



**Chapter Review**  
**2008**

## the internet society vision

From its inception, the mission of the Internet Society has been to promote the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world.

We believe the standards, technologies, business practices, and government and community-driven policies connected with the Internet must sustain an open, universally accessible platform for innovation, creativity, and economic opportunity. In this way, the Internet can improve the quality of life for people in all parts of the world.

The Internet Society is represented by more than 85 Chapters around the world, each with diverse needs, interests, and priorities, but all are bound by a common commitment to ISOC's core values and vision of the Internet being for everyone.

For information about joining or forming an ISOC Chapter, visit <http://InternetSociety.org/isoc/> Chapters.



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# the internet society chapter programme

**Internet Society (ISOC) Chapters create networks that connect Internet technologists, developers, educators, and policy makers and involve them in locally organized programmes and events that promote the core values of the Internet Society.**

The Internet Society's more than 85 Chapters bring together people who reside in a particular geographic region, such as a city or a country. On occasion, a Chapter may bring together those who share interests in Internet-related topics, such as the concerns of those with disabilities or those who have an interest in Internet development or public policy.

Chapters, which are organized on a volunteer basis by Individual Members, infuse ISOC with local and regional perspectives on developments and issues that affect the evolution of the Internet. That means a Chapter's relationship to the Internet Society is, by definition, mutually supportive and interdependent. Chapters serve as local and regional ambassadors by promoting the mission and goals of the Internet Society; at the same time, Chapters provide the Internet Society with information, a regional context, and connections to local business, government, and civil society representatives.

Two thousand eight was an especially productive year for the Internet Society's Chapter programme. In 2007, a high-level, multiyear, strategic plan was devised to help Chapters become more robust and active in their local communities as well as better able to defend the principles of the Internet Society. The result was a Chapter Development Plan, which outlined four key areas of strategic development: revising Chapter operational policies and procedures; enhancing and strengthening stakeholder relationships; providing tools, communications, and support; and funding support.

Integral to the plan is the strengthening of stakeholder relationships, which lie at the heart of any team's effort to work more effectively. In 2008, the vehicle for that effort was the Sphere project. Named for its similarity to the geodesic dome—the only man-made structure that becomes proportionately stronger as it increases in size—the sphere concept has become a symbol for the Internet Society.

During 2008, the Sphere project supported five groups covering a range of topics, such as processes for consultation between Chapters and the Internet Society, mechanisms for creating benchmarks

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*Drew Dvorshak (ISOC Staff) and Dessi Pefeva (ISOC Bulgaria Chapter) in conversation at the Sphere Workshop in Paris, France.*

**The role that Chapters play is vital to the Internet Society's pursuit of its mission. They infuse the organization with local and regional perspectives on technical, policy, and regulatory developments that affect the evolution of the Internet.**

**The peer-to-peer, highly connected, and interdependent fabric of the Internet infrastructure is a key characteristic of the Sphere project and an important benefit to Chapters: relationships are mutually supportive and without boundaries.**



*Conversations taking place around emergent themes (on cards) at the Sphere Workshop in Paris, France.*



*Phil Roberts (ISOC Staff) and Hans Peter Dittler (ISOC Germany Chapter) in paired conversation at the Sphere Workshop in Paris, France.*

for Chapter development and growth, and the use of labels to define relationships among Chapters. Progress was steady throughout the year and will continue in 2009 and beyond. Peer-to-peer interaction among Chapters increased measurably, and an increase in Chapter activity was noted.

The Sphere project reflects a philosophy that draws on the skills and talents of individuals and encourages a collaborative and multistakeholder approach to development, growth, and problem solving. A similar approach to collaboration and innovation—often referred to as the Internet model—is important to the Internet Society because it is at the core of how the Internet became today’s single most successful platform for innovation.

In December 2008, the Internet Society conducted a needs survey of its Chapters. The outcomes indicate that Chapter priorities lie in the areas of funding support, strategies for building trust and for improving two-way communication and collaboration, and enhancing support of the Internet Society’s activities in the areas of public policy, education, standards, and strategic initiatives. The results of the survey helped set the course for Chapter development for 2009.

