

Report on Cyber Security Fishbowl Session APSIG2017



Fishbowl method highlighted discussion on dynamic process that gives participants an advantage as well an opportunity to identify the problems as a well to find the solution in a collaborative environment. The “fishbowl” is an open exercise of empowering participant in a more self-driven way.

Advantages of Fishbowl Discussion

- To address multiple number of people for group discussion
- To create dynamic group involvement and active participation
- To discuss controversial topics (less productive for heavily didactical content)
- To observe, analyze and learn from another group’s thinking process (outer circle)
- To make people understand and give importance for others ideas and perspectives
- A dynamic alternative method for traditional debate and discussion process
- To increase participation in the group

Session Information :

No of participants	30
No of Tables	3

Session Hour Management

Sno	Subject	Time (Minutes)	Remarks
1.	Introduction Session	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 4 Tables would be set up ✓ Each table will have a volunteer for recording the progress
2.	Presentation	10	
3.	Problem Identification Session	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multiple Number of problem identification ✓ Volunteer
4.	Shortlisting the Problems with in the specific Tables	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limitation 5 only with priority
5.	Collaboratively finalizing the Problems with Majority (Multistakeholder Process)	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Majority decides
6.	BREAK	5	BREAK
7.	Solution Identification Session	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multiple Number of problem identification
8.	Shortlisting the Solution	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limitation 5 only with priority
9.	Collaborative Finalizing the Solution with Majority (Multistakeholder process)	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Majority decide

Statements :

A.Data protection, along with reliable access, were cited as the two most crucial factors for building trust in the Internet

B.Online security Policy were largely compatible with human and civil rights, but did not extend to privacy online

Outcomes :

Group 1 (Lotus)

Challenges & Problems :

1. Online security policy is not compatible to protecting privacy online
2. Privacy is fundamental right as per the UN declaration of human rights
3. Nations do not agree on approaches today so it is a challenge to have global approach
4. Important to answer who is devising the policy? If it is coz they will take care of user privacy however governments way have different threat perceptions and that leads them to device their policies eg more surveillance or less
5. Challenges to compromise /reconcile the interest of all stakeholders and their definition of security policy

Collaborative Decision Making :

- ~~1. Online security policy is not compatible to protecting privacy online~~
- ~~2. Privacy is fundamental right as per the UN declaration of human rights~~
3. Nations do not agree on approaches today so it is a challenge to have global approach
4. Important to answer who is devising the policy? If it is coz they will take care of user privacy however governments way have different threat perceptions and that leads them to device their policies eg more surveillance or less
5. Challenges to compromise /reconcile the interest of all stakeholders and their definition of security policy

Solution :

1. Efficient mechanism where we have all stakeholders in one platform
2. If some kind of standards are devised in a multistakeholder model for privacy and security
3. Have a multistakeholder approach to come up with the basic of principle of reconciling privacy and security
4. Adopt technical fixes of network where applicable where privacy of individual is addressed and security is enhanced
5. understand to what extend security and privacy are in opposition

Group 2 (Group 12)

Challenges & Problems

1. Definition of Privacy
2. Common criteria social \ technical
3. Trusted entity
4. Capacity building
5. Application level privacy implementation

Collaborative Decision Making :

1. Definition of Privacy
- ~~2. Common criteria social \ technical~~
- ~~3. Trusted entity~~
4. Capacity building
- ~~5. Application level privacy implementation (Technology)~~

Solution :

1. Community based organization
2. Traditional school curriculum
3. Private companies to push the idea
4. Media to promote the idea

Group 3 (Ohlalala)

Problems and Challenges :

1. Availability and access for users is a must by recognizing relevant the contributing factors like socio economic factors like poverty, lack of education availability of power supply
2. Another important factor would be maintaining the cyber hygiene dos and don'ts on the cyberspace including self-data protection
3. Policy and government law enforcement also important for trust building on the interest '
4. Decision on which data needs protection and which data does not this would be done by a multistakeholder group
5. Position of Cyber Security must be made loud and clear just like the negatives

Collaborative Decision Making :

1. Availability and access for users is a must by recognizing relevant the contributing factors like socio economic factors like poverty, lack of education availability of power supply
- ~~2. Another important factor would be maintaining the cyber hygiene dos and don'ts on the cyberspace including self-data protection~~

3. Policy and government law enforcement also important for trust building on the internet
4. ~~Decision on which data needs protection and which data does not this would be done by a multistakeholder group~~
5. ~~Position of Cyber Security must be made loud and clear just like the negatives~~

Solution :

1. Reliable Access
2. Creating local content
3. Raising funds through National and international forum for universal access
4. Capacity building for all users
5. Internet policy of its enforcement

Takeaways :

-The internet ecosystem is a chaotic world where Multistakeholder works in many ways and at many levels but its core values are always same with openness, basic standard transparency, diversity and accountability

-The session helped people understand the mentality of the world and how we lobby multistakeholderism among the different stakeholders, it chaotic but it works

-The empty chair represents the values of how we can integrate and how we need to give space for the existing people for leveraging the gaps

-Collaboration and trust are key values for internet development

Thank You