reduce those consequences through Review and checkup our privacy settings, minimizing data sharing, regularly checking application permission

Safeguarding E-government in a Cyber-World

Speaker: **Muhammad Umair Ali and Harisa Shahid**

Electronic government is the application of information and communication technologies for delivering government services. For the contemporary, the e-government looks like website development for government departments, online form and service, digital identity, e-voting, online citizens feedback and complaints, digital health record, and public bidding system. It is a process that the government needs to fulfill in order to transition to a truly E-government. The speaker provides a clear example of each process with details.

AI Ethics and Data Protection Law

- Speaker: **Svaradiva Anurdea Devi**, *Chairperson Internet Development Institute*

In this session, the discussion was centered around how the data protection law affects and impacts AI in the case study of Indonesia. The speaker touched upon ethical considerations, privacy, regulating collection, and protection. From day to day AI was growing and widely used in Indonesia, the private sector has using AI to generate more innovation while the government

or working on addressing the societal challenges that are caused by AI. After hearing the use of AI by the private sector in Indonesia and law to overcome the issue cause by AI the partition has some question. What is the biggest challenge for Indonesia before the establishment of the using of AI? The speaker response that In order to establish AI, you need strong infrastructure such as cloud, data based and integrate them into e-government and e-government would help the country to reach the use of AI. One of the participation ask the question Beside benefit, how do the government minimize the risk of using AI?. The speaker responded that the Ministry of ICT has advocated and educate to citizens, especially people living in the rural area to understand the risk of using AI.

Sustainable Digital Safety Literacy

Speaker: **Kurihara Kohei**, *Co-founder of Privacy by Design Lab*

The expert presented to the participants. about the digital literacy. Digital Literacy is the ability to access, manage, understand, integrate, communicate, evaluate, and create information safely and appropriately through digital. These consisted of 5 components: Information and data literacy: Browsing, searching, and filtering data and information. Communication and collaboration: Interacting through digital technologies. Digital content creation: Developing digital content: protecting devices, and problem solving. To achieve sustainable Digital Safety we have to understand the concept of digital safety:

Protect devices and digital content, and to understand risks and threats in digital environments. To know about safety and security measures and to have due regard to reliability and privacy.

Protecting personal data and privacy: to protect personal data and privacy in digital environments. To understand how to use and share personally identifiable info while being able to protect oneself and others from damages. To understand that digital services use a “Privacy policy” to inform how personal data is used.

Protecting health and well-being: To be able to avoid health-risks and threats to physical and psychological well-being while using digital technologies. To be able to protect oneself and others from possible dangers in digital environments (e.g. cyber bullying). To be aware of digital technologies for social well-being and social inclusion.

Protecting the environment: To be aware of the environmental impact of digital technologies and their use.

Career in Cybersecurity

Speaker: **Eung Porhai**, *CEO of Sala Cyber*

The Speaker began his session by asking the participants “ is there any one study information technology”. Then he introduced some professional work that the student who has a background in information technology or is interested to work in cyber security as below:

1. VAPT (Vulnerable Assessment) : Network, web, mobile pentest (physical hacker), Wireless pentest, IOT Pentest, Vulnerability Assessment.
2. Security Operation : Security analyst, incident response, threat hunting, security architect, project implementation.
3. Governance /Risk/ Compliance: IT Risks & controls, IT Audits, IT Governance, IT Policies.
4. Infrastructure Security: Network security design, system security design, network hardening and system hardening

Digital Government Policy 2022-2035

Speaker: **Ly Sokphath**, *Director, Department of Project Appraisal and Development Programs General Secretariat of Digital Government Committee*

The Speaker has introduced himself and presented about Cambodia ‘s Digital Government Policies 2022-2035 which will develop digital citizens digital government and digital entrepreneur. To achieved the Cambodia ‘s Digital Government Policies 2022-2035 we have to manages 5 risks.

