MARRAKECH – NextGen Presentations
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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Probably from your seat. It's best, we need you on mic.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you. Good evening, everyone. In French, our first presenter. We do have some headsets available.

ABDELDJALIL AWARE: Abdeldjalil Aware from Chad. Good evening, everyone. I am from Chad. I have been to IGF in Chad. Here is the plan that we have in place. We have an introduction. We're going to talk about the ecosystem of the Internet in Chad, and the IGF Chad. And then we're going to speak about the problems that the organization faces in Chad. We will see which are the next steps, and we will have a conclusion. It is a quick presentation of Chad. It is a country in Africa. 11 million people. Arabic and French are the languages. And we have 2.8% of Internet users.

Who is responsible for the Internet in Chad? Nobody and everyone. We are all here in charge of the Internet. That is the

diversity. The fact that we can speak in French, and English, and Arabic represents diversity.

Maybe we can give a definition of the ecosystem in general. This is the term used to describe the organization or communities who guide the functioning and the evolution of Internet, that it is IGF and the ISOC.

In 2005, it all started. It was the World Summit for Information. It was in Tunic. This is where it says, “Why not?” Internet was where we could have a dialogue where everyone could meet to talk about the evolution of the Internet. This is what we call the dialogue of Tunic. It included the governments, the civil society, the technical community, and etc.

Who runs the Internet today? Like we said, nobody and everyone. Everyone runs the Internet. As you see, the ecosystem of Internet in the world, you see ICANN, IGF, all the ISOC, and all the [inaudible] for Africa, for example, the RIR is AFRINIC.

IGF Chad, it’s the form of Internet governance. That was the first edition. That was an idea of ISOC. That idea was by lawed by me and some of my friends. We decided that it was nothing that was in charge in Chad. We initiated this project. We did it in partnership with the Information and Technology Department. We did that between the 8th and 9th of December.

Can you see here the pictures of the event as it took place? This is the lady here who's the President of the organization committee. And we have the person in charge of the technology in Chad, and the person of ISOC. As you can see here, a picture of the whole family. I had a chance to present three different subjects to the audience. As you see, the panel on cyber security.

The strong line is that we have 230 participants who actually came. 100% were young people. We had a lot of young people, and we had a lot of women. We discussed a lot of themes around the Internet in Africa, in the world. We talk about cyber security, that cyber criminality. We also talked about IGF. I am also the secretary of the IGF in Chad, by the way. We also saw a lot of engagement from the youth, and also from government, which realized the importance of the Internet. There was a lot of engagement from these people. You see we have tons of partners, such as Internet Society, etc.

What is the concept of IGF? IGF is an event. It's not just an event. What are the difficulties that we met? We have problems of sponsoring the financing, engagement, the importance of the content on the Internet. For the next step, is the organization of the second edition of the IDF in Chad and Central Africa. IGF and the Internet is the perfect space to discuss everything that has to do with the Internet. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Abdeldjalil. Next, we have Adeel Sadiq from Pakistan.

ADEEL SADIQ: Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. I am Adeel Sadiq [inaudible] from Pakistan. I will be presenting a technical topic on IPv6 security. And in the nick of time, I am assuming that you people already know the basic know how of IPv6. None the less, you are always welcome to come to me and discuss anything that you want to.

My research is basically built up on the request for comment 7048, which is a global Internet engineering taskforce standard. This [inaudible] discusses the [inaudible] detection process in auto configuration. So there are three [inaudible] basically that I want to discuss briefly before I delve deeper into the regional problem.

The first one here is auto configuration, which is [inaudible] assign IP to themselves automatically. There are three types of auto configured and I have covered only one. Then there is the [inaudible] process, which is [inaudible] the [inaudible] slide there [inaudible].

[off mic speaking]

ADEEL SADIQ: Okay, so the second process is [inaudible] which is neighbor [inaudible] detection. And it is for the detection of the [inaudible]. So the [inaudible] are the most important part of the [inaudible] and the [inaudible] RFC 7048 talks about these [inaudible] which have [inaudible] number. So this is the RFC 7048, and the most important state in them is [inaudible] because only in this state you can send and receive the packets.

According to my studies, a new state of allowing these to be introduced into the standard. The details of which, I'll be going through subsequently. Why I choose this topic? Because it's IPv6, and you will know that IPv4 is running out. Auto integration is more and more [inaudible] into the network. We need to remove the human [inaudible] intervention. But the problem with IPv6 is the first security concern issues are of paramount importance. To solve these [inaudible] security issues without the process and memory intensive processes of encryption and integration is the real catch.

What went wrong? To give you a simple example, if Lucas here tells Deborah that [inaudible] which of course he's not, Deborah will have no choice but to accept the packet the way it is. In

other words, I can send just one simple packet to compromise the identity of any node I want to.

How I arrive at that conclusion, I'd [inaudible] details [inaudible] and nail down the research to this. To minimize these effects, two main processes have been introduced. First, an alarm state, which will only become effective when there's a change of MAC request against the same IP. Because within the network, we are communicating on basis of MAC [inaudible] and [inaudible] IP.

The second is alert message, which is a message that they send to all the networks to inform the network that an attack has been occurred. In [inaudible] configuration, [inaudible] IP and this to all the nodes. For example, a node received the request that a MAC need address to be changed, it will first go to the [inaudible] IPv6 server. And once that identification is confirmed, only then it will update its [inaudible] table.

Contrary to accepting the packet the way it is, which is the [inaudible] that we are following until today. And after that, we have identified the legitimate node, we can send the [inaudible] alert message, which are the green arrows, to inform the network that a attack has been occurred. As with many researchers, it has been sectionalized into different scenarios, each having its own [inaudible] listed here.

Now, to the [inaudible] of the research. This is the main algorithm that I arrived, and which some of you may find it funny. It took me half a year to arrive at this [inaudible] diagram. But to the best of my knowledge, it will solve all of your problems in the [inaudible] configuration. Even it has some optimization steps, like this one, this one, and this one here to account for network condition. Of course, since we have just a short time, I cannot go into the details of every one.

Finally, I have a simulation on my laptop if somebody wants to see that I have proof that algorithm actually works. I'm not saying it on my own just because I want to.

In conclusion, there is two things that I want to say, the first one there is the [inaudible] protocol, compared to other protocols that we are using today. In the future prospects, we can extend this work to all type of configuration. I have covered only one.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you Adeel. Next we have Ahlem Ismail.

AHLEM ISMAIL: Hello, good afternoon everyone. My name is Ahlem Ismail. I'm a business English graduate. My topic will be about crowdfunding platform for entrepreneurs. I'll be going through the different missions, and advantages, and challenges of my project. And to

remind you, my project is named Star Generation Business. My idea's already entered for the business field, especially for entrepreneurs. I want to create a platform for crowdfunding that will host leaders, entrepreneurs, and professionals to create, manage, and [inaudible] their startups.

We'll be going through the different missions. You can see, in the creation of a business, we have put lots of procedure and legal things in order to start it. Starting from the pre-registration to post-registration. Tunisia made starting a business more difficult by increasing the cost of a company registration, and also a lot of exhausting bureaucracy procedures, and it is all over the word.

This solution, it will be a platform. It's like, instead of creating a Facebook profile, you'll be creating a business profile. As an example, we're going to take the example of limited company or inter-personal company. We have, starting from the registration of statue, [inaudible] and the trade registration. You can see here, you [inaudible] platform. You will stick things. It's like creating things. You will be managing this business online. You will not need a headquarter. You will be having a co-working space, a cyber co-working space, running as an example, using customer relationship management, and align money management tool.

After managing your business, you will need to sponsor it. Nowadays it's really hard to get credit from banks. So the smarter, and the new things is to do crowdfunding. As an example, reward, donation, lending, [inaudible] on equity. And crowdfunding and peer-to-peer business lending services, which are quickly becoming popular for small, middle enterprises and startups. To access capital, rather than going to a bank for a credit, and it's just safer for everyone.

This is an example of crowdfunding platform made by a Tunisian peer. It's [inaudible]. Here is the [inaudible] of your business. Here you've been selected by the member of [inaudible] in that platform, and then you communicate your information and your idea with other peers. You do fundraising, and then you realize your business, as simple as that. Those are most of crowdfunding platform used by Tunisians. Everybody in the global network, you can use it too. [inaudible] imagine with [inaudible] and 50 partners.

What will be the ICANN implication in this? ICANN will teach about data protection, privacy, and safe financial transactions for entrepreneurs and starters. Here, we will provide the resources and books, and we will be building [inaudible] of the importance of Internet governance.

The advantage of this project, it will eliminate bureaucracy procedures. It will have a new e-service to get a business license online. It has a Tunisian ranking and the world banks doing business [inaudible].

The challenges of this project, we have the [inaudible] governmental regulations really tough. [inaudible] securities customer data, bad Internet connection, and [inaudible] infrastructure.

