



**FINAL REPORT**

# **10TH INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN YOUTH, 2025 EDITION (YOUTHLACIGF 2025)**

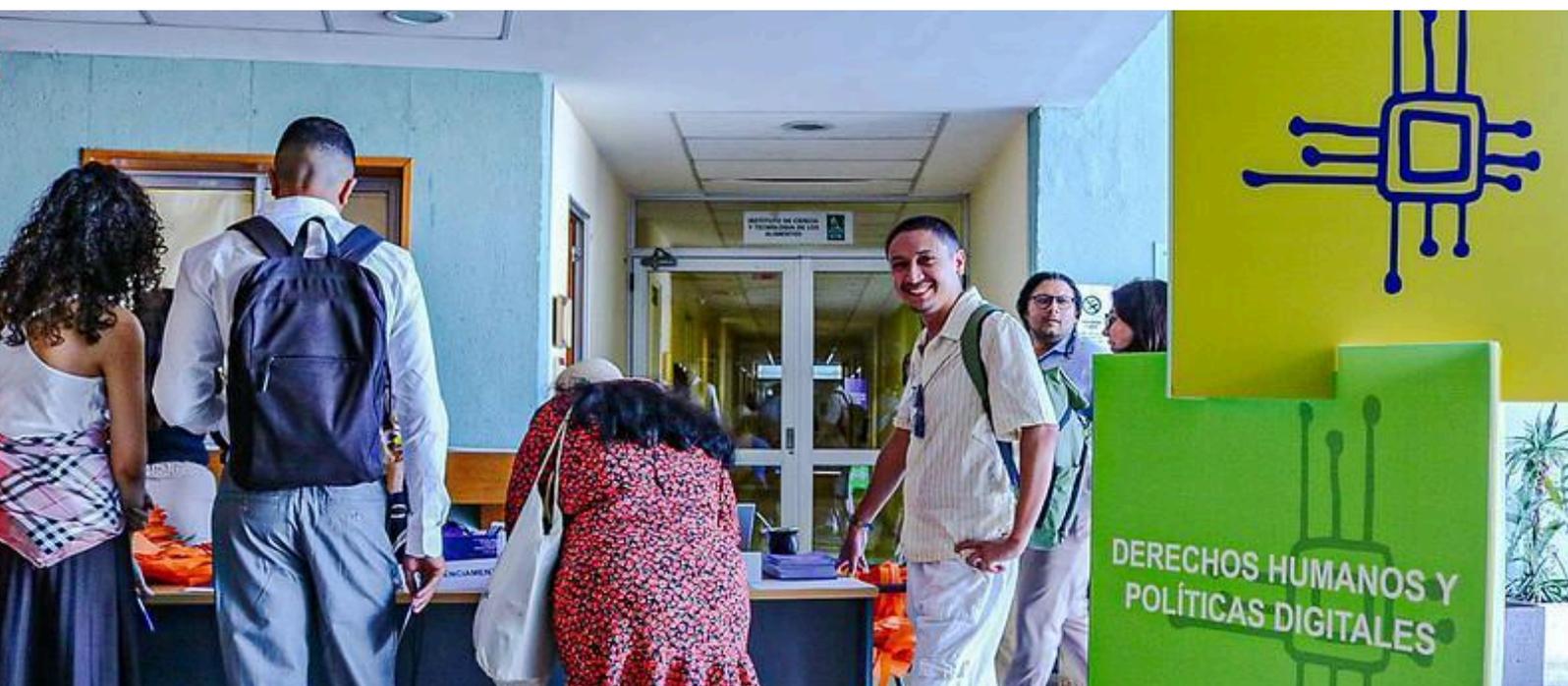
A decade (re)building the digital future of young people in Latin America and the Caribbean

November 3 and 4 | National University of Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina



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## Executive summary

In November 2025, the 10th edition of Youth LACIGF brought together more than 300 young people from 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in Córdoba, Argentina, in a hybrid format, consolidating its position as one of the main regional spaces for youth participation in Internet governance. More than a commemorative edition, this meeting demonstrated the maturity and sustainability of a model that, over the course of a decade, has consistently expanded and diversified youth participation in strategic debates on the region's digital future, without losing sight of its central purpose: to ensure that young people are not observers, but key players in the digital ecosystem.

Although Latin America and the Caribbean has an active youth community that is highly trained in issues such as privacy, cybersecurity, meaningful connectivity, platform governance, and artificial intelligence, their participation in decision-making spaces remains limited by persistent structural barriers: participation costs, language barriers, lack of prior networks, limited accessible training, and biases that underestimate their political role. Since 2016, Youth LACIGF has responded to this scenario by creating its own accessible and sustainable space, which has traveled through six countries, weathered the pandemic, and adapted formats without abandoning its founding principles: young people are the present of Internet governance.

The 2025 edition was developed through a robust participatory process. Between April and May, 88 young people collectively defined five strategic thematic areas. The open call for sessions, disseminated in four languages, resulted in 22 sessions that combined conceptual rigor, methodological diversity, and regional relevance. Complementarily, 175 young people participated in a five-module Open Course, co-designed with Conexión Bolivia, which strengthened capacities, built community, and prepared participants for informed and proactive dialogue during the forum.

For two days, Youth LACIGF 2025 provided a space where trans, indigenous, rural, and riverine youth participated as protagonists, addressing key issues such as ethics in digital research, environmental sustainability of technologies, state surveillance, electoral disinformation, protection of children in automated environments, and the impact of viralization in vulnerable territories. The program included experiences in community cybersecurity, feminist data tools, journalistic narratives on the oversight of technological power, and an official session of the IGF 2025 Youth Track, reinforcing the link between the regional process and the global Internet governance ecosystem.

This tenth edition was made possible thanks to the support of the Internet Society Foundation (ISOC), ISOC Brazil, LACNIC, IGF Support Association (IGFSA), Asuntos del Sur, National University of Córdoba, among other key players. With a budget executed with transparency and efficiency, and a scholarship program that ensured the participation of young people who otherwise would not have been able to attend, Youth LACIGF demonstrated that it is possible to sustain multisectoral, inclusive, high-quality spaces without reproducing the inequalities it seeks to transform. Ten years

after its creation, Youth LACIGF is now an active regional community, a laboratory for digital democracy, and a platform for sustainable advocacy, whose impact transcends the annual event and continues to project itself toward the future of digital governance in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## About Youth LACIGF: a decade as a youth-led regional process

The Youth LACIGF (Latin American and Caribbean Youth Internet Governance Forum) is a regional initiative led by young people that serves as a multisectoral space for training, dialogue, and coordination around Internet governance. From a human rights and digital justice perspective, the forum addresses issues such as digital policies, meaningful connectivity, cybersecurity, digital rights, and emerging technologies, incorporating territorial, generational, and sectoral perspectives.

The Youth LACIGF was created in 2016 in response to a persistent gap in the regional ecosystem: the growing participation and interest of young people in these issues was not finding accessible, supportive, and sustained spaces where they could learn, exchange experiences, and project their participation into decision-making forums. In response, the Youth LACIGF was conceived not only as an annual event, but as a regional process aimed at reducing barriers to access, strengthening capacities, and enabling long-term youth participation trajectories.

Its main objective is for young people to be not just occasional participants, but actors with a real capacity to propose, moderate, report, build agendas, and influence debates on the future of the Internet in the region, including its projection into spaces such as national Internet governance forums, regional forums—such as the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (LACIGF) or the Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (CIGF)—and other key spaces in the ecosystem

The initiative originated within the framework of the 9th Latin American and Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (LACIGF), held in San José, Costa Rica, as part of efforts to more systematically integrate youth agendas into the main regional forum. Since its inception, Youth LACIGF has been itinerant and regional in nature, with the aim of reflecting the territorial diversity of Latin America and the Caribbean and avoiding the geographical concentration of opportunities. Throughout its editions, the process has taken place in different countries and modalities:

- 2016: San José, Costa Rica
- 2017: Panama City, Panama
- 2018: Buenos Aires, Argentina

- 2019: La Paz, Bolivia
- 2020–2022: Virtual format, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
- 2023: Cartagena de Indias, Colombia (first hybrid format)
- 2024: Santiago, Chile (hybrid format)

This trajectory reflects sustained organizational continuity and a capacity for gradual adaptation to changing contexts, particularly those arising from the COVID-19 health crisis, as well as the challenges associated with the current scenario of digital transformation and geopolitical reconfiguration. At the same time, it reflects a process of progressive strengthening in terms of regional reach, diversity of participants, and methodological development, contributing to the consolidation of Youth LACIGF as a reference point within the regional Internet governance ecosystem.

