

**2nd EAST AFRICA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
ADVANCING THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE DEBATE IN EAST AFRICA**

“Thinking Globally; Acting Locally”



**7TH – 9TH SEPTEMBER 2009, JACARANDA HOTEL,
NAIROBI, KENYA.**

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INTRODUCTION

The 2009 EA-IGF is a follow up to the inaugural EA-IGF that was held in November 2008 in Nairobi, Kenya with the aim of catalysing Internet governance debate in the East African sub region.

The rapid growth of the Internet and its widespread impact on social, cultural, political and economic aspects of society has implications for Africa's development. The internet has become an essential public tool and as a result the debate relating to policy and decision making that contributes to shaping the development and allocations of the internet its resources, technologies and related systems is of growing importance. With the increased access to broadband infrastructure in the East Africa region and the continued spread of sophisticated mobile services, understanding and addressing Internet policy issues has become a priority. African countries therefore need to engage in meaningful participation in the various internet governance processes by identifying, prioritising local internet governance issues, conducting research and building capacity to enable effective participation.

The goal of the EA-IGF is to create a Community of Practice that will be a sustaining foundation for meaningful participation of East African stakeholders in Internet public policy debates at the national, regional and international level. The EA-IGF model allows for the informed participation, contribution and engagement of community members through the sharing of experiences and skills, solving common problems and challenges, the creation of new knowledge and increasing local capacity and talent.

The East Africa Internet Governance process follows three main steps:

- a) **National online discussion;** takes place at the individual countries for a period of about 1-2 weeks, moderated by the national animators.
- b) **Face- to- face National Internet Governance Forums ;** from the online discussions, a face-to-face meeting is organized for all the stakeholders to validate the online report, build consensus on national IG issues, challenges and recommendations and contribute to developing the regional EA-IGF programme. The national IGFs provide the building block for the regional EA-IGF.
- c) **The EA-IGF; the** regional EA-IGF brings together the national IGFs. The regional IGF provides an opportunity for national issues to be debated and discussed at the regional level. The regional process also involves identification and consensus building around five regional issues that would benefit from increased advocacy and/or development of policy. For example cyber security, regional Communication policy, to increasing knowledge, increased regional efforts (for example the regional top level domain and strengthening ccTLD's. This year all the East African countries (Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Kenya) participated. Southern Sudan government representatives also participated.

Objectives of the 2009 EA-IGF

The 2009 EA-IGF, sought to continue to strengthen the national and regional dialogues on Internet Governance as well as;

- Continue to create awareness of Internet Governance issues and contribute to the creation of an East African community of practice
- Continue to build regional consensus on IG issues-building and a community of practice; and
- Begin to discuss the development of a regional East African Communication policy, among other regional policies.

The outcomes of the EA-IGF will be submitted to the East African regulatory authority EARPTO, the African Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN), the East African Community, as well as, the fourth UN Internet Governance Forum taking place in Sharm- El-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2009. Further, the 2009 EA-IGF will set the stage for the 37th ICANN meeting to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 2010.

The 2009 EA-IGF included a session for parliamentarians. The aim of the Parliamentarian IG session was to encourage contribution of Parliamentarians to the internet public policy debate in order to begin to discuss a more concrete role for African parliamentarians in the national, regional and global internet governance debate.

The session hosted by the Kenya Minister for Information and Communication Hon. Samuel Porgishio and the Kenya National Assembly Speaker Hon. Kenneth Marende, was graced by Parliamentarians from United Kingdom, the Rt. Alun Michael, members of parliament from Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda and Kenya. The parliamentarian session approved a declaration, which sought to support the development of regional policy frameworks on broadband access, cybercrime among others.

Kenya's Member of Parliament and Minister for Information and Communication Hon. Samuel Porgishio, formally announced Kenya's intention to host the IGF in the year 2011 if the mandate is extended.

Commonwealth Internet Governance Forum (C-IGF)

The EA-IGF 2009 also witnessed the launch of the commonwealth Internet Governance Forum (C-IGF), which aims at encouraging greater participation of commonwealth members, as well as fostering links between commonwealth national and regional IGFs in order to develop informed solutions, pooling of good practice to address their needs more directly. The Commonwealth IGF also announced the launch of a travel bursary to support commonwealth stakeholders to participate at global IGF's.

Report of the proceedings

(Full reports, presentations and speeches are available on www.eaigf.or.ke)

Opening Ceremony

Session Facilitator; John Walubengo, Kenya

Mr. Sammy Buruchara, Chair, Kenya Network Information Centre (KENIC) Board of Director.

Greetings:

Rt. Hon Alun Michael, Former Ambassador Nick Thorne, IGF secretariat ,Markus KUMMER, Ministers and Members of Parliament from Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya, the Permanent Secretary, Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Senior government Officials, Senior Executives, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure and honour to welcome you to the East African Internet Governance Forum.

Since early 1994 when the first connection to the Internet landed in East Africa via satellite, there has

been steady growth of the users. Back then it was limited to very few individuals and research organizations.

Then there were no country top level domains and everyone was using .com, .net and .org for emails and websites.

Members of Telecommunication Service Providers Association of Kenya (TESPOK) and the Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK) came together and held discussions with ICANN for the delegation of Kenya's top level domain, the .ke. This led to the eventual establishment of KENIC, which has overseen the growth of the usage of .ke domains to over 11000 domains to date.

Similar initiatives were carried out in Uganda and Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi that enabled each country to have its own identity on the Internet.

This is a classic example of self-governance. On this foundation, we would like to build the Internet governance for this region to enable our communities and people take advantage of the increasing opportunities afforded by the Internet.

In spite of the high cost of satellite bandwidth, there has been tremendous growth of Internet use. The recent landing of Fibre in the East Coast has herald a new phase of Internet development. The high capacity bandwidth that will eventually be cheaper than satellite opens up the region to the rest of the worlds in ways that were previously not possible.

Henceforth, there would be no need to host websites in Europe or North America since those sites can easily be reached locally.

Companies in the region can now host their services locally and sell their products to the rest of the globe from the comfort of their offices, thanks to the low latency of the fibre optic cable.

These will be great opportunities for a region in need of trade and foreign exchange. For a long time we have been consumers of products and services from outside. Now, using ICT, we will be able to sell the unique and innovative products and services only found in East Africa.

Our culture, our people, the long distance runners, the wildlife that makes millions of tourists come all the way to the region, to see the gorilla, the African Lion, the spectacular migration at the Mara. All these will be open up to the rest of the world in ways that were previously not possible. Virtual Tourism will now be a reality with live streaming of video of the wildlife at its natural habitat.

With all these opportunities and changes, there is a need to set up ground rules to ensure fair play, to protect our people and foster orderly growth in which opportunities are available equally to all. This is why Internet Governance Forum is very important to us today to sensitize our governments, our legislations, the regulatory bodies, the Operators and the Internet users, the need to set up policies and regulations that would ensure that our region reaps the benefits of our heritage and becomes the ICT hub for Africa.

It is my hope that the deliberations we hold during these three days will set a foundation that would catalyze growth and unite the communities in the five countries to mutually benefit in the increased trade brought

about by ICT.

The people of East Africa look up to you to make this a reality. This is your chance to make History by setting up the right environment for our people today and for our children in the future.

Thank you.

Alice Munyua: Convener East African –Internet Governance Forum (EA-IGF) and Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)

Hon. Samuel Poghiso, Minister for Information and Communication, Kenya

Rt. Hon Alun Michael, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom

Hon. (Eng.) James Rege, Member of Parliament and Chairperson of Kenya’s Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Communications

Hon. Eng. Philip Okundi, Chair CCK board

Members of Parliament from Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya,

Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communication

Former Ambassador Nick Thorne

IGF Secretariat Executive Coordinator Markus Kummer

Members of the media

Ladies and Gentlemen

All other protocols observed;

The United Nations Internet Governance Forum (UN-IGF) is an outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a pair of United Nations global summits on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) issues.

Created as a multi-stakeholder process, the UN IGF has addressed development and capacity building, as cross cutting topics and overarching priorities. But East African stakeholders have too often underrepresented in the global arenas where these Internet policies are developed, and also unable to contribute fully to the dialogue at the Internet Governance Forum.