The conclusions, [inaudible] to that, entrepreneurs will not need to access public spaces or travel around Tunisia, or even around your different respective countries in order to create, let's say, your business or [inaudible] administration entities. No, you will have all the data online. And of course, it will assisted by the technologies, you will run it, manage it, sponsor it, and all the tools that you have in one click. It will be a platform of incubators, accelerators of startups. So thank you, keep in touch. Have a nice day. To add one thing, I have my business card if you need it.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you Ahlem. I want to remind all the presenters that please, you need to slow down when you're speaking. We have interpreters who are interpreting in French, and they cannot follow you if you speak so quickly. I know that you are on a five-

minute time limit, but please speak slower so that they can interpret. Next we have Anass. Please introduce yourself, and tell us what region you're from.

ANASS SEDRATI: Yes, thank you. My name is Anass. I'm NextGen. I'm from Morocco. If you would allow me, I'll just greet you in Moroccan languages. [inaudible]. Yeah, that was just something Moroccan.

My presentation, actually, is going to be about multi-linguicism in the Internet. First we're going to define multi-linguicism. I have a poetry which is in a Sicilian language. I don't know if many of you know this language, but it actually says that, "A nation is reduced to poverty and slavery when it is robbed of its language and heritage from his ancestors, when people lose it forever."

In the world, we have more than 6,000 languages. The problem is that most of these languages are in danger. They are in danger of disappearing. UNESCO have made in 2001, a declaration on cultural diversity, in order to protection native languages, to protect cultural heritage, to have a better education, and to establish a democratic society.

I have defined multi-linguicism, I'll define now, Internet. I will not really define Internet because all of you know it. It's the I in

ICANN, but I'll define the part that will interest us. Internet actually, when it was created, it was mainly developed by American people. This means that that they created the protocol that transmits texts, which is called ASCII, American Standard Code for Information Interchange. The problem with that protocol is that it supports the Latin alphabet. The problem is that once Internet spreads through the world, and then problems became, because other people speak other languages that do not use Latin alphabet. This is the issue of multi-linguicism in the Internet.

It's that languages in the Internet do not represent languages in real life. We have some languages that are over-represented, like English, because it's an international language, or French, because it's colony language. Then in the other part, we have underrepresented languages like sub-Saharan languages, for example, in Africa. Only 2.75% of webpages in Africa are in native languages.

The problem is that Internet is a source of development, which means that if people do not find content in their own languages. They will not be able to find information. They will not be able to communicate. They will not be able to do business, etc. This decreases their access to Internet for this population, and it decreases the development of the region in general.

Well, this side represents the problem, but it has many challenges. What are the challenges that are in this problem? First, we have technical challenges. The Latin alphabet is present in most of the keywords. And we have a lot of people that buy keywords in, for example, in Morocco that do not find Arabic alphabet, so they're obliged to use Latin alphabet. We have also DNS issues, so not all URLs, for example, can be written in all languages. For example, in Morocco, because it's the case I know best. We have a language called Berber. There is no URL that can be written in Berber because of encoding problems.

We have also economical problems. Some countries are poor, and this is not their priority. They don't have resources, actually, to allow it now. We have social problems, because most of people speak in some given language are illiterate, so they cannot participate and write in their own language. We have, of course, political issues. So, for example, there is absence of [inaudible] in some countries to develop some languages, and I could, for example, take the case of Kurdish where some states do not allow people to use their native languages because they don't want them to talk about independence, or [inaudible], or things like that.

Are there any solutions for this? Yes, we can think about some suggestions that I just have thought about. Maybe they are not

realistic, but at least I've thought about something. We could promote, for example, the use of minority and endangered languages online through the ICANN. So the ICANN could promote the use of minority languages in order to ensure access to all.

If the ICANN, for example, translates the page in different languages, that will be good. If they could help and collaborate, for example, with the UNESCO, and ask, "What are those languages? Are they in danger? Okay, let us translate our pages, so let us encode in this alphabet, that maybe they don't know about. That would be good."

In order to do this, I think that it's important to have, for example, contact with NGOs, because not always states are willing to help the languages, as I said. So maybe it's good, sometimes, to contact the NGOs to support them financially, or with other matters, or just discuss with them because maybe they know this case. And talk with some organizations, for example, that have being through that, like Wikipedia, who uses a lot of languages, and take experience from them. This could be done through workshops, conferences, shared experiences. But hopefully not only talking in theory, but doing it also in practice.

Thank you very much [inaudible]. And actually this was in Berber alphabet. I wrote it in the Berber alphabet, but still it managed not to appear in the PDF, so it shows the problem.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I just want to remind everybody please slow down. We actually will have a little extra time because there's no session after this in this room. We want to keep in mind that there are people interpreting in French. We're not taking questions during this session because of the time restraints. But you're welcome to mingle out in the hallway after the session is over. Next we have Chenai Chair from Kenya. Chenai?

CHENAI CHAIR: I'll also be adopted.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I'm sorry, South Africa.

CHENAI CHAIR: Just to clarify before we start, I am a Zimbabwean original, and a copy of South Africa. Can I start now? Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Chenai Chair, and I work for Research IT Africa based in Cape Town. My presentation's around Internet governance.

Can the role of national Internet registries increase in Internet governance? A case study of Brazil and South Africa.

As a researcher, I always thought from the research problem. And the research problem in my sector is a lack of evidence. Who has access? Who doesn't have access? Why? And what can be done about it? One of the reasons for this is a lack of financial commitment from those with the deep pockets, institutional arrangements, as well as research champions from different sectors.

A possible solution that I've seen taking place from Brazil is internet registries actually playing an active role in funding development of indicators. The relevance is that this is a multi-stakeholder approach to internet governance issues which ICANN deeply champions, and it's a way of creating evidence for policy making, as well as industry development.

You can actually go online and read more about the Brazilian registry and how it was set up. Basically, it was created in 1995 from the Brazilian [inaudible] committee. The main points that I want to stress is that it promotes technical quality, innovation, and dissemination on the use of Internet services.

Under all of this is the coordination and the allocation of Internet addresses, IPs, and registration of domain names under the ccTLD, so .br, as well as promoting specialized research on

the use of ICTs. So its mandate is not just looking at assigned names and numbers. This is just a summary of everything that I just described. You can also find this online.

My main area of interest is that if you can see that [inaudible] is the regional center for studies on the development of information society. They do something similar to what I do. But they produce ICT indicators and statistics. They promote the use of ICT statistics for policymaking. They are funded by the registry. So the registry with the deep pockets is the one that's allowing for the sustainable model to take place.

Like I already pointed out, because of the financial sustainability, this model carries on. It's based on principals of multi-literalism, transparency, and democracy. It's mutually beneficial for everyone involved, because the .br does actually carry out research on people who actually work within the industry, and as well as public data that's available for use, as well as ISPs can use.

The Brazilian government has set up legal structures to support this mandate. I am talking about South Africa, because this is where I work. This is where our registry is located. It's set up as that it was obviously set up by the electronic communications act, so there was a regulation for [inaudible] which is the registrar. They were mandated to set up .zr, which is South

African Central Registry. Allowing registrars to access the SLDs under its operation, but also introduces a clearly defined process for the accreditation of the registrar. In South Africa, our registries and registrar only do one thing, assigning names and numbers, so it does not go beyond the scope. Clearly in line with ICANNs mandate.

Then, at the end of the day, my questions as someone who's interested in the end user and developing evidence is can South Africa adopt a similar model to Brazil? And can the role of national Internet registries be extended just to fund, not to go beyond that, to fund Internet research? Is there a role for ICANN in setting up this mandate for registries? Thank you. I also have business cards.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you. Next we have Farid.

FARID EL HAJIM: Hello again, everyone, it's Farid El Hajim from Morocco. My topic is about Africa, the Internet, and the domain name industry. The first thing we're going to talk about is the DNS. The other ones here, everyone knows about what's DNS. We're going through the details about the DNS. In brief, the DNS, which stands for the

domain name system, it's responsible for translating IP addresses to names.

Without the DNS, the Internet could, theoretically, work, but in other words, you go to Google for example, you have to type in the web browser, for example, you have to type the IP address of Google. And no one can remember that, for a fact.

My main interest in the topic is talking about the DNS industry in Africa. Since the introduction of the Internet, the U.S. has dominated, and still dominating the market in terms of domain registrations. U.S. based ICANN accredited registrars account for more than half the number of registrars in the world, according to IANA ICANN report. You can find the [inaudible] report in the sources. The largest in the world being GoDaddy.

The African puzzle part is unseen in the mosaic of global registrars. In fact, if you took, for example, a 4k picture, Africa would be a pixel in this 4k picture. Africa, the whole continent, only accounts for less than 20 registrars. The U.S. accounts for more than 1,600. We can't even compare these two. Africa, the whole continent, yes.