1. Rapid Technological Advancement: Planning for the Development of Digital Technology
2. Changing the way, we work: Strengthen awareness of the benefits and importance of digital government.
3. Human Resources and Finance: Promoting Good Governance and Encouraging Equity
4. Digital Security: Establish a secure and resilient infrastructure, complement and backup data
5. Institutional coordination: Delegate sufficient authority to the digital evolution unit

Youth and Data Privacy: Concerns and Ways to Address them

Speaker: **MARISTELA Miranda**, *Senior Associate Lights Institute*

Youth play a crucial role in driving the establishment of Data protection laws. As many as 75% of global youth use the internet, they have the highest proportion to use the internet more than other age groups in the world. Why should youth care about data protection laws? The issue of

consent, who get to decide when children are capable of deciding for themselves. For different countries age of consent varies differently making it is hard to understand the age where it is applicable to use social media, for example. Also, age verification can pose a whole different set of privacy risks.

Generally, the online realm is not designed for the youth. There is a privacy policy but most of us doesn't read the term and condition. The speaker raises another problem, which is profiling. Privacy of users such as tracking of online behavior and preference for marketing and research purposes. They often track those data to shape and make their content more enjoyable for users, specifically. This in turn has made social media more addictive and is harmful for youth, most importantly children, Cyber bully also an important issue that should not be neglected. One of the participants raised a question "The issue of children using social media platforms. what are the steps that we can to make sure that children can use social media in a responsible manner and appropriate way"? The speaker responded that first, we have to control the content that children see on the internet by configuring settings of the social media to make sure that they stay in a safe place and moderate, also educate them on where to post, what to post who to they should communicate with on social media. Following this step, children could navigate safely on the internet.

Conclusion

In the of technology AI plays a key role in improving societies worldwide. In such regard, there lack of legal legislation including copyright, and most of people didn't not understand the risks cause by using AI. The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum was a meeting point for cybersecurity expert, academia to discuss the pros and con't of using AI. The speakers concluded that, while Cambodia and the globe see the potential of using AI to support in daily working tasks, we all should be aware of significant challenges, and risks that are caused by AI.

Speakers at the Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum 2023 demonstrated that Cambodia and the world have benefited from using AI to support daily life. However, AI has obtained the data from the user, lack of copyright issues. Although some AI applications just availed to be used officially in Cambodia at the end of 2023, Cambodia people have using and testing AI applications since the announcement of AI in 2022, the presentation and keynote relate to AI and ethnic governance and the recommendation by presenters at the Cambodia YIGF 2023 also revealed some activity that require everyone to took part in in order to maximize the benefit from using AI and overcome those potential risk.

Digital Rights and Online Responsibility

Phishing Attack vs Prevention

Speaker: **Chumrum Digital**

In this first session under the Digital Rights and Online Responsibility thematic area, the speaker introduces the definition of phishing which refers to the online scam or methodology that was used to capture the personal information. Those potential and common information that the scammer usually targets username, password day of birth for example. Different types of phishing such as SMS, social media (Facebook, Telegram, WhatsApp) or even voice call for instance.

Stage of Phishing is commonly implemented by sending the link to the target individuals and urgently requiring them to click a certain link that will result in a virus attack to capture personal information, asking for a certain payment. The commons of phishing based on the speakers are rumors, shaming tactics of the individual, hot topics, emotions, need/want for non-financial things, greed, and reputation. The speakers also brings practical examples of types of phishing such as certain scamming URLs like '<http://accounts.google.me>' as one of the phishing websites. Other common cases of phishing happening in Cambodia are usually the impersonation of close relatives and asking the targeted victim to send a certain amount of money to them. For example, the case of a traffic accident.

Risk that we can fall into after we receive a phishing attack are **personal risks** including: money stolen from the bank account, lost access to photos, video, and files, cybercriminals impersonating , putting friends or family members at risk, fraudulent changes on credit card, and fake social media posts On the other hand, risk is also happening in the workplace including: loss of sensitive company information, the degradation of company reputation for instance.

