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>> Amir, are you online?

>> I'm here, can you hear me?

>> We can hear you now, thank you. Stand back and we will call you up later.

>> Hello, everyone. We are going to begin the Fellowship presentation, and moderators, on sustaining. And everyone please settle down. And we'll begin shortly.

>> Hello, everyone.

>> Hello.

>> All right. So now that we have all the Fellows and the ones who will be joining us soon we can start our presentation but before that, I would like to we have our two co-conveners, one would be online and one is onsite. So I would like to invite the co-convener of the Fellowship Committee to give her opening remarks. You may come on the stage.

>> Hello, everyone, good morning. Thank you. This is

Shamima. It was my great opportunity join the Fellowship committee. And the Fellowship committee selected me a as co-convener it was a great opportunity. And we have two co-conveners from one Malaysia and one from Bangladesh and we are here be with the APrIGF. I hope all Fellows this journey will carry out of your life is AI an internet wide and how can that work with the digital development. So with APrIGF, we get the open opportunity to join the journey.

So all Fellows, I'm requesting after you come back to your home or working area, you will apply APrIGF objective and the hard ones to the APrIGF objective. As a co-convener, this is my request to you and you will follow the moderating journey. So thank you, everyone.

(applause).

>> I will invite co-convener joining us online.

>> Can you hear me and I am audible? And good morning and good afternoon to everyone. And I'm looking at Aysha, and you look beautiful in the sari. And I'm happy to join you here. And it's my pleasure to welcome you all in the Fellowship presentation. Over the past few days, you have part of this engaging journey. And you attended different sessions and met people across the community and meet ideas and had the opportunity to learn not only from your mentors but from each other. And this fellowship is not about attending the session. You need to -- you have to realize that it's about to take that discussion and how to connect with your experience and what contribution you can do for your community going forward.

So each discussion continue and do something for your community. And just to keep it simple. So through this presentation we are looking forward to learning what stood out to you and most importantly your own perspectives and ideas. And congratulations to all of you for reaching this state of the Fellowship. And I hope you enjoy this opportunity to share your work. And don't worry too much about making everything perfect. We are here to help you and hear your voices and very best and I'm looking forward to see your presentation. Thank you.

(applause)

>> Thank you. With all the welcome remarks, I would like to begin our presentations. I would like to begin with group 1. Can you please align in the line, please?

(applause).

>> Hi everybody. Welcome to group 1 presentations. Today we will be talking about mental privacy and the emotion aware AI in the Asia-Pacific. Can you get the next slide? This is our team. So I am Emaan and joined by our team and our lovely mentor.

>> Emotional aware AI so which is also called affective computing. You might heard so something new. Right? So which calls -- which collect all the data. Maybe from your voice. Even from your body languages. Even from your eye blinking. Which collects and act as what get guessing things so this is the thing we want to highlight through this presentation so the question has changed. It's no longer what you choose to share it's what you can guess about you.

>> And all right, folks, but we didn't came here for just boiling the ocean. And we just came to state the simple but harsh truth that emotion interference must be treated a high risk AI. And we actually believe it should be disclosed whenever you use it and ban it in high stakes settings. And actually we believe that it should be governed by a protected rights by mental privacy.

>> Next slide, please. We have talk about what emotional AI is. But with some facts we can see that how big, how long, and how unprotected they are. So there is still a legal gap, emotional AI doesn't fit into any legal category. There are a lot of rules and regulations and laws who can protect our biometric data but there is nothing that can be protected for by our something called emotional AI. And the second thing is the science is still weak. And researchers found that there needs to be reliability, specificity, and generalizability and validity to properly find out what is a man or a woman is feeling. It is a diverse from the expression and differs from situation to situation.

Thirdly, we can see that the system can also produce biased result. One study found Black men faces are rated 23 times more negative than white man. And 4, we can say the distance is not the issue anymore. The 34% of the emotional AI is now being used in and produced only in the Asia-Pacific regions so the high time for us to act on.