## 1. Strategic approach and objectives

The Youth LACIGF is part of the ecosystem of National and Regional Internet Governance Initiatives (NRIs), which in Latin America and the Caribbean have established themselves as fundamental spaces for promoting an open, inclusive, and resilient Internet. These initiatives foster multistakeholder dialogue between civil society, the technical community, the private sector, academia, and governments, in line with the principles promoted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

Within this framework, Youth LACIGF aligns itself with the principles and methodologies of the IGF, particularly its emphasis on open participation, transparency, and bottom-up agenda setting. Its specific contribution within the NRI ecosystem is to serve as a space for youth to enter, learn, and exchange ideas, complementing other existing formats—such as national forums, LACIGF, and Internet governance schools—and contributing to the generational renewal of regional debates.

The organizational process has been developed in communication with the IGF Secretariat and in accordance with the main criteria and procedures established for NRIs, as detailed in this report. In the 2025 edition, this coordination was strengthened through the formal incorporation of a session linked to the IGF Youth Track, consolidating the link between the regional process led by young people and the global Internet governance ecosystem. From this position, the Youth LACIGF is guided by a set of objectives that inform the design of the event and its working methodologies. These objectives translate into concrete decisions regarding organization, participation, and discussion.

First, the event promotes diversity through a scholarship program focused on ensuring the participation of young people from different countries, genders, and areas of expertise, with the

aim of facilitating their incorporation into both the event and other regional spaces, including GRULAC.

The Youth LACIGF also adopts a bottom-up approach, reflected in a program based on open discussions, small group work, participatory activities, and workshops, with an agenda developed collectively through public calls and participatory mechanisms. Another central objective is to facilitate the exchange of experiences between participating youth and people from the host city interested in Internet governance issues, promoting dialogue between regional and local trajectories.

The event also seeks to enable networking, generating opportunities for young people in the Latin American and Caribbean Internet governance community to connect, with an impact that extends beyond the meeting itself. Thus, the Youth LACIGF is conceived as a safe and violence-free space, backed by a Code of Conduct created in 2023 and updated for the 2025 edition, which establishes clear guidelines for coexistence and care. In terms of content, the event is intended to be a space for in-depth discussion, while remaining introductory and welcoming for those joining these debates for the first time. Finally, the Youth LACIGF embraces linguistic diversity by using three working languages—Spanish, Portuguese, and English—in order to encourage greater participation and reflect the linguistic plurality of the region.

## 2. Methodology of the organization process



The tenth edition of Youth LACIGF was the result of an early, participatory, and distributed planning process designed to ensure program quality, organizational transparency, and operational sustainability. Preparations began in February 2025 with the formation of a regional Organizing Committee responsible for the strategic coordination of the process.

With the aim of setting the agenda well in advance and ensuring a bottom-up approach, between April and May 2025 an open call was made to young people aged 18 to 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean to gather suggestions for topics. This process made it possible to identify priorities shared by the community and served as key input for defining the event's main themes. The results were systematized and shared in mid-June.

Based on this analysis, the Organizing Committee evaluated lessons learned from previous editions—including limitations of the format and barriers to participation—and made strategic decisions aimed at improving the event's reach and experience, including the implementation of a hybrid format.

### 3. Organizing committee and governance structure

Youth LACIGF 2025 was organized based on a regional governance structure, led by an Organizing Committee with multisectoral representation and complemented by a Local Committee for territorial coordination in the host country. This configuration allowed for consistent regional leadership of the process, while also incorporating local capacities for the implementation of the event in the territory.

The regional Organizing Committee took on the strategic leadership of Youth LACIGF, including planning the process, supervising the work plan, and overall coordination between the different operational areas. It was made up of young people from different countries, sectors, and backgrounds, reflecting the regional and multisectoral nature of the forum, as well as its commitment to diversity and meaningful youth participation.



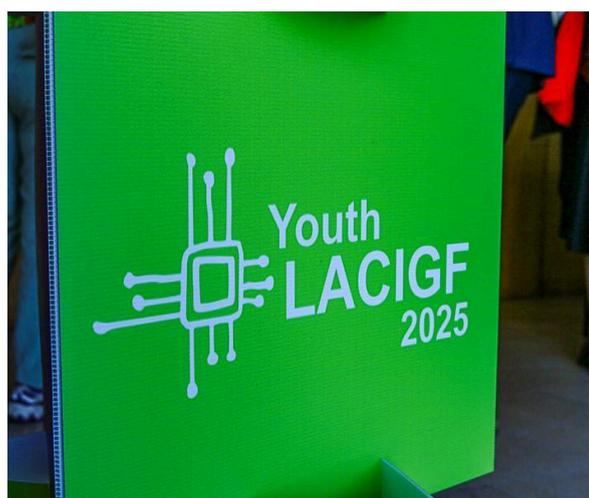
In addition, the Local Committee played a specific role in coordinating and facilitating activities at the local level, without constituting a parallel decision-making body. Its main function was to provide knowledge of the local context and activate strategic networks in the host country, facilitating links with organizations, academic institutions, public actors, and key allies. This work made it possible to streamline operational and logistical processes and strengthen the territorial anchoring of the event, while maintaining centralized leadership within the regional Organizing Committee. The composition of the regional Organizing Committee is presented below, detailing the diversity of sectors, organizations, and countries represented, as an expression of the multisectoral and regional approach that characterizes Youth LACIGF.

Table N.º 1  
Organizing committee information

Name	Gender	Organization	Organization	Country
Alithu Bazan Talavera	Male	Civil society	Hiperderecho	Perú
Angel David Santiago	Male	Technical community	Colnodo	Colombia
Angie Lorena Enciso	Female	Civil society	Fundacion Karisma	Colombia
Arnaldo de Santana	Male	Civil society	Casa Neon cunha	Brasil
Fernanda Michelle Reyes	Female	Government	AESA - Honduras	Honduras
João Moreno Rodrigues	Male	Technical community	Youth SG-ISOC	Brasil
José Arthur Alves	Male	Private sector	FBW Tech	Brasil
Maria Julya Oliveira	Female	Technical community	Nic. br	Brasil
Saya Yarina Pastillo Lema	Female	Civil society	Fundación KISTH	Ecuador

*Own elaboration*

#### 4. Coordination structure and operational subcommittees



To ensure consistent, efficient implementation aligned with the strategic objectives of Youth LACIGF 2025, the process had a centralized coordination structure led by a General Coordinator responsible for planning, conducting, and comprehensively supervising the work plan. The General Coordinator was responsible for defining strategic guidelines, continuously monitoring progress, coordinating between the different operational areas, and making decisions in response to programmatic, technical, logistical, or financial challenges. This role ensured consistency between the different phases of the

process—training, recruitment, organization, and execution of the event—as well as compliance with the established timelines. With the aim of expanding operational capacity and distributing the work in an orderly manner, an open call for volunteers was made in March 2025, from which operational subcommittees were formed. These subcommittees functioned as specialized work

teams, with defined responsibilities and specific leadership, and always acted under the supervision and guidance of the General Coordination.

The operational subcommittees were as follows:

### **Academic Subcommittee**

The Academic Subcommittee was responsible for the conceptual and educational direction of Youth LACIGF 2025. Its work focused on ensuring thematic consistency throughout the process, linking the pre-event training component—the Open Course—with the overall design of the event agenda. This subcommittee led the definition of the pedagogical content, the structure of the modules, the identification and support of facilitators, and the alignment of the thematic areas with the priority debates of the Internet governance ecosystem at the regional and global levels. It also played a key role in ensuring that the Youth LACIGF developed as a continuous process of learning and reflection, and not just as a one-off meeting space, thus strengthening its contribution to long-term youth capacity building.