The registrar industry is a profitable one, economically, and geopolitically speaking. [inaudible] inherently linked to technology awareness and availability, so Africa is last place in the ladder of DNS industry. It's mostly due to the

abovementioned reasons, which is the lack of awareness and availability of Internet connection and Internet culture. In order to go against this issue is we need to raise awareness about Internet and governance basics through the media and other means of ICT. I mean, through the radio, through TV, through education, and universities, through workshops, anything you can do.

We need, also, more startup apps. For example, Tunisia, as an example, they have an international hub. And if we have more startups, more IT startups, we will have more interested in IT and Internet, and we will have more technology and IT-centered culture here in Africa. We need also more [inaudible] investment in IT and high-end technology. We need also international NGOs and cooperation and advisory. I'm looking at you, ICANN.

Everyone here in this room, and [inaudible] in the other rooms know for a fact that the future is in Africa. We, as homosapiens, emerged from Africa. We will go back to Africa. So, African leaders are also beginning to adopt and test new policies, which will enable us to dive into the information era. For example, the root server projects, the AFRSCP, by AFRINIC, and yesterday I saw another project which is the DNSEC led by an Egyptian group. They do workshops in the [inaudible] region about the DNS industry. This is a first step. The flourishing of the domain name industry in Africa will connect Africa to the world.

The big thing is the connection of Africa must start from Africa. This connection will and must start from Africa, not the other way around. If we have more African domains, we will have more African Internet users. The Internet was born free. We have to let it go free. We kind of know this for a fact, but we forget its meaning, and we forget its implications, so we have to remind ourselves this.

When our ancestors discovered fire, it was an invention for the humankind, for the sake of humanity. I see Internet as the invention of fire. Africa shall be the first continent to fully embrace the one world/one Internet principal, which is the ICANN motto. Additional efforts must be made in all this to give Internet back its freedom, and I'm talking about real freedom here, not corporate freedom. The NTIA, IANA [inaudible] stewardship transitions, as well as, for example, Google's project Loon, are a first step, but we need more. We need more engagement from the locals and the external operators. Thank you for your attention. I have no business cards, unfortunately, but I have an email.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay, next we have Gloria Kembabazi from Uganda. Remember, introduce yourself and speak slowly for the interpreters.

KEMBABAZI GLORIA: Good evening, everyone. My name is Kembabazi Gloria, and I'm from Uganda. I'm a lawyer, but I'm also studying the bar course, so I'm taking the bar this year. And my presentation is going to focus on Uganda and Internet policing. And there'll be a hint on Internet governance. Basically, I'll be laying down the structure, sort of inviting you to see Uganda in that perspective of Internet.

And the structure of Internet governance is at the level of the ministry, so we have an ICT ministry, which has set up two bodies. One is the national information technology association of Uganda, which manages the Internet on behalf of their government. So it's in charge of making sure that the e-governance programs are catered for.

Then, in the private sector, we have the Uganda communications commission, which is in charge of all telecommunications, Internet, broadcasting, and media in terms of the private sector.

As regards to the legal framework, we have three legislation that is directly related to the Internet, and that is the computer misuse act, the electronic transactions act, and the electronic signatures act. If you notice, all these acts are of 2011, which means that only about four years old, and that can already create a picture in about how young the Internet is in Uganda.

And currently, the project on increasing Internet access is [inaudible] of about 2,500 kilometers. But so far, it's broken in two, three phases, and we have finished the second phase. So we have about 1,500 kilometers of cable laid. We are hoping to go into the third phase and make sure that there is connection throughout the country. With that cable, we have 27 ministries and departments connected, and about 22 district headquarters. That is still at the level of the government infrastructure and e-governance.

As concerns the private sector or the general layout, the Internet penetration has been estimated in two different research so that statistics are at 11.5% by ITU, and its target was at 15%, so we are still below that target for low developing countries as Uganda. According to ISOCs ranking, we rank as the 133rd country, and that puts the penetration at 16.2%, which is still below the 22% threshold for low-developing countries.

From that, we have several concerns that I have highlighted. As concerns e-governance, we have had several programs that collect data. For example, we have had an introduction of the national identity cards, which every person who is about 18 years old is entitled to. But we do not have a data protection and privacy bill. And it's still sitting in parliament, and has not been passed, and there isn't much work being done to pass that, meaning that if we are looking at the Internet, and that kind of

issue, there is a problem there if you're collecting information about your citizens, but there is no protection mechanism for that kind of data.

And then, there is also a conflict about the management of that .ug ccTLD because it's in the hands of a private company, and the government is interested in taking it over. And that is still being debated. And we also have issues of cyber security privacy for data protection, which is highlighted under the bill, the first thing I explained. And we are also having a conflict with schools and other private sector, and the public interest. In terms of the fact that the management of how Internet can be used is spreading to two parts, the government and the private sector. We find that their interests are conflicting, and some interests are undermined.

Then we also have passed the regulation of intersection communications act, which is dangerous. Because if you have that but you do not have that data protection and privacy bill, it means you can intercept communication of whatever form, but then there is no protection for the citizens, which is a very big problem. And of course, we are also looking at balancing security, human rights, gender, and ICT, and other fundamental freedoms like freedom of expression, freedom of speech. Because if the constitution mandates that there should be freedom of expression and speech, but then you have a piece of

legislation that allows the government to intercept, then there is a problem there.

So the ideal that we would want in Uganda is to have infrastructure sharing to improve [inaudible] the costs of connectivity, because it's still expensive. If the penetration, as we said, is at 16.2, it's still a very low percentage. And yet it's expensive for those few. And also there's a problem of Internet affordability, and we hope to increase that. And that's one of the challenges.

And that map just shows the green part is the part that we are waiting, that would be the phase three of laying the cable to ensure that the whole country is connected. So, as we speak, we have the blue reflecting the cable layer as it is. And that's the end of my presentation. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Gloria. We're going to back up. Ephraim has arrived. We have Ephraim from Kenya presenting.

EPHRAIM KENYANITO: Hi everyone. I'm sorry I stepped in late from another meeting. This is my research paper. I got this topic out of attending ICANN meeting, and this is a debate that was there in ICANN Buenos Aires 2013. ICANN [inaudible] it was a very big debate that was

put on hold about .y and [inaudible] domain. I tried to critique and look at if that scenario would have happened, how this would've affected mostly the African continent and the intellectual property of farmers, and the communities, their traditional knowledge. I'll go there.

As a result of paragraph 4A of the UDLP policy, the GIs cannot be invoked in the UDLP. You can never bring an action for [inaudible] especially when it involves GIs. This is the first problem with those two strings, in such kind of a scenario. This research really looked into the problem, and tried to provide recommendations, what would happen in the Kenya and ESC. Because you see, for example, in Africa, we have so good wine, our own wine, traditional wine, protecting this kind of industry.

I tried to look into these three questions. How do domain names relate to geographical indications. What measures are available today for holders in Kenya and other ESC [inaudible] states of GIs, how their project against infringing domain names. And then how the existing legal and procedural frameworks can be improved.

The presentation is very legal. It's not technical because I'm a lawyer. My background is legal. So basic [inaudible] the [inaudible] protection of geographical indications is – I based it on the natural right theory, where by John Locke says everyone

has the right to own tangible property, as well as intellectual property. This is the basic theory that is the protection of intellectual property.

This paper looked at the secondary analysis, and [inaudible] research. And then there was a few interviews with some of the ICANN contacts that we made during those ICANN events. The findings, the approach to protection of geographical indications, not domain names, but geographical indications. In ESC, and Kenya, and the whole of Africa is a bit problematic because very few places have explicit set provisions protecting geographical indications. That's the first thing that I noticed.

Second, it's [inaudible] to protect geographical indications within this [inaudible] because of the existing legal frameworks. And individuals have to protect – for example, if I want to protect [inaudible] that is a common wine in Kenya, I'll have to go through each and every intellectual property office in all the [inaudible] states in order to have this protected. So I'll address this.

The other one is I looked at the comparative study of the domain name system distribution [inaudible] process. I looked at [inaudible] conflict. If such a conflict is there, what is the available redress? The various avenues for this [inaudible] is the international center for dispute resolution, SCDR. The

[inaudible] intellectual property organization, the international center of [inaudible], international chamber of commerce, ICC, among other ADR methods.

The UDRP is implemented through the [inaudible] domain name dispute resolution center, the national arbitration forum, and the [inaudible], as I mentioned before. Under UDRP, the remit is available [inaudible] and transfer of domain name to the third party.

Wine is a commodity that has financial benefit. This remit would not work for every scenario, and that's a case you'll read more about it, where [inaudible] said they had no jurisdiction over such issues. If it was affecting African committees, it will have been to their disadvantage.

I looked at the specific laws in each countries, but I don't have enough time to go through each of these, but those are case studies of where they're trying to protect, but there are not enough mechanisms. The kind of regulations under ICANN procedures, there are legal rights objections, there's [inaudible] confusion objection, the community objection, the limited public interest objection. It wouldn't work very well with geographical indications.