Then we can say that 12 to 17% to the call cementers and that means that AI is used in every day commercial purpose so that the call centers can read the remote and change their script by remote and then they can send more so it's time for us

to act on that data is used for collecting our emotional data. Thank you.

>> Let me cite a well-documented case from China as our first example. In 2018, Hangzhou number 11 high school used a camera in a classroom to analyze student faces and behavior. It was designed to monitor attendance and attentiveness and to classify apparent emotional states the problem is facial expression does not necessarily tell us how a student truly feels.

School setting students may have little choice about being monitored and since then China broadened it's data rules and the 2021 data protection law treats biometric information as sensitive information. And facial recognition rules introduced in 2025 require greater necessity and transparency and safeguards. So the key point is this, classifying a facial expression is not the same as knowing a student's emotions. And that raises a bigger question. Who controls that inference? What happens when that AI makes a mistake?

>> Perfect. We'll move over from China to Lucknow for an example. In 2021 the police announced cameras at 200 hot spots and they were reading women's facial expression to see if they were in distress or in trouble to alert the police. There was no consent or opt out or no accuracy safeguards and everyone was under the purview of the cameras and the girls and older women and people who were my grants and this was dangerous because false alerts bring police into private matters. And in conclusion, our team came up with four recommendations. Firstly we need to classify emotional AI as high risk in national AI and data protection law.

Secondly, disclosures are important whenever emotional information is taking place and accessible disclosures that everyone can understand in every languages and ban in high stake settings and school and work setting and policing this is dangerous. And recognizing mental privacy as a protected right across the region. We have some resources here. And we have UNESCO recommendation on the technology which 119 countries have already signed and this is a model that we can emulate. Thank you so much.

(applause).

>> Those at the back, please come forward. There's a lot of spaces and empty seats in front so the rest can come in as well. Who want to join in the room. Thank you.

>> All right. Thank you so much, group 1. You did amazing. And I would like to invite group 2 to align in the line. Here. Your wish. Sit down. Are you guys ready?

Start.

>> Our thoughts and prayers are with the people of Nepal. A crisis reveals what a system is really like when connectivity peaks when information become uncertain and also when institutions come under pressure one question emerge, can people still trust the system to work? That's why we have a simple proposition, resilience isn't about keeping the system running it's about keeping confidence alive under pressure. So today, let's explore resilience is under pressure. Next slide.

>> So these are the people behind the team. I would like to thank our mentors and the team members. Next slide.

So in our presentation, we have divided five layers, one outcome that's trusted continuity. Each Fellow will present one layer from their perspective stakeholder group. Next slide. I'm Dr. Farhan from Pakistan. We need to create resilience which mean creating back up in times of crisis trust is something that's important and it needs to be redundant as much as potential in Pakistan we have different rues and good idea lines which are in place for keeping the network and infrastructure up and going. They are all there to ensure that help remain intact reoccurring the time of crisis so not going to video in the interest of time. Next slide.

>> Hello, everyone. And I'm from Taiwan. Taiwan is a highly digital democracy given our history under the marshal law we value freedom of speech today A few years ago the national communication commission or NCC tried to pass the digital and media act to establish a systematic framework for platform regulation. This proposal was shaft because of people's concern over government overreach and the Taiwan's internet governance is focusing on multistakeholder collaboration and also public dialogue. And also our national survey revealed that the public acts as to have more accessible confident channels and greater transparency measures. In response, last year, the NCC issue took good idea lines and we are reviewing how Google and Meta (?) and the time over to you.

>> I am representing India and also civil society justice safety perspective. So my core point or core proposition is

simple, a system can follow all the rules and regular regulations and still lose people's trust. In India we have formal procedures around internet shutdowns and we have platform run systems and we also have mechanisms for the end users and having the process on paper does not necessarily mean that people will experience it in a fair, accessible, and effective manner. In a country like India, it becomes all the more harder because we are so linguistically I diverse. A lot of the resources are pooled especially into especially into English content moderation and there's still a lot of unevenness across languages.