### **Evaluation and Agenda Subcommittee**

The Evaluation and Agenda Subcommittee was responsible for the overall management of the call for proposals, evaluation, and organization of forum content. Its main responsibilities included designing the proposal evaluation criteria, reviewing the proposed sessions, and making the final selection of those that would be included in the event program, ensuring thematic balance, regional diversity, and methodological consistency. This subcommittee was also responsible for contacting and following up with panelists, facilitators, and scholarship program beneficiaries, coordinating operational aspects prior to the event, and ensuring clear and timely communication. In coordination with the Academic Subcommittee, it led the development of the final agenda, taking care of the distribution of formats, times, and spaces for both in-person and remote interaction.

### **Relations Subcommittee**

The Relations Subcommittee was responsible for managing strategic alliances and institutional relations for Youth LACIGF 2025. Its work included identifying and coordinating with co-organizers, sponsors, and allies in the Internet governance ecosystem, as well as following up on the commitments made with each of these partners. This subcommittee worked in close coordination with the General Coordination and the Logistics Subcommittee to ensure that institutional and financial support translated into concrete conditions for the implementation of the event, strengthening its operational sustainability and multisectoral nature.

### **Logistics Subcommittee**

The Logistics Subcommittee was responsible for the planning and operational execution of Youth LACIGF 2025. Its functions included managing material and financial resources, preparing and monitoring the budget, coordinating quotes and contracts, and liaising with local actors at the event venue. In addition, this subcommittee provided cross-cutting support to the other working teams during all stages of the process, ensuring the necessary conditions for the development of



On this basis, in July 2025, the call for session proposals was opened and disseminated in four languages—Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French—with the aim of broadening regional participation and reducing language barriers. The form was available for five weeks. We established the call for session proposals, suggesting the use of the formats established by the IGF. The following criteria were chosen for this process:

- Content (desired goals, outcomes, and main topic of the session).
- Relevance to Internet Governance.
- Relevance to the Latin American and Caribbean region.
- Methodology (ability to interact with participants).
- Diversity criteria (gender, stakeholders, age, and country).

The sessions had a series of characteristics that identified and classified them ([see details](#)). It should be noted that these options were considered to avoid excessive exposure of time on Zoom by the people in each session and online participants in this event.

The evaluation process was designed with a focus on rigor and transparency, and was carried out in two complementary stages using a blind peer review method. In the first stage, proposals were filtered based on previously defined and publicly available mandatory criteria, which considered the clarity of content, thematic and regional relevance, methodological adequacy, and diversity of profiles and sectors involved.

In the second phase, the highest-scoring proposals underwent a detailed qualitative evaluation, focusing on the substantive quality of the proposals, the consistency between objectives, methodology, and expected results, as well as their contribution to the regional debate on Internet governance. This two-step process allowed for a balance between comparable criteria and a careful, contextual reading of each proposal. As a result, a balanced, representative, and methodologically diverse agenda was formed, aligned with the principles of openness, participation, and multi-stakeholderism that guide the Youth LACIGF, and consistent with its approach as a space for debate and collective construction led by young people.

## 6. Code of Conduct

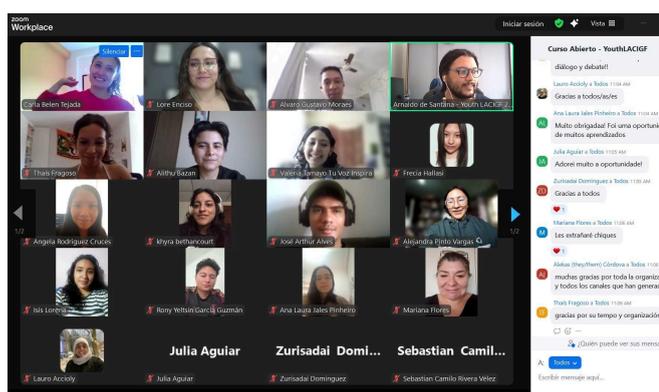
As part of its commitment to ensuring a safe and violence-free space, Youth LACIGF has a Code of Conduct that governs participation in all activities throughout the process. This instrument establishes clear principles of respect, inclusion, and dignified treatment, as well as mechanisms for responding to possible situations of violation, contributing to the creation of safe conditions for participation for all individuals. The Code of Conduct was visible and available throughout the event and was disseminated in translated versions to facilitate its understanding by participants, in line with the Youth LACIGF's commitment to linguistic diversity and accessible participation. ([See details here](#)).

## 7. Open Course



The Open Course is a virtual training program designed by and for young people in Latin America and the Caribbean, aimed at strengthening their capacity for informed participation in Internet governance spaces. The course serves a dual purpose: to facilitate the entry of new participants into the regional ecosystem and to update the knowledge of those who already have previous experience, providing a common foundation before

their participation in YouthLACIGF, LACIGF, and other relevant forums. During the period evaluated, the course was conducted in Spanish and Portuguese and was structured into five thematic modules between September and October, combining webinars and practical spaces. Each module included synchronous sessions of approximately 1.5 hours, complemented by activities aimed at developing skills, critical analysis, and the production of materials related to current debates on Internet governance.



A central element of the process was the partnership with Conexión Bolivia, a regional organization that co-designed and facilitated the practical components of the course, ensuring that the methodologies responded to diverse territorial contexts and promoted active and horizontal participation.

As speakers for the Webinars, we invited regional experts, involving organizations such as ISOC (through its Brazil and Chile chapters and the Youth Standing Group), Conexión Bolivia, C-Partes, Data Goya, Derechos Digitales, CGI Brasil, the UN - UNDP, Corporación Cambio Sostenible, as well as young experts from across the region. It is worth mentioning that a total of 175 people participated in these sessions. The topics covered included ([available on YouTube](#)):

- Module 1: Fundamentals of Internet Governance.
- Module 2: Legal and Social Aspects of Internet Governance.
- Module 3: Emerging Technologies and Sustainability.
- Module 4: Cybersecurity and Trust in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Module 5: Building the Internet We Want: Practices from the Community.

## 8. Multi-stakeholder mode



Taking into account the dynamics of Internet governance processes (transparency, openness, diversity of actors, among others) and following the recommendations set out in the NRI (National and Regional Initiatives) Toolkit of the United Nations IGF (Internet Governance Forum) and its principles, the Organizing Committee closely followed all stages to achieve the goal of a successful event through the use of open publicity of our activities on our communication channels (Call for thematic areas; Call for session proposals, Call for experts for the open course), ensuring that at least three interest groups were

represented on both our Organizing Committee and the technical team that accompanied us from the beginning of 2025, as well as maintaining the inclusion of two of the most widely spoken languages in our region to encourage the participation of more young people.

As in the previous year, we maintained formats that encouraged hybrid participation and accepted proposals for sessions with teams composed of both young and older participants.

The event was open to the public, free to attend, and widely publicized on our own social media channels and those of our various partners. Streaming was available on our YouTube channel, and we received questions and comments from participants via Zoom and in person. Moderators also encouraged participants to share their opinions on social media.

## 10th Youth LACIGF Edition 2025



### 1. Agenda

The 10th edition of Youth LACIGF, held on November 3 and 4, 2025, featured a diverse and balanced agenda consisting of 22 sessions. Of these, 6 were organized directly by the Organizing Committee (keynotes and master panels), 3 were events managed by partner organizations, and 13 sessions were selected through an open call for proposals, focusing on five priority themes for Internet governance in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The agenda reflected YouthLACIGF's commitment to diversity of voices and experiences, explicitly incorporating the participation of young trans people, indigenous people, and people from rural and riverine communities, both in the keynote sessions and in the selected sessions. The link to the complete agenda is available at the following [link](#).

