



**Caribbean  
Telecommunications  
Union**

*Toward a Regional Information Society*

# **A Caribbean Internet Governance Policy Framework**

***Draft Issue 2.0***

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# CARIBBEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

## CARIBBEAN INTERNET GOVERNANCE POLICY FRAMEWORK

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## FOREWORD

<Text to be inserted>

Bernadette Lewis  
**CTU Secretary General**  
**Caribbean Telecommunications Union**

# CARIBBEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

## A CARIBBEAN INTERNET GOVERNANCE (IG) POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 1 Introduction

The issue of Internet Governance (IG) has been receiving attention on the world stage through the United Nations' World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Geneva 2003 – Tunis 2005, annual global IG Forum sessions since 2006 and associated regional events and declarations e.g. eLAC 2007 and eLAC 2010 . With the emerging Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) mandated the CARICOM Secretariat to coordinate all activities pertaining to ICT, including those related to the WSIS. In January 2005, the CARICOM Secretariat enlisted the assistance of the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) to address the issue of Internet Governance for the region.

Since 2005, annual meetings of the multi-stakeholder Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (CIGF) and a Ministerial Seminar on Internet Governance have been held as indicated below:-

<b>1<sup>st</sup> CIGF:</b> 5 – 6 September, 2005	Georgetown, Guyana
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> CIGF:</b> 1 - 3 November, 2006	Pt. Salines, Grenada Held jointly with the Caribbean Internet Forum (CIF), another regional Internet development group
<b>Ministerial Seminar on Internet Governance</b> 18 -20 April, 2007	Paradise Cove, Anguilla
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> CIGF:</b> 16 – 17 August 2007	Willemstad, Curacao
<b>4<sup>th</sup> CIGF</b> 23 – 24 July 2008	Willemstad, Curacao Held jointly with LACNIC Caribbean 3
<b>5<sup>th</sup> CIGF</b> 24 – 26 August 2009	Frigate Bay, St. Kitts Held jointly with the Caribbean ICT Roadshow
<b>6<sup>th</sup> CIGF</b> 15 – 17 August 2010	St. Maarten Held jointly with the Caribbean ICT Roadshow
<b>7<sup>th</sup> CIGF</b> 8 – 11 August 2011	Port of Spain, Trinidad Held jointly with the Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the global IGF
<b>8<sup>th</sup> CIGF</b> 29 – 30 August 2012	Rodney Bay, St. Lucia

These events have served to identify and prioritise IG issues of relevance to the Caribbean and to help build consensus on Caribbean positions for this document and for international fora.

## 2 Basis and Aims of the Policy Framework

This policy framework document is a significant product of the work of the Caribbean Internet Governance Forum and provides a foundation from which a common regional approach to Internet governance might be forged. It proposes a vision for the Caribbean knowledge-based society, a mission and guiding principles for IG policy development in the Caribbean and makes specific recommendations for priority action. Implementation considerations for success are also proposed.

The intent of this document is to stimulate development of harmonised national policies and best practices in IG appropriate to and supportive of the aspirations of the CSME for economic and social development. It could also facilitate formulation of Caribbean positions for discussions at international fora and be the basis for further policy evolution in the region. The priority recommendations are also presented in a format that facilitates identification of the roles of specific stakeholders in bringing them to pass.

### 2.1 Internet Governance (IG) – A Working Definition

The WSIS process produced a working definition for Internet governance which recognized the roles of all stakeholders as follows:

*Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.*

The CIGF has embraced this working definition and in crafting this framework document, has sought to identify and focus attention and action planning on those IG items of greatest priority for the Caribbean within the broad scope of the definition.

### 2.2 Vision for a Caribbean Information Society

*“A knowledge based Caribbean community with strong identity and leadership in the global information society.”*

This document proposes a framework for coordinated action by Caribbean nations towards achievement of this vision.

### 2.3 Mission for Caribbean Internet Governance

The principle of multi-stakeholder participation underpins the statement of mission for IG in the Caribbean:

*“To develop and maintain the appropriate regional, multi-stakeholder frameworks, mechanisms, policies and procedures to enable:*

- *universal, open, equitable, affordable, ~~and~~ flexible and secure access by Caribbean citizens to high capacity national and regional information infrastructure linked to global information resources*
- *ample supply and capacity for creation, ~~collation~~ lawful use and distribution of Caribbean content and technologies.”*

It is recognised that the success of this mission is critically dependent on demonstrated regional commitment thereto, an enduring political will within the policy leadership and the involvement of all stakeholders (policy-makers, regulators, service providers, end users and civil society) at every stage of engagement and development.