In situations of internet shutdowns, the question we need to ask is whether people understand what happened when there is an internet shutdown. Can they seek any sort of meaningful readdress? Can they trust the system once again? That is why it's important to measure the time to readdress it and not just the measure of time to restore. Thank you. Next slide, please.

>> Hello, everyone. I'm going to share my thoughts about how we can build resilience that reaches everyone. We are living in a era of crisis like war, conflict, misinformation, internet shutdown, and so on. Of course the AI manipulation being leveraged to spread misinformation also there's advantage we can talk about it later. Back home like an Anthropic report showed how AI and government can use to model thousands accounts being created targeting the electorate on is misinformation on the elections in Malaysia. Is and we have seen in the Nepal crisis. And how AI have been generated and shared a real video and spreading a lot of confusions on the communities on the ground. And how we can mitigate this.

I think we need to plan beyond internet. In the past few days, we have community radio and other infrastructure mentioned and so on. And put community in the center that whether we are building cross among the community leadership or community information sharing and whether we are helping the communities to document and to spread rightful verified information during this crisis and so on.

The last point is building resilience. But misinformation like building resilience that gets misinformation whether communities are prepared to verify AI generated misinformation.

>> I'm from Malaysia. And we come to the multistakeholder response. And the resilience in crisis resilience is not about having the right institutions it's about knowing who does what

and who does what. And we can grow on a playbook and exercise together to the learning can be shared to other agencies.

Our stress test is simple. When disruptions starts, does everybody already know their roles and count parts? If yes, then we are good for it.

>> Next slide.

>> I'm afraid you cannot do that.

>> Thank you very much the last thing and thank you very much for your time. And thank you. (applause).

>> You may go back to your seats.

>> All right. Thank you so much group 2. Next groups. Just a reminder and try to be on time. And I would like to invite our group 3. Please you may sit or stand, it's your wish. where are the others? Online?

>> Am I audible?

>> Yes, you are. Shall we begin? Go on. You may start.

>> So when shutdown to internet to solve the problem, we also shutdown down education and emergency communication and trust. And good morning, everyone. I'm Shabir from Afghanistan with colleagues from Sri Lanka and Cambodia and me from Afghanistan, and we have a presenter from China. And to talk about platform bans to trusted digital trust and digital governance and restoring the trust.

Can the government leverage security restrictions. Slide please. Our team brings diverse perspectives from Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka and Cambodia and China. We share a common concern how can the government protect people online without restricting access to digital service? We focus on digital resilience and trust and internet governance across China and engage and Pakistan and we believe the cooperation is important for building internet governance. You may see my group mates on the stage. Slide 3, please.

So we are discussing here is that the internet has become certainly infrastructure for education, business communication and information. However governments increasingly use platforms and restrictions of the internet shutdown to address security

and public order concerns. As mentioned in the previous presentation, India experienced repeated shutdowns, Pakistan restricted access to X. And Myanmar has widespread restriction during conflict. Although these restrictions differ they raise one question. Can they create a greater risk for society? Restrictions can never become systematic risk. Slide 4. Please.

This one before. This one. We identified four governance deficients. Operational when people cannot understand the duration of restriction. And second collateral damage affects students and business and lawful users. And third review mechanisms when people cannot challenge restrictions and restore access. And four, regional fragmentation. When broad restriction affect digital economies and connectivity the issue therefore is not simply the government can regulate but how the power is exercised. Slide 5, please.

Our alternative is proportional governance. Governments have responsibility to protect public safety however restriction should be proportionate and reviewable. our principle is simple, narrower first with restrictions regarding strong safeguards if the problem concerns one harmful account why block an entire platform? We propose an open system platform across Asia.

We propose an digital framework built on three elements and first clear policy principles including legal clarity, and due process and clauses. And again impact toolkit and examining consequences for education, businesses and infrastructure and rights.