With these challenges in mind, in 2008 a regional IGF process in East Africa brought together participants, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya to identify, explore and build consensus around common Internet policy priority issues. Each country began with an online discussion to identify the Internet policy issues most important to them, followed by a face-to-face national IGF meeting. These national processes then fed into the East Africa IGF (EA-IGF) held over three days in Nairobi, Kenya. The outcomes of the national and regional processes were then taken to the global UN-IGF meeting held in Hyderabad, India.

The 2008 process has been refined, improved and expanded. We are pleased to welcome our colleagues from Burundi and South Sudan.

It is important to note that the goal of the East African IGF/s has been to create awareness, knowledge, and strength capacity and encourage dialogue sharing ideas and solutions to local Internet governance issues and not an attempt to mimic the global IGF process.

While the EAIGF has been informed and supported by the international discussions and organisations, the goal of the EA-IGF is to create a Community of Practice that will be a sustaining foundation for meaningful participation of East African stakeholders in Internet public policy debates at the national, regional and international level.

The EA-IGF model allows for the informed participation, contribution and engagement of community members through the sharing of experiences and skills, solving common problems and challenges, the creation of new knowledge and increasing local capacity and talent.

2009 is a watershed year for the East Africa region: with three submarine cables landing along the coast of East Africa bringing massive changes in bandwidth availability and price. With increased access to broadband infrastructure in the East Africa region and the continued spread of sophisticated mobile services, understanding and addressing Internet policy issues has become a priority. If the potential of the new broadband infrastructure and mobile services are to be realised and the livelihoods and social welfare of citizens improved, good Internet public policy must be developed.

This year's EA-IGF has followed the same bottom up approach adopted in 2008, in addition to the 2 and a half EA-IGF programme, there will be a half-day session focusing on the interests of East Africa's parliamentarians. The programme will include informative sessions that will also interrogate the links between internet governance and socio-economic, cultural and political development of citizens. The sessions will begin to discuss a more concrete role for African parliamentarians in the national, regional and global internet governance debate. As essential representatives of public interest and the link between national concerns and local constituencies where the impact of increased access to internet will be most keenly felt. The parliamentary session will be graced by the United Kingdom Member of Parliament, Rt. Hon. Alun Michael, who has been involved in the internet governance process both at the national and global level since the WSIS process.

We are also very grateful for the increased interest, support and participation of our international and development partners, and we warmly welcome, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) representatives Ambassador Nick Thorne and Board Member Katim Touray, Heather Dryden from the Canadian Government, Mark Carvell United Kingdom Government Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS), Murakami Shinya from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) who Canadian International Development and Research Centre IDRC, Jeff Brueggeman from AT&T also representing International Chambers of Commerce (ICC), Markus Kummer from the United Nations Internet Governance Forum (UNIGF) and Adam Peake with the Centre for Global Communication.

Lastly, Kenya's selection early this year by ICANN to host the 37th ICANN Public meeting from the 7th to the 12th of March 2009 presents a great opportunity for the East Africa region to increase our participation in this important Internet governance process. The EA-IGF is therefore an opportunity for us to set the stage for the meeting in Nairobi.

This year's EA-IGF has been made possible by support from Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ministry for Information and Communication, Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK), Kenyan Network information Centre

(KENIC), AT&T, Telecommunication Service Providers Association of Kenya, AFRNIC, Kenya ICT Board, Association for Progressive Communications (APC), and the Centre for Global Communications (GLOCOM) of the International University of Japan.

Thank you and welcome to the 2009 East African Internet Governance Forum!”

**Markus KUMMER, Executive Coordinator
Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**

“Greetings:

Rt. Hon Alun Michael, Former Ambassador Nick Thorne,
Ministers and Members of Parliament from Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania
and Kenya,
The Permanent Secretary, Dr. Bitange Ndemo,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

“This is the second time that I am attending the EA-IGF. I was here in November last year for the launch of the EA-IGF and indeed it is an honour to be here again”. There has been a new development that the IGF had not envisioned, the recent emerging interest in creating national and regional IGFs, with the East African IGF having initiated it. This being the second regional East African IGF, there is the West African one taking place in October 2009 in Accra; this will be their first regional IGF. The Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) regional IGF took place in Montevideo 2008 and the second one will take place in Rio 2009. The Caribbean IGF took place in April 2009 and the European one, EuroDIG (took place in Strasbourg 2008, the second one will be in Geneva in 2009.

We shall have the opportunity for all the regional IGFs to report back to the IGF during the Sharm-El-Sheikh forum.

So far much of the IGF discussions have focused on international factors, so these National and regional IGFs will provide an important angle for the global IGF. And thus the International coordination needs to build on coordination at the national and regional levels.

Through the kind of negotiations we see in regional, national IGFs it is possible to build a common framework for Internet friendly policies? No “one size fits all” solution” he said “Different solutions are adapted to different needs”.

So what does IGF offer? It offers Platform that promotes cooperation involving all stakeholders, Dealing with issues beyond the remit of a single organization

A Multi-stakeholder dialogue, where all participate as equals, everybody can have a say: however roles of the stake holders need to be clearly understood. Example;

- Governments are the ‘decision makers’, but decisions need to be based on solid understanding of issues.
- Need for dialogue between private sector, civil society, the technical community and governments.
- Governments need to signal issues of concern.
- Other stakeholders need to advice on feasibility and consequences of envisaged solutions.

The formation of the Internet Governance Forum was first recommended in the report of the Working Group on Internet Governance following a series of open consultations. This report was one of the inputs to the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis in 2005, which formally called for the creation of the IGF and set out its mandate IGF was granted 5 years to complete their mandate. (2006-2010). The First IGF was held in 2006, Athens, Greece. The discussions were centered on four themes, namely;

- Openness
- Security
- Diversity
- Access

The second IGF was held in 2007, Rio, Brazil. Discussions were centered on 5 main themes:

- critical Internet resources;
- access;
- diversity;
- openness and
- Security.

The third IGF was held in 2008, Hyderabad, India and discussions were centered on

- Reaching the Next Billion
- Promoting Cyber-Security and Trust
- Managing Critical Internet Resources

The Fourth IGF will be held in 2009, Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt

The Overall theme for the: 4th Internet governance Forum is “Creating opportunities for all”.

The Agenda:

- Managing critical Internet resources
- Security, Openness and Privacy
- Access and Diversity
- Internet Governance in light of WSIS Principles
- Taking stock and the way forward
- Emerging issues: Impact of social networks.

The 2010 and fifth IGF will be held in Lithuania.

Rt. Hon. Alun Michael, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom.

“Greetings:

IGF secretariat ,Markus Kummer

Former Ambassador Nick Thorne,

Ministers and Members of Parliament from Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya,

The Permanent Secretary, Dr. Bitange Ndemo

Ladies and Gentlemen:

“It is an honour for me to be in Africa and in Kenya, to participate in the Second EA-IGF. The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) was created as part of a consensus-based solution to the Tunis WSIS debate on control over the Internet's core resources. It was considered to be a new arena for multi stakeholder dialogue about Internet-related international public policy issues but not to have a direct self-regulatory or co-regulatory impact or oversight function. It was created as a multi stakeholder mechanism to investigate and make proposals for action on the governance of Internet.

The IGF has been a successful model in terms of providing an opportunity to discuss issues in an open manner. The sharing of ideas/knowledge and information and learning about different perspectives has been a valuable outcome. It is therefore very important for parliamentarians around the world to get involved in the process, they make and pass the laws and they should be in the know. Their contribution to the debate is therefore essential.

Finally, I would like to commend the EA-IGF. It is indeed a success story, not because you are doing it right, but you have set the pace for the rest of the world”.

Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communication.

“Rt. Hon Alun Michael,

Former Ambassador Nick Thorne,

IGF secretariat Markus Kummer,

Fellow MPS from the region: Burundi....Rwanda.....Uganda....Tanzania.....

