

Kenya & East Africa IGF Experience

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INET Africa Regional Conference,
18th May 2009, Cairo, Egypt

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Outline

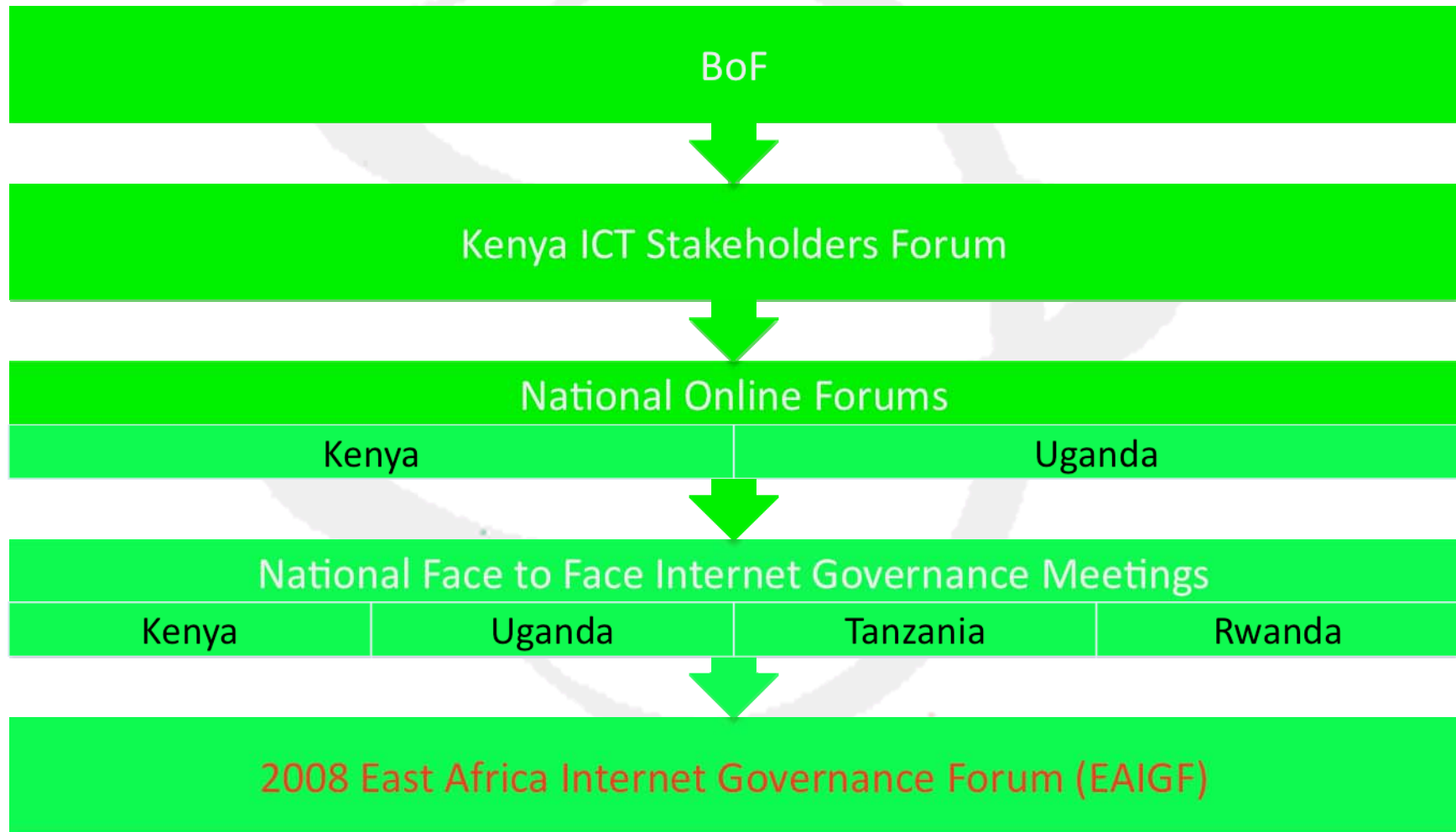
- The 2008 EAIGF
 - The Process
 - The Vision
 - Thematic Areas
 - Priority Issues
 - Way Forward
 - The Team
- The 2009 EAIGF
 - The process
- ATU IGF

The 2008 EAIGF

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The Process



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The Vision

- Vision Statement

*Opening the Internet Governance Debate in
East Africa:*

"Thinking Globally; Acting Locally"

..The Vision

- Objectives
 - To raise awareness of Internet Governance issues among policy makers and stakeholders in the East Africa Region
 - To establish which Internet Governance issues are relevant to East Africans
 - To build consensus and national and regional positions around relevant Internet Governance issues and
 - To share the outcomes of the regional forum with the 2008 global IGF in Hyderabad, India.