## 2.4 Guiding Principles

The following principles shall guide the development and maintenance of a harmonised framework of Internet governance policies for the region to achieve the vision of a Caribbean knowledge based society:

- broad engagement of all stakeholders at all stages of policy development and review through methodologies which institutionalise multi-stakeholder participation
- adoption of flexible approaches to policy development in recognition of the convergence of technologies and the attendant challenges to traditional formal regulatory frameworks
- coordination and/or harmonisation of laws, regulations, standards and policies to facilitate regional economies of scale and optimal use of resources
- equity and due regard for the rights and needs of all stakeholders
- promotion of capacity building for all stakeholders
- preference for systems of regulation which promote competitive markets, proactive development of innovative solutions and entrepreneurship
- flexible and adaptive governance structures which take into account the diversity of the Caribbean and facilitate integration into national Internet and ICT strategies
- provisions to enhance regional disaster preparedness and response management
- appropriate consideration of international trends and best practices particularly those arising from the global IGF and its concepts of Openness, Security, Diversity, Access and Emerging Issues.

### 3 A Caribbean IG Policy Framework – Issue 2.0

This Caribbean IG Policy Framework Issue 2.0 recognises the breadth and depth of IG-related issues being addressed in the world fora but focuses on and prioritises those topics and issues identified by regional stakeholders as most relevant to Caribbean interests at this time. The importance of these topics and issues will require the collective action of Caribbean Governments to ensure that the policy directives are implemented.

#### 3.1 Scope

~~Five-Six~~ (56) strategic areas are being recommended for urgent Internet governance policy development for the Caribbean. These are:

1. <del>Physical</del> <u>Infrastructure for Broadband Connectivity</u>	re the <u>fixed and mobile, wired and wireless</u> networks and devices that enable connectivity
2. <del>Logical-Internet Technical Infrastructure and Operations Management</del> <u>Infrastructure</u>	re the <u>technical standards</u> , addressing schemes, <del>and</del> domain management systems, <u>critical infrastructure</u> and <u>administrative structures for efficient, stable and secure Internet operations</u>
<u>3. Legal Frameworks and Enforcement</u>	<u>Re the national and international legal structures and systems for protecting the safety, privacy and property of Internet users and the integrity of the Internet</u>
<del>3.4.</del> <u>Internet Content Development and Management</u>	re creation, management, control and <u>lawful</u> use of the information transported via the infrastructure
<del>4.5.</del> <u>Public Awareness and Capacity Building</u>	re education and development of the human resources to manage and use Internet resources
<del>5.6.</del> <u>Research</u>	Examination, <u>measurement</u> and reporting on the development and usage of Internet resources

The following sections present the-key issues related to these strategic areas, the priority recommendations and the primary stakeholders who will be responsible for action in the specified areas. The specific recommendations in each of these policy areas are based on the work of the multi-stakeholder Caribbean Internet Governance Forum and interfaces with other Internet operational entities. In implementing any of these recommendations, periodic evaluation of effectiveness vs intended outcomes should always be incorporated into the implementation process.

### 3.1.1 Physical Infrastructure for Broadband Connectivity

The development of physical-ubiquitous broadband infrastructure, appropriately utilising wired, wireless, fixed and mobile access modes infrastructure is a fundamental element for realising the vision for Caribbean IG. It is necessary to formulate appropriate policy approaches, goals and objectives for the build-out, upgrading, accessibility, affordability, service richness and quality of the telecommunications networks and devices that enable connectivity in the information society.

<u>Key Issue</u>	<u>Priority Recommendations</u>	<u>Primary Action by</u>
Provision of adequate and affordable local <u>and international broadband</u> access capacity	<p>On a national basis, determine and document in clear terms relevant definitions, targets and time frames for “universal access” (e.g. accessibility, <del>narrowband or</del> broadband access <u>bandwidth</u>, access to emergency services etc.);</p> <p><u>a common</u> regional standards could be set in terms of minimum targets for service reach, penetration and speed).</p> <p>Identify and acknowledge the pivotal role of ICT to national and regional development goals and provide commensurate <u>support</u>, resources and/or incentives for investment for infrastructure development (e.g. <u>tax incentives, public/private partnerships, license-buildout requirements etc.</u>). This is ideally articulated in a <u>national ICT plan and a national broadband plan</u></p> <p><u>Create a regulatory ecosystem that encourages adequate and affordable local access capacity</u></p>	<p>Governments and Regulators</p> <p><u>CTU, OOCUR</u></p> <p>Governments, <u>with inputs from all stakeholders</u></p> <p><u>Governments and Regulators</u></p>
<u>Provision of adequate and affordable international access capacity</u>	<u>Create a regulatory ecosystem that encourages adequate and affordable international access capacity, ideally promoting diversity of service provision, routing and infrastructure/technology options</u>	<u>Governments and Regulators</u>