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to the second East African Internet Governance Forum 2009. I am very pleased to be here today talking to you as representatives of business, civil society, consumers, academia, media, government and policy makers, in a new type of dialogue where we can share our different experiences and skills.

Our economies are now dependent on the internet and our region must embrace the opportunities of ICTs, to build on the efforts being made with the landing of submarine cables, national networks and regional and local ICT initiatives, e.g. Our Kenyan Pasha centres and similar ICT hubs we see growing in all five countries represented here today.

Internet governance is about preparing the right policies to ensure the growing internet is able to flourish to meet citizen's dreams, and not be held back by problems of new types of crime or concerns about our privacy, security, violence against women and children.

One of the goals of the EA IGF is to ensure our voices are heard in the global policy forums, that the decisions and discussions made there are supportive of our goals and our needs. At the same time we are here to remind ourselves that the future of Internet governance is as important locally as it is globally. We are sharing our ideas at the national and regional level. We are identifying challenges and together finding solutions to overcome them. And we are ready to engage in discussions and take action

Issues:

- The East African sub region will become a hub. With four international fibre optic cables landing, connecting Mombasa to Kigali, Dar-Es-Salam to Kampala, and Nairobi to Bujumbura. With the 4 cables landing on our coastline/s, our regional regulatory authorities must ensure that prices to accessing broadband are similar and affordable across the region to allow for universal affordable access to the internet for all our people
- Internet is about enabling access to the world's information and knowledge, all of the world's information, in all of its languages. We must therefore ensure that we localise the internet to preserve our cultures and knowledge, and to share our knowledge and cultures with the rest of the world by development of;
 - local content that is also in our local languages and that is hosted locally
 - Data centres and cloud computing to support our local businesses and entrepreneurs, to keep our traffic local, on our own networks, to encourage free trade in the region.
- Policy, Legal and Regulatory Issues: I would like to encourage EARPTO and indeed the EAC to develop a regional broadband framework that will ensure that prices are streamlined and similar within the region to encourage entrepreneurship, access to internet, to knowledge and information.
- We must also ensure that we finalise the process of harmonizing East African communication policy that captures the principles of ensuring affordable universal access to ICTS

Our people have talent, ideas and innovations most of which will be expressed via or advertised on the Internet medium. These include local music, movies, research, traditional medicine and native products. Our governments need to develop Intellectual Property frameworks that will protect these rich resources from theft by unscrupulous companies and individuals out there and enable our people to reap the benefits of their rich heritage.

Finally I wish to announce that Kenya is ready to host the UNIGF 2011 forum if the mandate is extended beyond the five year period, which ends in 2010.

I wish to thank the convenor and organisers of this forum, Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet), Kenya Network Information Centre (KENIC), I-Network Uganda, CIPESA, WOUGNET, SWOPNET Tanzania, RICTA of Rwanda and ISOC Burundi chapter.

Special thanks to international and development partners who have supported this process IDRC, JICA, UNIGF Markus KUMMER, AT&T, AfrINIC, Rt. Hon Alun Michael, Ambassador Nick Thorne, APC, GLOCOM, UNDESA and ICANN.

I hereby declare the EA-IGF 2009 opened.
Thank you”

EA-IGF Thematic Sessions

(Full Presentations on the thematic sessions and full national IGF reports are available on www.eaigf.or.ke)

The following EA-IGF 2009 sessions were identified at the national level by the five countries

1. Access to broadband
2. Cyber security, privacy and Trust
3. Policy ,Legal and regulatory issues
4. Critical internet resources
5. Consumer issue
6. National Internet Governance reports.

Session 1: Access to Broadband;

Session Facilitator: Natasha Primo, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

Overview Presentation: Muruiki Mureithi, Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)

Discussants:

- Kenya: Victor Kyalo, Kenya ICT Board.
- Tanzania: Abubakar Karsan, SWOPNET
- Uganda: Dr. David Turahi Ministry of ICT
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- Rwanda: Emmanuel Habumuremyi
- Burundi: Juvenal Nzigamasabo, Chief de Cabinet, Ministry for Transport, Posts and Telecommunication

Issues raised by plenary discussions

Universal Affordable access:

Participants observed the following,

- The landing of a number of intentional fibre optic cables, TEAMS, SEACOM, was meant to enhance competition, which would bring the costs down. Unfortunately this has not happened. We are still experiencing very high internet costs and poor quality of service. There is no sign yet that the prices will come down.
- As regions we shall end up with a lot of broadband capacity but we shall still continue to pay prices to access knowledge and information due to lack of development of local content. If we want to fully benefit from increased access to broadband, we need to develop local in order to benefit from increased access to the internet.
- What is the preferred most cost effective last mile technology? Participants agreed that Wi-MAX would be the best option for the East African region.
- Vertically integrated operators can take advantage of the ownership to the infrastructure against value added who want to compete with the same operators in the value added space
- The national private operators do not seem to have provided universal services and some rural and remote areas are not yet covered. Region will need a solution to deal with rural local communities.

- The existing policy and regulatory framework have not been adapted to incorporate the needs of the community networks.

National Broadband initiatives:

- **In Kenya** the government and the private sector are working together in laying the fibre to ensure connection throughout the country. The NOFIB project implemented by the Kenya ICT board, as well as private sector initiatives, for example, KDN, Access Kenya,
- **In Tanzania** - work begun in Feb 2009. Phase one of this projects, is to light the 7,000km long cable that is to connect all the 120 district headquarters by 2010.
- **In Rwanda** – there are three initiatives;
 - The NICI design stipulates that the National Backbone, which is 2,300KM long, connecting 30 districts, should be completed by end year 2009.
 - The Kigali Metropolitan Network has completed laying down fibre a total of 134KM and its objective is to connect all the 92 institutions.
 - The Wireless Broadband Network (WIBRO) is to be completed by end year 2009, it has upgraded the WIMAX (802.16E OFDMA-TDD) Korean product) and will set up 48 access points (ANTENNAS,BASE STATIONS)
- **In Burundi**- fibre is an extension to the NREN network to rural communities.
- **In Uganda**- National Backbone and e-Government Infrastructure project aims to link all districts with a high capacity links, all ministries and local governments into an e-Government network and reduce costs of communications countrywide. In Phase 1- 181Km of fibre laid connecting Kampala to Entebbe, Bombo, Mukono and Jinja districts;

Session Recommendations;

- We must adopt a non-discriminatory Open Access model for universal affordable access to broadband Address access to submarine cables for the landlocked countries like Uganda and Rwanda
-
- Separation of ownership of the infrastructure from its use; cost of using the infrastructure should be the same for all including the operator owning the infrastructure
- Recognition that the ICT Broadband Infrastructure should be viewed as a “public good”
- Develop a regional broadband policy framework to ensure affordable universal access and to mitigate against the challenges that the West Africa region faced with their SAT3 cable. If the East African region could aim to harmonise low broadband prices, it would increase affordable access

Session 3; NATIONAL INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUMS (NIGFs) REPORTS;

Session Facilitator; Mwende Njiraini, CCK

National animators presented the highlights from their national IGF:

- Burundi: Victor Ciza,
- Uganda: Lillian Nalwoga
- Tanzania Abubakar Karsan
- Kenya: John Walubengo

Burundi: Victor Ciza, ISOC, Burundi.

Burundi held their first National Internet Governance Forum on 1st and 2nd September 2009, in Bujumbura, Burundi. Full report can be found at <http://www.eaigf.or.ke/nigfs/burundi.html>

It attracted 75 participants: representatives of the Government of Burundi (Ministries, Parliament, Senate, Police, etc.), Civil Society, religious representatives, NGOs, Business entities, Internet Providers, and Media, etc

The key issues discussed during the Burundi National IGF

- The need for a national and regional Broadband/Infrastructure strategy to reduce the digital divide
- Policy and legal issues remain a challenge in Burundi due to lack of policy.
- Development of local content,
- Using Internet for political, socio-economical and cultural empowerment for Burundians.