We are pleased to report that in 2008, the Internet Society Chapter programme made significant progress in rejuvenating and revitalizing Chapter activity as well as in empowering Chapters to become vital members of the Internet community in their regions. Highlights from 2008 include:

### **GROWING THE CHAPTER NETWORK**

Seven new Chapters were recognized in 2008, including ones in Chad, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Belgrade (Serbia), Togo, Colorado (U.S.), and Philadelphia (U.S.). The ISOC Delhi India Chapter was fully rejuvenated, and 12 other Chapters started the process of rejuvenation. See page 5 for a list of Chapters and locations.

### **LEVERAGING CHAPTER WISDOM**

In 2008, work began on a Chapter handbook, a comprehensive resource and guide designed to capture and share the collective knowledge and wisdom of successful Chapters. The handbook will assist Chapters in their efforts to promote the mission and goals of the Internet Society, and it will offer guidance for Chapters as they continue to grow and become self-sustaining.

## ACCESSING HIGH-QUALITY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

In 2008, the Internet Society invested substantial resources to identify a product that would support both the Chapters in their work and the Internet Society in meeting its business needs. In December, the organization selected an association management system (AMS) that offers a single software platform designed to meet membership administration and Chapter organization needs. A Chapter Steering Committee led by Hans Peter Dittler of the ISOC Germany Chapter, worked with the AMS project team to define requirements for the AMS.

## REINVIGORATING CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP

A growing and active membership is vital to all Chapters. In an effort to support growth within each Chapter's membership, in 2008 the Internet Society began conceptualizing an events funding programme. The programme, which will be launched in 2009, will provide USD 2,000 for each Chapter to help Chapters connect—and in some cases, reconnect—with their members and recruit new members.

## HELPING CHAPTERS SEE AND BE SEEN

As activities and relationships among Chapters and between Chapters and the Internet Society become increasingly supportive and interdependent, the financial pressures associated with Chapter delegates' travelling to important meet-

ings and conferences have built up. In 2008, the Internet Society began discussing ways to support travel funding for Chapter delegates on a competitive basis. The programme will be launched in 2009 and will include travel support to attend regional INET meetings.

Throughout the world, Internet Society Chapters are using their influence to increase access to the Internet in rural regions and throughout the developing world. More recently, Chapter leaders and members have been leveraging their expertise to educate business leaders, government officials, and stakeholders in support of policies that promote an Internet that is open, unencumbered, and available to everyone, everywhere.

Many Chapters work with government agencies and civil society organizations in their regions to leverage the Internet in order to grow their local economies and improve education. Some serve as watchdog organizations, working to protect the rights of Internet users and developers. Others are committed to building Internet capacity, particularly in underserved regions. With more than 85 Chapters worldwide in 2008, the Internet Society's Chapter programme is more than a professional development tool; it is a powerful network of professionals and experts working toward a shared set of technological and public policy goals.

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## INTERNET SOCIETY REGIONAL BUREAUS

When you join an Internet Society Chapter, you join a global community. In 2006, the Internet Society began forming Regional Bureaus as focal points for local activities, including education, capacity building, and policy initiatives. The Regional Bureaus work with Chapters, Individual Members, and local communities to understand and address local issues related to development of the Internet.

In 2008, the Internet Society announced the formation of the Regional Bureau for South and Southeast Asia, which joins the Regional Bureau for Africa and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Africa Bureau