Then I'm about to finish about the UDRP. This is the last page. To conclude, it's good that the wine .wine [inaudible] process was

slowed down because there's a lot of work that needs to be done before these domain names are put out to the community, especially at the national level and at the African Union, and sub-regional level. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Ephraim. Next we have Huthaifa Albustanji from Jordan.

HUTHAIFA ALBUSTANJI: Hello everyone. I'm Huthaifa Albustanji from Jordan, intellectual property expert. I would like about subject touch every one of you, which is domain name protection. Actually, there is no international regulations protecting domain names. Domain names actually is created to connect with others [inaudible] online. But domain names hold [inaudible] will use some means to communicate with consumer and invest a significant amount of time, and effort, and resources into the following [inaudible] and enhancing their ability to attract consumer.

The question is why we need international treaty or international regulation concerning domain names and protection? The answer is that local rules or national rules doesn't protect domain names specifically. Domain names

actually can be protected through international laws by [inaudible] and the [inaudible].

Thread mark itself isn't a domain name. The domain name may constitute valuation to trademark law. But domain names [inaudible] and trademark is another thing. Trademark is [inaudible]. But actually, ICANN and international court, some courts doesn't provide the legal nature of domain names.

Domain names and civil liability. Domain names may constitute a [inaudible] action, and can be protected by civil law. This law cannot protect all domain names, because, and it's very difficult to prove their civil liability, which consists of [inaudible], and damage, and [inaudible] between [inaudible]. And if there is any assault of domain names registration, the [inaudible] shall prove three elements, and it's very difficult to prove this element.

Why [inaudible] ICANN provided international resolution concerning abusive registration of domain names? These resolutions are alternative resolutions for [inaudible] domain name [inaudible], which is arbitration. And arbitration claim, the claimant shall prove three elements in order to cancelling or transferring the domain name from the defendant to claimant. These elements are proving that the domain name is confusingly similar to a trademark, and that the domain name has been

registered in bad faith, and there is no legitimate interest in registering that domain name.

Actually, these rules are suffering from lots of shortcomings. These rules haven't provided a peer process [inaudible] domain names distribute. If the panels have issued their decision concerning transferring or cancelling domain names, the losing party can appeal this decision in front of national courts. In this case, the national laws have inconsistent rules with EDRP rules.

In this case, we may have two decisions, which are from [inaudible] panel and national courts. These decisions concerning one domain name. And in this case, the registrars will not be obliged to provide the national courts decision, because technically they have to follow [inaudible] decisions, [inaudible] with ICANN.

Actually, the UDRP rules haven't provided mandatory [inaudible]. If the [inaudible] has occurred, because the only [inaudible] can be that provided is transferring domain name. For these reasons, I recommend that [inaudible] and ICANN shall provide international treaty concerning abusive registration of domain names to inform national regulations concerning domain name. And thank you everyone. This my contact.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Huthaifa. Next we have Ihtisham Khalid from Pakistan.

IHTISHAM KHALID: Okay welcome everyone. I am Ihtisham Khalid from Pakistan. I will be presenting on 5G, where are we heading towards? As I got to know that a lot of people are non-technical, so I will not go into the technicalities. So 5G, basically, first of all a technology [inaudible]. In 5G, we are expecting a next wave of data society because everything will be connected in a digital fashion. So, for that currently, there are a lot of challenges and requirements that are to [inaudible]. So it's not coming soon, at least until 2020, or even after that.

So there's a lot of key technologies and drivers, innovators, which are there, on which there's a lot of research going on all around the world. From those, a few of them are listed here. There is a lot of work going on, on [inaudible]. There's a lot of work going on, on [inaudible] networks, mobile [inaudible] communication. And this is my field, where I am doing my research on the mobile [inaudible] services.

Some of the 5G enabling technology. There's a NFE. If some of you don't know this, NFE is basically network function virtualization where we do our processes in a software form. We don't have routers. We have software which controls the

processes. Then we have cooperative communication. This one, it is the part of my research work. As an example, I can say that if I want to send some file, for example, to Deborah, and there are a lot of others in between, so my data can go through various hops. For example, to this person, to [inaudible], to [inaudible], to Deborah. This is the algorithm which I am establishing.

Then we have automated network organization because we are moving from the old technology 2G, 3G, 4G, and now to 5G, so we are going to small cells. Then we have flexible back holding for catering the data speeds of the 5G networks.

For understanding for you people, simple figure depicts that, on average, if you are getting this much speed, if you are getting this much speed in a 4G network, I think most of you would have been using 4G LTE. In comparison, what is intended in 5G is this one. You can imagine that in a matter of seconds, you can download a 1080P video. There's a lot of work required to read this.

Moreover, there's a latency analysis for a better understanding. As an example, in the 4G network, almost all of use this 4G. We can take an example of a packet. Data takes this much of time after we request, this much of time until reaching us. It's a lot of time, and it's about more than minimum ten milliseconds. What

is intended in 5G is this, less than one millisecond. So it will be a really, really fast network.

So this is the basic timeline of the work that has been going around the world, in the [inaudible] of 5G. ITU and European Union have start some projects in 2012, and the big names who are having their active research work going all around the world, includes Samsung, Nokia Siemens, Huawei, Ericsson, and some other big giants. There's a lot of universities where there's an active research going on in the field of 5G that basically mostly includes the U.S., Japan, Korea, and China. There are some trials, and they're in comparison of 4G. 30% more efficiency has already been achieved, and we are waiting until 2020 to get some good results. There is a lot of research.

There are some performance categorization parameters in this regard, on which we are looking from the perspective of 5G. That's the [inaudible] 2020. [inaudible] the capacity. We are foreseeing 10,000x gain than we have latency then I have already mentioned under 1 millisecond. The cost should be very, very low, and the systems should be very reliable.

There are a lot of challenges because the amount of data is increasing, because everyone will be sharing files among them in the size of, let's say, 5GB, 20GB, 50GB, so it's a very big amount. So we are intending to have every device connected

with the Wi-Fi Internet. There are a lot of use cases for that, and this is the device to device communication, which is [inaudible].

Then we have a lot of 5G use cases where there are applications where we can get the benefit from the 5G. We have broadband access. We are intending for privacy video, high speed cranes, health services, and natural disaster sensor networks. You can refer to my presentation later for this.

This is MIMU, multiple input multiple output systems. There are three types of system, and we can have discussion if any one of you wants, so thank you because of time.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Ihtisham. Next we have Jawad Tanveer from Pakistan.

JAWAD TANVEER: I am Jawad Tanveer from Pakistan. My topic is source IP address [inaudible]. Internet is always [inaudible] with many security threats based on IP address. And IP address means the spoofing of aspect which can enable impersonation and [inaudible] because IP protocol do not inspect source of the address.

To cope with spoofing [inaudible] attack in land network, the main evidence we have is the IP address of attacker. In the

literature is a number of [inaudible] available on the network. I categorize in four main categories, just like one packet mark technique [inaudible] based, protocol based, and there are some [inaudible] working on source addresses.

In cryptography-based techniques, IP addresses are generated using hash algorithms and verified two layers. The first one is autonomous system layers, and the next one is subnet layer. Next one is target market schemes. In target market schemes, they're the number of bits that were labelled in IP [inaudible]. We can mark them using [inaudible] routers.

Here you've got the number of packet market schemes, like gateway, identify [inaudible] and label addition technique, inter domain [inaudible] technique, signature based techniques. These techniques all based upon the packet marking techniques.

Here you go next, the protocol based techniques, protocol based technique, they're the number of protocols which, working on source of [inaudible] validation, [inaudible] of number of [inaudible] protocols.

This is the last example [inaudible]. This is also a [inaudible] protocol. And the [inaudible] also develop a binding table on the router, which is used for the packet [inaudible] purpose. Here we go [inaudible] work with open floor. Open floor is the protocol

for recreating the parameter for protection and [inaudible] the packets.

There are two standard bodies working on source address validation. The first one is source address validation improvement, and they have extensive experiments in China. What [inaudible] they are doing, creating a binding table on each [inaudible]. And we're basing our bases on the [inaudible] the packets.

The next one is [inaudible] open search signaling. On [inaudible] communication, they are managing what's going on, and on the basis of [inaudible] detect the data of attacks, and mitigate the techniques.

Here there's the existing techniques, like access list which exists on the network level, not on the host level. The next one is reverse [inaudible]. They're the number of issues like [inaudible] packets under the asymmetry [inaudible] system. In [inaudible] techniques, [inaudible] manages key storage, and management is a huge overloading in our routers.

In [inaudible] there are a number of weaknesses exists like man in the middle attack. In snooping process, first when they are exuding the process, then our [inaudible] of binding table, at the time of [inaudible] correlation exchange of binding table,

security address allocation method, between the [inaudible] devices, and so on.

In all solution I critically analyzed and find the series of best solution to work on the existing weaknesses and issues over all scenarios. Here you go, the references. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Jawad. Next we have Joe Kilonzo of Kenya.

