1. **What can be done to reinforce the right to seek and receive information in the online environment?**

The following areas are key in order to reinforce:

1. Development of ICT Infrastructure in African Countries and in various regions in order to allow citizens to get access to information online as without this key infrastructure the access is not possible or very difficult to remote areas specifically. This fall in the category of right of access to infrastructure.

2. Deployment of ICT equipment, like computers and its accessories, printers, scanners,.... This goes along with the legal and regulatory framework review in order to meet and protect the need of citizens and everyone living in that country.

3. Legal and Regulatory framework in order to adopt the laws protecting citizens against cyber-crimes and allowing electronic transactions, contracts, ...

4. Deployment of Applications and contents.

5. Integration of ICTs into educational system.

6. Freedom of expression online and letting auto-regulation of this sector by avoiding political interference especially. Let people talk without any restriction for the Government or other sectors.

7. Policy of Universal Access and Free Access to Internet in Public Places like Markets, Schools, etc. And enabling these policies to free access to information and not limiting social medias like Facebook, Twitter, etc. as it uses to happen in some countries.


9. Application of ICT Standards in everything in order to organize the Internet Society.
10. Sharing of knowledge and Experience and filling the gap in ICT development between developed and developing countries.

2. **What mechanisms can develop policies and common standards for open-licensed educational resources and scientific repositories, and for the long-term preservation of digital heritage?**

1. First of all, without political support in this regard, nothing can be done in a country. Then, each country has first to adopt ICT Policies allowing and supporting its development and implementation. This means National ICT Policy for Development for each country which is committed to integrate ICTs as an engine for Economical Development.

2. Second, preparing and adopting an National Strategy of Human Capacity Building and Development to promote the open sharing of educational courses and resources. This include shaping the future of ICT integration in Education based on the use of open-licensed materials available like OLE (Open Learning Exchange).

3. Partnering with international organisations and professional companies like OLE, Microsoft, CISCO, ICANN and others in order to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and Technology Transfer.

4. Awareness of existing open-licensed educational resources and Scientific repositories. Involving in all steps academicians, civil society, NGO, Development Partners, Diplomatic Development Agencies, etc.

5. Computerization and automation of Educational processes for long-term preservation of digital heritage thanks to Educational Data centers and cloud computing.

6. All of these have to be linked with Research and Educational Networks to exchange content, books, etc. around the world.

3. **How can greater progress be made as regards inclusive strategies for women and girls as well as marginalized and disabled people?**

As specified implicitly from the previous sections, National ICT Strategy for Development, Human Capacity Development and other Strategies have to give an important and key role to women, girls and disabled people. Those strategies have to address sexual abuses against young girls and women including marginalization against disabled people. Those categories of population are able to participate in all activities as normal people, in education, industrial works, research, etc. Then, they have to be considered the the society at the same level of other people and being involved in all sectors. We need to see today Ministers why not presidents from all categories of population. Sensitization about equality of people is very important.
4. How can accessibility be facilitated through increases in locally produced and relevant content in different languages?

The implication of medias, radios, televisions, Internet accessible to all, Mobile phones, freedom of expression, face to face; are the main modes of communication and can facilitate the access of relevant content.

But, first is to develop and avail the information to various platforms of modes of communication as specified in this section.

A study about the design and evaluation of various objects in learning and, implication of local content developers can play important role in mind set of people to learning about the new culture of reading and writing.

5. What can be done to institutionalize Media and Information Literacy (MIL) effectively in national educational systems?

Sometimes back, around 2007, NEPAD in collaboration with Governments in Africa has initiated NEPAD e-Schools which has integrated Medias, ICT, Online Content and Whiteboard technologies.

This is a proof that thanks to the political will, the MIL can be institutionalized effectively.

Media and Information Literacy, MIL in acronym is very important and at some levels Governments should put in place Academic Institutions providing studies in this regards like telecommunication schools and departments or merging them in one way or another. Development and integration of new syllabus can be also an alternative.