There are certain type of phishing including: **email phishing** , **vishing attacks** (type of attack that pose as employees from government or agencies, bank or other private agency), **SMishing attacks** (impersonated as someone who can guide target individual to commit certain action for example facebook and other social media which ask you for the verification code that the received through the platform), **Spear phishing** (attack of specific person through email, social media,SMS, or chat message)**Whaling attack** (this target to the top management of company or organizing)

To identify fake email we have to see the email, content, grammar and attached link. For SMishing on Facebook pages, we have to take into account the facebook page name, certain noticeable link, and popularity of the page. Telegram wise, the screenshot contains the verification code from telegram.

The speaker also has shared certain actions to be made if we have been phished. One of the solutions is that we should not panic and quickly change the passwords of your account and

notify the bank to hold the balance in case a scammer has been phishing the information of your bank account.

The speaker recap his section that “ We need to think before we click” which refers to the most prominent phishing through links that can badly impact targeted individual as the methodology to mitigate the effects of phishing after clicking the link is quite low.

Why Data Ethics Are Important for AI/ML Solutions?

Speaker: **SIU Dixon** , *MyData Global Founding Member*

Mr. Dixon opens the session with an interaction survey on the reasons why women are more likely to be killed in car crashes than men. As a result, all participants find that women are more fragile than men however Mr. Dixon illustrated that this is not the actual cost of the issue as the respondents are actually not diversified or balanced in terms of gender. The second survey is about the most important personal data that participants care about and participants list down phone numbers, bank info, date of birth, password, social media information, and a few of the most important data. AI in general is not accurate due to some unfairness of nature as most of the creators of AI are men and they kind of integrate the perception or mainstream that can discriminate against women. This simply also apply to certain discrimination by race, gender, ethnicity, culture, and type of group as well.

A moderator, asked the question to the speaker that “should we use AI as an application? (for example it can replace the job of the people or it can be used to increase the efficiency of the job?”

The speaker mentioned that the case is dependent on how each person is using and utilizing the ChatGPT. In the industrial revolution, people had to work hard, but nowadays, by using ChatGPT people have more time to do other jobs or enjoy life. As some people can maximize the use of ChatGPT to create more productivity and efficiency in their livelihood. However, ChatGPT is very western-oriented that should be further improve to include sufficient data.

One of the participant ask the uestion that “How we can take advantage of this machine learning like ChatGPT, Google Bard. “The speaker responded that as mentioned above we have to be wise when using those auto-generate systems and think of the impact to related ecosystems and the ethical issue. The speaker suggested that AI systems alone cause environmental impact as the system developers have spent a large amount of energy to cool down the equipment and data storage room. In short, we can think about the use of any AI system. The speaker concluded his section and he stressed that: “AI can be a good tool or evil based on how we use it”.

Why Personal Data Empowerment is the Future: An Overview of My Data Operator Ecosystem

Speaker: **SIU Dixon**, *MyData Global Founding Member*

To kick off the session, the speaker taking a picture from behind and linking that action to the personal data by taking the photo from the back that does not contain any individual face. After that he present how individual data being collected. The moderator provoked a discussion on the data sharing among ASEAN countries to social media like Facebook, however, Cambodia does not have a data center hub as other, how we can protect data on that. The speaker's response was that we should work with UNICEF which can force Facebook to implement the due diligence which is compliance of local norms. The speaker recap his session and he stressed that “People get value from their data and set the agenda on how it is used. For organizations, the ethical use of data is always the most attractive option”

Ensuring Security for Your Passwords and What happens when you are connected to public wifi?

Speaker: **TE Sonita**, *Program Coordinator and Lecturer of Computer Science Department, NUT Kunthy Teaching Assistant at Telecom and Networking Department, Pen Monyneath, Senior Legal and Document Executive at Orkide Development Co., Ltd*

Mr. Sonita stressed that as in today's digital world, the protection of our data online is an essential thing and one of the methods to protect our data is to set up strong and secure passwords.

She also defines Password vulnerabilities as the weak password that hackers can easily crack the passwords and phishing attempts. and she will share the common tactic used by cybercriminals to steal passwords through phishing attacks which enable them to stay vigilant and avoid falling victim.

The speaker explained that phishing attempt includes several tactics including:

Email spoofing: refers to email spammed. For example, we need an email from the company to verify the email. If we click the wrong link or the link with an unknown source, it's not secure.