JOSEPHAT KILONZO: Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. My name is Joe Kilonzo. I come from Kenya. I'm a lawyer by profession. I'm quite enthusiastic about human rights and constitutional law. It's for this reason that I'm presenting on this topic on Internet and human rights. You might ask yourself why I'm presenting this topic in an ICANN meeting, but for this [inaudible] being a [inaudible] and attended the GAC meetings, this has been a very central issue to the meetings that are happening here.

Human rights, essentially, are defined as entitlements that are [inaudible] to person by [inaudible] of being human beings. As per the American Declaration of Independence, we hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are [inaudible] by their creator with certain inalienable

rights, among this, life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. And it's for this reason that we constitute governments.

Based on this, I wish to ask a question, whether Internet is a human right or is it a privilege? I wish to say that there are three schools of thought concerning this. There's a first school of thought that states that, as posed by [inaudible] special report on the freedom of expression that Internet is Internet or Internet access is a human right. Others have argued that Internet or access to Internet is not a human right. That was [inaudible] by the former ICANN board Chair, Mr. Vinton Cerf.

There's another school of thought that wishes not to be [inaudible] to this debate. For them, they only argue that Internet is an essential part of our beings, and as such, it should be protected.

Internet is a double-edged sword, or function is a double-edged sword. In that it is a human rights enabler, and at the same time, it can be a medium through which human rights are violated. As a human rights enabler, Internet forums are a very basic fabric of also a fundamental right, especially freedom of expression, access to education, privacy, etc. Due to the transformative and unique nature of Internet, it enables individuals to access their rights or to freedom of expression, opinion, but also other range of human rights.

Internet, as we have stated, can also be a platform through which human rights are violated. Human rights violations in the contemporary world, we do agree that have a digital component. For example, there's mass surveillance, there's mass censorship, and there's monitoring or tracking of dissidence by various governments.

I wish to restrict myself to content restriction on the Internet. I wish to say that content restriction, per se, might not be unconstitutional or might not be a violation of our rights. But there are certain mechanisms or measures which can lead to violation of human rights. For example, we have arbitrary blocking or filtering of content, where we have pulling down of websites. We have filtering technologies that exclude pages containing certain words or specific content from appearing.

There's criminalization of legitimate expression. Arbitrary use of criminal law to sanction legitimate expression constitutes one of the graves forms of restriction of the right. It will not only affect the right of freedom of expression, but also affects other wide range of rights such as freedom from torture, freedom from degrading sentiment or even punishment.

The other [inaudible] of intermediary ability. In this, certain laws or regulations might be put in place such that they place liability on intermediaries due to publication of certain information. As

such, you place these intermediaries in a place where they make value judgements which they should not be making. For example, we do not know the transparency of the whole process of limiting certain content.

Then we have cyber attacks. Cyber attacks generally violate freedom of expression. They constitute the violation of the obligation to respect right of freedom of opinion and expression.

Then we have insufficient protection of the right to privacy and data protection. This, I know it's a major concern for most of us because, in many states, there is insufficient or inadequate data protection laws, outlining who is allowed to access personal data, what it can be used for, or how it should be used, and for how long it can be stored.

This is a major concern, especially in these situations where huge volumes of data are held by intermediaries, who at times are pressured by states to surrender information about their users.

Then we have a limitation of Internet and human rights generally. Generally, we say that limitation of rights should be done according to law, and should only be to the extent that is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society that is based on dignity, equality, and freedom. And as

[inaudible] of other relevant factors such as the nature of the right, the purpose for which the right is being limited, etc.

In conclusion, [inaudible] by Vinton Cerf, they say that [inaudible] the Internet business is [inaudible] equivalent to [inaudible] in regular person's life. In other words, it's evolving fast and faster, and so must always and [inaudible] evolve in protection of human rights and freedoms. I thank you so much.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Joe. Next we have Joyce Wandeka from Uganda.

JOYCE WANDEKA: Good evening, everyone. I'm Joyce Wandeka from Uganda. I'm a computer scientist. I mainly deal with website development and software. My topic of concern is about domain names and web security. In Uganda, we have an e-mail forum called I-network, where different stakeholders from the IT [inaudible] discuss different IT issues and ideas. One of the main discussed topics that I always come across, because again, that forum is about government websites being hacked into. And the big organization sites like, for example, MTN.

So specific domain names remain a target for threats with assumption that they hold [inaudible] related to the government or not. So some of the non-government sites that are targeted

are, for example, mtn.co.ug, and these are some of the domain names for a government and public that have really been affected over time.

E-mails keep coming in, “This domain has been hacked into.” “This one is down for a week.” So that’s why I was so concerned about the security of the domain names, especially the government domain names. There was a story about over 40 Uganda government websites hacked into by Islamic ghost team. Now, no offense to the Islamic community, because a hacker can disguise himself as anything. He can say, “I’m a Muslim, I’m from this country,” when he’s something else. But that was the information. Federal Government Suffers Massive Hacking Attack, published on 6th April, of 2015. Whoever’s interested, that’s the source. More information can be found on that URL.

Global examples outside Uganda, we have www. [inaudible] .gov.in was hacked late in September 27th, 2015 by hackers suspected to be from Pakistan. So this, like I say, it may not be someone from Pakistan, but a hacker can put anything, so no offense to people from Pakistan. The source is there.

I come up with some recommendations. I would suggest the GAC to probably advise or create a policy to influence government institutions to install SSL certificates on every government-

owned ccTLD run by the government. SSL is a secure socket layer, to the people who are non-IT. It's a technology, a standard that establishes an encrypted link between the browser and the web server.

Another one, companies should or must have SSL as an audit query, just in case it's not listed. Another problem we have for people who have data centers who host. Most of the times they fail to tell their clients about the protection because they know it's an extra charge. An SSL certificate is not for free. You have to pay for it. I don't want with this customer when he comes, and he wants me to host for him the site, I don't need to tell him about the certificate. I just get for them the domain name, and host their website. So most of the sites are not secured, so they're prone to attack.

Different ICT bodies who set policy standards to their organizations and companies. It should be mandatory that SSL certificates are key. That's to say, certificates can optionally be packaged together with the annual hosting fee. That's if it's possible, or probably someone shouldn't explain about it, they should just get for someone a domain, and automatically install for them a certificate, and include the charge on the amount that they are getting from that person.

Still, one question remains. At this point, some websites having SSL certificates, why did they continue to be subject to security threats including being hacked, like, I'm very sure there are government sites that have been hacked over and over, have these certificates or probably [inaudible] installed. They have the DNSsec security signatures being [inaudible] through the sessions that have been going on.

Why should they continue being hacked? I think this question goes to the DNSsec group for ICANN. So I've attended some of the sessions, and [inaudible] I'm hoping they have my answer. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Joyce. Next we have June Tessy from Kenya.

JUNE OKAL TESSY: Good evening. My name is June Tessy Okal. I'm a law student at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. I'll take you through the domain name dispute resolution policy for country code top-level domains using the example that we have for Kenya, which is under our public entity [inaudible].

I bet, by now, we're all familiar with country code top-level domains, which are two-letter Internet top-level domains designated for particular countries. It may be for a country, a

sovereign state, or autonomous territory for use to service their community. For instance, the Kenyan one uses .ke, Tanzania uses .tz, South Africa uses .za. We're all familiar with that.

An open ccTLD refers to a country code, ccTLD name that can be registered by anyone, regardless of which country the person resides in. That's the difference between an open one and a closed one. The closed ones are specifically for the countries.

So the UDRP policy is the uniform dispute resolution policy, which Ephraim and Huthaifa took us through. It includes a mandatory non-binding low-cost administrative procedure which helps resolve certain disputes between any people who own gTLDs. Kindly note UDRP is strictly for gTLDs so the ccTLDs have to come up with one of their own.

So the one we use for Kenya is under the Kenya network information center, which is KNIC, so they have a dispute resolution policy which covers all domains under .ke. So now, our Kenyan constitution, article 159 provides for alternative dispute resolution. We try to get people out of the litigation process, and out of the court process, and have them embrace different alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, like negotiation, arbitration, mediation, traditional dispute resolution mechanisms as well.

Our KNIC policy embraces ADR, and it says that in other terms, to make the dispute resolution process, we embrace fairness. It has to be fast. The process is fast. It's informal. It's non-adversarial, which means it's not plaintiff versus defendant, which means complainant versus defendant. And there has to be a neutral third party who determines the matter.

So the procedure, as outlined in the policy, is first the complainant files the complaint, and addresses it to the KNIC CEO who is around, so you can find him and ask him how that goes. You first file the complaint and address it to the KNIC CEO. Then, there's a response to the complaint, so the defendant is given an opportunity to respond to that complaint. Then, there is a hearing, which is held by KNIC at their offices, where both parties are brought forth and they're given an opportunity to express their own opinions, and to defend each other.

