

**East Africa Consultations on ITRs and 5th East Africa Internet Governance Forum
17th - 18th July, 2012 Nairobi, Kenya**

Host Country: Kenya

Venue: Jacaranda Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

Rapporteurs : Betty Wainaina and Wangare Kabiru (ISOC Kenya)

Livestream: <http://bit.ly/isoctv>

Twitter handle: #EAIGF

DAY 1 Tuesday 17th July 2012

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Moderator: Grace Githaiga

The EAIGF kicked off at 8.54am

Countries represented included: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi

OPENING CEREMONY

Moderator: Alice Munyua

5th East Africa Internet Governance Forum (EAIGF)

Alice Munyua

Convenor, EAIGF

Welcome brief

The EAIGF forum continues to be a valuable platform for raising awareness, engaging stakeholders on Internet governance and informing policy. I hope it will continue to provide and realize even greater opportunities as it evolves.

The EA-IGF was conceptualized and convened by the Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) in 2008, through an IDRC funded project, CICEWA. The second EA-IGF was also organized and held in Kenya in 2009. The third was hosted by Uganda in 2010,

Fourth in Rwanda in 2011, we are happy to be hosting the 5th. These regional IGFs bring together stakeholders from Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda, and Kenya.

The EA-IGF model follows a bottom up multi-stakeholder approach, which begins at the national level with virtual discussions, followed by national face-to-face IGFs to continue discussions, validate the issues identified and begin to explore recommendations and solutions. The national IGFs then form the building block for the regional East African IGF. Outcomes of both the national and regional IGFs contribute to discussions at the global IGFs.

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) was created as a new arena for multi-stakeholder dialogue about Internet-related international public policy issues. These issues include, among others, critical Internet resources, the security and safety of the Internet, and developmental aspects and issues affecting the use of the Internet.

The UN Secretary General convenes the IGF and meetings are held under the UN flag. During its initial five-year mandate meetings have been held in Greece in 2006, Brazil in 2007, India 2008, Egypt 2009 and fifth Lithuania in 2010, sixth was held in Nairobi last year, the seventh will be in in Azerbaijan later this year in November.

In convening this year EAIGF, we felt we needed to include a day's session to open consultations on WCIT and revision of International telecommunications Regulations (ITRs). A number of the issues that have been discussed in past IGF's, which include IP, interconnection, cyber crime among others are now the current issues being discussed in preparation for the WCIT. So we look forward to having our first sub regional consultations on ITRs, which will contribute to developing the overall Africa position being coordinated by the African Telecommunications Union.

UNESCO Communications and Information Adviser for Eastern Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands

Jaco du Toit

In assessing and discussing the security issues arising from the diffusion of ICT and Internet, we need to develop policies and laws that fully uphold the human rights, in particularly freedom of expression, and privacy. UNESCO strongly believes that despite the growing challenges for governments on how to respond to illegal internet

content, knee-jerk responses of censorship, filtering or deletion of content might create 'collateral damage' thus affecting freedom of expression, and damaging democracy and good governance.

"Internet is an enabler of other human rights". The internet boosts economic, social and political development, and contributes to the progress of humankind as a whole.

Africa Telecommunications Union (ATU)

Alice Koech

Message from ATU Secretary General in Brief

We are hoping that this meeting will be a major contribution to the common vision of this continent on the way it wishes to see the ITRs evolve in order to achieve today's goal of building one global village, a global information society.

As you may already know, the current version of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) have remained unchanged since 1988, though significant measures have been taken and new policies have been adopted in the ICT sector's ever since that date. Chief among these measures and policies have been the ICT sector's liberalization, which had a huge effect on the ITRs. With the liberalization of the ICT sector the number of private operators increased and thus monopolies of national operators decreased.

We at ATU are committed to working with all the structures in place to ensure that we address these challenges which are very important for the creation of a fully inclusive information society, one that ensures the world's citizens can gain equitable and affordable access to voice, video and data.

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Preetam Maloor

Message from the ITU Secretary General in brief

- ITU’s Governing body, ITU Council, took a landmark decision on the proposal for public consultation and open access to key conference documents. Based on a proposal by the ITU Secretary General agreed that the latest version of the main conference preparatory document will be made publically available on the ITU website within the coming days. This document is often referred to as TD64, and also establish a publicly accessible on WCIT--12 section of the ITU website, where all stakeholders can express their opinions on the content of the latest version.
- “all ITU members have full access to all WCIT--12 documents and can share them within their constituencies.” In other national languages, so that national level consultations can encompass all citizens and ensure the widespread engagement of civil society in the important issues that are being debated in the run up to WCIT--12”.
- We need to guard against public misinformation. WCIT 2012 will set the stage for the knowledge society and we do not want such unwarranted fears and concerns to overshadow all the good work being done.
- He commended the East African open consultations, saying they would go a long way in addressing these fears and concerns -- where national governments and regional organizations take the lead in involving all their stakeholders in the preparations leading up to WCIT--12, giving everyone the opportunity to voice their views and opinions, and bringing these opinions into the preparatory process through contributions from the respective Member States.
- Civil Society is part of ITU membership and welcomed into ITU this year and their membership fees were waived; this was supported and endorsed by the ITU Council.
- WCIT-12 is a critical opportunity to ensure that the ITRs can support the future development of telecoms/ICT markets, services and technological innovation.

Communications Commission of Kenya

Michael Katundu

CCK is with you on the IGF agenda. We have come a long way as a country and these deliberations are very useful to us as a region. We should be able to shape the internet as a united region.

Africa needs to have a say when discussing the internet and also appreciate what is happening on the Internet so that we can influence.

KEY NOTE ADDRESS:

Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Information and Communications

This forum is important to deliberate on issues of ITRs before the global conference as the East Africa region. As we discuss and develop a common position, so that we can move on to Dubai with a unified African Position through the African Telecommunications Union. A unified proposal will then have more weight.