<b><u>Key Issue</u></b>	<b>Priority Recommendations</b>	<b>Primary Action by</b>
Quality of service issues	<p>Establish national standards and regional benchmarks (<u>based on international standards</u>) for service reliability, stability and availability metrics</p> <p><u>Require periodic performance reporting by operators as a condition of their operating licence and establish standards for reporting transparency to enable consumers to compare performance among operators</u></p> <p>Assure appropriate network redundancy, stability and management to meet service standards and benchmarks</p> <p>Ensure and develop adequate systems, capacity and qualified staff for effective operations, maintenance and incident response</p>	<p>Regulators and Operators</p> <p><u>Regulators</u></p> <p>Operators</p> <p>Regulators and Operators</p>
Governance of infrastructure: (Regulation/Competition/Universal Service Obligation)	<p>Establish and implement appropriate and appropriately harmonised legislation, policies and structures (e.g. competitive markets, technology independence etc.) to facilitate investment, service expansion, flexible accessibility options and innovation</p> <p>Maintain sound regulatory and institutional frameworks and provisions which enable equitable funding for defined universal access requirements</p>	<p>Governments and Regulators</p> <p>Governments and Regulators</p>
<u>Stimulating the development</u> of broadband facilities and applications	<p>Articulate and drive developmental objectives and projects which provide incentives for broadband build-out e.g. re distance learning (CKLN), telemedicine etc.</p> <p><u>Develop Government communications infrastructure to accommodate the utilisation of broadband services to enhance the quality and delivery of Government services</u></p> <p>Encourage public/private sector partnerships to facilitate infrastructure build-out <u>to specific priority sectors along with target time frames</u></p> <p>Identify and seize service development and investment opportunities</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p>Governments</p> <p><u>Governments</u></p> <p>Operators, Entrepreneurs</p>

### 3.1.2 Logical-Internet Technical Infrastructure and Operations Management

The development of logical-Internet infrastructure relates to guiding the evolution, adoption and utilisation of critical infrastructure elements as well as appropriate technical standards and methods for Internet addressing, network security and stability, number resource and domain management to promote and enhance efficient and effective Internet utilisation in the Caribbean.

<u>Key Issue</u>	<u>Priority Recommendations</u>	<u>Primary Action by</u>
<u>Internet exchange points</u>	<p><u>Create and maintain an environment which facilitates interconnection among local and regional Internet service providers for cost-effective operations and to foster generation of local Internet content :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>• minimum of one Internet exchange point (IXP) per country with local DNS root server and IPv6 routing capability</u></li> <li><u>• regulatory policy for local traffic to be switched locally and for reporting of traffic statistics by ISP concessionaires</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Identify and seize opportunities for economic local and regional interconnection, to minimise response times for local and regional services and optimise utilisation of international bandwidth :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>• synergies with research networks e.g. CKLN et al</u></li> <li><u>• public / private partnerships</u></li> </ul>	<p><u>Governments and Regulators</u></p> <p><u>Operators and Entrepreneurs</u></p>
Internet Numbering Resources Allocation and Domain Name System (DNS) Management	<p>Ensure, maintain and increase Caribbean stakeholder involvement in the business, processes and procedures of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the two regional Internet registries serving the Caribbean (ARIN, the American Registry for Internet Numbers, and LACNIC, the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Registry):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- policy development processes</li> <li>- stakeholder-specific committees and fora</li> <li>- on site and web based participatory modes</li> </ul> <p>Promote and support accelerated adoption of IPv6 routing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ccTLDs to provide IPv6 services immediately</li> <li>- new procurements to be IPv6 ready</li> <li>- Government leadership</li> <li>- promote and support IPv6 educational incentives</li> </ul> <p><u>Research, evaluate and seize future opportunities for establishment of new generic top level domains (gTLDs)</u></p> <p>Pursue and capitalise on the formal cooperation agreements e.g. among the CTU, ARIN and LACNIC et al.</p>	<p>Governments, Regulators, Stakeholder Organisations e.g. CTU, CANTO, NGOs et al.</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p><u>Entrepreneurs</u></p> <p>CTU</p>