Third, assume forum bringing together governments and regulators and technical communities and civil societies is young people. And digital governance should not be design by the government alone we node a dialogue before a crisis becomes a shutdown like the APrIGF 2026.

Slide 7, please. Our model follows a four stage continuous look. Stage 1, notice. Notice is a part of explaining the legal grounds engaged stakeholders in providing a remedy. And stage 2 is target identify the specific accounts our URL instead of restricting a entire platform. And stage 3, regulate and compliance requirements and appropriate penalties. And stage 4 is the ban. And for special circumstances and with the time limits and independent reviews this must not also be allowed to rhetor station and the goal is not disconnection but restricted

abilities.

And our restriction impacts metrics and affects education and research for the education and research the restriction can interrupt learning and educational collaborations and then we have local economies and freelance and small businesses may lose income. And technical stability is part of the restriction that can affect network reliability and encouraging risk communication methods.

And finally, right and trust with restriction of transparency can undermine public confidence before imposing major restriction we should ask what problem are we solving? And what new problems can we create? Our proposal is design on regional ran from October to December we aim to validate 2026. We aim to validate our principles in connect hearings from November 2026 to we plan to develop the first impact toolkit during 2027 we aim to test indicators and exam valid cases and collect feedback. This work is supported through a regional working groups and open documentation and evidence and connected public policy. Last slide, please.

The next one. Okay, let me close this with this internet no longer simply a network connecting computers it is the infrastructure through which people learn and work and communicate and participate and survive. When connectivity is restricted the impact is beyond blocking a website it feats students and families and access to access to information. And last is thanks to Rani for giving the opportunity to be here she's the most supportive person ever and thank for Aysha. And thank you for having me here.

(applause)

>> Thank you so much.

Thank you so much, Shabir it was amazing and thank you to group 3. And now I would like to invite group 4, please line in the line.

Wow there's a lot of cheers for group 4.

>> Start.

>> Good day, everyone. And representation is about digital resilience and the response? Lessons from Asia-Pacific. We which has this topic because disasters are clearly becoming not

only a humanitarian challenge but also a connectivity challenge. When disaster strikes communications can be the difference between people receiving a warning in time or not receiving at all. Next slide.

We are a group representing the different countries across the Asia-Pacific region. The Philippines, Indonesia Myanmar and India and Sri Lanka and thank you to our mentors for helping us to achieve what we have to this reginal perspective is important because while our countries face different types of disasters, we see many of the statement problems when it comes to connectivity. Infrastructure and access to information. Next slide.

Asia-Pacific is highly vulnerable to natural targets, inside, earthquakes and slide slides and vocalic eruption and other disasters can disrupt costs.

And digital right technology is critical infrastructure. The problem is people who are most vulnerable are often the same people who do not have access or have access to the least reliable internet in these areas. Next slid, please. To understand this better we will look at on experiences from South Asia and Southeast Asia and this case study covers the countries mentioned earlier and the most important lesson is resilience cannot begin when disaster happens. It what to be built before the disaster. Next slide, please.

>> So for the first case study from India. This is from in July 2026 we had a massive flood and 1.1 million people affected across 25 districts and digital responses includes alerts and in warning system and maps and social media based warning systems. The main challenge is warnings did not reach in time. And the natural problems and lack of electricity and digital access and skills and limited to those am Asians and the key lessons we could learn is only warnings with multiple challenges and we need the localization of languages is important to the restricted communities on the ground. Thank you.

>> The next experience is from Sri Lanka this is in December 2025 we had a devastating cyclone. And one of the things that we identified here is that Sri Lanka especially with emergency communications could not rely on conventional infrastructure with fiber networks out. And satellite connectivity coming in late. What we could rely on was analog infrastructure. Specifically with HF and VHT amateur radio which led the disaster communication so I think that's a key

lesson that we -- and it was also rise raised during the town hall session on for the day so that's something for us to take on.