6. What are the current and emerging challenges relevant to freedom of expression online?

First of all, online freedom of expression is a global perspective in terms of privacy, trust but, this is a huge domain as it involves various people from various culture and religious. Second, it is very difficult to identify in advance the targeted audience which complicates the process of its regulation. The reason why this sector has to be auto-regulated and Government avoiding any kind of implication in term of limiting this freedom as Governments have the responsibility of promoting online culture of writing, expression and writing.

The challenges are there and some of them are due to ignorance of this sector, political interference, dictatorship regimes, cost of access to Internet, culture and resistance to change, believes, technological constraint, lack of freedom of expression, etc.

7. How can legislation in a diverse range of fields which impacts on the Internet respect freedom of expression in line with international standards?
international standards can not be into conflict with local one one technical side since every Internet user follows all protocols of use. The only problem is how regulators interpret the rules, regulations and legislation and in this regards, lack of awareness from Government authorities is a critical issue.

There are very few countries which are having today a regal and regulatory framework, legislation in the field which can impact Internet freedom of expression and then the first thing too do is to fill this gap and the authorities responsible of International standards have to have a important place especially focusing on human resources assistance, etc.

8. **Is there a need for specific protections for freedom of expression for the Internet?**

Yes, by avoiding political interference and living the population making their own choice in terms of Internet literacy. The Governments have not to treat their citizens as kids to spoon feeding.

There is a need and a very special need for this kind of freedom of expression for the Internet by leaving any kind of restriction, suspension of Websites, etc.

9. **To what extent do laws protect digitally interfaced journalism and journalistic sources?**

Exactly, as an IT Engineer, I do not see or notice how current laws are protecting this sector. Otherwise, the laws in place acts as restrictions against this sector.

In my country, the laws do not first of all protect either journalism or journalistic sources.

In a positive initiative countries should involve the sector resources during elaboration of the laws including civil society. All stakeholders being involved.

10. **What are the optimum ways to deal with online hate speech? How can Media and Information Literacy empower users to understand and exercise freedom of expression on the Internet?**

None can build a house in a day, things have to undergo a process especially in human understanding.

Freedom of expression could be one of many solutions and the Internet behaviors should play another role. Without any kind of interference, I trust Internet users can make good choice better than if an entity plays interference.

Making Internet available to all and leaving the space to access to information. This include, training, awareness, fora, seminars, how to prepare information, how to read and making an objective judgement, etc.
11. What are the optimum systems for independent self-regulation by journalistic actors and intermediaries in cyberspace?

Using regulated and Internet standards frameworks together with licensed applications in case the used technology make conditions of use.

Computers with Antiviruses, trusted operating systems, etc. Keeping updated the IT equipment, human capital development, etc.

12. What principles should ensure respect for the right to privacy?

Using authenticated applications, credentials in privacy and personal identifiable information like names, phone numbers, addresses, various e-cards, email addresses, etc.

Protecting all of this is among other solutions to respect for the right to privacy. Respecting the rules of Internet use use such in public places and once sign in and after use always and each time, signing out.

13. What is the relationship between privacy, anonymity and encryption?

Each in independent and complementary to others. Encryption is a process of encoding information and messages such that authorized person can use them. Privacy is the ability of individuals of group of people to secure their messages and information. And anonymity means not identified.

Then, the common point of this is that everyone has to keep anonymity the credentials and unique identifications, used in privacy and in relevant cases encrypting their passwords and using encrypted applications.

14. What is the importance of transparency around limitations of privacy?

This means the right person access the right information in privacy. A third party should not accessing information from others with an agreed understanding.

15. What kinds of arrangements can help to safeguard the exercise of privacy in relation to other rights?

Consultations from all stakeholders and working together for commons objectives.

16. How can openness and transparency of data be reconciled with privacy?

By separating public and private information and enforcing best practices in regards with openness and transparency and everything through authenticated Internet frameworks.