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

<http://www.isoc.org/regions/africa>

South and Southeast Asia Bureau

Suva, Fiji

<http://www.isoc.org/regions/asia>

Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau

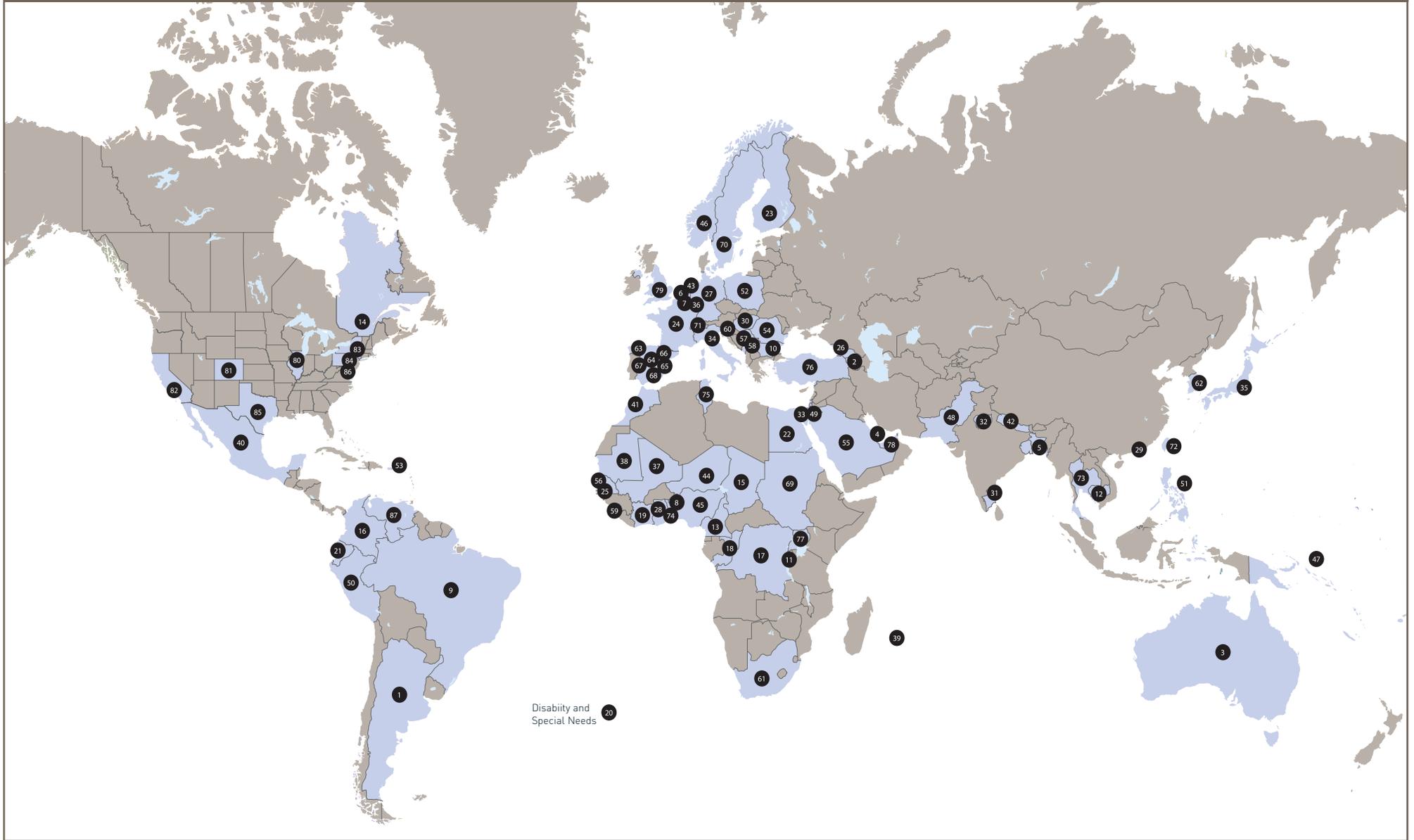
Buenos Aires, Argentina

<http://www.isoc.org/regions/lac>

For more information about the Internet Society Regional Bureaus, see

<http://www.isoc.org/regions>

INTERNET SOCIETY CHAPTERS WORLDWIDE • CALENDAR YEAR 2008



# internet society chapters worldwide 2008

1. Argentina
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Bahrain
5. Bangladesh
6. Belgium
7. Belgium–Wallonia
8. Benin
9. Brazil
10. Bulgaria
11. Burundi
12. Cambodia
13. Cameroon
14. Canada–Québec
15. Chad
16. Colombia
17. Congo, Democratic Republic of the
18. Congo, Republic of the
19. Côte d'Ivoire
20. Disability and Special Needs
21. Ecuador
22. Egypt
23. Finland
24. France
25. Gambia
26. Georgia
27. Germany
28. Ghana
29. Hong Kong
30. Hungary
31. India–Chennai
32. India–New Delhi
33. Israel
34. Italy
35. Japan
36. Luxembourg
37. Mali
38. Mauritania
39. Mauritius
40. Mexico
41. Morocco
42. Nepal
43. Netherlands
44. Niger
45. Nigeria
46. Norway
47. Pacific Islands
48. Pakistan
49. Palestine
50. Peru
51. Philippines
52. Poland
53. Puerto Rico
54. Romania
55. Saudi Arabia
56. Senegal
57. Serbia
58. Serbia–Belgrade
59. Sierra Leone
60. Slovenia
61. South Africa
62. South Korea
63. Spain
64. Spain–Aragon
65. Spain–Asturias
66. Spain–Catalonia
67. Spain–Galicia
68. Spain–Madrid
69. Sudan
70. Sweden
71. Switzerland–Geneva
72. Taiwan
73. Thailand
74. Togo
75. Tunisia
76. Turkey–Istanbul
77. Uganda
78. United Arab Emirates
79. United Kingdom–England
80. United States–Chicago
81. United States–Colorado
82. United States–Los Angeles
83. United States–New York Metro
84. United States–Philadelphia
85. United States–Texas
86. United States–Washington, D.C.
87. Venezuela

**For the most recent list of active Chapters and information about forming or joining an Internet Society Chapter, see <http://InternetSociety.org/isoc/Chapters>.**

## connectivity that brings real change to communities

A collaborative effort that included the **Internet Society Sierra Leone Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.sl>) has brought to fruition Sierra Leone's first Digital Village. Computers, furniture, and all of the project accessories provided by the Digital Village project were used to set up two computing centres. One caters to young students in primary schools and students up to the third year in secondary schools. The other provides training for college students in collaboration with the colleges in Sierra Leone.