Recommendations;

- Create awareness and knowledge in Burundi for all stakeholders so that they are better able to take advantage of the resources and opportunities provided access to knowledge information, ability to share the same using the internet. Burundi national animator and other organisers will continue to educate people and organise awareness campaigns.
- Lobby and advocate for the development of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks to encourage growth of the ICT and in particular the internet.

RWANDA;

National Animator; Emmanuel Habumuremyi, Rwanda IGF

Rwanda held a series of meetings with key stakeholders to agree on local internet governance issues:

They formed consensus on the following national key issues;

- **Access and affordable internet-** The need for appropriate policy and regulatory reforms to ensure to access and usage of Internet at affordable cost.
- **Local content-** To encourage Rwandan institutions including academics, privates and government bodies to increase their web presence, to develop and provide local content that is relevant to address local demands.
- **CcTLD-** To provide inputs on the strategies to be developed for the re-delegation process of the .rw domain. Rwanda needs to have this ccTLD, re-delegated to Rwanda and support to strengthen it.

- **IGF stakeholders**- To design a forum for discussions for various stakeholders on key issues both on Internet governance and ICT as a whole, similar to KICTANet
- **To develop cybercrime strategies to protect internet users.**

UGANDA;

National Animator: Lillian Nalwoga, CIPESA

The Uganda National IGF was held in Kampala in August, 2009. Full report can be found on <http://www.eaigf.or.ke/nigfs/uigf.html>

The objectives of the UIGF were;

- Raise awareness in Uganda of the Internet Governance (IG) issues at the global stage;
- Review last year's country positions on IG in light of new developments; and
- Build national consensus and new positions regarding IG issues

The UIGF discussed the following key issues:

- **Access to Broadband;** according to the plan in place, Uganda should have full broadband connectivity by December 2009. What will be the challenges?
- **IPv6 Transition Strategy:** Lack of political will in developing an IPv6 transition strategy even if government recognizes the shortcomings of lacking one. A team should be constituted to lobby the government to get involved in matters of developing an IPv6 transition strategy/mechanism
- **Management of .UG ccTLD:** Government recognizes need for a change in the management of the .UG but awaits recommendations from the ICT community. There was consensus that on the need to review the current structure that manages dot .UG management and replacing it with a multi stakeholder committee with to ensure a more balanced approach.
- **Cyber Security:** Uganda's cyber laws do not cover issues of privacy and security on the internet. Most of the proposed cyber bills lack checks and balances as well as institutionalized measures for ensuring that 'public' interest is not used as a cover abuse or invasion of personal privacy with impunity. There is a need to review the proposed cybercrime legislation to ensure that there is a balance between cyber-security, right to access information and protection of privacy.
- **Local content:** There is no government investment or incentives to the private sector, in the creation of local content.
- **Gender and IG:** Most of Uganda's ICT policies are not gender sensitive: ICT policy and regulatory frameworks needs to incorporate the gender sensitive provisions.
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- All ISPs should become part of the UIXP and route their traffic through the national IXP, in order to meet the national five year target of 30% local traffic.

Tanzania:

National Animator: Abubakar Karsan: Sharing with People Network (SWOPNet)

The TIGF was held on the 10th of August 2009, in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The full report, can be found at <http://www.eaigf.or.ke/nigfs/tigf.html>

The key issues discussed were;

- **Cybercrime:** The laying of the submarine fibre optic cable has its advantages such as high speed internet, telephonic and cable connections, but it also comes with its disadvantages.

- **Utilization of Internet by Zonal Resource Centre;** Non-State Actors Support Program(NSASP) is a initiative towards empowering Non State Actors (NSAs) to participate in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and processes in Tanzania. The Program started in 2006 after a long dialogue involved the Government of Tanzania, NSAs and development partners; the European Commission (EC) delegation in particular. NSA has established 8 Zonal Resource Centres in
 - Northern Zone (Arusha)
 - Coastal Zone (Morogoro)
 - Southern Zone (Masai)
 - Central and Western Zone (Kigoma)
 - Southern Highlands Zone (Mbeya)
 - Lake Zone (Mwanza)
 - Pemba Zone
 - Unguja Zone and also one Central Centre. All the centres are equipped with facilities necessary to access both electronic and print information materials.

- **The Utilization of Internet;** Via internet it is possible to reach a lot of people to provide information about the government and to network people. If a lot of people are informed about the work of the government, they can take part in discussions about policy.
- **But the Utilization of the internet brings some problems and challenges:**
 - High costs of the internet itself, so not everybody has an access to the internet
 - Availability of the internet: especially in rural areas of the country people has almost no chance to have an access to the internet because of the lack of electricity and computers
 - Lack of awareness: not everybody who wants to use the internet is able to use it

Recommendations;

- Government needs to increase its efforts to provide internet through broadband and at affordable costs.
- Government and private institutions to be more proactive rather than reactive where cyber security is concerned.
- Legal reforms should be conducted at a pace in parallel to the technologies being developed

KENYA

National Animator: John Walubengo, Multi Media University and Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)

The KIGF was held on the 19th of August 2009 in Nairobi. The Full report can be found at <http://www.eaigf.or.ke/nigfs/kigf.html>

The objective was;

To continue raising awareness of the global Internet Governance issues while reviewing previous country positions based on new developments

The key issues that were brought out were;

- **Infrastructure Issues**

Advent of Undersea Cable & Its Impact on

- Access (Alt. Last-mile Solutions)
 - Affordability (Competition, Govt Cable, Access)
 - Content (E-Government role, Content Hosting facilities)
 - Quality (Contention Ratios, Regulatory Intervention, factor of Reliability + Cost)
- Kenya IXP and the National fibre Optic cable initiative was praised. Government and private sector players were also praised but participants felt that more efforts needed to be made towards making broadband an internet available in rural less lucrative areas. Further, last mile solutions need to be though through carefully and implemented.
 - Concerns were raised over the Kenya Communication Legislation, which places the management of dot KE sub-domain namespace under the Regulator. It is not clear how this would impact on KENIC administration which is a MS partnership.
 - It was hoped that the Introduction of E-transactions by the amendment act 2009 would create an enabling environment for trade. However, it was noted that there were regulatory challenges regarding the very famous MPESA and this needed to be dealt with. Kenyans felt that there is a need for a Combined and complimentary approach between the various regulatory regimes, e.g. information and communication, banking, consumer protection, competition, monopoly, etc.

Cyber –Security issues and interventions -

Emphasis on the creation of culture of cyber- security:

- Data classification
- Security awareness training
- Risk assessment
- Risk analysis
- Coordinated measures to mitigate cyber security challenges:
- Information Security Management System (ISMS) ISO/IEC 27001
- Need for a national CERT/CSIRT
- Freedom of Information, consumer protection and Data Security bills must be enacted.

Future of IGF

Kenyans were of the opinion that the global IGF appears to have partially fulfilled its mandate, by it offering a unique environment for constructive and open exchange of ideas, through identifying emerging issues and bringing them to the attention of various stakeholders. However, enhancing and

supporting participation of developing countries is still lacking and there is still no concrete mechanism to integrate the issues and processes coming from the very successful National and regional IGFs. While the Kenya IGF recommended and supported the extension of the IGFs 5year term , it was suggested that some changes and shifts need to be made. Among them, a more concrete mechanism for inclusion of our national and regional issues and processes and support for our participation. For the full submission of the Kenya IGF contribution to the IGF review please visit www.eaigf.or.ke

Session 4: CYBER-SECURITY, PRIVACY AND TRUST.

Session Facilitator: Abubakar Karsan, SWOPNET, Tanzania

Overview presentation: Michael Katundu,CCK

Discussants:

- Uganda: Douglas Onyango, Delta I.T Solutions Uganda
- Tanzania: Adam Mambi, Tanzania Law Commission
- Burundi: Willy Rubeya, Lawyer
- Kenya: Muriuki Mureithi, Strategic Strategies
- Rwanda: Edouard Mashyaringa, Rwanda ICT Association (RICTA)

Overview;

ICTs and more specifically the internet has rapidly become a fundamental infrastructure, critical for social economic and political development. It is therefore important that the internet functions in a secure manner and that its users have confidence that it will work in a reliable, safe and secure way. Security and trust in the online environment has therefore become an important goal for policy makers. The internet was built with limited security issues. In December 2003 the GENEVA World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), through a declaration of principles adopted by governments agreed that Cyber security is threatening the evolution of the Internet and hence a global concern; there is need to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and global levels; there is need to also ensure the protection of data and privacy, while dealing with Cyber security issues; and ICTs should be used for developmental purposes.