<b><u>Key Issue</u></b>	<b>Priority Recommendations</b>	<b>Primary Action by</b>
Country Code Top Level Domain (ccTLD) Management and Operations	<p>Ensure appropriately sound adherence to the ICANN accountability framework (Government / ccTLD / ICANN relationship)</p> <p>Conduct and publish ongoing research on the status of Caribbean ccTLDs for cooperation and benchmarking</p> <p>Establish a forum or mechanism for regional ccTLD collaboration for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- set up and continuous improvement of standards, policies, procedures and management processes</li> <li>- identifying and promulgating best practices e.g. from ICANN's ccNSO forum, CITEL etc.</li> <li>- advocacy and promotion of education and capacity building among ccTLD operators and the user community</li> </ul>	<p>ccTLDs, Governments</p> <p>CTU, ccTLDs</p> <p>ccTLDs</p>
Technical <u>and</u> <u>Operational</u> Standards	<p>Identify and engage <u>with</u> the relevant fora involved with Internet technical standards development e.g. Internet Society (ISOC) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)</p> <p><u>Nurture and maintain regional technical fora e.g. Caribbean Network Operators Group (CaribNOG), to build capacity, share expertise and continually enhance the efficiency, security and availability of Internet networks and services</u></p> <p>Promote the maintenance of adequate Caribbean expertise and participation in the technical standards development work and proceedings of the Internet, in order to assure appropriate advice to regional stakeholders on the applicability, adoption and retention of existing and emerging technical and operational standards e.g. re IPv6, ENUM (the protocol for mapping of telephone numbers to Internet services), IP network security etc.</p>	<p>CTU, Stakeholder Organisations</p> <p><u>CTU, Stakeholder Organisations</u></p> <p>Academic Institutions, Operators, Regional Organisations e.g. CTU, CANTO, CROSQ et al</p>

<u>Key Issue</u>	<u>Priority Recommendations</u>	<u>Primary Action by</u>
<u>Cyber-security and Spam</u>	<p><u>Ensure coordinated and sustained national and regional approaches to cyber-security and related threats (e.g. model policies from the ITU-funded regional harmonisation - HIPCAR - project 2008-2012)</u></p> <p><u>Research and appropriately apply good/best practice guidelines for the prevention or minimisation of security vulnerabilities in network operations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>use of DNSSEC for routing protection</u></li> <li>- <u>ISO 27k Internet security standards</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Leverage international relationships and organisations (e.g. OAS-CITEL/CICTE, ARIN, LACNIC, ITU, COMNET Foundation et al) to identify and apply international technical, legal and administrative best practices to control security and misuse of Internet resources</u></p> <p><u>Evaluate and adopt appropriate models for computer security incident response teams (CSIRTs) for cyber-security and attack mitigation</u></p> <p><u>Promote public awareness of cyber-security related practices and activities</u></p>	<p><u>Governments</u></p> <p><u>All stakeholders</u></p> <p><u>All Stakeholders</u></p> <p><u>Operators and Stakeholder Organisations</u></p> <p><u>All Stakeholders</u></p>

### **3.1.3 Legal Frameworks and Enforcement Internet Content**

Safe and lawful use of the Internet requires the identification, ~~and~~ establishment and maintenance of appropriate national and regional strategies, practices, legislation and initiatives to:

- manage-regulate use and control misuse of Internet resources e.g. re user data security, digital identity, authentication, spam, cyber-crime etc.
- protect the rights, including the rights of freedom of expression, privacy, access to information and intellectual property of Internet users and content providers.

Initiatives should foster action that is urgent, concrete, deliberate, strategic, coordinated, collaborative and sustainable.