Kenya started discussing our national position during the recently held Kenya IGF on 6th July. We intend to have another multi stakeholder consultation as is required by our constitution to firm up our position.

-We must aim to strengthen the African Telecommunications Union (ATU). The ATU is working with African governments and other stakeholders to prepare our position for the upcoming World Conference on Telecommunications (WCIT), which will review the ITRs.

-In addition, as a specialized UN agency for information, Communications technology the ITU has an essential role to play in the sector, from Bridging the Digital Divide, to ensuring the continued expansion of global communication networks, among other roles.

-We therefore support the proposal to revise the ITRs. It is the right time as the ICT sector evolves and global communication matures. We should begin to explore new ways of addressing the rapid growth of communication information technology from data use to communications infrastructure, among others. This process must involve all stakeholders. That is why multi stakeholder national consultations are critical to the process.

-For example, we need to improve global coordination of Cyber security, which is an important concern for East Africa, and therefore need to have solid proposals that would work"

NATIONAL IGF REPORTS

Moderator: Ali Hussein

Kenya Report

Barrack Otieno, ISOC Kenya

- The Kenya IGF was held on 6th July 2012
- The meeting was convened by the Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANEet) and sponsored by the Kenya Network Information Centre (KENIC) with the support of The Internet Society Kenya Chapter, Africa Telecommunications Union and Telecommunication Service Providers of Kenya TESPOK.
- The meeting was preceded by an online discussion between 14th and 22nd June 2012.
- 50 participants attended the Face to Face meeting, 37 participants joined remotely on the webcasting platform.

Focus

- International Telecommunication Regulations
- Intermediary Liability
- Technology and Violence against Women
- Open Data and e-government
- Infrastructure
- Data Protection and Freedom of Information
- E-government and Infrastructure issues
- New gTLDs, Kenya's Participation and Contribution in ICANN.
- Future of Kenya IGF

Burundi Report

Victor Ciza

1st IGF 2009

2nd 16 Aug 2011

3rd July 12 2012

- Held in Bujumbura, 12 July 2012
- Convenor: ISOC Burundi
- Sponsors: CBINET & ENA
- Venue : ENA Premises

- Participants: 27
- Opening ceremony: Permanent Secretary/ MTICPR, on behalf of the Minister in charge of ICT

Focus

- Status of infrastructure and progress of Optic Fiber Network
- Cyber security
- Progress report on national policy for ICT
- ICT and education

*Burundi has offered to host the next EAIGF meeting

Uganda Report

Lillian Nalwoga

The presentation was based on online discussions. Uganda will hold its National IGF on August 07, 2012.

Focus:

- Promoting online safety
- Infrastructure - IPv6
- Intermediary Liability
- Net Neutrality
- E-governance- OGD

Rwanda Report

Jeff Kayonga

- National IGF held on 13th July 2012
- Mode of deliberations: As a Talk show broadcast Online, facebook, twitter, live

on TV, radio, toll free line for calls and SMS.

- Language: Kinyarwanda, the local language
- How many of us know what cybersecurity is in their local language?
- Had about 10,000 people participating through the talk show.

Focus:

- What is the role of ICT and how can it help the common man?
- To listen to the local community and find out what is needed.
- There are negative perceptions out there that Africa is poor. Why don't we use the internet to show who we truly are?

Tanzania Report

Karsan Abubakar

- National IGF - 12th July 2012
- Through a steering committee of National Internet Government Forum.

Focus:

- Cyber security
- New media (social media) and how it is connected to social media. How it can improve democracy in the country.
- How new media will bring about change in TZ's approach to democracy.
- Raise awareness of domain names.

INTERMEDIARY LIABILITY

Moderator: Jane Thuo

Intermediary Liability

Grace Githaiga

Definition: Internet intermediaries can be looked at as go-betweens, they act between two parties on the Internet enabling the transmission and sharing of information.

They allow communication; provide knowledge and content of all types which can come from email to entertainment. These intermediaries DO NOT make decisions on

what content passes through them.

The role of Internet Intermediaries

- Through their infrastructure and platforms they provide access, host, transmit and index content originated by third parties, or provide internet based services to 3rd parties.
- Facilitate social communication and information exchange.
- Protect personal information in the online environment.
- Provide trust.
- They enable individuality and self expression and therefore offer potential improvements to the quality of societies in terms of fundamental values such as freedom and democracy ((OECD, 2010, 8).
- Internet intermediaries help in the transmission/dissemination process but do not initiate decisions to disseminate the content, products or services that transverse their networks or servers.

Liability: Intermediary liability arises where governments or private litigants can hold ISPs liable for unlawful or harmful content created by users of those services.

** Intermediaries are now taking responsibility and have put in place rules and regulations for users of Internet. If there is content which they think may lead to litigation, then they will not allow their infrastructure to be used to send this content because they will be held liable.

Intermediary Liability Regulations	Victor Kapiyo
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Liability - legal responsibility for something i.e. one's acts or omissions.

Can be Criminal or Civil.

Some online actions of users give rise to liability. Some of these may include:

- Posting of defamatory material,

- Hate speech.

** Different countries use different procedures to handle the different user action liabilities.

Challenges

- Who is the judge? Is it the intermediary or is it the court of law?
- Anonymity - who is the other person and how do you balance rights on the internet and real space? Is it the same?
- Money - who is getting it and who is not?

Way forward

- Self-regulation -Co-regulation; Legislation
- Legal reform - the law is still behind and not moving at the same speed as technology.
- Implementation of due process (Notice and take down procedures; Timeframes; role of intermediary; efficacy of procedures); will require partnerships; business models.
- Partnerships and change of business models.
- New approaches to IPR regime - brought by internet P2P, sharing online - RT
- Consumer education.
- Legal reform - Law is still behind - needs to catch up; Ignorance of the law is no defence.

INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS (ICANN)

Moderator: Victor Ciza

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Alice Munyua

The GAC is an independent committee at ICANN, comprised of 120 member

governments, public authorities and distinct economies, from all geographic regions, and growing.

Role: Advise on a range of public policy matters arising from the technical coordination of the names and numbers for the global Internet.

GAC Current Priorities

- Board/GAC Recommendation Implementation Working Group
 - increasing accountability and transparency at ICANN; effectiveness of the GAC
 - improving the overall policy development process.
- New Generic Top Level Domains.
- Country Code Names Supporting Organisation: Framework of Interpretation Working Group.
- Law enforcement / ICANN due diligence and registrar accreditation agreement (RAA) negotiations / WHOIS Review Team recommendations / ICANN compliance function

Internet Explosion: Analysis of the New Extensions

Adam Peake

This information is from www.dot-nxt.com Here are some facts and figures regarding New Extensions

- 1930 applications for new gTLDs
- 1409 Extensions different gTLD streams
- Coming from 1155 Applicants

Types of Applications

53% Generic names e.g. .com (not associated with a company or country)

34% Brand names (mainly US corporations) e.g. .Fedex, .Google

6% IDN names

4% Community (for those that self-identify with a group)

3% Geographic e.g .africa, .london, .paris

Distribution around the globe - 844 of the 1930 total applications are from the Caribbean.

****Africa only has 17 applications - Only 17 African Brands applied for new gTLDs with South African companies dominating overwhelmingly.**

Back end Suppliers - There is a predominance of 20 or so companies, with the Top 3 applicants being Donuts, Google, and Amazon.

IDNs around the globe are mostly from China and the Asian region.

Industry Perspective

Ali Hussein

A business perspective from an African point of view

Only 17 African Brands applied for new gTLDs.

- Was the price too steep? **\$185,000 - Registration and Domain maintenance costs of \$25,000 per year.**
- Or is just ignorance or disinterest?

Are we in Africa dropping the ball again?

- Again was this process too expensive for African organizations?
- Was there enough publicity for wider participation?
- What can we do going forward?

Rwanda ccTLD perspective, Geoffrey Kayonga

Several issues have been raised which are in different stages of discussion/implementation.

Some of these include:

-Letter to Rwandatel allowing migration of the secondary domains to RICTA DNS servers

- Transfer of ac.rw, org.rw and other second level reserved zones from current

operator to proposed operator.	
Working towards a developed African Internet ecosystem	Koffi Fabrice DJOSSOU
<p>Africa has 54 countries with 1 billion people. DotAfrica project is an initiative of the African Union.</p> <p>DotAfrica is a geographic name which will be the top level domain for use by organizations, businesses and individuals with guidance from African Internet agencies.</p> <p>39 countries have already offered their support of this domain name. The remaining member states are in the process of providing their letter of support.</p> <p>This will be a not for profit organization.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a multi-stakeholders approach • Sustainable partnership • Local content development and develop a domain name market in Africa for economic growth • Innovative solutions • Democratize Internet • Capacity building and skills transfer • Focus on the community needs. <p>The East African community is urged to support the dotAfrica project as an African Union initiative and to follow up the ICANN evaluation process</p> <p>For more information visit: http://africainonespace.org</p>	
OPEN DATA/OPEN GOVERNMENT	
Moderator: Lillian Nalwoga	
Role of Innovation in the success of open data and e-government	Leo Mutuku

The ideals of e-government and open data are to essentially promote the state of 'good governance'. Governance is wide and encompasses major topics such as service delivery, transparency and accountability.

There is a worldwide realization that citizens are the key drivers to high levels of growth and governments are increasingly engaging their citizens in governance.

Research has shown that almost 50% of citizens have interacted with government at one time or another through their mobile phones. It is almost every citizens desire to be able to communicate with their service provider to give feedback on their state of lives. We therefore need the 'educated citizens' and the 'developers' to step in and team up to effectively manipulate this data into useful information that generates knowledge for these masses.

The Kenya Open Data Pre-Incubator is an experimental open data platform formed to test out a model that aids in accelerating the ability for the public to make sense and consume open data as well as to galvanize engagement around critical public issues.

E-government

Esther Wanjau

What is e-government?

The use of information technologies (such as Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and mobile computing) by government agencies that have the ability to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government (World Bank, 2005).

Mandate of e-government

- Provide technological advice and policy frameworks for government electronic service delivery,
- Manage the shared security infrastructure, networks, servers and services.
- Facilitate access to e-Government services, including online, e-mail, web services, data warehousing and Government domain name administration,
- Develop and enforce ICT standards to promote interoperability and cost-effective ICT infrastructure and services.

e-Government in Rwanda	Vincent Museminali
<p>“Open government is an integral part of Rwanda’s democratic process. It puts our citizens in the center of government decision-making process, and holds public officials accountable to the citizens they serve and is a cost-effective way to deliver essential services and information to Rwandans” His Excellency, Paul Kagame</p> <p><i>Rwanda envisions to use the transformational of power of ICT to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a vibrant ICT industry, • To facilitate the creation of a highly competitive service sector, fueling economic growth (cross-cutting), • To promote social and cultural interaction and integration in the society through the use of ICT, • Enable efficient and effective service delivery through ICT. <p>e-government Project Goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of key internal processes and systems of the Government of Rwanda. 2. To improve the delivery of informational content and services in selected key sectors through the use of technology. <p>e-Government Focus Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Government Infrastructure • E-Government Applications • Training and Capacity Building • Studies: Policies and Strategies. 	
CYBER CRIME	
Moderator: Fiona Asonga	
ISOC Rwanda	Chris Mulola
<p>Count your blessings not your troubles!</p> <p>We need education to prevent cyber crime by incorporating cyber courses for IT</p>	

students.

All EA countries must work together for a better cyber space.