Fake websites: refers to the duplication of website interface similar to certain original website where required users to log in and will drive users back to the website.

Social engineering: it mostly happens in 2022 and 2023 in Cambodia. Attackers/strangers manipulate emotion by creating fake accounts for investment purposes. They can impersonate someone you trust For example, bank, close friend.

Following that the speakers introduce the signal that alerts we might be attempts to get the phishing attack and the method to prevent this issue. One of the speakers sharing how the hacker able to hack into our password through 5 methods below:

Dictionary attack: a list of common passwords where hackers combined common passwords used by users.

Brute force attack: a combination of characters of a certain number of digits of password by guessing. This takes a certain amount of time for a hacker to hack the password.

Rainbow tables: the tables of hash values (encryption) stored in databases for common passwords. It refers to using a hash function (a list of hash values) to verify the password and get access.

Credential stuffing: refers to a user who uses the same password for multiple accounts. This is prone to be hacked as hackers can easily access multiple accounts at the same time. She also suggests the participant not to use the same password for different accounts.

Password cracking tools - they use a tool to crack passwords. Password cracking times: if the password is weak, it doesn't take a long time to be cracked. If you have a strong password, it will take much longer, a year.

The speaker concludes this session by provide the recommendation that to prevent from phishing attacks we need to use a strong password, two factor authentication and monitor our account if we since any suspicious activity.

Following that one of the speaker has presentation about the risk of using public wifi and the prevention to the risk cause by connected to public Wi-Fi.

Empowering a sustainable in inclusive digital future: A holistic approach to responsible Internet

Speaker: **JAEWON Son**, *Doctoral researcher at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)*

To begin, the speaker introduces three key points including equitable internet access, digital inclusion and stakeholder participation and ecological impacts and fostering sustainability. According to research by ITU in 2021, Ms Jaewon stated that 2.9 billion people have never used the internet, and 96% of them are living in developing countries. Factors involved are income, gender, geographic (rural vs urban), digital literacy gap, educational divide, economic

opportunities, infrastructure development, and health crisis (COVID-19). (COVID-19) also bring negative impacts on internet access. The system helps to gather the data and information for research. A case study for urban forest & digitalization: Placing a QR code on trees provides people with instant access to information and benefits, while encouraging their participation in surveys, fostering sustainable urban development. This session conclude by one of the participation ask the question Could you empathize about inclusive internet? What can we do and what is your vision?. The speaker responded that There are different opinions on how youth can be engaged in achieving the inclusive internet and as in this current generation, youth can maximize the technological tool to contribute to the inclusive digital future.

Data Privacy and Protection

Speakers: SRENG Kimhab,

The Speaker has informed the participant that Cambodia didn't not yet have legislation on the data protection and privacy law yet while other Southeast Asian countries have been developed the law in previous years. For instance, Singapore PDPA 2012, Chian PIPL 2021, Thailand PDPA 2022, Vietnam PDPD 2023. Data privacy has a 6 common principle including: consent, purpose limitation, notification, access and correction, accuracy. Data privacy refers to the right to safeguard personal data and information (Data subject). Data privacy refers to the correct way to handle, process, store, and use personal information (Data controller). The speakers suggested that participant to protect their personal data by using strong passwords, 2FA, recheck the privacy settings, think carefully before sharing any data,

Websites that are Inclusive to Everyone

Speakers: **Touch Sangrotha**, *web Designer at Ministry of Economic and Finance*

The speaker shares a topic on web accessibility which it is designed for everyone including people with disability, women, and children. Web accessibility mainly is the website that make people able to read, hear, see and watch. That content including text, image, video, animation and audio. The speaker stress that the Web accessibility is not require by the law in Cambodia yet. But, we should the website accessible as it helps to grow the audience and be accessible to everyone. The speakers added that people with disabilities use technology through two mean are first, assistive technology which includes screen readers, braille devices, and eye-tracking devices. Second, adaptive strategies which include screen magnification, reducing mouse speed, turning captions, color and brightness setting.