<b>Key Issue</b>	<b>Priority Recommendations</b>	<b>Primary Action by</b>
Legal Frameworks and Enforcement (To support and facilitate certainty and predictability in the legal and regulatory environment)	<p>Examine, compare, document and analyse existing national strategies, initiatives, policies and legislation and make recommendations</p> <p>Propose and support implementation of best practices for regional application; (these may include treaties, laws, regulations, self regulation norms, codes of conduct etc.)</p> <p>Review and appropriately reform existing laws with direct implications for Internet governance related activities</p> <p><u>Assess, customise and appropriately adopt recommendations and model legislation developed through the Pursue</u> ITU funded project to achieve harmonisation of legal and regulatory frameworks in the Caribbean <u>(HIPCAR, 2008-2012)</u></p> <p>Establish and maintain supportive legal infrastructure to govern the conduct of e-transactions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digital identity and authentication</li> <li>- e-payment methods</li> <li>- data security/<u>protection</u> and privacy</li> <li>- intellectual property rights</li> <li>- e-commerce / e-business / e-government</li> </ul>	<p>Academic Institutions, CTU, CARICOM Secretariat</p> <p>Governments and Stakeholder Organisations</p> <p>Governments</p> <p>CARICOM, CTU</p> <p>Governments</p>
Dispute Resolution	<p>Maintain multiple options for dispute resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms</li> <li>- uniform dispute resolution procedure (UDRP)</li> <li>- mediation</li> <li>- formal legal proceedings</li> </ul> <p>Support the education of judicial and enforcement personnel regarding the impact of ICTs on judicial proceedings</p>	<p>Governments and Stakeholder Organisations</p> <p><u>Regional Organisations,</u> Governments and Regulators</p>

<b>Key Issue</b>	<b>Priority Recommendations</b>	<b>Primary Action by</b>
Cyber-crime	<p>Ensure coordinated and sustained national and regional approaches against cyber-crime <u>by supporting or adopting enforcement frameworks consistent with international best practices / guidelines e.g. the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention)</u></p> <p><del>Pursue, examine</del> <u>Facilitate, encourage</u> and participate in <u>national and</u> international efforts to control and prosecute cyber-crimes <del>(e.g. at the level of the ITU et al)</del> <u>and ensure synergy between regional efforts and international efforts</u></p> <p><u>Synergise efforts to combat cybercrime by leveraging, harmonising and coordinating relationships and initiatives at the regional, Commonwealth and global levels (e.g. OAS-CITEL/CICTE, ARIN, LACNIC, ITU, COMNET Foundation et al)</u></p> <p><u>Continue and enhance support for the education of judicial and enforcement personnel in detecting and prosecuting cyber-crimes and regarding the impact of ICTs on judicial proceedings</u></p> <p>Promote public awareness <u>and support</u> of cyber-crime related activities</p>	<p>Governments</p> <p><u>Operators, Law Enforcement, Regulators</u></p> <p>Governments, Regulators, CARICOM organs</p> <p><u>Regional Organisations, Governments and Regulators</u></p> <p>All stakeholders</p>
Certification	<p>Provide administrative framework for the recognition of digital certificates for electronic activities / transactions</p> <p>Coordinate national efforts with existing international efforts</p> <p>Evaluate and seize viable opportunities for the set up of regional certification agencies</p>	<p>Governments and Stakeholder Organisations</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>Governments, Entrepreneurs</p>

### **3.1.4 Internet Content Development and Management**

The development and management of content requires targeted action to spur the creation, collation and distribution of regional information and applications for economic and social development e.g. re disaster preparedness / mitigation, e-commerce/business, e-government, distance learning, tele-medicine, collaboration, entertainment and more.

<u>Key Issue</u>	<u>Priority Recommendations</u>	<u>Primary Action by</u>
<u>Local Content Development</u>	<p><u>Create the enabling environment (appropriate infrastructure and institutional support) for the recognition and protection of Caribbean electronic content</u></p> <p><u>Promote electronic rights management activities (for protection of rights holders)</u></p> <p><u>Promote and pursue the creation, packaging and dissemination / distribution of local content (e-marketing of products and services)</u></p> <p><u>Digitise and back-up national archives, records, historical reports and local media content</u></p> <p><u>Create and facilitate initiatives for on-line distribution of informational and cultural content of regional interest e.g. news, sports, entertainment products etc.:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Caribbean information portal and / or special domains (e.g. .Caribbean)</u></li> <li>- <u>creation of regional repositories for scholarly content, national statistics, regional archives, country profiles etc.</u></li> <li>- <u>profiling of successful content development initiatives including before regional Heads</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Determine and implement strategies to encourage and equip Caribbean businesses to increase their volume of business done on the Internet e.g. tax incentives, a regional coordinating body for mobilising content creators etc.</u></p> <p><u>Plan and implement effective e-Government initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Government services on-line</u></li> <li>- <u>Invest in “social” bandwidth to enhance the quality of service delivery e.g. tele-health, community development applications etc.</u></li> </ul>	<p><u>Governments and Stakeholder Organisations</u></p> <p><u>Governments, Stakeholder Organisations, Content Providers</u></p> <p><u>Entrepreneurs</u></p> <p><u>Regional Media Houses, Governments</u></p> <p><u>Regional Media Houses, Governments</u></p> <p><u>Policy-makers</u></p> <p><u>Governments</u></p>
<u>Disaster Mitigation</u>	<p><u>Promote use of Internet tools and resources for enhanced performance in disaster preparedness and response</u></p>	<p><u>Policy-makers, Operators, Emergency Response Agencies</u></p>