Thematic Areas

- **Access** - Supply, Demand and Development
- **Content** - Development, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Localisation
- **Management of Critical Internet Resources**
- **Cybersecurity, Privacy and Trust**
- **Governance** - Participation in Internet Governance

Priority Issues

- Universal affordable Access
 - Access to infrastructure
 - Affordable access to relevant local Content
 - Multi lingualism/Localisation
 - National and regional Internet exchange points

..Priority Issues

- Capacity and skills development
 - Strengthening knowledge base/understanding of IG issues both policy and technical
 - Increase size and quality of local contributions to international IG policy processes
 - Develop local community expertise

Priority Issues

- Legislative frameworks that will create an enabling environment for creation and innovation
 - Provision of legal and regulatory frameworks for use of ICTs for development in the region
 - Harmonisation of legal and regulatory frameworks

Priority Issues

- Critical internet resources
 - IPv6 transition
 - Management of Internet Resources
 - New gTLDs and IDNs
 - Collaboration and sharing of best practices and procedures
 - ccTLD's and re-delegation of dot UG and RW

Priority Issues

- Cyber crime, security and privacy
 - Creating a national and regional framework
 - Protecting national/regional internet infrastructure
 - Protecting personal information
 - Spam
 - E-crime and security legislation
 - Regional CERT/CSIRT

The Way Forward

- Annual Events
 - National IGFs
 - Regional IGF
- Deliverables
 - Address Priority Issues
 - Incorporate Issues in National/Regional Information Agenda
 - NOT only “Talk the Walk” but also “Walk the Talk”

The Team

- Civil Society (KICTANet, SWOPNet, CIPESA, WOUGNET, I-Net, APC, EAICT4D...)
- ccTLD Community (KENIC..)
- Government (KICTB, CCK, RITA, RURA, RDG, TCRA...)
- Private Sector/Industry (TESPOK..)
- Academia (Strathmore University, KCCT..)
- International Orgs (IDRC , ICANN, ITU, ISOC, AfriNIC)

The 2009 EAIGF

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The Process

2008 EAIGF Review Meeting

National Online Forums

Kenya

Uganda

Tanzania

Rwanda

Burundi

National Face to Face Internet Governance Meetings

Kenya

Uganda

Tanzania

Rwanda

Burundi

2009 East Africa Internet Governance Forum (EAIGF)

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The Process

- Face to face review meeting: 15th April 2009
- National online discussions: 27th April – 8th May 2009 (10 days)
- National Face to face meetings: Any day from 3rd -10th July 2009
- East Africa Regional IGF (EAIGF) meeting 7th to 9th September 2009 (Nairobi, Kenya)

ATU IGF, March 2009

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Objective

- Forum organised in March 2009 by ATU and ICTA Mauritius in conjunction with ICANN, ISOC, AfriNIC
- Targeted Policy Makers and Regulators in Africa
- Meant to disseminate information and improve understanding on issues related to Internet Governance, and more specifically on issues relating country code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs).
- Theme: *“a ccTLD for Every Country in Africa!”*.

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Key Issues Discussed

- ccTLD Operational Models;
- Re-delegation of ccTLDs;
- Legal Aspects of ccTLDs;
- ccTLD Policy Development Process;
- DNSSEC and the depletion of IPv4; and
- The role of ccTLDs in a community;

Outcome

- The “Pailles Declaration”
- Agreed that all governments should facilitate the setup of the ccTLD in their country's in line with the following best practice principles:
 - As a national resource, a ccTLD should be recognised and protected under national policies and laws
 - A ccTLD should have a not-for-profit status though the model should be self-sustaining
 - The facilitatory role of the government should include providing startup capital, building capacity, among others
 - A ccTLD should be hosted and managed locally

Outcome

Key Issues Identified:

- Re-delegation Process
- Capacity Building
- Awareness
- Content
- Critical Internet Infrastructure

Outcome (Role of Stakeholders)

The Role of Governments:

- It was agreed that governments should take the lead in creating the multi-stakeholder framework that will take the responsibility of undertaking the re-delegation of their ccTLD's.

Outcome (Role of Stakeholders)

The Role of Various National Stakeholders:

- The general role of the other stakeholders, including private sector, academia and Civil society, on the way forward was indentified as follows:
 - Liaise with government in the re-delegation process;
 - Actively participate in the Internet policy development process;
 - Actively participate in Internet governance forums at the national, regional and international levels;

Outcome (Role of Stakeholders)

Role of ATU: It was agreed that the ATU should:

- continuously apprise and sensitize policy makers on the importance of ccTLDs
- continuously partner with other Internet governance bodies in human capital development
- participate at the national, regional and international Internet governance forums, including ICANN, GAC of ICANN, AfriNIC, AfTLD, among others
- continuously organize Internet governance forums at the regional level
- partner with other Internet governance entities, including ICANN, ITU, ISOC, AfriNIC and AfTLD, to develop common guidelines for the development and support of ccTLD's in Africa.
- hold follow-up forums on an annual basis to take stock of progression in the continent

Outcome

Finally, it was agreed that governments should take the lead in creating the multi-stakeholder framework that will take the responsibility of undertaking the re-delegation of their ccTLD's.

and

that ATU should inform its membership of the re-delegation process

Asante!

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