The implementation of the Youth LACIGF 2025 agenda activities was made possible thanks to the strategic and ongoing support of key organizations and allies such as the Internet Society (Brazil Chapter), LACNIC, the National University of Córdoba, Data Goya, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Conexão Malunga, the South School of Internet Governance (SSIG), the Youth Brazil program of CGI.BR, the IGF Secretariat, Data Género, the General Directorate of Political and Electoral Affairs of the City of Buenos Aires, the Emerging Leaders Network of Potencia Argentina+, Fundación Karisma, Legal Fronts Institute, and the Legislative Power of the

Province of Córdoba. This multisectoral support, combined with the invaluable contributions of all the volunteers who made the event's management possible, proved central to ensuring the diversity of agendas and sectors represented at this significant gathering on Internet Governance and youth in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## 1.1 Day 1 – November 3, 2025



The first day began with registration and opening remarks by Alithu Bazan (General Coordinator, YouthLACIGF 2025), Magalí E. Carro Pérez (Dean, National University of Córdoba), and Candela González (Legislator, Province of Córdoba). This initial session allowed the event to be placed in its local context and reaffirmed institutional support for youth-led spaces for dialogue on Internet governance. Following this, the scheduled activities began, as detailed below.

### ★ KEYNOTE PANEL – Youth in Internet Governance: Forums, Organizations, and Initiatives

The dialogue highlighted different perspectives on youth participation in Internet governance. Marcelo presented the Youth program's track record as a strategy for incorporating young people into political and technical debates, emphasizing community building and the use of language that is accessible and motivating. The program is committed to collective training, offers training courses, and facilitates youth participation in national and international forums, with the aim of consolidating an active youth collective committed to Internet governance issues.

For her part, Mariana highlighted the profound inequalities faced by black youth in Brazil, in a context marked by digital exclusion and structural violence, which limits their effective access to the Internet and their participation in decision-making spaces, which today are mainly concentrated in forums for dialogue. Brenda complemented this discussion from an institutional perspective, presenting the work of the International Telecommunication Union and programs such as Generation Connect and the 2025 World Youth Summit, aimed at strengthening youth access, empowerment, and participation.

### ★ KEYNOTE – Ethics and care in research: the role of new technologies

The keynote reflected on how accelerated digitization, in interaction with persistent structural inequalities in Latin America, is profoundly transforming research and public policy design in the digital sphere. From this perspective, it was emphasized that data are not neutral: they always respond to political decisions, positions of power, and specific contexts, and that both their

production and their absence must be read critically. This implies abandoning universal methodologies or those uncritically imported from the Global North, and moving towards situated, feminist, intersectional, and decolonial approaches capable of responding to realities marked by connectivity gaps, unequal access to infrastructure, and heterogeneous material conditions. In this framework, data-based activism and participatory research were presented as strategies for challenging hegemonic narratives and producing knowledge with political and social meaning. Likewise, the ethics of care was highlighted as a cross-cutting theme in research and policy design, understood not as a formal requirement, but as a sustained practice that cuts across methodologies, tools, and relationships with communities. This involves protecting the individuals and groups involved, avoiding data extractivism, and recognizing the need for interdisciplinary approaches that bring together technology, law, social sciences, communication, and art. The keynote speech highlighted community methodologies, the use of accessible languages, and the creation of technopolitical tools designed to care for—and not expose—those who produce and inhabit data.

★ **KEYNOTE - The urgency of the principle of sustainability and its omnipresence in Internet Governance**

The panel addressed the urgency of incorporating sustainability as a structural principle of Internet governance, highlighting that the digital ecosystem is neither immaterial nor neutral, but rather relies on physical infrastructure, natural resource extraction, and data flows with profound environmental and sociopolitical impacts, particularly in the Global South. It was highlighted that the expansion of technologies such as artificial intelligence, planned obsolescence, and the growth of data centers intensify energy and water consumption, as well as the exploitation of critical minerals, deepening inequalities and disproportionately affecting historically vulnerable territories and populations. Faced with this scenario, the panel raised the need to integrate the material impacts of the digital environment into the regulatory, geopolitical, and socio-environmental agendas of Internet governance.

From a situated perspective, the panel also highlighted the importance of protecting the territories, environmental data, and knowledge of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, recognizing their right to participate and speak on their own terms in governance spaces. It was emphasized that digital sustainability requires a multisectoral approach with differentiated but complementary responsibilities among academia, the private sector, governments, the technical community, and civil society.

★ **PANEL - Digital divide and technological inclusion in indigenous communities: The case of Sapahaqui**

The session addressed the digital divide as a structural problem that limits fundamental rights—education, civic participation, and digital rights—in rural and indigenous communities, focusing on the case of Sapahaqui, where less than 30% of rural areas have Internet access and

only a tiny fraction have meaningful connectivity, a situation exacerbated by high costs, lack of devices, and insufficient infrastructure. Based on this diagnosis, and in dialogue with experiences in Mexico, the session underscored the need to recognize Internet access as a basic right and an essential service, to promote public policies with a focus on human rights, digital sovereignty, and cultural relevance, and to strengthen models of inter-institutional and community collaboration (including local networks, youth activism, and projects such as those promoted by ISOC Bolivia), highlighting the strategic role of youth and indigenous communities as protagonists of digital governance and concluding with the urgency of moving towards an equitable, accessible, and sustainable Internet that respects the territorial and cultural diversity of Latin America and the Caribbean.

★ **PANEL - AI for Digital Equity in Latin America: Tools and Regulation to Reduce the Gender Gap in Technology**

The session analyzed the potential of artificial intelligence as a strategic tool to reduce the gender gap in technology, warning that without intentionally inclusive governance, it can reproduce and amplify existing structural inequalities. Based on a regional diagnosis, it was highlighted that the low participation of women in areas such as ICT, AI, and data science is due to persistent barriers—limited mentoring, unequal access to financing and networks, and historical biases in data—which today are transferred to algorithmic systems that affect education, employment, and citizen participation. Concrete applications aimed at digital equity were presented (personalized educational platforms, digital mentoring, bias audits, and the use of open data for public policy), along with guidelines for AI governance based on human rights, transparency, periodic evaluations, and diversity in decision-making teams, recognizing young people as key actors and emphasizing that digital equity requires transforming the structures that produce inequality, not just increasing female participation in technology.



★ **PANEL - Artificial Intelligence, facial recognition and mass surveillance: in what contexts is it acceptable?**

The session critically analyzed the advancement of surveillance technologies in Latin America in a context of human rights setbacks, rising crime rates, and weakening policies to protect vulnerable populations, questioning technosolutionism as a state response that presents tools such as AI, facial recognition, and biometric data capture as neutral and efficient solutions. From a human rights perspective, the session combined a conceptual explanation with participatory exercises and the analysis of real cases in countries in the region, highlighting how these systems transform public spaces into environments of permanent surveillance, generate risks of discrimination and stigmatization, and pose serious regulatory challenges, concluding with the urgency of establishing solid legal frameworks, democratic controls, and clear criteria of proportionality, necessity, and accountability to assess the legitimacy of state surveillance.

★ **PANEL - Cyberbullying and burnout: psychosocial impacts on digital rights defenders**

During Youth LACIGF 2025, a lightning talk was held on “Cyberbullying and burnout: psychosocial impacts on digital rights defenders,” a brief awareness-raising session that addressed the direct relationship between digital violence and emotional exhaustion in youth activism. Based on recent data and clear conceptual reflection, the session highlighted how sustained cyberbullying acts as a silencing mechanism that affects mental health, weakens support networks, and limits political participation in digital environments, especially among women and youth rights defenders. The discussion emphasized that burnout is not an individual phenomenon, but rather a structural consequence of continuous exposure to online aggression, and highlighted the importance of incorporating approaches to self-care, collective care, and psychosocial support as necessary conditions for sustaining safe, healthy, and long-term participation in Internet governance processes.

★ **PANEL - Telling the story of technology from the perspective of young people: new media narratives on Internet governance**

The session created a participatory space for collective reflection on how young people understand and reconstruct the dominant narratives around Internet governance, problematizing the distance between technical and centralized discourses—on AI, data protection, censorship, the digital divide, and meaningful connectivity—and the everyday experiences of the communities most affected. Through small group dynamics, the need to transform these narratives towards more accessible, culturally situated, and creative approaches was highlighted, using non-technical language, formats such as visual narratives, short videos, memes, and peer education strategies, understanding digital literacy as a critical and socio-emotional process that allows for the

identification of inequalities, misinformation, and power relations, and emphasizing the importance of strengthening alliances between community organizations, youth initiatives, feminist collectives, and indigenous peoples so that Internet governance is narrated and constructed with communities, and not just for them.