The next experience is from Indonesia during the monsoon disruption of August 2026. The crisis the spreading for volcanic ash by Nearby villages and the digital response monitoring systems and online alerts shared the information. And the key lesson is to strengthen realtime alerts and last mile communication.

>> To next slide. Next slide. Let's bring to the Myanmar context you already know that a strong earthquake hit Myanmar in 2025. And a lot of deaths so there's two major gaps from that. The first is we were cut off and the second one we were too late. Many terms of the early digital warning system we don't have sufficiently developed in our country as well. The second one is to the connectivity. The connectivity is carried by the government. So it's really difficult for the people that when people need the information the most. So there's two key lesson. The first one is to stay connected as well. And the second one is which mean like the government need to recognize the internet as a lifeline infrastructure during the crisis and the second one is to develop some kind of the early warning digitalized system across the country as well and next slide slide please.

I would like to leave the room with key takeaways. And first one is digital resilience is not about having technology it's about having capacity to use in a developed technology as well. So we need to think about one question. Do we actually have the resources that we can use? So that maybe includes not only the technology it will be something about the people, the scale and we need to think about this question as well. And looking we have some recommendation for the APrIGF as well.

So the first one, APrIGF need to create or found some platform or interest group that is dedicated for the digital resilient during the crisis as well. So where we can continually share the practical solution and also like the workable and durable approaches during the crisis. With that, that bring us to the end of our presentation.

But hopefully to the beginning of many more collaboration on the digital resilience and the future as well. Thank you so much. (applause).

>> Thank you group 4 you not reach to end there's no music. Congratulations on that.

>> You can sing.

>> I'll take a group photo. Stand in the middle please.

Thank you so much. Each of you were amazing and thanks to team leader and to all the group team leaders and. Now I would like to also -- now I would like to invite group 5. Where are the others? We have Russel online. You want to start?

Russel will be joining us.

You may start.

>> Good morning, everyone, welcome to the buddy group 5. Our topic is bridging the digital divide with satellites challenges and opportunities. Next slide, please. What the problem we are trying to express now today like a 2.2 billion people around the world roughly 26% of world population entirely offline. And there's several incomes and first there's an income divide. Only 23% of people from the lower economies are online compared to like 89% of people from the upper middle incomes and second is about the geographical divide. Like 85% of the urban resident online is compared with only 58% of people in rural areas.

The third one is about the access there's an online quality and low level mobile score the community can suffer from severe disruption and high latency. And finally it's about a physical infrastructure remain a challenge in mountains and dense forests. And isolated island.

>> One of the key is the leo satellites they can provide internet connectivity for those people who urn served areas. So we have a key advantages with which is the rapid development that can also provide the wide geographical reach and also the high throughput and also the lower latency than the traditional geo system.

We have a case study that we've been always some of our areas that providing the internet connectivities in using the lower satellite in the Philippines we have 2300 sites. And covered for all 17 Filipinos that are providing the internet especially to those educations and the health care, and the government, services and also the disaster response. And the

community development in those areas.

>> For the Vietnam, we have the pilot framework to deploy the satellite in some specific area you can see there's a village and also coverage location and now we have to initial the satellite in this area.

>> Russel will discuss all Papua New Guinea.

>> I'm Russel, I'm a professor and I'm a Fellow. And in Papua New Guinea (audio skipping). I was waiting nearly five years, I was waiting starting project in PNG. And this EMA we learned the starting project on [audio dropped] and we analyze the throughput and also connectivity is really easy but the my question is whatever we can get the connection but what this connectivity provide the meaningful internet. It's my question to you. Up to floor, thank you.

(muted)

And government and Fiji National University, where we connected the Island of Rotuma. It's 500 kilometers from the main island and a it's expensive to lay cable from the main island to there. Next slide.