The **Internet Society Nigeria Chapter** (<http://www.isocnig.org.ng>) donated two new Jon Postel information technology (IT) centres in 2008, bringing the total number of centres to 14. One centre was opened at the University of UYO in the southern part of Nigeria and equipped with 25 computers, all of them with wireless desktop cards for wireless LAN connectivity. The other centre was donated to the University of Port Harcourt in October.

In addition, the Nigeria Chapter launched a programme called ICT for All, which comprises seminars, workshops, and training courses in information and communication technologies (ICTs). The Chapter is working in partnership with institutions and student bodies to organize the events.

The **Internet Society Tunisia Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.org.tn>) is helping support community engagement by providing Internet hosting and resources as part of a new campaign that highlights how people throughout the world take



action on critical issues that matter to them most. The Your First Step Campaign aims to inspire and activate those who have not participated yet in community affairs and to link communities, organizations, and groups working on specific issues and specific areas. The initiative hopes to motivate young people to take part in youth-led development projects and to provide useful resources for taking action.

In 2008, the **Internet Society Armenia Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.am>) began providing Internet assistance for charitable organizations, including an Internet connection and a free domain name for a nongovernmental organization for disabled children. The Chapter also cosponsored information technology events in rural regions—including an informatics contest for schoolchildren in the city of Vanadzor—and is acting as a channel for distributing used computers to schools in rural regions.

In July 2008, in collaboration with the Association of Midwives of Mauritania, the **Internet Society Mauritania Chapter** started a programme called the Internet Improves Maternal and Child Health Services. As part of the programme, Chapter members assisted a community of midwives in accessing health information that supports their work. The ability to access thousands of certified sites related to maternal and child health enables midwives to improve the quality of service provided for mothers and newborns. Also in 2008, the Internet Society Mauritania Chapter initiated activities to train midwives in basic computer skills and techniques for assisting in searches of Internet databases, such as those certified by the International Public Health authorities.

