Submission #106

Personal information

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Country/region Brazil - América Latina

Gender Male

How would you define the stakeholder community or communities to which you belong? Civil society

Questions

1. What are your priorities for issues that should be addressed through the Internet Universality framework in each of these five categories?

Rights	privacy, freedom of expression
Openness	network neutrality, transparency, concentration
Accessibility	universal access (object of public policies, provided as priority in regulation), technologies that allow people with disabilities access, access in public places, public investment in infrastructures that meet public demands
Multistakeholder participation	equality between sectors, funding for effective civil society participation, effective and participative decision-making process, bottom-up participatory process, transparency and accountability of internet governance bodies/forums, rotation of representatives in the internet governance bodies/forums, representation diversity [gender, ethnicity, regional (both at national and global level)]
Cross-cutting indicators	Transparency of algorithms, gender and technology

2. Are there are any existing indicators with which you are familiar that you think it would be useful to include in the ROAM indicators framework?

Rights	Violence of Gender, violation to the rights of children and adolescents, existence of laws of protection of personal data ulture practices and the use of ICT's (Brazil): http://cetic.br/publicacao/cultura-e-tecnologias-no-brasil/ ICT and health (Brazil): http://cetic.br/pesquisa/saude/ ICT and education (Brazil): http://cetic.br/pesquisa/educacao/
Openness	net neutrality breach, infrastructure size in the country, Data on market concentration in internet access and network neutrality (Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico): http://intervozes.org.br/arquivos/interliv011nral2017.pdf Dimensions and characteristics of the Brazilian web: http://cgi.br/media/docs/publicacoes/2/cgibr-nicbr-censoweb-govbr-2010-en.pdf
Accessibility	paccessibility patterns (contrast, font growth) of sites ICT Households: http://cetic.br/pesquisa/domicilios/ ICT Public Access Centers: http://cetic.br/pesquisa/centros-publicos/ Data on internet access (Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico): http://intervozes.org.br/arquivos/interliv011nral2017.pdf Dimensions and characteristics of the Brazilian web: http://cgi.br/media/docs/publicacoes/2/cgibr-nicbr-censoweb-govbr-2010-en.pdf
Multistakeholder participation	Multistage National Internet Governance Spaces - https://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/pubs/Internet-Governance-Mapping-the-Battleground.final_1.pdf
Cross-cutting indicators	Concentration - http://www.observacom.org/convergencia-consolida-concentracion-en-america-latina-en-varios-paises-cuatro-o-menos-empresas-dominan-95-del-mercado-de-acceso-a-internet/

3. What do you think are the most important gaps in data/evidence required for monitoring Internet Universality and the ROAM principles? What approaches do you think could help to address these in your country, region or area of work?

Rights	sharing of personal data
Openness	Business Models of Operators Based on Data Caps, research on traffic shaping practices (at least in Latin America)
Accessibility	
Multistakeholder participation	Multistage National Internet Governance Spaces
Cross-cutting indicators	concentration, algorithm governance

4. What experience or views do you have of indicators relating to the Internet which are concerned with gender and with children and young people?

The research we have access to about children and young people is the Online Kids Search. Available in: http://cetic.br/pesquisa/kids-online/
Now, we note the absence of research on gender and the internet. (CGI surveys on access already bring gender cut, people.)

5. How do you think you might use the indicator framework for Internet Universality once it has been developed?

Such a survey by UNESCO would serve as a basis for us to introduce to governments and policy makers. Intervozes works with political influence in several spaces in defense of the universality of the Internet access in Brazil, since it understands it as a right. A proposal from UNESCO defending this would reinforce the discourse of our entity and of the Brazilian civil society that fights for an internet that is universal and accessible to all. It is important to emphasize that the research addresses important and inherent axes of what would be a universal internet.In addition to the defense of universal access, Intervozes works for ensuring human rights online and facing market concentration as well as network neutrality violations. In this sense, the affirmation of openess and rights protection online are crucial for our disputes with public power and private sector, especially when we have global indicators to measure the national scenerio and compare it with international references.

6. How do you think that other stakeholders might use the framework?

UNESCO plays a key role as an international body. Its history in the defense of universal human rights and a more democratic communication places it as a key organism for the strengthening of democracies. Thus, it is believed that governments, entrepreneurs and sectors of civil society will have this document as a reference for their action and formulation of public policies. The consultation proposal put forward by UNESCO points to a universal reading of what the Internet would be. This is to understand not only access, but also the rights, guarantees and duties of all stakeholders in the field of the internet.

7. Please add any other comments that you think will be helpful to UNESCO in developing the indicators framework.

It is essential that UNESCO takes into account the essentiality of the Internet for society. This well today has become something beyond a service. It has become something essential to the structure of society we live in. Therefore, it must be available to everyone, regardless of their social or economic condition. This poses the urgent need for concrete public policies, with effective participation of the State to increase the effective universalization of access to this service. Olocar this role for companies, as it has-seen in some actions, is wrong. At the same time, it is necessary to understand that with its growth, the internet of universal understanding of what and the internet.

8. Please upload any documents that you think will be helpful here.