EACO Cyber Crime Initiatives

Joseph Nzano

There is a difference between cybercrime and cybersecurity.

Cybercrime refers to criminal attacks on IT infrastructure, including computer networks and the information they contain leading to malicious damage or disruption.

Cybersecurity is defense against cybercrime (attacks on information technology infrastructure).

East African Communications Organizations (EACO) is a cybersecurity task force chaired by Kenya and made up of the 5 countries represented here today.

Purpose: Address issues of common interest in relations to the Communications industry.

EACO Recommends:

- Member states to facilitate the establishment of National Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs). Kenya has taken lead and is implementing the KE-CIRT/CC
- Coordinate response to Cybersecurity incidents at the regional level,
- Establish regional and international partnerships with other national entities involved with the management of Cybersecurity incidents,
- Provide regional Cybersecurity Incident reports annually to EACO.
- Develop a Vision & Mission of the Cybersecurity Taskforce.

KE-CIRT/CC

Kenya is in the process of implementing the Kenya Computer Incident Response Team Coordination Center (**KE-CIRT/CC**). The coordination and collaboration of the KE-CIRT/CC is overseen by the **National Cybersecurity Steering Committee (NCSC)** which

is chaired by CCK.

KE-CIRT/CC Membership

- Kenya ICT board (KICTB),
- Law Enforcement,
- E-Government,
- Internet Service Providers (ISP's)/Telcom providers,
- Academia,
- Banking/Financial Sector

The KE-CIRT/CC functions include:

- Offering advisories on cyber security matters to its stakeholders and coordinating cyber incident response in collaboration with relevant actors locally, regionally and internationally.
- Also act as a national trusted point of contact for information security matters.
- The KE-CIRT/CC collaborates with:
 - ITU
 - EACO
 - Other global CIRT/CC Forums
- Gathering and disseminating technical information on computer security incidents;
- Carrying out research and analysis on computer security;
- Facilitating the development of a national Public Key Infrastructure (PKI); and
- Capacity building in information security and creating and maintaining awareness on cybersecurity-related activities.

Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative (CCI)	Alice Munyua Chair CCI steering Committee
<p>Follows a multi-stakeholder approach.</p> <p>Commonwealth Model Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum foundation for common definitions and thresholds• Harmonised domestic criminal laws• Establishment of Legal Frameworks that will enable international cooperation• Fast and effective regime of international cooperation for fast and effective investigation and prosecution. <p>Governance Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three-Pillar Structure <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Executive Management Group (EMG)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• government representatives and two members of the Steering group2. Steering Group (SG)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• partner representatives3. Secretariat<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COMNET Foundation, lead agency on the Commonwealth Connects Programme and Commonwealth Internet Governance Forum. <p>Current scope of work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First does a scoping exercise or gap analysis• Development of national/regional strategy• Implementation of the strategy.	

Way Forward

- Coordinate Assistance requested so far
- Outreach and Awareness Raising
- Encourage member states to contribute to CCI
- Provides CW Governments to take advantage of CCI
- Coordinate the development and programme of work for the Initiative.

For more details: <http://www.commonwealthigf.org/cigf/cybercrime>

What is happening on the African Continent

Fiona Asonga

AfriNic is the body that manages.

Meets to discuss issues affecting the Internet space.

Set together the African CERT made up mainly of non-industry sector.

AFCERT was initiated with the TORs, vision and mission formed. Shared on how to develop a basic industry CERT.

244,000 million dollars across the 5 states

Based on a research by Deloitte and Touche.

YOUTH AND IGF

Moderator: Atsushi Yamanaka

Facts about the Youth

Almost 55% of EAC population is youth aged between 15 and 35.

46.9% are under-employed.

The former EAC Secretary General Juma Mwapachu said that “Every plan by the policy makers touches on the youth directly”.

In the world: More than 1 billion people are between the ages of 15 and 25.

Africa has the largest proportion of young people in the world.

In East Africa: Young people (under the age of 25) comprise of over 50% of the population

Statistical data indicates that 7.2% of African youth are unemployed - (ILO)

72% of youth live on less than US\$ 2.

Kenya

Grace Bomu

Youth is not permanent and Isolated and not necessarily about age.

4 Strategies for youth:

Participation

- Be encouraged to keep on participating because it gets easier along the way.
The internet is not as old as the law.

Institutionalization

- Young people have to join the institutions. It is much easier to participate through an institution. Wherever your passion is, join those organizations and participate in them.

Capacity building

- It is important to increase the capacity of youth.
- While participating, talk to other people because they give you the non-formal.

Mentorship

- For the leaders, take it upon yourselves to hand hold those who are young at heart.

Vision: Making Rwanda the Leading ICT Driven Society

Why the Internet and Youth?

The Internet is a Leveller and we therefore must find ways of benefiting from Globalization for our Youth.

iHills

Why we came together to seek to solve:

- Funding
- Skills Gap
- Access to Market (Strict Procurement Laws)
- Business Environment (Eco- System)
- Mindsets (Muturage)

Successes so far:

- Influenced the development of an ICT industry access to finance mechanisms
- Started Girls in ICT sub-group who facilitated ITU's Girls in ICT Day in Rwanda
- Remote Mentorship program with successful start-ups in NYC,
- Members started training communities on ICT's relevance to them
- First ICT StartUp boot camp to be held this month (July).
- Influenced the set up of the kLab with support from JICA, RDB & PSF (ICT Business environment for Youth).
- Changing Mindsets (engaged with the general public who are their biggest stakeholders).

Question: Most of the ICT stuff is in English. What are you going to do about it because most of the Rwandans don't know English?

Definition of Youth

- 15 - 24 (United Nations General Assembly; World Bank)
- 15 - 29 (Commonwealth Youth Programme)
- 15 - 34 (World Health Organisation)

Youth in Uganda

- 78% of Uganda's population is under 30
- Uganda has the world's second youngest population in the world (Source: World Bank)
- As in many parts of the world, youth in Uganda are 'Digital Natives' as compared to the older generation of 'Digital Immigrants'
- Rural youth are not as privileged as their urban counterparts.