**Internet Society Chapters enable Individual Members to become personally involved in the future of the Internet by providing a more personal lens through which to sharpen the focus on an understanding of the local and regional issues that affect the Internet.**

As a community of 8,000 people who are severely impoverished due to geographic isolation and the deterioration of infrastructure resulting from the Congo War, the town of Kokolopori is without cell phone towers or electricity. Communication with the outside world is limited to a single satellite phone powered by diesel generator. As part of a project initiated in 2008, the **Internet Society Democratic Republic of Congo Chapter** is participating in a project that will facilitate access in the region via the installation of solar panels capable of powering a laptop and an Internet satellite dish and modem. The project will provide three refurbished laptops, a digital camera, and a satellite Internet connection as well as training in the use of the solar panels, in the use of the Internet, and in e-mail proficiency for Kokolopori's health-care workers, educators, conservationists, and microcredit participants.

The **Internet Society Peru Chapter** (<http://www.isocperu.org>) is boosting Internet use in three geographic regions—the Amazon region, the Andes, and coastal areas—and providing support to encourage users to embrace online tools that will stimulate more-sophisticated communication that favours local communities, small to medium-sized enterprises, local governments, and civil society.

**“Active and vibrant Chapters are a vital and strategic asset to the Internet Society.”**

—Anne Lord, Internet Society senior manager, Chapters and Individual Membership



*Federal University of Port Harcourt IT Center, commissioned on 8 March, 2004*

## JON POSTEL IT CENTRES

Since its inception, the Internet Society Nigeria Chapter has sought to promote and diffuse the Internet in Nigeria through seminars, course work, and conferences. At the same time, the Chapter has worked to sensitize business and government entities about the need to assist and sponsor IT projects. From 2002 to 2008, the Chapter has engaged sponsors and raised money for a total of seven information technology centres meant to enhance educational opportunities throughout the country. The centres are dedicated to the memory of Jonathan Postel, who passed away in 1998. Jon's 30-year career in networking had a profound influence on the management of the Internet, particularly in his role as numbers czar at the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. He was a founding member of the Internet Architecture Board and the first individual member of the Internet Society. See <http://www.isoc.org/isoc/chapters/news/nigeria-postel.shtml>.

## policy making that promotes accessibility and that keeps the internet open

**“Chapters are the Internet Society’s soldiers on the ground. They have a profound influence in all aspects of e-policy and Internet governance. They educate local government officials and corporate executives about the philosophy and technicalities of the Internet and they play a fundamental role in shaping the direction of the Internet Society.”**

—Franck Martin, chief technology officer of Avansys, president of ISOC Pacific Islands Chapter, and 2008 member of the Internet Society Board of Trustees



*Sebastien Bachollet, Internet Society France Chapter, at the opening of the EGENI conference, 20 June 2008, Paris.*

Building an Internet capable of hosting the next billion users was the theme of three roundtable discussions at the EGENI conference in June 2008. The meeting, which was organized by the **Internet Society France Chapter** and the **European Chapters Coordinating Council (ISOC-ECC)**, brought together nearly 200 participants to discuss issues related to Internet governance and regulation. A special issue of the professional letter of the Sociétés de l’information is available in French at <http://www.egeni.org>.

The **Internet Society Poland Chapter** petitioned members of the European Parliament to ensure that an upcoming piece of telecommunications and media regulation in Europe does not put Internet access under administrative control. An online petition to the Polish government yielded support from more than 2,000 Polish Internet users within a few days. As a result, there has been a significant shift in voting patterns among Polish MEPs throughout the year. The Chapter has worked together with ISOC France and the European Chapters Coordinating Council regarding possible adoption of the “three-strikes” law (HADOPI) in France.

In December 2008, a new law for the prevention of spam became effective in Israel. The **Internet Society Israel Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.org.il>)—also known as the Israeli Internet Association—which acted to promote the law in the Israeli legislature, opened an area of its Web site devoted to understanding the new law and its implications with regard to recipients of spam, advertisers who are concerned about sending advertisements by e-mail, and parents who want to protect their children from spam.