The challenges in a future first thing is affordability. Equipments are very expensive. Sustainability. Project starts don't just give money, project ends, nobody is there no look after the project. And meaningful access if we are giving access, and how meaningful people are getting connected and what are things they can get out of that access. So the future is that satellite fiber and mobile networks to get connected. And next slide. Russel over to you. Next. Russel, over to you.

>> Thank you. I think our conclusion is bridging the digital divide is not just about connecting places but connecting people to opportunities. And also opportunity, how they can get some good benefit from this connectivity is our last question to you. Thank you, over to you the floor.

>> Thank you, and that's our presentation. Russel, if you can come on and we can take a picture with you and be online so we can take a picture with you.

>> Don't turn your camera off, please.

>> Thank you.

(applause)

>> Thank you group 5. And now group 6, please.

I can't see the slides. No problem.

>> Should we start? Good afternoon, everybody, and next slide, please. You see the most talented and amazing group members. Group 6. That you think, next slide, please. (Laughter). I'm from Bangladesh and imagine an essential public services available online. So on paper, everyone has the access, right? But what if someone is blind and going through the access point of AI ID check that requires visual instructions but without any accessible. So the service there is still the person cannot complete the process. So here here's the difference between theoretical access and live reality. So AI can assist us with translation and helpful formats but it depend the benefit depends on how the institution is designed and whether the institution have greater governance strength over the system. So my Fellows are going to present in detail about it. Over to you.

>> So hello everyone. From Pakistan. How AI excludes and who gets effort behind. AI is often presented a as tool that makes a service faster. Smatter and more accessible. But when AI systems are poorly tested or governed they can also automate existing inequalities. So there are three major ways that happens. First data. If data is biased and incomplete or doesn't represent marginalized communities so these systems can rho deuce outcomes that disaggregate those groups and this affects people from rural and urn served and regions and disabled persons as welt.

The second one is true automated decision. And algorithmic errors or wrong classifications can affect these conclusion decisions and in important areas such as welfare employment and access to financial services.

And when this limited opportunity to appeal those opportunities on automated decisions users may have no meaningful way to correct it. And third but not the last one but there is to design an interfaces. And AI systems may technically be available but inaccessible because of complex interfaces. And people might not understand and the language barriers designed that do not consider different accessibility needs. So this can disproportionality effect people with disabilities and limited digital literacy as well. So what our

believe belief that the issue is not simple whether people can AI it's whether AI is designed to work for them or the not.

>> Today, I bring a use case for South Korea and being here for APrIGF. So AI is be -- have help fine people who need to welfare. But we don't AI can be -- one of the things is AI can find people who need help. But we can find but cannot help it. So 2026, the using for the data to finding the people and finding the people and they not receive any flows about user report. So they have government gaps and they need a human oversight to claim responsibility and they actually need to user access.

What's the key? AI can help to find but not what is happening to us so the government need to have like to give the real access to this. Next. Udi.

>> Greetings everyone. Too often is AI is built for persons with disability but without ever built with us. And true inclusion requires a full path framework. First is we should actively design the AI systems with the affected users. Second is all the reporting mechanism and the platform should be accessible by default because accessibility is not something that you patch on at the very end.

And third is we should keep humans in the loop to prevent automated exclusion. The final part is we should have clear accessible reporting mechanisms where we can appeal against unfair resolutions about AI. In conclusion, AI built on the -- AI available in the APAC region and we have to make sure it remains accessible for everyone. Nothing about us without us. Thank you.

(applause).

>> Thank you, my colleagues, following the landscape so clearly. I will close our group presentation with our policy priorities recommendation for AI that includes everyone. First, universal design. Public sector AI needs accessibility standards like WCAG 2.2AA and the second one is transparency. The black box is a justice problem. When algorithm is a gauges, people deserve to know why. And third is digital literacy, people cannot trust when they can cannot question. And fourth is redress, when AI fail it will fail there must be a path to justice. This support the pillars of meaningful inclusion.

On behalf of our group, thank you very much. And let us commit to building AI that leave no one behind.