Participants agreed that cyber security is a branch of Security dealing with digital or information technology. Also noted that cybercrimes were going to be experienced greatly in the region with the increase of access to broadband and to the internet. However, some participants also noted that there was not much difference between crimes committed in the physical world with crimes committed in the virtual spaces, and if governments for example are not able to tackle crimes in general, how would they go about combating crime over cyberspace? And would this recent interest in cybercrime also translate to abuse of rights like right to freedom of information, to privacy? And what about the right to be in a secure physical environment?

On the issue of trust, participants agreed that it is an important catalyst of for example E-commerce and e-Government adoption, which depends heavily on the internet. For East Africans, the use of the internet and other ICTs to conduct business and communicate will be dependent on the level of confidence and trust in people, in organisations and indeed in the technology being used. So it is not just about trusting the technology being used but also state to citizen trust in interactions.

National cybercrime initiatives

Kenya

The Kenya Communications (Amendment) Act, 2009 has introduced aspect of Electronic Transactions, which has expanded the mandate of the national regulatory authority CCK to include regulating E-transactions by removing barriers to such transactions and formally recognizing domain names as a resource within the regulatory framework.

Further, a Bill on Freedom of Information (FOI) and Data Protection is currently with the cabinet and should be released for discussion soon.

CCK is coordinating formation of a national Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) to coordinate awareness and responses to Cyber-crime.

Uganda

In Uganda, Cyber Security legal framework is divided into three main laws;

- Electronic Transactions Bill, 2003

The Bill creates a light handed regulatory regime for electronic transactions. It facilitates the development of e-commerce in Uganda by broadly removing existing legal impediments that may prevent a person from transacting electronically because of gaps in existing laws.

- Computer Misuse Bill, 2003

Establishes rules that validate and recognizes electronic contracts and Sets rules for contract formation and governance of electronic contract performance

- Electronic Signatures bill, 2003

The Bill makes provision for the use of electronic signatures in order to ensure that:-

- Transactions are carried out in a secure environment.
- It establishes a public key infrastructure for authenticity and security of documents and recognizes the different signature creating technologies

Tanzania

In Tanzania, the Legal system is based on common law and the Best Evidence Rule given much weight than e-evidence. However there are some developments in making laws to cope with implications of ICT In 2007, The Evidence Act was amended to accommodate e-evidence

Rwanda

In Rwanda, the Law against the cyber crimes is currently being drafted by the regulator and the IT Authority.

Burundi

Substantive criminal law (criminal act in Burundi) has same provisions on illegal access to computer data, but no specific cybercrime law exists.

Regional Level:

East Africa Community (EAC) is spearheading efforts for the region to put in place harmonized Policy, Legal and Regulatory frameworks through EARPTO. A Cyber security task force, has been given the mandate to put in place regional CERTs. The taskforce is chaired by Kenya.

Recommendations;

- Increased awareness raising among the internet users. Increase skills, knowledge and capacity building to deal with issues/incidences of cybercrime and general cyber at both national and regional levels
- Increase efforts to fight other crimes and not just those committed using ICTs
- Set up National and a regional Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to coordinate and respond to issues of Cyber security in the region. The CERTs should partner with other global CERTs;
- Up-date the substantive criminal law and procedural law in every country, in order to deal with e-crime and e-security accordingly.
- Build confidence and security in general governance and this should translate into better governance using ICT's at the national, regional & global levels;
Ensure human rights are protected particularly right to privacy, to freedom of information and communication, protection of data and consumer protection while dealing with Cyber security.
- Develop comprehensive regional framework that would direct and guide cybercrime legislation at national level.
- Take into consideration that children and women are affected differently by cybercrime and development measures to deal with this specifically.
- Compile statistics on cyber attacks at national level and share this data within the region for better coordination and sharing of lessons and strategies.
- Ensure collaboration with international initiatives and efforts for example ITU's work on cybercrime.

Session 5; POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY

Presentation: David Souter for KICTANet

Session Facilitator: Emmanuel Habumuremyi, Rwanda

Discussants:

- Kenya: Dr. Monica Kerrets-Makau, KICTANET
- Uganda: Paul Asiimwe, SIPI Law Associates
- Tanzania: Adam Mambi, Tanzania Law Commission
- Burundi: Hon. Evariste Ngendakumana

Overview presentation

The internet has become a part of our lives that cannot be ignored anymore. We are experiencing converged technology, such as voice, data and video share the same resources and it is therefore important to have technology neutral policy and regulatory frameworks.

So is there a case for an East African ICT policy?

What would an East African ICT policy framework be based on?

- Clear, non discriminatory and coherent Incentives for investors significantly accelerating access to the internet.
- Protection of the public, especially minors from harmful content such as pornography.
- Clarifying contractual, jurisdictional and dispute settlement issues which will aid e-commerce.

- Data protection and security

What is the current situation?

In Uganda, The Ministry for ICT has presented the Electronic Transactions Bill 2008 before Parliament; however, the bill also creates space for paper transactions and electronic transactions to have functional equivalence. E-transactions will be treated the same as paper documents before the law. The National Information Technology Authority Bill of Uganda (NITA-U) was passed and assented to by the President in July, 2009. NITA-U establishes an IT specific authority charged with planning, acquisition and Implementation government IT related projects. The Bill also provides coordination on ICT matters in the country and also acts as the national focal point for ICT matters. Also, the Uganda ICT policy, which was passed by cabinet in June 2003, is not very popular as it still referred to as a draft policy. This policy is not well disseminated or understood by sector institutions thereby hampering long term investments from the private sector.

In Kenya, The Kenya Communications amendment bill enhances converged functions of the regulatory authority. The CCK will now regulate all the sectors, from broadcasting, to Internet, to e-transactions, universal access, content regulation among others. This Act has major flaws, for example it introduces liberalisation in the domain name management, which goes against the multi stakeholder nature of the current ccTLD manager KENIC. Further, the law seems to give a much too high level of authority to sub domain registrars and this is subject to abuse and is also not clear in what capacity they will operate. Under universal access, it gives the regulatory authority the manage to collect funds from service providers and to provide loans to projects and initiatives. Again this is subject to abuse, given that the CCK is subject to interference by politicians as witnessed in 2005. Further, the CCK cannot operate like a bank loaning money.

In Tanzania, the 2003 ICT Policy reviewed the communication laws, transaction law and criminal law to accommodate electronic evidence and recognise e-documents.

Recommendations:

- There is a need for development of an East African ICT policy
- There is great concern on how taxation of e-products and services will be done, therefore need to harmonise ICT policy and regulation with other policies, e.g. taxation. Labour, competition, consumer protection, data protection, intellectual property laws among others
- Local software products need to be zero rated to encourage their development and adoption.
- E-trademarks and domain names and how to address legal rights
- Development of additional policy frameworks covering broadband, spectrum management, and Intellectual property.
- Region to bench mark with others like the European Union in development of regional policies and complete the East African Communication policy.
- More awareness creation with members of parliament to ensure that they understand internet governance related issues

Session 6; CRITICAL INTERNET RESOURCES

Session facilitator: Gorreti Amuriat, Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNet)

Discussants:

- Adiel Akplogan, CEO, AfriNIC: IPV4 and IPV6; Management and Operation;
- Katim S. Touray, ICANN Board Member : New gTLD's what is in it for East Africa?
- Fiona Asonga, TESPOK : Value of National IXP's the East Africa IXP;
- **CBINET** Burundi- Felix Ndayirukiye,
- KENIC. Kenya Vincent Ngundi, KENIC
- RICTA Rwanda- Edouard Mashyaringa
- TZNIC Tanzania- Abibu Ntahigiye, TZNIC
- I-Network Uganda: Elisha Wasukira

Overview;

Critical internet resource issues such as the transition to IPV6 and the management of ccTLDs were identified as cross cutting across East Africa countries. The importance of national and regional IXPs were also discussed, potential impact of the scaling of the root zone. The impact of new gTLDs and their potential value to users in the region was also presented.