### 3.1.43.1.5 Public Awareness and Capacity Building

Building public awareness and human capacity are integral to the realisation of the vision. Broad spectrum educational initiatives and other actions (e.g. the CTU's Caribbean ICT Roadshow etc.) ~~would be continued in order~~must be initiated to:

- raise the profile, utility-value and possibilities of the Internet in the consciousness of the general public in the Caribbean
- accelerate the growth of regional expertise and involvement in Internet operational and governance activities to ensure appropriate representation and protection of Caribbean interests and efficient and effective regional Internet operations
- enhance the knowledge and expertise of all Caribbean stakeholders to exploit usage of the Internet and its information resources for achieving national and regional social and economic development goals
- cultivate regional champions and innovators for ICT-led development
- communicate the importance of safe and secure use of the Internet.

Issue	Priority Recommendations	Primary Action by
Strategic Awareness	Promote Internet awareness building events (e.g. a <u>ICT public</u> "road show", competitions etc.) in all Caribbean territories utilising distinguished speakers <u>and experts</u> and <u>fun-engaging</u> activities to attract and educate target audiences	Stakeholder Organisations, CTU
	Enable exposure of local and regional practitioners to current Internet experts and best practices through appropriate institutional linkages and participation in international events to build expertise	Funding Agencies, <u>SponsorsStakeholder Organisations</u>
	Engage the resources and expertise of the Caribbean diaspora in building public awareness, education and <del>in</del> the development of the regional information society	All Stakeholders
	Ensure capacity building efforts <del>reflect-are</del> <u>appropriately inclusive and equitably accessible (e.g. youth involvement, <del>and</del> gender equity etc.)</u>	All stakeholders
	<u>Engage all forms of media to promote awareness of all Internet issues and relevant activities</u>	<u>All stakeholders</u>



<p>Human Capacity Building</p>	<p>Organise and / or host appropriate training programmes and seminars to meet identified training needs</p> <p><u>Conduct outreach programmes and seminars with:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Policy makers</u></li> <li>- <u>Law enforcement</u></li> <li>- <u>The Judiciary</u></li> <li>- <u>National Security</u></li> </ul> <p><u>to build ICT expertise and encourage requisite collaboration and cooperation for combating cyber-crime</u></p> <p>Equip regional <u>and local</u> tertiary institutions with the skills and resources to deliver required academic programmes to meet technical training requirements</p> <p><del>Establish</del> <u>Develop and strengthen</u> appropriate regional sector and industry fora for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>technical standards, operations and review (e.g. CaribNOG)</u></li> <li>- <del>and</del> curriculum development</li> <li>- e-commerce / e-business development planning and review</li> <li>- regulatory assessment and review</li> <li>- policy <u>and legislative</u> assessment and review</li> </ul>	<p>Academic Institutions, Regional Organisations</p> <p><u>Academic Institutions, Regional Organisations</u></p> <p>Governments, Academic Institutions</p> <p>Operators, Service Providers,</p> <p>Academia</p> <p>Operators, Service Providers, Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Regulators, Regional Organisations</p> <p>Governments, Regional Organisations</p>
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### 3.1.53.1.6 Research

Forward planning for IG must be guided by reliable data obtained through research. Systems must be designed to produce, on an ongoing basis, appropriate national and regional information and knowledge society metrics ~~of related to~~ infrastructure development, information literacy, ~~and the service / access~~ affordability, quality and usage ~~of services and access~~, using eCommon regional measurement and dissemination methodologies should also be developed and maintained.