★ **PANEL - Meaningful Connectivity and Youth in the Global South: Pathways to Digital Inclusion and Social Emancipation**

The workshop addressed meaningful connectivity as a comprehensive approach that transcends mere access and incorporates connection quality and stability, affordability, device availability, digital skills and literacy, online safety, and recognition of identities and languages, highlighting that youth in the Global South face persistent structural barriers—insufficient infrastructure, high costs, skills gaps, and digital insecurity. Using a participatory methodology, it was emphasized that the responsibility for digital security should not fall on young people but on states and platforms through security and privacy by design approaches. The need to integrate community networks and telecenters into public policies with permanent funding and local technical training was highlighted, and experiences of digital literacy based on territorial knowledge, technological self-management, and content production in indigenous languages were presented. It was concluded that digital inclusion aimed at social emancipation requires coordinated actions between the state, communities, civil society, and the private sector, with an intersectional approach, respect for cultural diversity, and strengthening of community autonomy..



★ **PANEL - Territories and Networks: How Viralization Impacts Traditional Communities in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The panel “Territories and Networks: How Viralization Impacts Traditional Communities in Latin America and the Caribbean,” held as part of YouthLACIGF 2025, critically analyzed how the massive circulation of digital content has material, cultural, and political impacts on indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, rural communities, and peripheral communities, affecting collective rights such as privacy, self-determination, data sovereignty, and the protection of traditional knowledge. Based on specific experiences and a participatory methodology, it was shown that viralization is not merely a technical phenomenon, but a process shaped by power relations, cultural appropriation, and connectivity asymmetries. The panel highlighted the need for territorially sensitive Internet governance that incorporates informed consent, community agency, ethical frameworks, and intersectional approaches. Concrete strategies were proposed, such as community protocols, disinformation response networks, monitoring tools, and public policies that recognize collective digital rights, reaffirming YouthLACIGF’s commitment to multisectoral processes centered on historically excluded voices.

★ **PANEL - The experience of the Court of Justice of the State of Ceará (Brazil) with Digital Inclusion Points (PIDs): digital inclusion, access to justice, and innovation**

The session presented a public policy aimed at reducing territorial inequalities and strengthening access to justice through innovation and digital inclusion, highlighting that in a context of deep geographical divides—such as the state of Ceará, with nearly 10 million inhabitants and numerous municipalities without a judicial presence—PIDs allow vulnerable people, older adults, people with disabilities, indigenous and quilombola communities, and at-risk youth to access key judicial services locally (procedural information, guidance, issuance of passwords, remote hearings, and assistance in cases of violence), avoiding costly and exclusionary travel. Institutionalized at the national level by Resolution No. 508/2023 of the CNJ and aligned with SDGs 10 and 16, PIDs—28 of which are in operation in Ceará, in coordination with other bodies of the justice system—have been strengthened through design thinking processes and user experience analysis promoted by the Innovation Laboratory of the TJCE Innovation Laboratory, which identified challenges such as high demand for family-related issues, the concentration of services in the capital, and use by non-priority audiences, concluding with recommendations to broaden alliances, systematize good practices, and expand the policy to the interior of the state, in an initiative supported by the LACNIC Leaders program..

★ **PANEL - Killing theater: bodies and presences in electronic performance**

The session presented the experience of Teatrobot, an electronic performance collective that emerged during the pandemic, which uses accessible virtual reality environments to question traditional notions of presence, body, and authorship in digital spaces, proposing performance practices based on avatars, distributed participation, and open platforms such as Mozilla Hubs. From this experience, it was shown how latency, error, and technical instability can become creative resources that expand the forms of connection between performers and audiences, while problematizing the idea of the Internet as a neutral space, highlighting how the material conditions of access—connectivity, devices, and technical capabilities—shape cultural participation, concluding with a defense of the Internet as a right that must guarantee openness, accessibility, and security to enable artistic experimentation, collective expression, and the plurality of identities and presences.

★ **SIDE EVENT - Youth Track Session: Collaborative approaches to social media content moderation**



As part of the Youth Track of IGF 2025, YouthLACIGF organized the session “Content Moderation in the Digital Age,” moderated by Fernanda, with the participation of Chengetai Masango (United Nations IGF Secretariat), Giovanna Carneiro (Brazil), and João Moreno (ISOC Youth Standing Group / YouthLACIGF). The session addressed content moderation as a technical, political, and human challenge, with a special emphasis on the realities of the Global South, where restrictions on expression, Internet shutdowns, and structural biases

disproportionately affect historically marginalized communities.

The dialogue highlighted the strategic role of young people as co-architects of digital policy, beyond symbolic participation. The need to balance security—including the protection of children and adolescents—with human rights, civic participation, and creativity was underscored, in a context marked by the growth of opaque algorithmic systems, surveillance practices, disinformation, and recommendation models designed to maximize attention.

★ **SIDE EVENT - Presentation of the book “Ladainha para Gente Cronicamente Online” (Litany for Chronically Online People) by Data Goya**

As part of the cultural activities of Youth LACIGF, Data Goya presented the book *Ladainha para Gente Cronicamente Online* (Litany for Chronically Online People). The event took the form of an afternoon of warm and thoughtful exchange, in which opinions were shared and excerpts, chapters, and poems from the book were read, generating a close dialogue among those who participated. The activity provided a different moment in the event's agenda, connecting

discussions about technology and digital life with sensitive, narrative, and poetic accounts, and encouraging a collective pause to think—from everyday experience and literary language—about what it means to inhabit the Internet in an intense, critical, and emotional way.



## 1.2 Day 2 – November 4, 2025



The second day began with a plenary session that marked the start of the day's activities, continuing the event program and providing a space for participants to meet, exchange ideas, and engage in collective reflection. The sessions are described below:

★ **KEYNOTE PANEL - Strengthening multisectoralism in the face of new digital processes**

The discussion on artificial intelligence and Internet governance in Latin America places the region at a decisive moment. There is a cumulative trajectory of almost two decades of multisectoral construction and a solid technical community that has upheld principles of openness, cooperation, and participation. This political and institutional capital shows that Latin America is not starting from scratch; on the contrary, it has its own foundations for influencing the global debate. However, these advances coexist with growing structural risks, in particular the concentration of digital power in large corporations and dependence on critical external infrastructure, a situation that has been highlighted by global service outages that directly impact the region's financial systems and public services.

The speakers agreed that the acceleration of AI is exacerbating existing tensions. Current regulations are unable to keep pace with technological change, creating gaps that can lead to poorly designed regulations and policies that lack social legitimacy. Added to this is the consolidation of cyberspace as the “fifth domain,” characterized by increasingly rapid and difficult-to-attribute threats and persistent human vulnerability, amplified by the use of AI for disinformation and targeted attacks. Faced with this scenario, the consensus was clear: the answer does not lie in isolation or recentralization, but in deepening the multisectoral model, strengthening local and regulatory capacities, expanding technical training, and sustaining democratic governance capable of protecting rights, reducing dependencies, and orienting technological development toward collective well-being.

★ **KEYNOTE - Electoral Contexts and Disinformation in Latin America**

The panel analyzed the relationship between disinformation, electoral processes, and digital platforms in Latin America based on experiences in Brazil, Argentina, and Peru, highlighting that an abundance of information does not necessarily translate into greater understanding or public trust. Through interactive dynamics and interventions by the panelists, it was emphasized that disinformation has taken on new forms with algorithmic mediation and business models that prioritize emotionality and sensationalism, affecting the legitimacy of electoral processes. It was emphasized that freedom of expression is a right of individuals—not algorithms—and that responses must balance regulation, platform responsibility, and protection of democratic debate, avoiding censorship approaches.