Conclusion

In the digital age, people have generated more digital footprints which leads to large amounts of user data that can be found on the internet., people use social media and other digital tools to access, and share information, communicate, and entertain in their daily lives. Those pose the cyber security.

The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum 2023 hosted several sessions to raise awareness of online threats, how to prevent phishing attacks, protection of personal data, and digital assertions. From a digital security angle, it can be concluded that it requires the owner of the data to be aware of their personal data, the willingness of the private sector to protect customers' data, and the government to issue the laws and regulations, educate the citizens about the important of their data which lead to lower case of cyber-attack.

First, policymakers and tech companies play a very significant role in making a safe environment for the user. Even though the private sector is mainly operated for profit, which keep getting more user to use the data, they also make digital security and defend the user's personal data as their priority. Lastly, the user also plays a role in creating a safe digital space. They need to pay more attention to digital hygiene, terms, and conditions and be aware of the content that they post or share on social media. The digital security landscape will happen if more people have invested in digital literacy, and become aware of the security options which is recommended by the expert.

Cybersecurity and Data Privacy

Data Privacy: General Data Protection Regulation

Speaker: **Na Sambathchatovong**, *Cyber Researcher*

The first session under the cyber security thematic area kicked off with a presentation about the Data Protection Regulation from the United Kingdom. The speakers also present how the data controller needs to provide information on how data is being used. This information including you shall have a legal basis to process the data, you shall process the data for a specific and limited purpose, you shall keep the data for longer than necessary you shall only keep accurate data, you shall keep the data security and you should maintain a record of processing.

Open Data and Privacy

Speaker: **Sam An Mardy**, *Information Technology and Website Manager of ODC*

As one of the most interactive sessions, the speaker provides an overview of open data and data privacy. He gave a scenario of data that is already been collected and the data was not opened, so there is a repeated effort of collecting the data once again. This can be avoided if the data is open, so it would save time and effort. Following that the speaker talked about the spectrum of rights: Copyright (All Rights Reserved), Creative Commons (Some Rights Reserved), and Public Domain (No Rights Reserved). He also introduced the concept of the Transparency Cycle: Policy, Technology, Reporting, and Engagement. Then, he introduces ODC as an organization that works in the digitalization of data for the general public. He also provide the tips on how to handle personal data to protect our personal data: First, be careful when processing personal data, Second, keep data safe, delete or never pass it other others, Third, ask about how the data will be used. The speaker concluded his session by stressing that "Data protection is also our responsibility. We can open data but the degree of openness depends on you, and there needs to be consent from participants."

Cyber Security

Speaker: **Kong Diep**, *Chief Technical Officer at SINET*

This session provided an understanding of the format of cyber security risk which includes: Network Security, Application Security, Information or Data Security, Cloud Security, Mobile Security, Critical Infrastructure Security, and the Internet of Things. He also explain to the participant the challenge of Internet Service Providers which are divided into 3. First, Blacklist: it happens because of internet provider does not provide security protection to the user. then user might be victim of phishing (spam). To avoid blacklist, user need to put IPs. There are tools to check the blacklist: Blacklisting and Blacklist Master Second, DDos attack: "Distributed Denials- of service" in which the attackers flood a server with internet traffic to prevent users

from accessing connected online services and sites. The speaker further mentioned the DDoS attack on Cambodia back in 2018 and Cambodia's top ISPs reached 150 GB.

Cyber Security 101

Speaker: Digital Hub 101

Since COVID-19, There an increase in cyber- in Cambodia For instance, A hacker pretended to be a bank staff and sent text messages to bank customers to get their personal data of the customer. The speaker also discusses the potential risk of an online attack which is Ransomware which leads to destruction which can lead to the destruction of the document. Following this, the speaker also shared some tips with the participants to prevent them from cyber-attacks. Those tips include not opening suspicious link or attachment, using VPN when connecting to public Wi-Fi and using the password manager application to store the password.

After the presentation on digital security, one of the speakers has introduced Digital Hub 101, a one-stop website for all digital security-related content. Digital Hub 101 was a platform aiming to provide digital security education to Cambodian people, which was in Khmer language that benefited to all Cambodian who were still lack behind in term of digital security literacy.