In 2008, the **Internet Society Australia Chapter** (<http://www.isoc-au.org.au>) made a submission to the Senate committee that was selected to oversee the provision of a national broadband network in Australia. Both the Chapter director and executive director appeared before the Senate Committee, giving evidence based on its submission. The Chapter also met with the Australian Computer Society and other interested groups to respond to the government’s policy on Internet filtering. As part of the government’s policy, the regulator is charged with conducting trials on Internet filtering. The Internet Society Australia Chapter set out to provide a user perspective on filtering and, with its technical expertise, explain the benefits and limitations of Internet filtering.

The Chapter was part of a working group that led to the creation of a new peak telecommunications consumer organization called the Australian Communications Consumer Action Network (ACCAN) (<http://www.accan.org.au/>), and its executive director was named a member of the ACCAN initial board. In addition, in 2008, the Chapter made two submissions on policies impacting the Internet. The first was to the Australian Domain Name Administrator—auDA’s review of competition policy in the Domain Name System. The second was to a Senate Committee on broadband provision in Australia.

With Internet use in Ghana at a mere 2.7 percent, the **Internet Society Ghana Chapter**, in collaboration with the Ghana Journalist Association, took the initiative in 2008 and organized a press conference with nearly 60 media outlets to call on government and other stakeholders to speed up their efforts to make the Internet more accessible to Ghanaians. Chapter representatives asked government leaders to institute a framework that would encourage greater Internet usage in the country.

Throughout 2008, the **Internet Society Italy Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.it>) worked to familiarize the Italian-speaking community with key themes of Internet governance, which included the release of a new publication, *Towards the Constitution of IGF [Internet Governance Forum] Italy—Think Globally, Act Locally*. The publication reported on the main sessions of the Internet Governance Forum in Brazil in 2008 and provided a collection of documents to promote the establishment of the local IGF in Italy. The Chapter made a presentation to the new Italian government to raise awareness of achievements on various Internet policies in collaboration with past Italian governments, including specific sections related to ICANN policies. A permanent online forum was created to facilitate national dialogue about Internet governance issues, as well as a public consultation, titled *The Internet System: Towards the Constitution of IGF Italy*, which was held in Rome in May.

Italy's minister of public administration and innovation supported a statement introduced

by ISOC Italy Chapter about the public value of the Internet and the Internet Governance Forum, and he stated that the government would support the Internet governance process in a manner similar to that of previous governments. The first Italian Internet Governance Forum (IGF Italia) was held in October 2008 in Cagliari, Sardinia, with ISOC Italy taking a leading role.

The **Internet Society Sierra Leone Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.sl>) was instrumental in getting its government to appoint a National Information and Communications Technologies Task Force, with members of the Chapter working closely with the office of the president throughout the year to determine the composition of and representation on the task force. Chapter members met with Sierra Leone's president Ernest Bai Koroma in early 2008 to press for the formulation of a national ICT policy and to emphasize the need for ICT to be adopted by the government. It produced a concept paper that outlined the terms of reference and standing orders of a national ICT task force. Technical appointments were drawn from the Chapter's membership.

The **Internet Society's European Chapters Coordinating Council (ISOC-ECC)** (<http://www.isoc-ecc.org>) made an important contribution in 2008 to lawmakers of the European Commission by debating changes to intellectual property law. The group produced an aide-mémoire critical of the proposed HADOPI law, which proposed a system of warnings and sanctions to be imposed by Internet service providers on users who breach intellectual

property law. ISOC-ECC described the analogous discussions in the European parliament as a "disproportionate response to the objective of developing creative content online." The aide-mémoire was based on a position paper originally developed by Charles Simon for the Internet Society France Chapter. The response warned that the unintended consequences of the law could include cutting off citizen access to essential services, such as tax filing, online banking, and even education.

The aide-mémoire was endorsed by 14 of the Internet Society's European Chapters, including Belgium, Bulgaria, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, and Wallonia.