Internet Usage in Uganda

- Number of Internet users has been steadily increasing (Majority population is youth).
- Uganda was one of the first countries in sub-Saharan Africa to gain full Internet connectivity.

How to encourage youth to participate in Internet development:

- Involve youth in policy formulation and development. (E.g. ICT policies, ICT strategies).
- Include youth in decision making processes.
- Encourage ICT education in the academia (e.g. Basic Computing courses for all students).

- Empower youth to use ICTs by providing training on various ICT tools.
- Youth mentorship (peer-to-peer, professional).
- Rewarding Internet related innovations (e.g. ICT awards, best Innovation awards).
- Providing incentives for enterprising youth in ICT related activities (e.g. startup capital).
- Providing research grants/scholarship for youth interested in continuing with ICT education.

Tanzania

Joan John

IGF is an opportunity for youth to have a contribution and way forward on the prospect of the internet. Internet plays a huge role in youth and they should be the main contributors to how its future should be for its safety and great use.

Importance of Youth participation in the IGF:

- IGF youth will have room to share and learn from each other and hence increase creativity and innovations.
- IGF is about Internet governance: Youth being leaders of now/today and tomorrow need to have in depth knowledge about this crucial communication tool in this millennium.
- Youth are Assets of change who can use the gained knowledge to raise awareness to the peers and communicate to leaders on the importance of Internet.
- Growth of a Country: for any country to grow fast it needs Internet so as to foster its development as its people will give ideas and challenge those in power to observe good governance.
- Youth are Creative: Through participating in IGF youth will advocate for creative use of Internet applications like, e-education, e-health, e-agriculture, and e-government.

Challenges of Youth Participation: Infrastructure such as power, illiteracy.

How to address the challenge: Involve young people themselves in deciding and proposing for solutions, investing in capacity building.

Burundi	
SOCIAL MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY IN EAST AFRICA	
Moderator: Karsan Abubakar	
'New Media' in Building Democracy	Dr. Anthony Diallo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until the 1980s media as defined today, relied primarily upon print, AM/FM radio and television broadcasts, which were all analogous. • The last twenty years have witnessed rapid transformation of media that applies to the fullest, digital technologies: The internet, Digital Video, Fiber-optic cable distribution, and Satellite broadcasts systems. • New media interconnects various communication technologies into one triangular holy trinity that represent all others. • The social effects of technological convergence modify Negroponte (1995) original idea on convergence effects of technology. <p>New Media is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the meaning of geographic distance. • Facilitating for a huge increase in the volume of communication. • Facilitating the possibility of increasing the speed of communication. • Providing opportunities for interactive communication. • Merging forms of communication that were previously separate and difficult to overlap and interconnect. • Consequently New Media, particularly Internet, as one of the tools provide the potential for democratic public sphere, in which citizens can participate in well informed, non-hierarchical debates pertaining to their social structures. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the meaning of geographic distance. • Facilitating for a huge increase in the volume of communication. • Facilitating the possibility of increasing the speed of communication. • Providing opportunities for interactive communication. 	

- Merging forms of communication that were previously separate and difficult to overlap and interconnect.
- Consequently New Media, particularly Internet, as one of the tools provide the potential for democratic public sphere, in which citizens can participate in well informed, non-hierarchical debates pertaining to their social structures.

Social Media in Rwanda

Jovani Ntabgoba

Statistics of social media users in Rwanda

- 144,120 Rwandans using facebook
- 92,880 twitters

His Excellency Paul Kagame uses social media in promoting democracy through his Facebook, Twitter account (1st African president to go twitter), Youtube, Flickr,

- -Responds to tweets - Kenyans in Musanze, Students at ULK

Democracy

A political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections.

Democracy consists of 4 elements:

- A political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections.
- The active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life.
- Protection of the human rights of all citizens.
- A rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens.

DAY TWO

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATIONS

Moderator: Alice Munyua

Welcome

Alice Munyua

On behalf of our Permanent Secretary Ministry of Information and Communications, Dr. Bitange Ndemo, we are very pleased to be hosting the first East Africa sub-regional consultations on International Telecommunications Regulations, which will contribute to the broader Africa preparatory processes and consultations being coordinated by the African Telecommunications Union (ATU).

We must aim to strengthen the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) because they are working with African governments and other stakeholders to prepare our position for the upcoming World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) that will review the ITRs.

We support the proposal to revise the ITRs. It is the right time as the ICT sector evolves and global communication matures. We should begin to explore new ways of addressing the rapid growth of communication information technology from data use to communications infrastructure, among others. This process must involve all stakeholders. That is why multi-stakeholder national consultations are critical to the process.

The ATU has organized two regional meetings. The first one was in November 2011 in Cairo, and the second was in May 2012 in Durban. There is an intention to have a 3rd one in September in Ghana and we hope that this East Africa consultation will generate additional proposals from our sub region to contribute to the overall Africa position.

Statement on behalf of ITU Secretary General

Preetam Maloor

We thank the Government of Kenya and the African Telecommunications Union for organizing this open consultation.

Last week, ITU's Governing body, ITU Council, took a landmark decision on the proposal for public consultation and open access to key conference documents. The forty eight Member States that make up the ITU Council discussed the need for open and online consultations with key communities, such as civil society stakeholders.

It was agreed that the latest version of the main conference preparatory document, often referred to TD64, will be made publicly available on the ITU website within the coming days.

Additionally, the Council unanimously agreed that a publicly accessible page will be established on the WCIT-12 section of the ITU website, where all stakeholders can express their opinions on the content of the latest version of TD64, or any other matter related to WCIT.

ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun Touré states that “the world is changing, in large part thanks to the growth in telecommunications facilitated by the ITU, and we need to adapt to that changing world as we have always done since ITU’s founding in 1865”. As such, it is “crucial for Member States to prioritize translation into other national languages, so that national level consultations can encompass all citizens and ensure the widespread engagement of civil society in the important issues that are being debated in the run up to WCIT-12”.

It should be noted that all civil society organizations, of an international nature and who are working on issues related to information and communication technologies, are already entitled to join the ITU as members and indeed several such additional entities were welcomed into ITU this year and their membership fees were waived; this was supported and endorsed by the ITU Council.

WICT 2012

Preetam Maloor

How does ITU work

- By consensus of its membership which include all stakeholder groups (governments, industry, Internet technical community, academia and civil society).
- Bottoms-up, on the basis of inputs from the membership.

What are the ITRs?

The International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) define the general principles for the provision and operation of international telecommunications.

- The current version of ITRs was adopted in 1988 in Melbourne, Australia, by WATTC-88
- ITRs came into force in 1990, and are one of the four treaties of ITU.
- Signed by 178 countries, ITRs are a truly global treaty applied around the world.

How ITR looks:

The ITR is a booklet with only 12 pages covered by the Treaty.

Proposals

- Human right to access to communication: *(including nation’s right to access intl. communication infrastructure and fair/equitable access/usage of network/services*
- Security in the use of ICT & Protection of critical national resources

- International Frameworks
- Charging and Accounting (including taxation)
- Interconnection and interoperability
- Quality of Service
- Convergence
- Enforcement measures

*There are detailed documents available on their website

Key issues raised:

- What core principles should guide discussions?
- Do some provisions belong elsewhere? (e.g. *ITU Constitution/Convention, ITU-T Recommendations*)
- What provisions should be added to cover new issues?

Some Key proposals:

- Mobile roaming
- Misuse and fraud
- Taxation
- Transparency of routing
- New general principles on economic issues
- Allowing differentiated traffic management
- Cooperation on cybersecurity
- Cooperation to combat spam

****All these proposals will be implemented by national authorities**

Expectations for WICT 2012

- The WCIT-12 presents key opportunities to increase positive collaboration between countries.
- Will help countries to reach new levels of economic and social development by means of efficient ICT services.
- Make ITRs relevant, and valuable to the full membership, so that they address and alleviate many current concerns.
- Sector Members usually participate as part of national delegations.

Further information available at: <http://www.itu.int/wcit>

Address by ATU Secretary General, Mr. Soumaila Abdoukarim,

Alice Koech

This meeting here presents us, East African countries, with a chance, to coordinate our efforts and unify our voices on the above matters for the welfare of our countries. In spite of these opportunities, there are several challenges that we are going to face.

The Internet is creating a large community of 2 billion subscribers of all ages and

much of the Mobile telephony business as we know it today will fall into the same business model as the Internet whose characteristics include lack of regulation/taxation and free market. Although these major technological innovations should be welcomed to replace the existing networks, their economic impact should not be detrimental to African telecom sector as a result of globalization.

We hope this meeting will meet our objectives to make ITRs more relevant, to share national and sub-regional experiences based on the WCIT-12 agenda items, and finally to develop the preliminary views as our contribution to the African Common Proposals, Positions and the necessary coordination procedures and arrangements for WCIT-12 activities.

It is also a great honour for me to invite you all to the final African Regional preparatory meeting for WCIT-12 which will be held in Accra, Ghana from 25-26 September, 2012 to prepare its final proposals to WCIT-12.

What are the current Africa Issues and proposals

Alice Koech

What is African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

PATU was created in Addis Ababa in 1977

Core Activities:

- Promote the development and adoption of appropriate African telecom policy and regulatory frameworks
- Spearhead the expansion of telecoms services on the continent
- Co-ordinate African position to global ICT decision-making conferences
 - ensuring equitable share of globally available resources
 - Bridge the global ICT divide.

The ITRs comprise ten articles which deal, inter alia,

- Definition of international telecommunication services,
- Cooperation between countries and national administrations,
- Safety of life and priority of telecommunications,
- Charging and accounting principles etc.

African Perspective: Why revise the ITRs?

- Africa strongly supports the review and update of ITRs to accommodate current

challenges and progress of developing countries with regards to international telecommunications by protecting and providing level playing ground for commercial relations between operators in different countries regardless of their market power on the international market level.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES

Moderator: Eileen Kaggwa Sewankambo

Mobile Industry Views presented by GSMA

Matthew McDermott

A broad treaty like the ITRs offers neither the flexibility nor the nuance necessary to appropriately address the complex issue of roaming.

Roaming is a technology-specific issue and the ITRs should remain technology-neutral.

Transparency: Believes in the principle of transparency of pricing for consumers for all telecoms services, not just roaming.

Price regulation:

- The GSMA disagrees with any principle in the ITRs on price regulation, particularly caps on retail and/or wholesale prices.
- Roaming markets around the world are at very different stages of development; there is no global 'silver bullet' to address roaming prices. Decisions whether to regulate should be left to the discretion of national governments and taken in context of bilateral / regional arrangements.

Governments should instead:

- Encourage operators to take measures that enhance consumer awareness
- Address structural barriers that increase costs for service providers and consumers
- Only consider price regulation as a last resort if the above fail and only if a regulatory impact assessment shows that the benefit exceeds the cost of regulation.

Surtaxes on International Incoming Traffic

The GSMA believes the imposition of taxes by one country on traffic arriving from another violates international conventions on double taxation.

Such surtaxes:

- artificially inflate international calling prices, rolling back the process of liberalisation of international gateways
- lead to reciprocity from neighbouring countries, creating a “beggar thy neighbour” effect.
- delay the roll-out of services, with a direct effect on national income
- increase the digital divide - the Diaspora and local consumers suffer the most long-term harmful effects.