After the hearing happens, KNIC comes to a decision based on the facts which are laid out before them. Then if you notice, the UDRP doesn't have a right of appeal, but our KNIC policy, which is for .ke domains has a right of appeal. So if you're dissatisfied with a decision that is made against you, you're free to appeal.

In conclusion, the success rate we've had of the complaints is more than 80%, and this is because of the alternative dispute resolution mechanism. Most issue are dealt with really quickly

and it's really fast, then we also have oath and affirmation provisions, which mean that before you state anything, you're legally bound but what you state. Therefore, the chances of lying or coming up with false accusations or false claims are really low.

So, in conclusion, I'd encourage more ccTLDs to come up with different dispute resolution policies that help them resolve their disputes as fast and as expeditiously as possible for their ccTLDs. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Jane. It seems we have a special guest, Fadi.

FADI CHEHADE: Okay, I won't be long. But I was summoned by Nora via text message, from wherever she is. She said, "Get to the room now." So I am happy to be here. Look, I wish I had today, the time to sit and listen to your presentations. But I want to tell you something, and maybe you could help with that, and I'll tell Nora that. It would be good at the next ICANN meeting for us to get these presentations in front of the broader community.

I think we should, at a minimum, if we can't get a plenary session, we should at minimum, invite the broader community. And/or have maybe four or five key community leaders, maybe

from the CCNSO/GNSO, they could each send one, listen to your presentations and then at every ICANN meeting, they should pick finalists. They should pick three finalists as great ideas that ICANN should carry forward.

Because I don't want your great thinking and your great work to stop here. We need to make sure that it becomes seeds for good ideas that we can all implement. I'm still the CEO, so I can still give you some instructions. I have until Saturday at midnight. And they're all trying to contain the damage, but here it is. I just gave instructions in another room.

Please, I'm asking that you strongly consider this work that is now proven to be very inspiring. I mean, Nora sends me summaries of what you do after every meeting. But it's important to now raise it to the next level. This work in the IETF, it has a name. I'm not an IETF'er, but they call it what, Feathers?

[off mic speaking]

FADI CHEHADE: No, when people have new ideas like this, they have a name for this. That's how a process – what is it called?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bird of feathers.

FADI CHEHADE: Bird of feathers? Okay, that's a process that the IETF has used for years to bring some of the best engineering ideas to bear. In a way, what you do here is just that. It should be treated with this reverence, with this importance. So I hope that happens as we take that program to the next level.

People keep talking about me leaving. There's no leaving. In life, there is just stations, but there is a journey that continues. Yes, maybe I won't be here in that meeting next time, but the journey we are all on is the same, whether I'm here or in another place, you're here or in another place. We should think at that level. What we're doing here is shaping the digital century. This is the digital century.

As I said in other places, people say, "Oh, there is cyberspace and real life." Cyber space is dead. All space is now cyber. There's no separate space called the digital space. Everything, everything is digitized. Governments are being transformed by technology. Businesses are being transformed by technology. Our lives are being transformed by technology.

The question is as technology permeates everything, what will the rules be? Just like everything, people say America is a great

continent, and a great country, and a great system, but at some point, America was the Wild West, and it was a mess. People shot each other, it was not organized. But with good rules, America became a great economy. Similarly, the digital space will need rules. This shouldn't be the Wild West. Who will set the rules? How will they be enforced? That's the question.

How will the rules not erase who we are? How will the rules respect who we are? The great Minister of Pakistan, of ICT, a wonderful lady and I are in touch. She always writes me and she says, "How do we maintain who we are?" We have cultural issues. We have religious issues. We have many things. Is this digital revolution going to erase all of this? I hope not. I hope not. Does it need to? I think not. I think we can find ways to have the digital space, if anything, enforce our local culture and make it stronger, but also find common ground between us as human beings.

This is the chance for you to shape this century. I'm getting old. I'm in my 50s. Most of you here are very young, and you have the chance to shape this space. Don't let anyone tell you.

If someone told Vin Cert and Steve Crocker when they were boys, Steve was a big guy always, and Vin Cert was a thin guy. Steve used to put Vin on his shoulders, and they would go to the UCLA campus on the weekend when there was nobody, and in

the top of the walls of the computer center, there used to be open windows at the top. And Vin Cert would jump from these windows, and go in, and open the doors like this, and go play with the computers, and build the Internet.

If somebody caught them, which they almost did one day because they put something between the doors so they can get in and out, we would not have the Internet maybe, or we would have waited another 30 years to have it.

Permission-less innovation. Don't ask for permission. Don't ask for permission. Go for it. Even in governance, there has to be innovation. I had people say, "No, governance has to go through the normal process." No, governance has to be innovated. The governance models we live with today have been built 200 years ago. This is a different time. We have to think and innovate. You are very much whom we count on. I wish you the best.

I cam from a small country. I came with limited means. All of you know my silly story of coming to America, I didn't even speak English. I went to find jobs, and I didn't even have papers. And the guy said, "Sorry, you have no papers. You don't speak English. We can make you do a job in the kitchen to peel onions." I spent months peeling onions in the kitchens, until I learned English, and I stood on my feet.

It's possible for each of us to break every possible barrier. I guarantee you. Believe in yourself and in that. Have purpose in what you do. Don't just do it to be rich. Don't do it to prove anything to anybody, not even to yourself. Just do it because you have a purpose. I spoke about that in the opening. Find your purpose. The purpose is inside of you.

As Abraham Lincoln once said, he said, "Look, there are few beliefs you have. Stand by them. Everything else you can compromise on. But never ever give up on your beliefs. I ask my son, who's now 28, when he was 15, I said, "[inaudible] what are your beliefs that you will never compromise?" He was 15, he said, "I don't know." I said, "Well, are you going to search for these and find them?" He said, "Well, why don't you help me? What are they?" I said, "No, you need to search for them" It took him four years to come back and give me the answer, but he did. He did. Because my dad had done this to me. Search for what you believe in, and hold onto it.

You know, in this community today, I spent my day solving issues, negotiating between parties who are fighting. I still am. I have three days left, and I'm still solving problems, but that's okay. I do that, and I negotiate, and I tell everybody, "Look, we need to find a compromise. There are certain things we believe in that we'll hold onto. Everything else we can work it out. We can work it out."

One GAC member came up to me today and she said, "I've been watching you for four years, and I've been meaning to find a way to explain who you and what you are." She said, "I finally found it, so I'm coming to tell you what I think you are." She said, "You're someone who is always, always willing to connect with people and find common ground." That's a great gift that we should all have. We have so many things inside of us that tell us, "Don't talk to him because he's red, and don't talk to him because he's Christian." But is this what you believe in? Find it, follow it.

I wish you all a fantastic journey. Whatever you do. You peel onions or you build palaces, it doesn't matter. Whatever you do, do it well. Do it with heart. Do it with all your mind, with all your heart, and don't let anyone tell you you can't, okay? All the best to you. All the best to you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay everybody, what an honor. Wow. Okay, let's proceed. We have Khouloud Dawahi from Tunisia.

KHOULOUD DAWAHI: Hello everybody, my name is Khouloud Dawahi. I'm from Tunisia, and I'm a law student. I wanted to show you a little bit my experience. I started by the Internet policy analysist. I was

just writing articles for people around the [inaudible] region, and then my [inaudible] to take the Internet governance online course provided by [inaudible], and [inaudible] and I got selected to take part in the Arab IGF, and now here I am with you.

When I was applying to NextGen, I was thinking, "There's so many things that I want to talk about, but I only have five minutes. What am I going to say?" I was thinking, and then I thought about it, and I said, "I'm going to talk about engaging youth in Internet governance. Isn't that what NextGen is about?" When you think about it, you tell yourself why? Well, it's quite simple. When we see these figures, we see that young people, people around the ages of 18 an 34 are most of the Internet users compared to other ones. And the difference is quite huge, like 36% or even 53% in some other countries.

When we think about it also, you'd see that the government officials have been resilient to enhance and adopt the consensus-based decision making model, and that's because they haven't been initiated to it in the first place. We have historical heritage of [inaudible] consensus-based decision making, and that's what we're trying to change.

When it comes to change, we can only count on youth to break that. Here I figure that the [inaudible] map about Internet

governance would reveal to be reflecting, rather, the fragmented aspect of Internet governance. But through my journey, I discovered two important things.

The first one is Internet governance is more about determining an independent neutral entity of decision making. What entity would that be? Would that be the UIT? Would that be the UN or the ICANN? No matter what that answer is, that entity should establish an effective model of policy and decision making process, which is the multi-stakeholder and the consensus based decision making. Isn't these the values of ICANN? Isn't these values what you are here today for?

Then, I came up with the idea of ICANN youth model, which is at the core of the NextGen. It is an ICANN meeting simulation, when it comes to Internet governance-related issues. It will be done in university, in order to outreach more people, more young people, enthusiasts like us. It allows young Internet governance advocate to step into the shoes of an ICANN member.