(applause)

>> A group photo. Hold on. I'll get in here. Come up, come up. Smile. Thank you.

>> Thank you so much. (applause) And group 6 was my first ever buddy group here. And now we'll go to the local mentees here that's group 7. And please align with the with the line. Sit or stand?

>> Stand.

>> Good afternoon, everyone, we are group 7. And the the tight of our presentation is universal and meaningful connectivity in Nepal.

>> This is not the presentation that we have.

>> Sorry, guys this is not our updated presentation.

>> One minute.

>> Saving time. Mentor, another mentor. I hope you did not turn the timer on. You can start.
This one? Start on.

>> And Good afternoon and good morning, everyone. We are group 7 and the title of our presentation is universal and meaningful connectivity in Nepal. So let me introduce you all with my group members and myself (listing) the mentors all thanks to our mentors.

So talking about universal and meaningful connectivity in Nepal. Next slide.

So the problem that we face as a reality of connectivity in rural Nepal where the affordability and skill gap that we faced a as Nepal region. Because the internet prices are very high and the skills that are in Nepal and the skills that people are using is very local of that of the internet that's advanced and the server turns to exclusion of Nepal has a land scale with a mountain and hilly region, the exclusion is very high. And that causes a skill gap. And the resources are not used for its potential.

So this was root causes behind the connectivity gap. We found the reasoning behind it and the reasons for the geographic

cost that multiplies the exclusion and the fiber rollouts by 3 types and the disaster vulnerability. You heard of the flooding. Which caused a lot of disasters and that caused -- so that caused networks to be down as well. As well as the low productive adoption and the Nepali people, most of the Indigenous community will still behind and lagging behind the knowledge to operate those networks, which are still available.

So the question is how can Nepal transition from simple network coverage to universal, affordable and productively meaningful digital empowerment for every citizen?

>> When we talk about going transitioning from simple network coverage to a more meaningful and universal connectivity in Nepal, we relate to 6 dimensions published by international telecommunication unions and universal media framework. For there to be meaningful these are the factors. The availabilities of the internet. The affordability of the internet to all the you will rural areas and urban areas be and the quality of the internet matters and. The skills and the devices and that people use for the internet also matters. And the last thing is the safety and security while people are using the internet. Next, please.

We also did research on if the actions that are being taken on the 6 dimensions published by ITU and, yes, Nepal is really focused on building community based and resilience based type of networks that are the last mile reserved when we get struck by disasters now and then of various form.

On a more technical side of the internet, government is also working on allocating frequency bands to services like the network services. And at the end, government is working on the policy side to make e-governance to make digital literacy more effective in Nepal.

Next, please. To give a few examples to this scenario, we have him Himalayan governance and early warning systems and these are things that make the universal and meaningful connectivity in Nepal very effective. And these are the things that matter the most in Nepal.

Next, please. And what are the roles that we can do as a youth advocates for the internet? We can go -- we can participate in a network technicians when we are working with ISPs and also these things the internet and resilience of the internet is maintain even during the crisis time and the next

thing is digital literacy we can conduct programmes for promoting digital literacy and even in the rural areas. And we can also work as innovation advocates for participating in such programs like this. Like the programme for meaningful and improving the connectivity in Nepal.

To conclude our presentation, we would like to shed light top context of Nepal. For Nepal, we should focus on not just basic access of internet but also on affordability and availability of the internet. We should focus on local ownership of the internet so access can be taken pretty quickly. And youth leadership just be involved in Nepal so more and more youth are engaged in internet connectivity. Thank you.
(applause)

>> Group picture, mentor, oh, yeah, my bad. My bad. All right. Right. They did it. We just forgot.

Now we could move before -- before that and thank you to group 7 you all did impressive and now I'll invite buddy group 8. Please align in the line.

Please run. (Laughter). It's okay the picture will be taken later on.

Start.