Digital Skill Adaptation in 21 Century

Speaker: CHEANG Thorngsopanha

This session introduced the digital skills that should we widely use in our daily lives. As digital citizens, the speaker suggested the participation to learn more about Digital literacy, Online safety, how to find information on the internet, source evaluation, and basic computer skills participants also need to invest their time to invested in those digital trends. Lastly, the speaker concluded his session and he stated that “Digital skill in Cambodia is a must because it opens up a lot of opportunities for everyone. We should all learn more about it. Let’s unlock our dreams with Digital Skills”

Important Securities Features of Telegram

Speaker: Chumrum Digital

Speakers introduced to the participants the work of Chumrum Digital which includes providing digital training and digital support and the speaker also ask the participant about the reason why they using telegram?. Participants are eager to learn about the different security vulnerabilities of Telegram and how to protect themselves. The session is designed to be interactive with the participants where they are encouraged to open the Telegram app on their phone and participate as the speakers give out tips. The speaker has demo and practicede the using of telegram security for the participant. Those 8 settings include Tip 1: Set the Username feature, Tip 2: Hiding the phone number, Tip 3: Limiting in-coming calls, Tip 4: Inspecting

Group & Channel Permission, Tip 5: Inspecting Active Session:, Tip 6: App lock :, Tip 7: Two-step verification and Tip 8: self-destruct if the user not active for a period of time that set. One of the participant raise the question to the participant that "Is there a chance for your telegram to be hacked?". The speaker responded that Yes, however we can safeguard our account by not falling into the hand of the scammer, by double checking and to always be aware of suspicious link and to think twice before sharing any sensitive information.

Conclusion

In the internet era, most the people using social media and have their own digital identity. Those lead most of people left their digital footprint behind. The personal data become very important and people are not being awarded of shoeing some of their personal information on the internet which lead to cyber-attack and phishing. Digital security and Digital literacy play a vital role to prevent people to become a victim of cyber-attack. The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum 2023 brought together regional experts in cyber security to deliver presentation, demo the security feature, two factor authentication which provide the capacity building to the participant and making the enable the security feature is not complex for them.

Keys Achievements

- **Increased awareness of an issue happens around Internet Governance:** The Forum focus on the digital trend and provided the necessary concept and tools to improve participants' understanding new technology, digital safety and the implications for new draft law. The involvement of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications contributed to a fruitful discussion and understanding about the Digital Government policy, allow the youth and participant to address their concern regarding an issue related to Digital Space.
- **Improved ability of participants to securely create responsible digital identities:** Workshops and sharing sessions under the three thematic area provided useful tools for participants to securely implement their works in order to inform the public and disseminate sensitive information online. The tools, delivered by expert at the Forum, enhance the participant's online activism and protect their digital footprint from being hacked or stolen.
- **Online platforms for Forum participants were created:** To sustain the YIGF momentum and continuously raising awareness the internet governance in Cambodia a Telegram group chat was created for all participants, organizers, volunteers, and speaker to communicate among each other. The group are highly active not only for knowledge sharing after the forum, but also serving as a platform for further discussion among all the Forum's attendees on relevant issues around AI, Digital Security and Cyber security. Besides, a Telegram channel and YIGF website was created to give the opportunity for the general public, who did not attend the Forum, to be informed about the Forum's activities and shared the knowledge and skills from the Forum's participants and speakers.
- **Two blogposts produced by ODC and YIGF Organizing Committee addressing relevant Internet Governance Topic.**

Media Outreach

The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance 2023 has attracted many participants who are the journalists from the media institution. There are three story coverages written by a media institution, whose reporters also attended the forum from 23 to 24 September 2023.