Now, I think that every one of us remember how excited we were when we got selected to NextGen. "Oh, how am I going to do? What am I going to do?" But then think about all the people that didn't get this opportunity to be here. Perhaps this ICANN youth model will be a chance for them to get better, to understand better, and to apply for next time, and maybe to get selected.

We have to think about people who didn't hear about ICANN. How to outreach them. This can be a good step to it. If every country does an ICANN youth model, it will be just great to outreach more people because fellowships are limited, unfortunately.

What this model aims to actually is initiation. It aims to initiate youth to the GNSO policy development process. We all know that in our countries, policy making is very arbitrary, let's say. There's no stops, really. They improvise. Here, we want to initiate our young people to this model. When there's actually a model for policies. Then this simulation will also try to initiate them to the consensus-based decision making when they step into the shoes of ICANN members, and they will reflect the constituencies. Let's say that one applicant wanted to represent, for example, the GNSO, well we will put him in another entity just to challenge himself.

Of course, it will also initiate them to the multi-stakeholder model which is now one of the core values of ICANN. So, again, let's say that I'm from NGO, and I wanted to defend these interest. Well no, we'll put you in business in order to challenge yourself and see things from different views. And that's what multi-stakeholder model is about. Thank you very much, and if you have questions, feel free.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Khouloud. Next we have Liz Orembo from Kenya.

ELIZABETH OREMBO: Hi everyone. Liz Orembo here from Kenya. I'm a [inaudible] associate. Thanks [inaudible]. I'm a [inaudible] associate. I do research and advocacy on Internet freedom and ICT policy development. My presentation is about the participation of civil society organizations in ICANN processes.

Just a brief overview, civil society organizations, at the grass root, fighting for human rights have been fighting for human rights on the ground, but not on the digital space. What this means is that there's no capacity among the civil society so that they can fight for these rights. You'll find they fight for human rights offline, but when it comes to the digital space, they don't have, maybe, skills, or they're just not interested in to it.

It is same to ICANN because ICANN is also working on human rights like privacy, mostly on the domain name and IP addressing, and WHOIS, also. This could be great if civil society came through because they act as the middle people between the end users and ICANN. That means the complexity of ICANN is going to be simplified when the civil society understand the ICANN processes and then go back to the user and explain these

processes in a way that the end users can understand. That's [inaudible] point number two, sorry I jumped.

Bringing local issues into global Internet governance. Remember they don't usually work on the ground. So they're the ones who are with the end users, they can bring those concerns from the ground, interpret them, and then bring those issues to ICANN in a way that ICANN can understand. At the same point, they act as the middle people who can facilitate communication between the end users and ICANN.

Remember the end users are the ones who use the Internet. These policies we are developing are for the end users, they're not for us. The policies need to enable the end users for this thing of Internet evolution to be meaningful.

Another thing is communicating ICANN processes and governance to local stakeholder for [inaudible] public engagement. So the local stakeholders, when they get to understand about these processes, then their capacity in participating in all these constituencies is increased, and you'll find increased participation.

An example is the engagements we've been having, especially in Kenya. [inaudible] the IANA transition and on the role of civil societies. Before, we've been having very little participation from Africa, and it's because people have not been

understanding ICANN processes. Because of those engagements that have been happening in their country, facilitated not really in office because they will have an office in April. But with the ICANN staff, the global stakeholder engagement in Kenya, we've been able to reach them very easily, and this has contributed to many civil society organizations in Kenya understanding the ICANN processes.

You can see the IANA transition document. We had substantial participation, not only from the Kenyan community, but also from the African community At-Large. When you compare that to other comments, you'll find it's improved. We hope that the office is going to bring a huge impact on our participation to the global information society.

On talking about Internet policies, they are just the way I said. They should be people-centered. Because remember we are trying to build these policies for the end user who doesn't care about what happens at the back end when they're making a phone call, WhatsApp group, or NextGen, or let's say some other thing, or searching anything on Google.

Africa uses technology in a different way. And my Kenyan friends will attest to this, that if you tell an African to own a [inaudible] .ke, they won't understand what it is for. Marketing will tell you, I have a WhatsApp group I'll put in my products there. I have a

Facebook, I'll put in my products there. You relate each to land, land, we like buying land. Land is a very sensitive and emotive issue in Kenya, because of our culture we just value land. So tell that person Internet is like land space. Buying a domain name, you get a space on the Internet, and they'll relate to you like that, and your marketing of that domain name, it will be easier because it connected to their culture.

On following other people's policies, because sometimes we don't like to reinvent the wheel. But this is where we also lag behind, and [inaudible] also talked about need for research. We need to connect our cultures to the use of digital technology if we are to connect ICT policy development for our communities. So that's a very big area, and we can't do anything about it as NextGen. I'd like to explore more.

On the third point, involvement of local civil societies will help in bringing diversity by putting in local perspective into the ICANN processes. I came to realize that we have very diverse backgrounds, and when we bring this into ICANN governance or how Internet is being governed – oh my time, okay. I was trying to talk very slowly for our interpreters, but now they have no luck.

Just talking about the NextGen, this is my last slide here. Talking about the NextGen, it's been an awesome program, fast to the

NextGen group. The ones we went to the city with, the ones we've been partying with, and the ones we've been sharing ideas with. You've been all awesome. Great communication within the ICANN team. I'd like to applause the ICANN, [Deborah, Mathias, Lucas] for assisting us in all that, and their communication to us they suggested for us to use like WhatsApp or Lucas calling us for to win something at the booth there, and the people responding so fast.

Another thing, keeping us on toes with the introduction to policy webinars. We learned a lot even before coming to ICANN here. I leave it there because my slide will be available online. Thank you people.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Liz, very sweet. Okay, next we have Maryanne Muriuki from Kenya.

MARYANNE MURIUKI: Thank you. Good evening, everybody. My name is Maryanne Muriuki, and I am an ambassador for the [inaudible] women in technology. Rural areas in marginalized Africa where you don't have any Internet or the Internet's penetration is really low.

Well, for the marginalized people, we have women, you have youths, you have children, and you have persons living with

disability. There are many online issues surrounding these kind of groups. Internet rights, policy formulation, online protection and inclusion.

Well, I talk as a role model for women in technology in Kenya, and this is a model I have tried to apply in my home area in Kenya. I have used this kind of model, which includes [inaudible] for four levels. They're what you call, at the first stage is tech [inaudible] where we work with women and marginalized groups, and we try to tell them what Internet is. You try to give them the basic computer literacy skills, and from there, we head to awareness, where once they are able to use these tech devices, what happens from there? They are able to participate in Internet governance instead understanding what really Internet governance. Open and free Internet. What's that all about?

From there, you can have now the impact. You can start having monitoring and evaluation. You look at the impact that is being witnessed on the ground.

And finally, how we try to sustain this kind of model. Well, this is basically what I've just explained. Basing on my story, on tech [inaudible] I have carried out the first local Internet governance in Kenya for the rural people, courtesy of [inaudible] please stand for us.

I met [inaudible] online like four years ago, in 2012. And I was inspired of what he was doing in the Democratic Republic of Congo. We have worked together online to carry out local Internet governance forums, citizen [inaudible] workshops with .ke, the KENIC group from Kenya ccTLD, and their local county governments in Kenya to formulate policies that favor or consider their marginalized groups.

This is just an example. This was the first ever rural Internet governance forum ever in Kenya. This is the second one. And this was the last workshop we held a month ago in Kenya with the .ke people. That is just basically my story, that everybody maybe is talking about IETF.

The person down there in [inaudible] ground really doesn't understand what that is. But we can involve our young sisters, brothers, persons living with disabilities. It starts with the basic literacy levels we have. Go to computing, then tell them about Internet guarantee, maybe they'll understand. I'll have to concur with Liz Orembo. You can content me on [inaudible]. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Maryanne. Next we have Mubashir Hassan from Pakistan.

MUBASHIR HASSAN: [inaudible], good afternoon. Simple topic, not technical, not tough. Whatever I will say, it will be my personal opinion. Many of you may not agree.

What's the Internet? There are some benefits. There are some flaws. Don't go for the content, just go for the idea. It's public and available for everyone. A useful tool for opening the access to the data of public interest. So is freedom of thinking and freedom of expression on a global level. You can say anything.

Some flaws, it's rather vulnerable in terms of data security. A potential source of inaccurate or untruthful information. You just Google anything, you find information at the first step. You just believe on it, this is something you are looking for. Don't go for it. [inaudible] make room for illegal activities. Criminals are also using it.

What's the definition of privacy actually? It's copied from Wikipedia. Privacy is the ability of an individual or a group to seclude themselves or information about themselves, and thereby express themselves selectively. In short, you can share information with anyone with your own consent.

Why do privacy matters? Ethically, privacy and confidentiality are considered to be the rights. Information revealed may result in harm to interest of the individuals. [inaudible] those rights

tend to ensure that the information is accurate and complete. Accurate and complete information from individuals benefits society in limiting the vulnerabilities.