Kenya:

In Kenya KENIC has been managing the .ke name space ,but according to the 2009 communication bill, KENIC will be licensed by the regulatory authority, CCK. According to the amendment act 2009, it is envisaged that KENIC will be provided with two licenses to perform the following functions-Continue to manage the Dot KE ccTLD (repository license) and administration/management of Sub domains license.

Uganda:

In Uganda- the ccTLD was assigned to an individual to manage, management was later transferred to a company, where the individual has substantial interests. The Uganda ccTLD is technically very well managed, however stakeholders are now calling for a more representatives model similar to Kenya's KENIC, which has the major stakeholders/national internet community making part of the decision making process. Voices for change are getting louder, sighting among other reasons, national security issues

Rwanda:

The Rwanda ccTLD dot rw s owned by an individual. Rwanda has started the process for re-delegation of their ccTLD. This process started after the first EA-IGF held in Nairobi in 2008.

Burundi:

Initially managed by an individual outside the country, the Burundi ccTLD (Dot BI) was redelegated by ICANN to CNI (Centre National de l'Informatique) in 2002 with the support of the Government of Burundi. Currently, the primary nameservers and 1 secondary are hosted in Burundi. UDRP is the policy used for dispute resolution.

General Comments:

There is a relatively high cost of dot ug registration and renewal and in Kenya Hon. Rege , challenged KENIC/CCK to lower the charges of getting a .KE domain to encourage more people to get on board.

It was generally agreed that building and strengthening effective ccTLD's should be a high priority for the region in order to grow our internet industry. If implemented effectively, a ccTLD is a valuable national resource.

ICANN's role in ccTLD was also discussed. IS the first come first served model for delegating ccTLDs appropriate? Why would ICANN delegate a country ccTLD to an individual who is clearly not a citizen of that country for example the case of Rwanda? Is there not a better way to go about re-delagtion of ccTLD's? How then do we hold ICANN responsible and accountable?

To begin with it is for all stakeholders to realise what an important national resource a ccTLD is and to create an enabling environment for it to grow and be managed effectively and efficiently. Apart from Kenya recently other governments in the region do not seem to have policies on how to manage ccTLDs as a national resource.

Secondly, for most African countries have not really bothered to participate in ICANN processes and it is important for Africa to become part of the policy development processes within ICANN.

Generic Top Level Domain Names (gTLDs): What is in it for East Africa?

gTLD's are registered through ICANN-accredited registrars or their resellers. Due to completion in large TLDs at the retail level, we have seen a major drop in prices. However, most gTLD's are operated by companies in the United States. ICANN is considering the introduction of new gTLDs

What can we expect?

- Internationalized Domain Names (IDN)
- Increase in:
 - Creativity and Innovation
 - Consumer choice
 - Competition in the domain name space
- gTLDs that address community needs
- Geographic gTLDs
- New ways of branding and establishing corporate identity on the Internet

What does the above have to do with us? Why should we care?

- **As a user:**
 - This will introduce new ways end users find information on-line
 - More choices as registrant
- **As a business/an entrepreneur**
 - increased and new opportunities for investment and new businesses
 - Systems and applications to be updated to accept new TLDs
 - Potential impact on your brand or trademark
- **As a Community/Country**
 - A more globally and culturally inclusive internet with IDNs
 - Potential impact on your culture, community, organization
 - Potential impact on your geographic name

New gTLDs and Overarching Issues;

In the public comments in November 2008; four key concerns were raised;

- Trademark protection
- Possible amplification of malicious conduct on the Internet
- Questions on new gTLD demand (including issues of cost)

- Security and stability effects of increasing gTLDs

Consultations are on-going on the above issues and can be followed at <http://www.icann.org>

On IPv6

Critical Internet resources have to be well managed to prevent wastage, ensure fair distribution to all and to ensure unique and accurate registration of these resources.

Guiding principles in the management of IP resources are aggregation, ensuring uniqueness, neutrality, consistency, impartiality and conservativeness.

The imminent depletion of the IPv4 address spacing indicates that the global pool would be depleted by August 2011 with the AfriNIC pool running out by June 2013. There is therefore a need to begin to deploy IPv6 on our networks. IPv6 would ensure business continuity and restoration of the end-to-end communication paradigm. AfriNIC had already conducted over 40 training sessions in the region since 2005 and that 15 training sessions were planned for 2009. Africa needs to invest in sustaining its Internet growth by ensuring that we embrace a technology that is available in the long term.

General Comments

- That there has been very low adoption of the IPv6 in the area despite, AfriNIC's offer of no charges on the first year of its acquisition.
- Most equipment being used on our networks are not IPv6 compliant.
- Revenue, standard, and regulatory authorities in every country should ensure that all computer hardware coming into their countries are IPv6 compliant.

Recommendations;

- Embark on a process to strengthen ccTLDs as well as the registration and implementation of a regional TLD.
- Increase awareness of critical internet resources, their efficient management, especially at the national level.
- Create Awareness and build capacity on IPv6.
- Deploy IPv6 Infrastructure for example test-beds in Kenya.
- Harmonised regulations on Network Equipment and standard approval
- Increase Root server deployment in East Africa
- Setup redundant national IXPs
- Interconnect national IXPs, to a Regional IXP
- Create national and a regional data centre

Session 8: CONSUMER ISSUES SESSION;

Session Facilitator: Victor Ciza, Burundi.

Overview presentation: Edith Adera, International Research and Development Centre (IDRC)

Discussants:

- Rwanda- Aimee Usanase , Rwanda Development Gateway

- Uganda- James Wire Lughabo, Uganda ICT Consumers Protection Association
- Burundi- Jean Marie Vianney Kavumbagu, Great Lakes Human Rights League
- Kenya- Barrack Otieno, Diplo
- Tanzania- Abubakar Karsan, SWOPNET

Overview;

The different legal, policy frameworks and initiatives in the various countries of the region that ensure consumer protection and awareness were presented. Further, discussions touched on service level agreements, quality of service assurance, acceptable use policy, and best practice among others.

Assessed Consumer Activity in the Telecoms & Internet Sectors in Africa: Edith Adera

A research conducted in 2006 by IDRC on consumers activities across 30 African countries found that; Consumer rights seem to be safeguarded by 4 elements –

- consumer rights law
- Competition law (only about 12% of African countries are covered by competition law with few having practical experience. Competition law evoked in the telecom and internet sector only in South Africa)
- Telecoms and Internet law –

All these provide frameworks for dealing with consumer issues. Unfortunately most of these laws are either not being understood, implemented or functional;

- Preconditions for effectiveness of these laws, include functioning democracy (allow for dissenting positions) and transparent functioning of the rule of law.
- Existence of license conditions and code of conduct, do not guarantee the safeguarding of consumer interests w.r.t prices or QoS

Across all the East Africa countries the consumer issues were of similar nature:

- A large number of the consumers lack awareness of their rights and are misinformed
- Poor quality of service, aggressively skewed marketing.
- The regulatory body and the providers are not willing to share their complaint data, thus making it difficult to follow-up on a complaints and whether they were actually resolved.
- Some countries have consumer protection laws, while others like Kenya do not have specific laws that protect consumers but there is a draft being worked on.
- Poor quality of hardware in the market
- Dropped calls in Kenya and Uganda have become so bad , varying and poor quality of service.
- Continued false billing issues
- Poorly informed service providers sales staff and customer care
- Adult content regulation- who and at what level should this be regulated?