Issue	Priority Recommendations	Primary Action by
Research	<p>Research, measure and report on an ongoing basis the status of development of the Caribbean information society to enable identification of target areas <u>for investment</u> and topics for education and training</p> <p>Apply and develop appropriate metrics for measuring <u>and user-friendly reporting:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Alternative presentations of research findings to facilitate use by policy makers and other stakeholders</u></li> <li>- <u>Abide by open data standards</u></li> </ul>	<p>Academic Institutions, <u>Planning &amp; Developmental Agencies, Industry Organisations, National Statistical Offices, CTU</u></p> <p>Academic Institutions, <u>Planning &amp; Developmental Agencies, Industry Organisations, National Statistical Offices, CTU</u></p>

## 4 Operational Structure

The processes for facilitating regional consensus building in matters of IG and promoting harmonisation of national policies ~~will require~~s an operational structure to coordinate regional IG actives. The structure must facilitate:

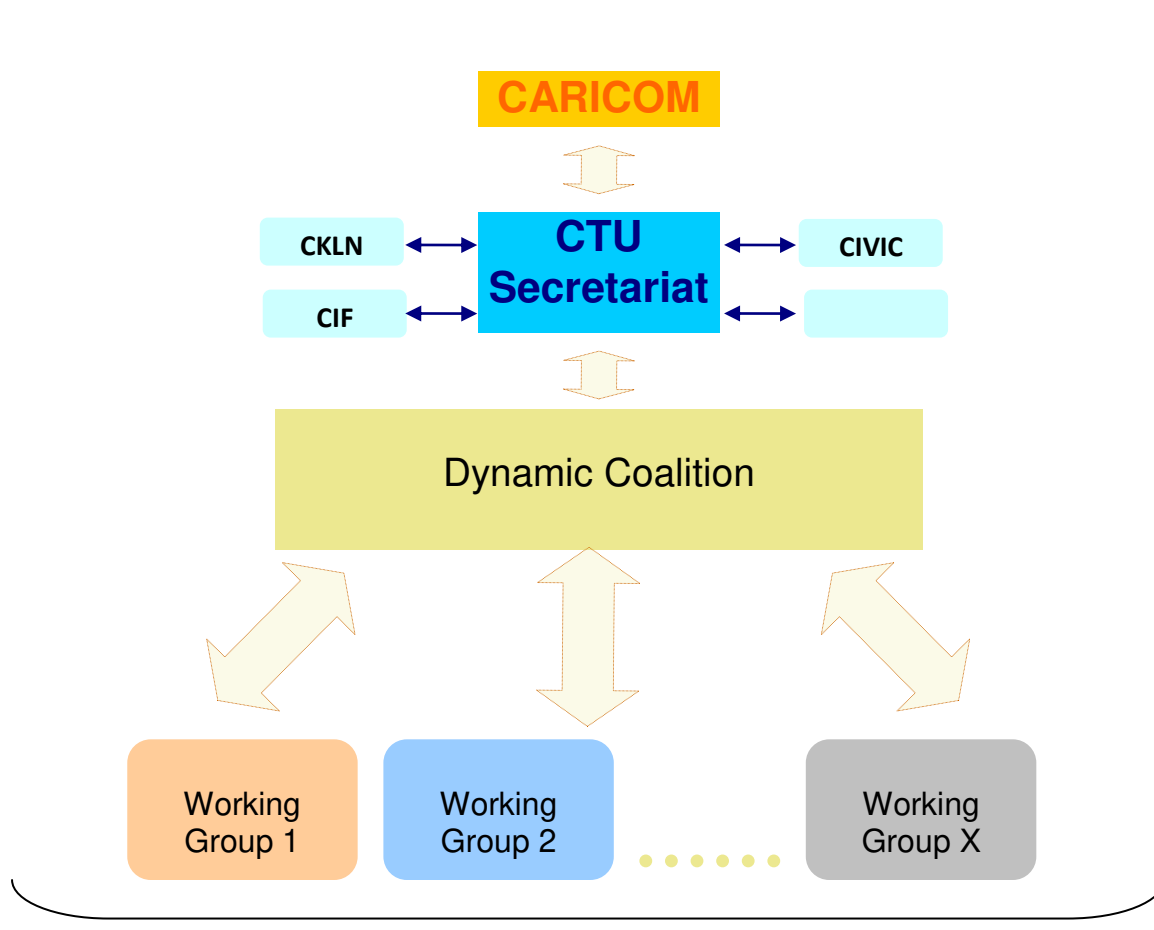
- clarifying the institutional arrangements to enable stable and secure functioning of existing and new governance mechanisms
- promoting initiatives that are goal oriented and goal specific
- ensuring support for national and regional priorities
- identifying and facilitating technical, financial and resource support as might be applicable
- exploring flexible and dynamic governance models to meet regional needs.