1. ***Cambodia YIGF Raises Youth Awareness on Internet Governance***¹: The Expert and Cambodia participant at this year's Cambodia YIGF to discuss and raise awareness about Internet Governance in Cambodia.
2. **Government Urged to Improve Draft Personal Data Protection**²: Private sector and Civil Society come together to discuss and consolidate the discussion for input to improve the Personal Data Protection Draft Law.
3. **Using AI in Education**³: AI will revolutionize the way of lecturing in Cambodia higher education

¹ Meas, M. (2023) *Cambodia YIGF Raises Youth Awareness on Internet Governance*. Kiripost. Available at: <https://kiripost.com/stories/cambodia-yigf-raises-youth-awareness-on-internet-governance>

² Rov, S. (2023) *Government Urged to Improve Draft Personal Data Protection*. Kiripost. Available at: <https://kiripost.com/stories/government-urged-to-improve-draft-personal-data-protection-law>

³ Meas, M. (2023) *Using AI in Education*. Kiripost. Available at: <https://kiripost.com/stories/cambodia-using-ai-in-education>

Social Media Outreach

To support the outreach activities, the Cambodia YIGF has been creating new Facebook Page, Telegram Group, and Instagram profile to engage with the general public as well as the participants of the Forum. For communication during the forum, A Telegram group play a vital role for organizers to share the information and update about the forum for all the participants, speakers, and advisory committee.

1. Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum Facebook Page: has a total of 1100 likes and 1619 followers. During the promotion of the 2023 Cambodia YIGF from June 2023 to October 2023, the Facebook page has a total 83056 reaches, 23564 page visits.
2. Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum (yigf_cambodia): has a total of 52 followers. During the promotion of the 2023 Cambodia YIGF from June 2023 to October 2023, the Instagram Account has a total 1758 reach and 336 Instagram Visit.
3. Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum Telegram Group: With a total of 143 members, the Telegram group was created to communicate and share information or update about the Camp to all the attendees including participants, speakers, volunteers, and organizers.

Way Forward

After finishing the 2-days Forum, Open Development Cambodia (ODC) plans our next actions for the project.

Conclusion

The Cambodia Youth Internet Governance Forum demonstrated the importance of the participation of youth in order to strengthen the digital sphere in Cambodia to create new opportunities for social, economic, and political improvement. Two days, Private sector, Digital security expert, youth, civil society gather in Phnom Penh and started to discuss and raise awareness on the topic of Internet Governance.

At the Forum, 36 Speakers and 250 participants attendees from different countries exchanged knowledge, lesson to each other concern regarding internet governance and expand the new professional networks to contribute on the improvement of Digital Safety and Internet Governance in Cambodia. Introduction to AI, Digital Rights and Online Responsibility and, Cyber Security and Data Privacy were the Forum's thematic areas around which discussions were arranged. All the session highlights the important of using new technology to help our daily life, raise awareness on digital safety, and cyber security. First, AI play a vital role in people daily life as it a powerful tool that help us find an idea and support the tasks but we also need to aware of and know the risk with generate by using AI. Second, the digital safety will help the people not to be a victims of online scam and receiving cyber-attack. Third, since most of the public has store their data on the internet the undressing on personal data protection and cyber security will help them not to a victim of data breach and cyber-attack.

The Forum addressed some of these challenges thanks to the presenters' efforts to strengthen the digital identity of all participants with increased awareness of the opportunities and threats in the digital space and knowledge exchange between attendees to identify the challenges to the democratic development of the digital sphere.

The highly interactive sessions of this year's Cambodia YIGF resulted in a tangible impact. First, the Forum strengthened participation digital safety, making people aware of cyber-attack, protect of personal data and solution if the participants encounter any form of online threat. The communication channel of the Forum will bring sustainable impact, as it creates the Internet Governance community in Cambodia, a communication channel to stay connected with speaker. On top of that Open Development Cambodia, Speaker and Participants also sharing the material and content related to Internet Governance to this community. Media helped echo the Forum's impact. The material of the forum also available on the website, making everyone could reflect back what they have obtain from the forum or learn more from forum if they didn't attend the forum.

Although its success, the Forum organization is aware that a two-day event still has room to improve and to raising awareness of Internet Governance in Cambodia requires the participation from multi stakeholder. The Forum serve as platform that Cambodia Youth could understand and participated in policy development related to ICT.