Recommendations

- Awareness creation for consumers including at the grassroots.
- Proper legal frameworks for consumer issues (Law, regulation, codes of conduct)
- Provision of transparent & accessible complaint resolution channels (Publicity & publication of outcomes)
- Promotion of informed consumer choice (Publication of statistics & information to empower consumer choice)
- Formation of an East Africa consumer advocacy forum/network

- Harmonise legal processes and frameworks at regional level to protect consumers and enable a conducive cyber business environment
- Data protection act to guard consumers against misuse of their data
- Ensure a proper legal framework for consumer issues
 - o Law, regulation, codes of conduct
- Promote informed consumer choice
 - o Publication of statistics & information to empower consumer choice
- Encourage an independent consumer movement
 - o Both as vehicle for complaints & source of policy input

Session 9; Way Forward;

Session Facilitator: Lillian Nalwoga, Uganda

Presentation of the EA-IGF Draft Report and recommendations for adoption: Judy Okite, EA-IGF

“The following brief overview presents the recommendations that were shared at plenary on different sessions throughout the forum.

KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS EMERGING FROM THE 2009 EA-IGF

The 2009 had seven main sessions. Five of the sessions focussed on thematic areas. One session was a report back on national IGFs and a new parliamentarian session was introduced.

Thematic issues/sessions

1. Access to Broadband
2. Cyber-security, privacy and trust
3. Policy legal and regulatory issues
4. Critical internet issues
5. Consumer issues

Access to Broadband issues:

- Access to affordable universal broadband
- High costs
- Lack of local relevant content in local languages
- Last mile solutions not well developed
- Vertically integrated operators can take advantage of the ownership to the infrastructure against value added who want to compete with the same operators in the value added space.

Recommendations

- Regional broadband policy

- Localising the internet
- non-discriminatory Open Access model for universal affordable access to broadband
Address access to submarine cables for the landlocked countries like Uganda and Rwanda
- Separation of ownership of the infrastructure from its use; cost of using the infrastructure should be the same for all including the operator owning the infrastructure

Policy and regulation in EA internet

- Development of additional policy frameworks covering broadband, spectrum management, cybercrime, consumer protection and Intellectual property.
- Region to bench mark with others like the European Union in development of regional policies.
- Development of policies geared towards encouraging online trade and safeguarding transactions
- Further reducing taxation of e-products and services.
- Local software products need to be zero rated to encourage their development and adoption.
- Complete and approve the East African Communication policy,

Cyber-Security Privacy and Trust

- Lack of legal and regulatory frameworks to address cybercrime
- Increased awareness raising among the internet users
- Set up National and a regional Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to coordinate and respond to issues of Cyber security in the region. The CERTs should partner with other global CERTs;
- Up-date the substantive criminal law and procedural law in every country, in order to deal with e-crime and e-security accordingly.
- There is great need to build confidence and security in the use of ICT's at the national, regional & global levels;
Need to ensure the protection of data and privacy, while dealing with Cyber security is observed.
- Develop strategies for protection of children and women who are affected differently by cybercrime and
- Compile statistics on cyber attacks at national level and share this data within the region for better coordination and sharing of lessons and strategies.

Critical internet issues;

- Strengthen East African ccTLDs, Explore the possibility of a regional TLD
- Increase awareness of internet resources and their management, especially at the national level.
- Create Awareness on IPv6- transition; Build capacity and Deploy IPv6 Infrastructure: test-beds, e.g. Kenya
- (Harmonised) Regulations on Network Equipment and standard approval
- Increase Root server deployment in East Africa
- Setup redundant national IXPs Interconnect national IXPs, to a Regional IXP

- Create national and a regional data centre
- More clarity on the recent Kenya Communication Legislation, which places the management of dot KE sub-domain namespace under the Regulator. It is not clear how this would impact on KENIC administration which is a MS partnership.

Consumer issues;

- Capacity building for the consumers and ensure that it is disseminated to the grassroots.
- Ensure a proper legal framework for consumer issues (Law, regulation, codes of conduct)
- Provide transparent & accessible complaint resolution channels (Publicity & publication of outcomes)
- Promote informed consumer choice (Publication of statistics & information to empower consumer choice)
- Form an East Africa consumer advocacy forum/network
- Harmonize legal processes and frameworks at regional level to protect consumers and enable a good cyber business environment
- An East Africa consumer parliament
- Data protection act to guard consumers against misuse of their data
- Identify key issues for consumers
 - Access, Quality of Service, Pricing
- Ensure a proper legal framework for consumer issues
 - Law, regulation, and codes of conduct

In conclusion the issues and recommendations shared on the floor, will only be implemented if we the stakeholders, sitting in this forum, will be committed to them.

If I would be allowed to echo the words of PS. Bitange Ndemo, if we can afford to fail at anything, we cannot afford to fail at ICT, not as Kenya, not as East Africa, not as Africa.

MURAKOZE!

Participants unanimously adopted the report of the second East African Internet Governance Forum (EA-IGF 2009)

Closing Ceremony

EA-IGF; Way forward: Alice Munyua, Convenor, EAIGF

The EAIGF convenor thanked all the participants for their energy, participation and dedication. Special thank you to JICA and IDRC for supporting the 2009, which enabled us to bring in additional participants from other countries, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, and Uganda.

“This years EAIGF has been a great event. It has brought more participants from the east African countries; we welcome Burundi, who has joined this year’s EAIGF as well as South Sudan. We are very pleased and honoured by the continued support and collaboration from international individuals,

institutions, organizations. This interaction between national, regional, and global has helped foster synchronisation of the issues and agendas, by raising local awareness of global issues.

When we convened the first EA-IGF in 2008, we had envisaged the growth of a huge local, regional internet community that is well versed with internet governance issues, that has the skills, knowledge, and confidence to engage effectively with internet governance issues at the various levels. I am confident we shall achieve that by the time the UNIGF comes to Kenya in 2011. As you heard from our Permanent Secretary Dr. Bitange Ndemo, when presenting the ministers speech, Kenya has pledged to host the 2011 IGF if the mandate is extended beyond the five years.

We support the extension of the IGF and particularly the multi-stakeholder processes underpinning it. And we believe it is important for it to continue for constructive discussions, debate, and open exchange of ideas. However, resources need to be made available to support it, not only at the global level but also the national and regional IGFs.

Further, the regional and national IGF's also need to be given more support and a clear mechanism for inclusion and integration into the global IGF. The EAIGF will wish to contribute and impact on how the IGF could achieve more practical and useful outcomes drawing on the local and regional lessons. And one of the recommendations we shall take to the global level is that the IGF MAG should have representatives of all the regional IGFs to enable them to present national and regional issues.

The regional and national IGFs are where there is likelihood for policy influence. And therefore participation in the IGF for the EA_IGF stakeholders has to mean more than simply attending meetings and being in the room where Internet and ICT issues are being discussed. What has been important for us has been the ability to develop a process that provides us with the opportunity to identify important local issues, bring those issues to the attention of all stakeholders and have the results contribute to local strategies, policies, and needs. These processes need to be supported to provide an opportunity to build a local foundation from which to contribute and participate.

The way forward ;

- To present the issues identified at this year's EAIGF to our policy makers during the afternoon Parliamentarians and IG session, taking place at the Norfolk hotel. We expect that one of the outcomes of these sessions will be a resolution. We have with us parliamentarians from Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and United Kingdom and are expecting at least 20 or more members of Parliament from Kenya. This session I seeing hosted by the Kenya Ministry for Information and Communication and the Kenya National Assembly.
- The deliberations from both the main EA-IGF and the parliament rain session will be presented to the African Parliamentarian Knowledge Network (APKN) Internet Governance Day in October in Cape Town.
- The EA-IGF report will also be presented to the global IGF taking place in Egypt in November 2009.
- Some concrete activities will be developed around some of the recommendations to be followed and implemented.
- The EA-IGF 2009 will also be presented to the regional regulatory organization EARPTO, the East African Community, among others.

I wish thank Adam Peake for his support in conceptualising the EA-IGF. Sincerely thank members of the East African ICT4Development network (I-network Uganda, RICTA, RURA, RITA, Rwanda Development Gateway, Sharing with Peoples network of Tanzania, Burundi ccTLD, WOUGNet, CIPESA.