Capitalising on prior experience and the presence of certain pre-existing resource structures, it is proposed that the CTU Secretariat continue to play a coordinating role among the involved stakeholders and groups to move the work forward. The multi-stakeholder Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (CIGF) which includes government policy makers, regulators, operators, content providers, Internet societies, academic institutions, civil society groups and the general public, ewould continue to function as the main collaborative assembly, both real and virtual,

through which policy proposals are developed and evaluated. This universe of stakeholders would may also provide nominated resources to serve on ad hoc “dynamic coalitions” to address specific IG projects or matters from time to time.

Interfaces would also be utilised with existing regional groups working on Internet or ICT development planning or projects in order to receive relevant inputs and achieve working synergies e.g. the CARICOM Regional ICT Coordinating Committee Secretariat, the Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network (CKLN), the Caribbean Internet Forum (CIF), the Caribbean ICT Virtual Community (CIVIC) and others.

### Operational Structure for Caribbean Internet Governance



## 5 Implementation Strategy

The CTU will coordinate implementation of the various proposals herein. ~~Initial e~~Efforts towards the long term goal of building a Caribbean information society will ~~be focussed on~~continue to include:

- ~~establishing~~managing the collaborative mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation e.g. on-line discussion fora, contact lists etc.
- ~~managing use of a~~“dynamic coalitions”, as appropriate, to carry through on the development/implementation of the framework and to work with Caribbean member states
- engagement of resources and expertise from regional and international organisations and the Caribbean diaspora to assist the work.

## 6 Measurement and Monitoring

Management of development towards the goal of achieving a Caribbean information society requires that progress be monitored and measured on an ongoing basis. As recommended in section 3.1.56 above therefore, regional agencies should ensure the sustained production of appropriate information and knowledge society metrics of infrastructure development, information literacy, service / access affordability, quality and usage. This information should be measured and made available for all Caribbean territories and disseminated to inform national and regional development planning. This work should be implemented by policy development groups e.g. governments, CARICOM and/ or CTU Secretariats, regional academic institutions or regional organisations. Development financing agencies could also be approached for funding, resources or expertise as required.

## 7 Periodic Review

The proposals and recommendations in this IG Policy Framework have been formulated via multi-stakeholder input through ~~four annual~~ meetings of the Caribbean Internet Governance Forum and on-line communications. As regional circumstances and international developments evolve, notably via implementation of the WSIS recommendations and meetings of the UN's IGF, the recommendations would be subject to ongoing review. Opportunity for such This review would be undertaken at least annually through the medium of the CIGF or ~~more~~ often otherwise as required.

## 8 Appendix 1: Terms of Reference for Regional IG Dynamic Coalition

1. Identify the public policy issues relevant to Internet Governance in the region and facilitate Research incorporation of international best practice and the setting of a Regional IG Agenda
2. Develop a common understanding of and approach to Caribbean Internet Governance
3. Forge strategic relationships with relevant decision making bodies
4. Define, Implement and Manage appropriate mechanisms for the full and active participation of all stakeholders
5. Advise on representation of the regions views at various international fora
6. Develop a common framework for the engagement of Caribbean Internet Governance stakeholders
7. Develop a framework for the harmonisation of relevant regional initiatives, specifically, Infrastructure and technology utilization, Domain Management, Content Development, Legislation, et cetera
8. Commission Working Groups to execute the mandate of the Dynamic Coalition, specifically:
  - The Working Groups will Produce Workstream specific Action Plans to be presented for consideration and appropriate action
  - The Coalition will Produce an Action Plan to be presented for consideration and appropriate action
9. Establish and Manage a Caribbean Internet Governance Secretariat to:
  - Provide substantive, organizational, administrative and technical support to the Dynamic Coalition
  - Manage financial and other resource contributions
  - Facilitate appropriate public awareness initiatives relevant the internet and internet governance
10. [Identify, prioritise and facilitate implementation of project initiatives to support the recommendations of the policy framework.]