From a situated perspective, it was highlighted that disinformation has a differentiated impact on historically vulnerable communities, particularly LGBTI people and sectors affected by digital and educational divides, raising the costs of political participation and undermining confidence in elections. The panel concluded by highlighting the role of young people as key actors in rebuilding

public trust, mobilizing communities, and defending democracy, understood as an essential space for peaceful dissent even in contexts marked by inequality and disinformation.

★ **KEYNOTE - Cybersecurity and Human Rights in the Algorithmic Age**



The panel addressed the protection of children and vulnerable populations in automated digital environments as an urgent and multidimensional challenge involving states, technology companies, and communities. It was emphasized that digital protection should be understood as an extension of protection in the physical world, as both environments directly impact people's lives. Automation, data mining, and the lack of effective regulatory frameworks increase risks, especially for children and adolescents, as well as for historically vulnerable communities. The panelists

agreed that without local, national, and international coordination, it is not possible to guarantee protective digital environments, and they emphasized that existing policies often do not translate into functional laws or real incentives for large platforms to take responsibility.

From a broader perspective, it was emphasized that structural inequalities in Latin America are reproduced and deepened in Internet governance, limiting the effective participation of youth and communities such as LGBTQ+. While spaces for dialogue exist, they do not always translate into decision-making capacity, reinforcing the need to strengthen community organization, human rights training, and the development of technological and financial autonomy. In a context of increasing surveillance, concentration of digital power, and setbacks in hard-won rights, the panel called for recognizing the Internet as a political space, promoting intersectoral alliances, and placing the protection of vulnerable populations at the center of public agendas. The active participation of young people and collective action thus emerge as key elements in building more just, secure, and democratic digital communities.

★ **Community Cybersecurity: Collective Protection of Our Digital Environments**

The session "Community Cybersecurity: Situated Practices for the Protection of Diverse Communities," moderated virtually by Abdías Zambrano (ISOC Panama) and with Marión Briancesco (Costa Rica) serving as in-person rapporteur, took the form of a participatory workshop aimed at strengthening digital care and protection capacities from a community perspective. Using a collaborative dynamic supported by an open Padlet, participants identified specific digital risks affecting LGBTQ+ people, civil society organizations, children, and older adults, avoiding abstract

approaches and prioritizing situated experiences. The session highlighted that cybersecurity cannot be understood solely as a technical issue, but rather as a social and political process linked to rights, trust, and the sustainability of activism, which must be built from the bottom up through the horizontal exchange of knowledge, critical digital literacy, and the strengthening of community networks. Likewise, the collective record of risks and solutions served as input for the development of a future living guide to community cybersecurity, aimed at responding to diverse contexts in the region.

★ **PANEL - Democracy in the Digital Age: AI, Algorithms, and Manipulation Strategies**

The session “Democracy in the Digital Age: AI, Algorithms, and Manipulation Strategies” analyzed the risks that the current digital ecosystem poses to democracy, understood beyond the electoral act as a system that requires access to information, freedom of expression, participation, and the absence of manipulation, highlighting that digital technologies are not neutral and that algorithms, platforms, and business models actively influence what circulates, amplified, or made invisible. Through examples such as the use of deepfakes, bots, political micro-segmentation, and echo chambers, it was shown how these practices erode public trust, fragment the common space for deliberation, and promote polarization, ultimately emphasizing that the defense of digital democracy requires critical awareness, civic responsibility, and an active democratic culture that promotes dissent, plurality, and informed participation in digital environments.

★ **PANEL - Narrating Internet governance: journalistic perspectives from Latin America**

The panel focused on the role of journalism as a key player in the Internet governance ecosystem, especially in the face of the concentration of technological power, the spread of misinformation, and the daily impact of digital technologies on human rights. The panelists agreed that the oversight of digital power is a natural extension of journalism's historical role, but that today it requires new skills: understanding infrastructures, algorithms, business models, and regulatory frameworks that often remain opaque to the public. The discussion also highlighted the need for collaborative and transnational approaches, given that phenomena such as disinformation, corporate lobbying, digital censorship, and algorithmic manipulation operate in similar patterns in different countries in the region. From authoritarian contexts to formal democracies, journalism faces structural challenges such as digital literacy gaps, social mistrust of artificial intelligence, and resource constraints, which reinforce the importance of service journalism with a human rights focus.

★ **PANEL - Collective Digital Toolbox: Activism and Replicability in Latin America**

The panel brought together experiences that demonstrated how the strategic, feminist, and community-based use of data and technologies can strengthen activism, political advocacy, and digital citizenship in the region. Based on contributions from DataGénero, Status Queer, and Pajubá Tech, the dialogue highlighted that digital divides are not merely technical, but deeply political, linked to who defines what data exists, how it is used, and who benefits from it. Replicable tools

were presented—such as AI models for judicial anonymization, platforms for monitoring LGBTQ+ political participation, intersectional data production systems, and technology approaches geared toward access to justice and economic inclusion—which show that it is possible to build digital sovereignty from the bottom up, with open and collaborative methodologies. Overall, the panel reaffirmed that technological governance in Latin America involves strengthening local capacities, producing our own data, challenging hegemonic narratives, and consolidating technologies that serve human rights, collective memory, and social transformation.



★ **SIDE EVENTS - Seeking a gender perspective in internet governance**

The session highlighted the urgent need to incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into internet governance in Latin America, pointing out that structural inequalities in the region—economic, racial, territorial, and gender—disproportionately affect women and diverse groups. It was identified that digital governance continues to operate under androcentric, technocratic, and exclusionary logics that render feminist, trans, queer, and neurodivergent agendas invisible, reproduce forms of symbolic inclusion without real power, and are exacerbated by the rise of anti-rights discourses and algorithmic designs that penalize diverse content. Faced with this scenario, the group highlighted the need to demystify technical expertise, strengthen education and accessible communication about what Internet governance is, produce intersectional data, ensure material conditions for effective participation, and promote local and youth training spaces, emphasizing that the transformation of the digital ecosystem requires shared responsibility—including the active participation of men—and a sustained commitment to

building a more just, safe, and inclusive Internet based on the experiences of those who are most vulnerable today.

Full recordings of all sessions are available online and can be accessed via the following links: day 1 [here](#), day 2 [here](#).



★ **SIDE EVENT - ISOC Brazil Strengthens Regional Debate on Cryptography**



On 5 November 2025, ISOC Brazil organized a dedicated side event at YouthLACIGF 2025 at the National University of Córdoba entitled “Cryptography: Between Everyday Practice and Contemporary Challenges.” The activity aimed to connect technical and regulatory debates on encryption with the concrete realities of Brazil and the broader Latin American and Caribbean region, highlighting its central role for digital rights, online security, and inclusion.

The session combined a roundtable discussion and participatory dynamics that explored the legal and policy dimensions of cryptography, the risks associated with weakening encryption systems, and their implications in contexts marked by growing data flows, artificial intelligence, and digital surveillance. A practical workshop complemented the discussion, allowing participants to engage hands-on with core concepts such as insecure communications, man-in-the-middle attacks, symmetric and asymmetric encryption, digital signatures, and end-to-end encryption, translating abstract debates into accessible learning experiences.

The morning concluded with an interactive exercise promoted by the Youth Brazil programme that invited participants to map their sectors, areas of work, and shared challenges within the Internet governance ecosystem, fostering dialogue across civil society, government, academia, the technical community, and the private sector. Through these activities, ISOC Brazil's contribution strengthened YouthLACIGF's training dimension and its mission to build youth confidence, expand technical and policy literacy, and sustain inclusive, multisectoral participation in regional Internet governance processes.

**Full recordings of ISOC Brazil's sessions are available online and can be accessed via the following links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4iGhqIx9gc>

## 2. Photographs



During the YouthLACIGF 2025 Edition, a team of experts was on hand to capture the entire event, which can be viewed at the following link. [Album 1](#) y [Album 2](#).

The photos are illustrating the entire document.





### 3. Our sponsors and partners

YouthLACIGF 2025 was made possible thanks to the support of organizations and communities that joined as co-organizers, sponsors, and strategic partners. This collective effort reaffirms YouthLACIGF as a sustainable regional platform where young people can learn, meet, and contribute meaningfully to discussions about the present and future of the Internet in Latin America and the Caribbean. We are deeply grateful for the commitment of all the institutions that made the tenth edition of the forum possible.