>> Good afternoon, everyone. I am here with my team members from buddy group 8. So we are also grateful to have our mentor who guided us throughout this. So before we start, I want everyone to imagine something for a moment. Imagine you are at home in our village and suddenly heavy rainfall start and flood start rising. That a moment, I also want you to think about few simple questions. So can you receive the warning? Can you call your family?

Can you tell your others that you are safe? So these questions seem very normal but at during a disaster they can become a extremely difficult. So what if -- what happened if you have a phone but there is no network? What if a warning is sent but people don't understand it? Or don't receive it in time? What if the communication tower itself stop working?

Next slide, please. From the Bhote Koshi, we can see how what happens when the infrastructure fails. So this is the main issue we want to address today.

>> When we look at why things went wrong we see four main problems that we can see here. Firstly, what washed away sensors. And we went 23 minutes without automatic data and we need back up sensors so information doesn't stop coming in. And towers lost power and they didn't have batteries or solar power and we had weak cables and we had back up powers and separate cables on several route.

And thirdly, warnings were late and confusing. And some people got text messages a hour late and some doesn't understand difficult terms. When it's simple to understand messages in local languages. And fourth, no one was in charge. And cross border agreements need to be strong for this kind of disaster moments.

Next slide, please. What can we to before our disaster? Because disaster preparedness is one of the most important thing that I think we need to focus on right now. Before a disaster happens we need to prepare in three simple ways and first we can use as many ways to send warning to people can get warnings in my method like whatever access they have.

And we should not rely only on the mobile text or messages but we can use radios and community sirens and trusted local leaders to spread the word. Secondly, we can make our networks stronger like mobile towers and power systems in high risk areas must be built through so they don't break off easily and. Thirdly, we can practice together and run disaster state of the drills so local leaders and communities know what to do when an emergency happens.

Next slide.

>> So during a disaster the priorities is simple. The keeping the communication alive. First we can use back up and alternate ways to communicate like satellite and other ways where primary connection fails. Second, connect emergency agencies and hospitals and governments and telecom operators work together instead of working in silos. And third, provide if as verified information because rumors spread quickly during a disaster.

During a disaster, resilience is not only about keeping network running it's more about keeping trusted in progress and moving. After the immediate danger communication is still important. And first restore local connectivity quickly. And especially for effected areas. Second, community communication

hubs provide reliable update relief, water, food. And finally learn from what happened. What worked. What fail. And what needs to be changed.

So recovery is not just about rebuilding infrastructure. It's more about building communication, trust, and better preparedness for future.

>> So now that we refer back to our problem statement, can people reach understand and act on the information they need? Our answer would be not yet, honestly. Because I think we have seen the statistics and we have seen the weaknesses and we have also seen the way that we could have den things differently before, during and after the disasters. Also, warnings were sent but they were not always understood or acted on.

Having said that, what we can do is accessibility, availabilities, clarity, and action. Is what makes disaster communication that putzes people first. So we would like to conclude our presence by saying a resilience society is not the one that never loses connection but it's the one that keeps communicating when it does. Thank you.

(applause)

Mentor, go on.

>> All the Fellows, get ready, you will have a quick photograph. And then we will have to run to the next and (off microphone).

>> All right, Fellows, could all the Fellows, could you please stand here. And come in front kindly, come in front. Fellows, stay here, you will be needing that. Fellows. Fellows. Are we missing anyone? No one is missing? All right, come in. come in, come in. come in.

Help. Thank you so much, everyone of you does amazing and great job ask with that, the tall ones -- could you sit down everyone at this point just sit down. Okay.

We can invite -- Shamia. Bernhart, wait. And come and sit. Sit. Where is Bernhart and Farhan come in, run, run. Any other Fellows? No one? (Laughter)

Okay. On the count of 3, 2, 1. Smile.

Thank you. Thank you.

Thank you so much for spending your nights on the campus. And your welcome. You are welcome, everyone.

So --

>> All right, everyone. What's the next one?

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