#### INTERNET SOCIETY EUROPEAN CHAPTERS COORDINATING COUNCIL



The Internet Society European Chapters Coordinating Council (ISOC-ECC) is a coalition of the Internet Society's European Chapters. Headquartered in Barcelona, Spain, the ISOC-ECC promotes discussion among European Chapters on topics of mutual interest. The group also fosters European cooperation in Internet projects while promoting dialogue among European parties involved in Internet-related issues. In addition, it serves as a forum for collaboration on projects and activities supporting the Internet Society's global mission. For more information about the ISOC-ECC, see <http://www.isoc-ecc.org>.

## education and training for a new generation

The Internet Society Argentina Chapter (<http://www.isoc.org.ar>) began work in 2008 on a handbook to be used by information technology professionals and Internet service provider staff members who need help configuring IPv6 in different environments. The handbook will include detailed instructions along with brief explanations about what is going on during configuration in each part of the network. The project is being partially funded by the Internet Society Community Grants Programme.

The Internet Society Taiwan Chapter (<http://www.isoc.org.tw>) began taking steps to support IPv6 through the deployment of dual-stack IPv6 network access and the development of a series of training courses to teach students what IPv6 is and how to use IPv6 applications. The Chapter is working in partnership with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China (Taiwan), which will provide the in-kind support needed to set up the dual-stack IPv6 network access on four campuses. The Chapter will oversee the IPv6 training programme presented to teachers and students. The pilot experience will be published as a handbook for other schools.

In 2008, the Internet Society Congo Chapter began training students from colleges and other academic institutions in the central Africa region on the Internet, the implications the Internet has for development, the current debates held at the international basis, and governance principles resulting from the World Summit on the Information Society (<http://www.itu.int/ws/is/index.html>). Chapter leaders say students at academic institutions constitute the ideal group to foster and inform the current debates on Internet policy and governance. The project team will reach out to students through lectures, local workshops in six African countries, online courses, training of trainers, and an alumni mailing list.

**In 2008, Internet Society Chapters and members came together for more than a dozen face-to-face and e-meetings. Topics discussed ranged from partnering for events to information about project funding to promoting IPv6, to name a few.**



ISOC Germany Chapter at RIPE 56 in Berlin in May 2008

## promoting internet stability and user security

The **Internet Society Australia Chapter** was one of many active Chapters in 2008 promoting Internet stability through adoption of IPv6. In November, the Chapter held an IPv6 Summit in Canberra (<http://www.isoc-au.org.au/ipv6summit>), where participants learned which organizations are moving to IPv6 internationally. In addition, there were presentations by representatives of Australian colleges, government agencies, and private enterprise.

A roundtable discussion on issues related to data retention and digital-rights protection in Bulgaria was organized by the **Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.bg>) in September. The event was held in cooperation with the Bulgarian information network, Bluelink, and was funded through the Internet Society's Community Grants Programme. A key objective of the roundtable was to formulate and discuss changes in the Law for Digital Messages Exchange, which was proposed for adoption in the Bulgarian parliament. Among the participants was the deputy chairman of the State Ministry for Information Technologies and Communications, members of parliament, experts from the Parliamentary Legal Committee, and experts from the Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter.

The results of a study focusing on the safety of young people who surf the Internet was released in January by the **Internet Society Québec Chapter** (<http://www.isoc.qc.ca>) in partnership with the Canadian government. The study was the first of its kind on this scale and comprised an analysis along with tools and suggestions for the private sector, the government, and civil society organizations in Canada and abroad about protecting youth on the Internet.



*ISOC Australia Chapter's Cheryl Langdon-Orr and ISOC England Chapter's Tricia Drakes at the ISOC Chapter and Member meeting held in conjunction with ICANN in Cairo in November 2008*

The Internet Society's Community Grants programme is a way for Chapters and Individual Members to pursue locally based capacity building and Internet development in technical, educational, and policy fields. Since it was launched, the programme has supported more than 60 projects, thereby promoting ISOC's mission and goals and impacting local communities of end users and regional technologists.

## INTERNET SOCIETY COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAMME FUNDING 2008

The Internet Society's Community Grants Programme contributes much-needed funds to Chapters and Individual Members for projects that:

- Advance the Internet Society's mission and goals.
- Serve a Chapter's community.
- Nurture collaborative work among Chapters and Individual Members.
- Enhance and utilize knowledge sharing within the global Internet community.
- Encourage Chapter sustainability and relevance.