#### 4.1 Co-organizing organizations



## 4.2 Sponsors



The Internet Society (ISOC) was a key sponsor of YouthLACIGF 2025, and its support was instrumental in ensuring that the tenth edition of the forum was held in accordance with the standards of quality, accessibility, and regional reach that characterize this youth-led space. ISOC's contribution directly strengthened the organizational capacity to hold the event in Córdoba and, at the same time, sustain a robust hybrid participation model, a key decision in a region marked by vast geographical distances and deep economic inequalities. Thanks to this support, it was possible to balance the value of the face-to-face meeting—aimed at building links, collaborative work, and territorial anchoring—with remote inclusion, guaranteeing the participation of people who could not travel, expanding regional representation, and ensuring the continuity of exchange between countries.



The Internet Society Brazil Chapter provided strategic support to Youth LACIGF 2025 and played an active role in the programme through the organisation of activities, including a dedicated side event on cryptography. Their engagement contributed to strengthening the thematic depth of the agenda and reinforcing the forum's multisectoral character. In a commemorative year marking the forum's tenth edition, this collaboration reinforced institutional continuity and the credibility of the process built over a decade of sustained regional work.



The sponsorship of the IGF Support Association (IGFSA) contributed significantly to the sustainability and resilience of YouthLACIGF 2025 by supporting the operational conditions necessary for the realization of a high-quality multisectoral forum. In youth-led initiatives—especially in contexts marked by structural inequalities and mobility restrictions—accessible participation and operational reliability are not automatic, but require planning, organizational capacity, and adequate resources to meet minimum standards of inclusion. In concrete terms, IGFSA's support made it possible to meet the technical and logistical requirements of a hybrid event, such as the transmission and recording of sessions, the stability of digital platforms, online moderation, and real-time support for remote participants, ensuring that their participation was active and meaningful.



The funds were administered by Asuntos del Sur, ensuring responsible execution, with adequate documentation and clear financial controls. This support also strengthened YouthLACIGF's integration into the broader IGF ecosystem, complementing coordination with the IGF Secretariat through the GRULAC Youth Track

session held during the event.



LACNIC's sponsorship represented a strategic investment in strengthening the regional Internet community and training new generations of actors in the digital ecosystem in Latin America and the Caribbean. YouthLACIGF brings together young people who are building leadership careers in technical, public policy, academic, civil society, and private sector fields. In this context, LACNIC's support made it possible to maintain a space for exchange where young people can develop shared understandings, engage in dialogue from regional perspectives, and link governance debates with the operational realities of the Internet. This support is especially relevant because YouthLACIGF serves as a gateway to multisectoral participation, where new leaders acquire tools to understand Internet governance processes, build confidence, and establish networks between countries and sectors. From an implementation standpoint, the sponsorship was managed by João Moreno Rodrigues Falcão, who ensured direct oversight, consistency with the approved financial plan, and traceability for reporting processes. In an edition marked by the greater technical and operational complexity of the hybrid format, this contribution provided key flexibility to cover essential components without compromising the accessibility or quality of the event.

#### **4. Budget and financing**

YouthLACIGF 2025 was implemented with a balanced budget, in which sponsorships and project implementation funds fully covered the direct and operating costs of the event. This financial structure ensured that the tenth edition was held in accordance with criteria of sustainability, transparency, and efficient use of resources, without generating deficits or compromising the quality, accessibility, or regional reach of the forum. Below are the sources of funding that made the event possible, as well as the distribution of expenses according to the approved budget lines, accompanied by a brief description of the items covered in each category.

Table N.º 2

Source of funding	Amount (USD)
Sponsorship by the Internet Society (ISOC)	\$10,000.00
Youth Standing Group implementation funds	\$10,482.48
Sponsorship by LACNIC	\$2,000.00
Sponsorship by the IGF Support Association (IGFSA)	\$2,500.00
Total	\$24,982.48

*Own elaboration*

Table N.º 3

Category	Amount (USD)	Description
Catering	\$4,101.66	Expenses associated with food and beverages for all meals during the event, as well as for the opening activity.
Scholarships	\$5,301.88	All expenses related to the scholarships were incurred in accordance with the criteria established in the official call for applications, under a transparent selection process with clearly defined rules and requirements.
Supplies	\$1,009.72	Costs related to materials used and distributed during the event, including logistical supplies and materials needed for the sessions.
Structure	\$9,567.10	Essential expenses for the functioning of the organising team and the proper execution of the event, including general coordination and essential operating costs.

Taxes and bank charges	\$2,615.54	Charges associated with financial execution, transfers, applicable taxes, and bank fees.
Technical	\$2,386.58	Costs of the technical equipment responsible for recording and broadcasting the event, as well as the equipment and services required to support the digital infrastructure of a hybrid format.
Total	\$24,982.48	

*Own elaboration*

## 5. Participation

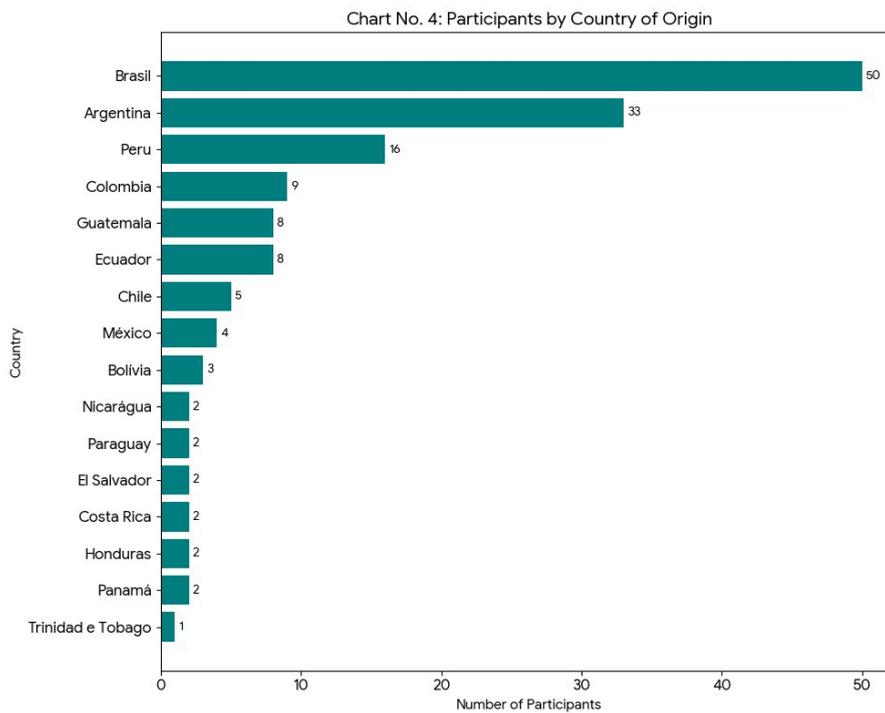
In its tenth edition, Youth LACIGF was attended by 149 people from 16 countries, reaffirming its regional reach and sustained appeal over time. The event brought together young people from different geographical contexts and backgrounds, combining in-person and remote participation, which reduced barriers to access and broadened the diversity of profiles represented.

The main sociodemographic and participation indicators, based on the information collected in the registration form, are presented below.

### 3.1 Participation by country

The list of participants by country shows a diverse representation of Latin America and the Caribbean, with 16 countries from the region in attendance. This geographical distribution highlights the regional nature of Youth LACIGF and its ability to bring together young people from beyond the host country, strengthening exchanges between diverse national realities.