17. What may be the impact of issues relating to big data on respect for privacy?
The impact depends on how data are stored, protected, processed and accessed. A small application on a public website should not be stored in the same way as a bank application. All measures having to be taken into consideration and suitable measures following also.

Then the impact could be big, lost of data and information, access to confidential information without proper rights and privacy, etc.

18. How can security of personal data be enhanced?

Respect of promises from where the personal data are stored; protecting the equipment, accessories and following all IT Standards; using applications and contents respecting Internet use in case of web platforms.

Using knowledgeable and skilled people and learning best practices anytime personal data are a concern.

19. How can Media and Information Literacy be developed to assist individuals to protect their privacy?

Sensitization and capacity development including all kind of training and depending on the capacity of understanding.

20. How can ethical principles based on international human rights advance accessibility, openness, and multi-stakeholder participation on the Internet?

21. What conceptual frameworks or processes of inquiry could serve to analyse, assess, and thereby inform the choices that confront stakeholders in the new social uses and applications of information and knowledge?

Knowledge sharing of experience and technologies is very important. Learning from others and from their history.

Second using professional tools and awareness in the new world. Learning on how to live in new societies by focusing on Information society. Living multicultural new societies. Having the sense of best choices and practices.

22. How does ethical consideration relate to gender dimensions of the Internet?

It seems that women are knowledgeable in the new society than men. Then, avoiding marginalization and discrimination based on gender and sex and adopting best practices of the new world, leaving resistance to change to old generation and influencing everyone to become dot com generation. Internet does and will never has a sex, Internet is for all. The change in mind is also to be taken into consideration.
23. How can ethics, - i.e. the simultaneous affirmation of human rights, peace, equity, and justice - inform law and regulation about the Internet?

Updating old laws to respond to new world. Change in behavior and ways of thinking.

24. What international, regional and national frameworks, normative guidelines and accountability mechanisms exist of relevance to one or more fields of the study?

As specified previously, elaborating, adopting and implementing regal and regulatory frameworks responding and accountable to the life of Information Society, I mean Internet society.

Second, harmonizing local, national, regional and international regal and regulatory frameworks.

Lastly, filling the gap in terms of standard, laws and legislation.

25. How do cross-jurisdictional issues operate with regard to freedom of expression and privacy?

Allowing space of expression and freedom. This sector as other sectors where politic is overloading, everything is a challenge. Jurisdictional sector does not yet reached the expected fairness.

The way forward is lagging behind expectations.

26. What are the intersections between the fields of study: for example, between access and freedom of expression; ethics and privacy; privacy and freedom of expression; and between all four elements?

The intersections:
- need to access information
- lack of information
- lack of content
- lack of expertise
- Everyone moving toward to freedom of expression
- Internet changing the way of thinking, behavior and expectations
- Political interference
- lack of Internet infrastructure and backbone
- End of the way in fighting for freedom and expression will sure win, none will stop ride.
27. What pertinent information materials exist that cut across or which are relevant to the four fields of the study?
- Availability of information
- Access to new technologies
- Online content

28. What might be the options for role of UNESCO within the wider UN system in regard to the distinct issues of online Access to information and knowledge, Freedom of Expression, Privacy and Ethical dimensions of the information society?

UNESCO has to play key role in educating people of all ages and mobilizing technical, capital and financial resources to assisting sectors.

UNESCO uniting with other international organisations for mobilization for education, building intercultural understanding, pursuing scientific cooperation, promoting ITs and Internet and assisting in protection of freedom of expression.

29. What might be options for the role of UNESCO in relation to stakeholders outside the UN system?

Developing new cooperation and approach.

30. For each study field, what specific options might UNESCO Member States consider?
- Access to information and knowledge: Developing Internet infrastructure; facilitating the access to IT equipment, Application and content and IT Standards; human capacity and capital development
- Freedom of expression: elaborating new laws, legislation, regal and regulatory frameworks allowing and respecting freedom of expression.
- Privacy: All possible and available best practices in terms of culture, technological and behavior.
- Ethical dimensions of the information society: Allowing new life style and ways of living.