In 2008, the Community Grants programme committed USD 149,335 to support 15 projects: 11 run by Chapters and 4 by Individual Members. ISOC funds up to 50 percent of total project budgets (with a cap of USD 10,000), encouraging applicants to build relationships with other partners.

Chapter/Project Organizer	Project	Amount Funded
Argentina Monica Abalo LaForgia	Creation of a handbook to be used as a training tool by technical staff and service providers who have not yet experienced IPv6. It will help with configuring IPv6 in different environments via detailed instructions and experiments.	USD 10,000
Bulgaria Julia Velkova	The project stimulates debate in Bulgaria about controversial legislation that allows mobile operators and Internet providers to retain the data of digital messages.	10,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo Didier Rukeratabaro Kasole	To enable Internet access in Kikolopori, an underserved, post-war community, the team will install solar panels; provide three laptops, a digital camera, and a satellite Internet connection; and provide training in their use.	10,000
Ecuador Carlos Vera	This phase of the Digital Inclusion project is a strategic alliance with cybercafés and libraries to teach current beneficiaries of the project how to use the Internet to communicate, find a job, find a small business, and seek online information for homework or employment.	9,975
Hong Kong John Fung	Introduction of Hong Kong's Digital Solidarity Fund model, which provides a platform for the government, the business sector, and the civil society to be engaged in digital inclusion.	10,000
Mexico Cristos Velasco	Creation of a legal and policy-related Web site to help fight cybercrime in Latin America. The site will educate authorities on tools for fighting cybercrime and serve as an arena for collaboration on legal and related issues.	10,000
Nepal Rajan Dahal	Train members of the newly elected Constituent Assembly on Internet use and ICT issues to help members better understand the power and the potential of the Internet for economic and social advancement.	10,000



Participants of the first-ever ISOC Sierra Leone Chapter Internet Exchange (SLIX) BGP Routing Session. Photo by Adrian Labor.



Lawrence Lessig gives a talk at ISOC New York Chapter's 2008 speaker series. Photo by Matt Cooperrider.



One of the KidsEnabled selected schools catering to low-income families in the Lahore region of Pakistan.

Chapter/Project Organizer	Project	Amount Funded
Republic of the Congo Jean Philemon Kissangou	A capacity-building programme to help inform and train students in Central Africa about the Internet and governance principles resulting from the World Summit on the Information Society.	10,000
Sierra Leone Adrian Labor	Support for the second component of a four-prong project to create a Sierra Leone Internet Exchange Point.	10,000
Taiwan Chung Laung Liu	Development of an IPv6 training programme for teachers and students in conjunction with the deployment of dual-stack IPv6 network access at four schools. The results will be published as a handbook for other schools.	10,000
U.S.A.–New York Metro Evan Korth	A speaker series and campaign for broadband access designed to foster discussion among community members and establish the Chapter as the hub of Internet-related events in New York City. Events will be recorded and available online and through the distribution of free DVDs.	10,000
Global Member Kevin Quinn	A conference and workshop for Ireland's governmental bodies and public and private companies designed to educate providers and regulators and promote secure Internet connections. A Web site will offer ongoing education.	9,490
Global Member Kaprie J G Thoronka	The project will strengthen networking programmes, both on and off-line, to connect girls in rural Sierra Leone, including software and services, with full range of ICTs using the Internet via computers and mobile phones.	10,000
Global Member Carlos A. Horna Vallejos	Promote the use of the Internet in three cities in Peru and stimulate the creation of local content via the use of online tools in local communities, small- to medium-sized enterprises, local governments, and civil society.	9,920
Global Member Asim Zaheer	Geared toward children of lower income families in Lahore, Pakistan, the KidsEnabled project will facilitate Internet access, awareness, and IT-enabled education by establishing broadband access to schools, developing a targeted content management software system with custom-made content, and creating a mentorship programme.	9,950



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