For these reasons, the ITRs should enshrine a high-level principle on avoidance of international double taxation

Fraud, Number Misuse & Calling Line Identity

- Industry believes the most appropriate way to address this is through the ongoing work in ITU-T Study Group 2
- It is not appropriate for an international treaty like the ITRs because:
 - Fraud is defined as criminal in many jurisdictions and treated differently by different legal regimes. Complex aspects of criminal law exceed the authority of the ITU.
 - The ITU has no enforcement powers, juridical structures, or sanction authority to prevent misuse and misappropriation of numbering resources, to settle disputes between Administrations, or to enforce new provisions on fraud in the ITRs.

Cybersecurity

ITRs is not the correct instrument because:

- Cybersecurity investigation, prosecution, and enforcement are primarily aspects of domestic criminal law.
- Solutions to counter cybersecurity attacks vary greatly from one jurisdiction to another; some tools and preventative measures are not lawful in some markets. Without a uniform approach to deploying such tools any attempt to address cybersecurity through ITRs will be unworkable.
- Inclusion of cybersecurity issues in the ITRs would duplicate existing multi-stakeholder Internet policy development processes and would be contrary to the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (2005).

Spam

- Defining spam in the ITRs would restrict options open to network operators to monitor / manage spam levels, and stifle market innovation.
- Technical solutions are best developed by industry innovators to facilitate the match between the unique characteristics of networks and jurisdictions.
- Adding spam would extend the reach of the ITRs into the area of content, which is outside ITU's scope as a primarily technical organisation.
- What is labelled "spam" by some is considered "speech" by others. Including spam in the multilateral ITRs could have difficult consequences e.g. embroiling ITU and Member States in debates about commercial or political speech.
- Any attempt to address spam in a treaty instrument such as the ITRs would be impractical as provisions will be outdated almost immediately.

Past attempts to regulate spam have had unintended consequences, such as damage to legitimate advertising and marketing activity.

Civil Society and Technical community views on ITRs

Michuki Mwangi

ISOC

In 2012, governments will negotiate a UN TREATY that could include aspects of Internet operations, Architecture, Content, Security and Business Practices / Interconnection.

One of the areas we have concerns about is that this Treaty is going to affect the operations of the Internet, the architecture of the Internet, the content, the security and business practices in respect to the Internet.

"The effort to radically reverse the long-standing international consensus to keep governments from regulating core functions of the Internet ecosystem has been gaining momentum. The reach, scope and seriousness of these efforts are nothing short of massive."

Robert McDowell - FCC Commissioner, 2011.

ITU 2012 Key Drivers

These three areas have been driving the discussions:

- **Economic:** Recovering lost telecom revenues
- **Political:** Asserting government control; preeminence of ITU in Internet affairs
- **Technical:** new ITU role in Internet standards, IP addresses, and more...

What's missing in the current treaty

- Competition
- Regulatory independence
- Transparency
- Network Innovation
- Privatization
- Liberalization

Somalia Presentation

Daud Abdi Daud

Somalia Telecommunications and Internet Governance Alliance (SOMTIGA) was established on the basis of an MoU signed by 20 Somali operators and media institutions in Somalia on Nov. 09, 2010.

SOMTIGA is supported by Somalia Civil Society and has emerged as a solid institution during civil conflict.

It has become the most effective focal point to enhance Telecom development in Somalia and has provided training including skills improvement to Somali Engineers and Managers through its member cooperation.

All Somalia Telecom and media industry reap the benefits brought by the Alliance.

SOMTIGA hopes to become the future Regulatory Authority.

SOMTIGA collects Telecommunication and media landscape data in the country.

****We all know of Al Shabab. If they are using twitter, then the Internet governance should be taken seriously.**

How is industry taking part in the ITU resolutions?

Alex Ntale

In Rwanda there is an association that brings the telecoms industry together. There has not been any participation from the private sector.

- Actively engaging the telecoms e.g. through the national IGF and listen to what they have to say. A question was raised yesterday on how we can control the hiked international calling rates. This is an issue that needs to find a way to be addressed so that other countries cannot just hike these rates to increase their revenues.

PUBLIC SECTOR PERSPECTIVES

Moderator: Alice Koech

Rwanda - International Telecommunications Regulations

Vincent Museminali

Rwanda participated in the WCIT meeting and had a General Principle.

- Rwanda agrees that WCIT-12 is a critical opportunity to ensure that the International Telecommunications Regulations (ITRs) can support the future development of telecoms/ICT markets, services and technological innovation. To do this, given the contemporary pace of market change, it is vital for the ITRs to be focused on general strategic and policy issues relating to the provision of international telecommunications/ICT services.

Areas we would like amended:

- Accounting Principle: Detailed rules for the establishment and settlement of accounting rate arrangements are still relevant in the competitive international marketplace, and should be significantly be in ITRs. They should also be rephrased.
- Fraud Number misuse and calling line identity: In the contribution we have made, it is clear that calling line Identification is a must in order to tackle the fraud, and number misuse issue.
- Routing: Administrations shall determine by mutual agreement which international routes are to be used. Pending agreement, the origin administration has the choice to determine the routing of its outgoing telecommunication traffic, taking into account the interests of the relevant transit and destination administrations (*Source TD 21 Rev.1*). Rwanda is of the opinion that it is not appropriate in a competitive environment, where companies need flexibility to choose the most efficient route for their traffic.
- Confidence and security of telecommunications/ICTs: An international dialogue on cyber security policy and Internet norms is necessary and important.

- Spam: Spam issues are of concern and should be catered for. Some countries are saying there is no need to address spam in these regulations but for Rwanda, this is a big threat and needs to be catered for at the national and regional level.

Way Forward

- National consultation on the final draft of ITRs contained in the document.