Thank you Markus Kummer UNIGF, Ambassador Nick Thorne and Katim Tourey from the Internet Corporation for assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), Heather Dryden from the Canadian Government, Mark Cavell Jeff Bruegman AT&T and ICC, JICA Murakami Shinya, Edith Adera IDRC, Adam Peake GLOCOM, and we are very honoured by the participation of UK member of Parliament Rt. Hon. Alun Michael. 6the presence of our international guests has contributed to achieving the “thinking globally acting locally’ EAIGF philosophy...

Finally I hand over the 2010 EA-IGF to Uganda’s National Animator Lilian Nalwoga. Many thanks to the Ugandan Delegation. We look forward to continueing the EA-IGF process.

ANNEX I- PROGRAMME

East Africa Internet Governance Forum (EAIGF 2009)

Advancing the Internet Governance Debate in East Africa *"Thinking Globally; Acting Locally"*

Jacaranda Hotel Nairobi, Kenya

7th to 9th September 2009

| Day 1: Monday, 7 th September 2009 | | |
|--|---|--|
| 08:30 - 09:00 | | Registration/Entertainment |
| Session 1: Official Opening and Launch (09:00 – 10:30) facilitator: John Walubengo , KICTANet | | |
| | | Sammy Buruchara Chair, KENIC Board of Directors |
| | | Alice Munyua, Convenor EA-IGF |
| | | Markus Kummer, United Nations Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Secretariat |
| | | Rt. Hon. Alun Michael, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom |
| | | Charles Njoroge, Director General Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) |
| | | Hon. Philip Okundi, Chair, Board of Directors, Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) |
| | H | Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Information and Communications |
| | | Hon. James Rege, Member of Parliament and Chair of Kenya's Parliamentary Select Committee on Energy and Communications |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Key note Address | Hon. Samuel Poghiso, Minister for Information and Communications |
| <i>Coffee Break</i> | | |
| In each thematic session, representatives of the five East Africa countries will give a national perspective on the theme, identifying key issues, progress and challenges, followed by discussion among all EA-IGF 2009 participants | | |
| Session 2: Access to Broadband, facilitator: Natasha Primo, APC | | |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Opportunities and Challenges of Broadband in East Africa; is there a need for an East African Broadband policy framework? | Muruiki Mureithi, KICTANet |
| 11:15 - 11:25 | Country Reports | Burundi : Juvenal Nzigamasabo, Cheif de Cabinet, Ministry for Transport, posts and telecommunication |
| 11:25 – 11:35 | | Kenya: Victor Kyalo, Kenya ICT Board |
| 11:35 – 11:45 | | Rwanda : Didier Nkukiriyemfura, RITAX |
| 11:45 – 11:55 | | Tanzania: |
| 11:55 – 12:05 | | Uganda : Dr. David Turahi, MICT |
| 12:05 – 13:00 | Open Session | |
| <i>Lunch</i> | | |
| Session 3: National IGF's: Country Reports, facilitator: Mwendu Njiraini, CCK | | |
| 14:00 – 14:20 | Burundi Report | Victor Ciza, NIC BI |
| 14:20 – 14:40 | Uganda Report | Uganda: Lilian Nalwoga, CIPESA |
| 14:40 – 15:00 | Rwanda Report | Emmanuel Habumuremyi , Rwanda IGF |
| 15:00 - 15:20 | Tanzania Report | Abubakar Karsan , SWOPNET |
| 15:20 – 15:40 | <i>Coffee Break</i> | |
| 15:40 – 16:00 | Kenya Report | John Walubengo, KICTANet |
| 16:00 – 17:00 | Open Session | |
| Day 2: Tuesday, 8th September 2009 | | |
| Session 4: Access – Cyber security, Trust and Privacy, facilitator: Karsan Abubakar, SWOPNET, Tanzania x | | |

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| 09:00 – 09:15 | Issues of Cyber security, Trust and Privacy. The case for an East African cyber security/cybercrime policy and regulatory framework. | Michael Katundu : CCK |
| 09:15 – 09:25 | Country issues | Burundi : |
| 09:25 – 09:35 | | Kenya : Muruiki Mureithi, KICTANet |
| 09:35 – 09:45 | | Rwanda: |
| 09:45 – 09:55 | | Tanzania: Adam Mambi, Tanzania Laws Commission |
| 09:55 – 10:05 | | Uganda: Douglas Onyango |
| 10:05 – 11:00 | Open Session | |
| <i>Coffee Break</i> | | |
| Session 5: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Issues, facilitator : Emanuel Hubemuremyi , Rwanda | | |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Legal and non-legal regimes affecting the Internet. East African Communication policy? | David Souter, KICTANet |
| 11:15 - 11:25 | Country issues and recommendations. | Burundi : Hon. Evariste Ngendakumana |
| 11:25 – 11:35 | | Kenya: Dr. Monica Kerrets, KICTANet |
| 11:35 – 11:45 | | Rwanda: Justine Rugondihene: RURA |
| 11:45 – 11:55 | | Tanzania: |
| 11:55 – 12:05 | | Uganda: Paul Asiimwe, SIPI Law Associates |
| 12:05 – 13:00 | Open Session | |
| <i>Lunch</i> | | |
| Session 6: Critical Internet Resources , facilitator: Gorreti Amuriat, Women of Uganda Network | | |
| 14:00 – 14:10 | IPv4 and IPv6: Management and Operation | Adiel Akplogan, CEO, AfriNIC |
| 14:10 – 14:20 | New gTLD's: What's in it for East Africa? | Katim S.Touray, ICANN Board Member |
| 14:20 – 14:40 | Value of National IXP's, the East African IXP | Fiona Asonga, TESPOK |
| 14:40 – 15:00 | Open Session | |
| 15:00 – 15:20 | <i>Coffee Break</i> | |

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| 15:20 – 15:30 | Country reports and recommendations from national ccTLDs | Burundi: Felix Ndayirukiye: CBNET |
| 15:30 - 15:40 | | Kenya : Vincent Ngundi, KENIC |
| 15:40 – 15:50 | | Rwanda: Edouard Mashyaringa , RICTA |
| 15:50 – 16:00 | | Tanzania: Abibu Ntahigiye, TZNIC |
| 16:00 – 16:10 | | Elisha Wasukira, I-Network |
| 16:10 – 17:00 | Open Session | |

| Day 3: Wednesday, 9 September 2009 | | |
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| Session 8: Consumer Issues, facilitator: Victor Ciza, Burundi. | | |
| 09:00 – 09:20 | Consumer Awareness and Protection | Edith Adera: IDRC |
| 09:20 – 09:40 | | |
| 09:40 – 09:50 | Country level issues, comments and recommendations. | Burundi : Jean Marie Vianney Kavumbagu, Great Lakes Human rights League Communication Manager |
| 09:50 – 10:00 | | Kenya: Barrack Otieno, Diplo Fellow |
| 10:00 – 10:10 | | Rwanda: Aimee Usanase, Rwanda Development Gateway |
| 10:10 – 10:20 | | Tanzania: Abubakar Karsan, SWOPNET |
| 10:20 – 10:30 | | Uganda : James Wire Lunghabo, Uganda ICT Consumers Protection Association |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Open Session | |
| 11:00 – 11:20 | <i>Coffee Break</i> | |
| Session 9: Way Forward: Facilitator: Lillian Nalwoga | | |
| 11:20 – 11:40 | Presentation of the EAIGF 2009 Draft Report | Judy Okite: EA-IGF 2009 |

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| 11:40 – 12:00 | UNIGF Review: Introduction and Questions | Markus KUMMER: UN IGF Secretariat |
| 12:00 – 12:20 | ICANN, Nairobi: March 2010 | Sammy Buruchara, KENIC |
| 12:20 – 12:40 | EAIGF: Way Forward | Alice Munyua: EA-IGF |
| 12:40 – 12:50 | Closing Remarks | Dr. Bitange Ndemo: PS, Ministry of Information and Communications, Kenya |
| 12:50 - 13:00 | Vote of Thanks | Participant |
| <i>Lunch</i> | | |
| 13.00-17.00 | Parliamentarian IG luncheon and workshop | Facilitators: Adam Peake, Muruiki Mureithi and UNDESA APKN. Hosted by Ministry for Information and Communications. |