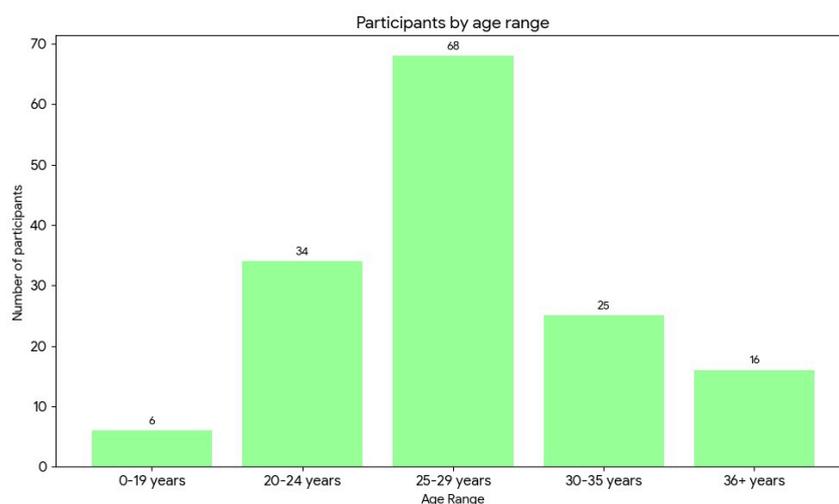
Figure 1: Participants by country



### 3.2 Participation by age range

The age distribution confirms that Youth LACIGF continues to be a predominantly youth-oriented space, with the highest concentration of participants in the 20–24 (23%) and 25–29 (46%) age ranges.

Figure 2: Participation by age range

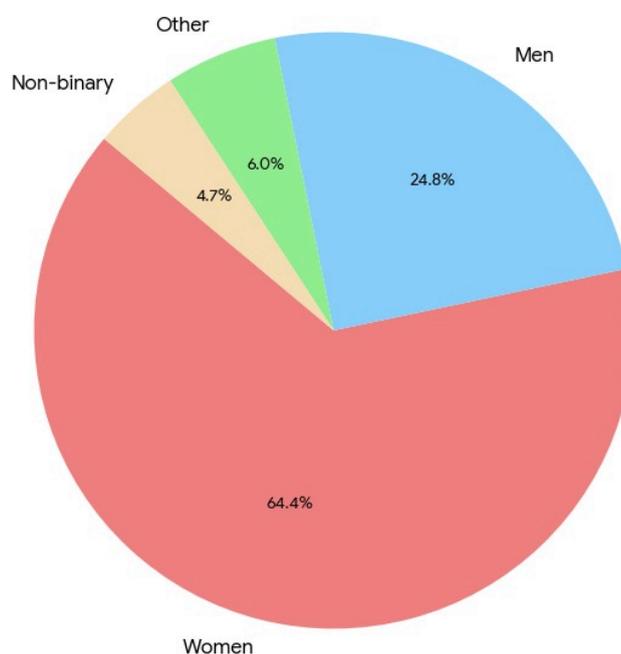


Source: compiled by the author based on the registration form.

### 3.3 Participation by gender

In terms of gender, participation reflects a sustained commitment to diversity and inclusion. The registry shows a significant presence of women (64%), men (26%), and non-binary individuals (6%), which contributes to balancing historical inequalities in representation in digital governance spaces. This result is consistent with the principles of the Youth LACIGF and with deliberate actions aimed at promoting pluralistic and safe participation.

Figure 3: Participation by gender



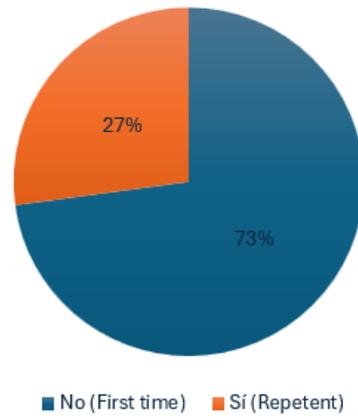
Source: compiled by the author based on the registration form.

### 3.4 Previous participation in the Youth LACIGF

A notable aspect of this edition is the combination of first-time participants and those who had participated in previous editions. Seventy-three percent of attendees indicated that this was their first time participating, while 27% indicated that they had participated previously. This balance reflects, on the one hand, the Youth LACIGF's ability to attract new young people and expand its regional base, and on the other, its potential to sustain participation trajectories and consolidate an active community over time.

Figure 4: Previous participation in editions of the Youth LACIGF

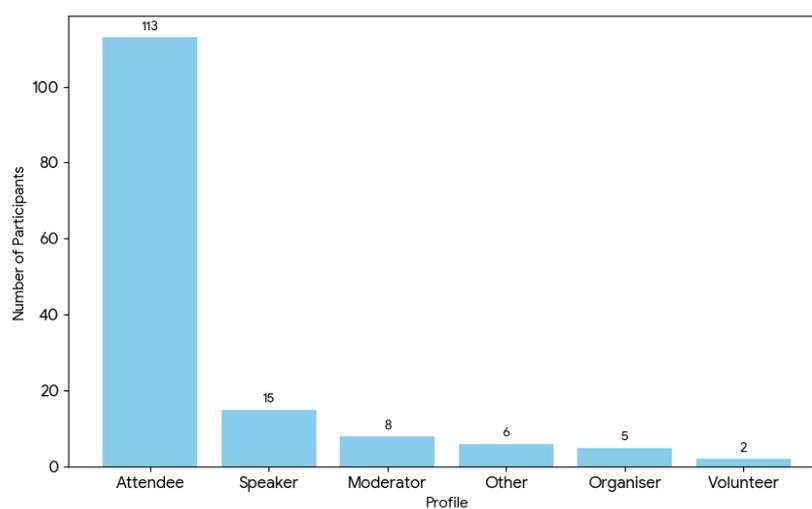
### Have you participated before?



Source: compiled by the author based on the registration form.

### 3.5 Participants by profile

Figure 5: Participants by profile



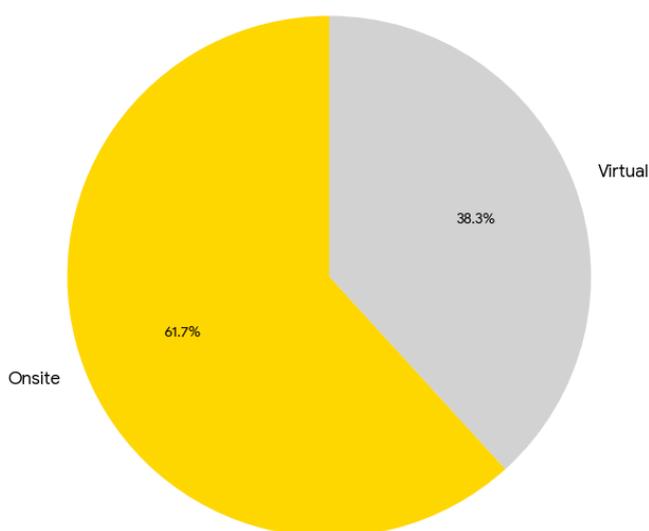
Source: compiled by the author based on the registration form.

“Attendee” is the sector with the highest share, at 75.8% of participants, which may suggest strong engagement. With a share of 10.1%, speakers represent the second largest group, followed by moderators and other specific roles, which contribute to the diverse presence compared to the other represented sectors.

### 3.6 Participants by modality

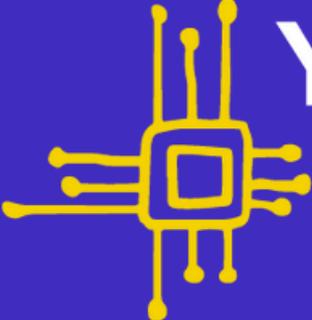
The event was held in a hybrid format. As is common in hybrid events, the highest value (61.7%) corresponds to the Onsite modality, slightly higher than the 38.3% in the Virtual modality. These results may indicate a reduction in the disparity between both modalities compared to last year’s results—something to consider in future editions of the forum.

Figure 6: Participants by modality



## Contacts

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- ★ Instagram: [https://www.instagram.com/youth\\_lacigf/](https://www.instagram.com/youth_lacigf/)
- ★ X: [https://twitter.com/Youth\\_LACIGF](https://twitter.com/Youth_LACIGF)

A stylized yellow icon of a microchip or processor, featuring a central square with a smaller square inside, and several lines extending outwards representing pins or connections.

**Youth**  
**LACIGF**  
**2025**