Kenya

CCK

Key Areas that need deliberation:

- Cybersecurity - this has become a real concern at the national, regional and global level.
- Cost of Interconnection - we are facing challenges to ensure seamless and affordable services at the national level and within the East African region.
- Naming and Addressing - As a region we need to deal with some of these challenges of ccTLDs.
- Do we have strategies to adopt the IPv6 as a country or as a region?
- GTLDs - What is our stake in these as Africans? Some of the new GTLDs will take away our social or geographical names. Do we have any control over this?
- Taxation - we are slowly getting into online shopping. To what extent are we involved in shaping the internet, internet governance, cloud computing etc.? As a region, are we strategizing ourselves to be a beneficiary of cloud computing?
- QoS - To what extent do we have a say on poor operators outside our regions?
- Routing - As a region, the internet exchange points need to be functional and interconnected to be able to keep the traffic local.
- Roaming - We are used to communicating freely within our jurisdictions. We want to have the same affordable quality of service when we travel to other jurisdictions.

Tanzania

Ismail Settenda

Objectives of NICTBB

- To increase the usage of ICT for equitable and sustainable socio-economic and

cultural development of Tanzania and accelerate poverty reduction;

- To establish a Point of Presence in all country's administrative districts. To facilitate the implementation of e-government initiative.
- To make ICT related services particularly internet affordable and readily available to common Tanzanians.
- To create favorable environment for cooperation (PPP), civil society and between all stakeholders at local, national, regional and international level.
- To provide access to international submarine fibre optic cables via Dar es Salaam landing point to all landlocked neighboring countries i.e. Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Zambia and the DRC.

Areas of Development

- Internet Access
- Policy review
- Cybersecurity
- Capacity building.

Uganda - State of Uganda's Preparation for the ITRs

Eileen Kaggwa
Sewankambo

We are currently preparing for a national consultation and hope to involve all stakeholders.

Issues

- Liberalization and heavy competition
- Internet of things, everything over IP
- Sim boxes, fraud
- Roaming
- Cyber threats, spam, child online threats

Challenges

- Internet is borderless
- National Infrastructure still needs to be developed to realize benefits of broadband
- Capacity to cope with cyber crime, spam etc.
- Promote choices to consumers and therefore enable fair competition.
- Affordability and protection of consumer charges, QoS.
- Not hinder innovation or development
- Protect consumers and educate them about the varying charges when roaming vs while at home.
- Addition of ITR on number misuse
- Specific resolution on international internet interconnectivity.
- Access for landlocked countries should be technologically neutral.
- Incorporate only general principles of pricing, transparency, cost orientation etc.
- The inclusion of single emergency number.
- Incorporate spam, security and privacy.
- Let us create our own traffic and content so that we don't have to pay to use other people's traffic.
- Is it a 'one shoe fits all' scenario for all member states?
- Who looks after the interests of the smaller member states?

Burundi

**Harbonimana
Tharcisse**

Internet in Burundi

Market characteristics.

- Very low Internet penetration
- Low PC density, still costly
- Low fixed telephony
- Besides infrastructure problems,
- Very high cost for international bandwidth/calls and access for Internet.

Challenges:

In Burundi there are 5 mobile operators and 8 ISPs. The Regulator, ARCT, has made efforts to bring all ICT operators together to talk about network sharing. The lack of regulatory provisions in the matter is the key challenge; even the ICT law that will be promulgated does not consider infrastructure sharing as mandatory for all operators.

- Operators in Burundi agree on the fact that network sharing and consolidation would be useful for their business and for Burundian economy.
- BBS connect Burundi to international sea cables through redundant systems to 2 connection points with Rwanda and 2 other with Tanzania. In Burundi, the redundancy is done in some area by microwave links (SDH).

Opportunities for Burundi and its neighbouring countries:

- A nationwide access to Internet and basic telephony will enable the supply of new ICT-services.
- It will attract various companies to become active as a regional service provider.
- An interconnection with other EAC-countries would enhance Internet access throughout the region. Through this interconnection, regional traffic can stay within the region which in turn can result in lower Internet prices for the region as a whole.

WAY FORWARD AND WRAP UP

Alice Koech - ATU

We would like to thank all the organizers, the Ministry of Information and Communications for involving ATU in this process. We thank ITU for sending an expert on short notice to tell us more on the ITRs. We thank the governments of the five countries for sending representatives to come for this meeting. We promise that the outcome of this meeting will be taken to the regional level where we believe one of the EA countries will present the outcome of this report. We are also hopeful that this

process can be replicated in other sub-regions and that ATU will liaise with all of them to make this a reality.

The next meeting will be in September 25 and 26th in Accra, Ghana and the WICT will be on 4-13th December in Dubai preceded by WTSA-12 on 20-29 November in Dubai.

CLOSING SPEECH

Alice Munyua

On behalf of Dr Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Information and Communications, we would like to thank ITU, ATU, GSMA, All regulatory authorities from the Eastern Africa region; Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.

We would like to thank the following partners: ISOC global, ISOC KE, ITU, ICANN, ATU, AFRINIC, AT&T, .Afica (UNIFORUM and AUC) JICA, KICTANet, TESPOK, and KeNIC,

We thank all the moderators, speakers, all participants especially those who took time off to travel to Nairobi, we thank the rapporteurs for the exceptional turnaround of a final report.

I would like to thank the East African national IGF coordinators: Lillian Nalwoga - Uganda, Karsan Abubakar - Tanzania, Victor Ciza - Burundi, Jeff Kayonga and , Atsushi Yamanaka - representing Rwanda, Grace Bomu, Grace Githaiga and Barrack Otieno for Kenya.

As the Permanent Secretary mentioned during his opening remarks, Kenya has convened the EAIGF for the last five years and we would now like to hand it over to East Africa Communications Organisations (EACO) to take it to the next phase.

As convenor of the last five EAIGF's I am very pleased to be doing it at this stage and wish to thank all those who supported and made it possible.

Thanks everyone for your energy and dedication. Wish those traveling safe trip back home.