What actually you believe what actually privacy and freedom of expression are? Right to share any idea and information with anyone on Internet. It also comes under privacy and also it is under freedom of expression [inaudible]. You can share your information with anyone on the Internet. But whenever you are going to share anything, you should be responsible. You should adopt a responsible behavior. If I talk about the privacy, no one should know by default what you are.

So what are the risks to privacy? User [inaudible], yeah. ISP are a first step. Whenever you connect to the Internet, you are first connected to the ISP. Then the cookies, cookie are the [inaudible] coming from the serves you are connecting to. And then data logging, you can view this term as also as data mining. Just like the [inaudible] is now doing, they are fetching your information from your websites, as well as from your online resources, whatever it is from your social media websites [inaudible]. Spider programs, web bugs, social engineering, phishing, malicious proxy servers, [inaudible].

Illegal and harmful content. There's a need to fight against the illegal content on the Internet with legal tools. You can adopt

two approaches, first a top-down approach. You can come up with some strong legislation, or some rules and regulations that can govern or that can control the content. Or from the bottom-up approach. Spread awareness among the people, among the masses.

Online social networks. You are making profile on social media, you are interacting with people. You are sharing everything. You are checking in. You are sharing photos. Everything is on your social profile. People can take that information from there as well.

Where's the mass surveillance? What actually Edward Snowden said, every border you cross, every purchase you make, every call you dial, every cell phone tower or whatever, he says, it's being surveilled.

What are the motives and activities? Purposes of the government. Tracking the criminals, monitoring suspicious activities, and control of the masses, and safety of the people, protection of the rights. I agree with everything.

If you don't agree, how can you fight? You can use encryption. You should minimize the risks and vulnerabilities, and you can use anonymizers, or you can just protest.

So what actually Facebook says? Google says? Microsoft says? What I say? Be a responsible citizen. My v-card.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Mubashir. Next we have Njeri Mwathi from Kenya.

NJERI MWATHI: Hi everyone. Yes. My name is Njeri. I'm from Kenya, and I'm a lawyer. When I was in law school, I developed a particular interest for social economic rights. That is the right and the entitlement of every individual to basic human needs such as food, water, health, social security, education. When I first interacted with ICANN, I wanted to find out how I could connect the Internet and my interest in social economic rights. I did some research, and I came up with about two conclusions.

First, that the Internet has a sweeping and tremendous effect on economic growth. And that secondly, this effect is growing. The question then becomes how can we promote social economic rights development realization and social economic rights development through the Internet? Mackenzie reports that in the last five years, the Internet alone contributed to about 21% of GDP growth. They also reported that the Internet is now raking money that is higher than agriculture and utilities. Just

think about that for a moment. We're talking about trillions, right?

With this rapid growth of the Internet, we have large enterprises and companies enjoying the benefits of the technological revolution. But some of the beneficiaries have also been SMEs and individuals.

I'll give you an example, I lived in [inaudible] it's a small rural area which about 85 kilometers from the capital. There's very little Internet penetration. I actually remember I had to travel for a while before I could use a cyber café. A very smart young man decided to maximize on that, and he created a cyber café. Most of his clients were young people who wanted to get onto Facebook and other social media. But then he realized that there's a gap between the interests that people had, and the technological skill that they needed to use the Internet. Very smart guy created a computer college right next to his cyber.

The result is same at the end of the day. He became one of the very rich people in our small town. And he was able to provide a source of livelihood for not just himself but for several other individuals. So if you can actually create a link between access to the Internet and to job creation, we can actually create a link between the Internet and poverty alleviation, and the realization of the United Nations sustainable development goals.

Another example is Zoom Wireless. It's an ISP that is based in Uganda that was sponsored by Oxfam. The purpose of Oxfam was to help create employment for young people who are victims of the North Ugandan war. Now, Zoom Wireless has created by 2015 over 45,000 jobs for young people in Northern Uganda. Just think about that for a moment. That every action we are taking as individuals, as organizations such as ICANN, through civil society organizations, we are actually helping create a livelihood, and to lift one person out of poverty.

But there are still so many other challenges that we need to fact. That is accessibility of the Internet, affordability and relevance. There's still a long way to go, but I think we're on the right track. If you could just now focus our energies to the realization of social economic rights through Internet access. That's my presentation. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Njeri. Next we have Oyewole Oginni.

OYEWOLE OGINNI: All right, thank you. My name is Oginni Oyewole. The only West Africa NSA in the house. Yes, I'm [inaudible] forensic investigator. I work as a [inaudible] because I discovered that [inaudible] is part of Internet security that we need. I also work

as a Fellow at International Forensic Institute. I work as African [inaudible] for organization for peace.

My presentation is on economics of cyber crime and data freedom, in [inaudible] for African economic integration. I discovered that there are a lot of gap which will not cover, especially in the area of political aspect, when it comes to African economic integration.

The [inaudible] is presently five to ten years behind the global [inaudible] in relation to technology capacity. What I want to bring up from this is although Internet are growing, yes the Internet is growing, and there is a lot of improvement in every sector. How have [inaudible] there are a lot of challenges which we are face as a lot of cyber crime, and which have posted threats to security and the confidence of user, and of course digital economy and all other aspect which can empower and strengthen economic intersection in Africa.

I talk about global economy. According to [inaudible], approximately 400 billion is lost [inaudible] on average annually. This amount is enough to empower people in the community. It's enough to strengthen people in the community.

[inaudible] look at the map you will discover that developed countries have higher rates of loss to cyber crime. Why the developing countries, such as Africa, has lower rates. But the

[inaudible] in the African economy cyber crime is although we have a lower status as regard to cyber crime, but we suffer a lot of victimization. Because in a developed country, there is a lot of policy which have been put in place to ensure that the cyber user [inaudible] are able to be protected. But in Africa, we have low status. We can see from the page how Kenya, South Africa, Zambia, and Nigeria annually 0.1 to 1.9% every year.

From the economics of cyber crime, you can see from the percentage that in Africa, most of the [inaudible] acts in support of the [inaudible], we have the highest from the record [inaudible]. And this is part of what responsive to increase terrorism in Africa.

I develop a model I called African [inaudible] market model. This model describe how long [inaudible] are working, at the same time, the market, the interaction between the criminal and suppliers on how they meet at the [inaudible] price. The [inaudible] of low enforcement [inaudible] as regards to how to track cyber criminal, and what has been [inaudible] poorly coordinated, inexperience, poorly equipped, low technology savvy, highly conservative, highly corrupt.

When you look at a cyber criminal, you can discover that those guys, they are very highly technology savvy, experienced, and coordinated. When you look at the [inaudible] which I call

[inaudible] enough for [inaudible] cyber crime. We have a very poor [inaudible] work, even within [inaudible] and Africa [inaudible]. We have increased automation of economic activities, social, and political aspect, but the laws is not strong enough to admit and track cyber criminal. We also have weak defensive mechanism.

When we look at the [inaudible] analyze the African [inaudible] on cyber crime, and from there I discovered a lot of [inaudible] which have been disputed. Part of it is computer related crimes, copyright, trademark offenses, [inaudible] and grooming of children, cyber-related money laundering, devices and storage media, modern warfare, militia software, cyber crime, electronic payment use offenses related. All these [inaudible] in the recent Africa [inaudible] convention.

The implication is a loss of resources for economic development and [inaudible] on [inaudible], and Africa as a whole. From this [inaudible] we can look at the value, the percentage of GDP laws to cyber crime every year is enough to take care of a particular sector in Africa. So this is the implication. Then it's also discourage people from going online. It reduces [inaudible] and then the [inaudible] of the citizen it reduce.

Also, transfer of productive skill labor to unproductive [inaudible]. In the case of India, we look at India. Although they

have a large number of users, as regards to on the I-technology, but they kind of transform those youths and help them to create markets for them to be employed. But in Africa, currently Nigeria is the second in the world of cyber crime. When you talk about technology, we are still far behind. This is a [inaudible] meaning that even though we have [inaudible] really growing, and they are a kind of engaged in cyber space, I really imagine, but there is no market for them. As a result of that, they are high risk.

They discovered that doing cyber crime is very easy for them to earn money because the law is not permitting enough strength for the cyber investigator to actually track the cyber criminal. Because of that, I think currently when you look at Nigeria and Cameroon, Nigeria have a very strong law recently put in place in the last three month. And in my interview with a lot of people, on my research I'm currently carrying out, I discovered a lot of cyber criminal move from Nigeria to Cameroon, where the law is more relaxed. Thank you. This my recommendation.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Oyewole. Next we have Sarah Kiden from Uganda.

SARAH KIDEN: Hi everyone. My name is Sarah Kiden. I come from Uganda. I'm going to tell you about a small project we did with

Internet Society Uganda Chapter. But first, let me explain about Internet Society Uganda Chapter. Our chapter seeks to promote the open development, evolution, and use of Internet in Uganda. Currently, we have more than 400 individual members. We don't have group membership yet.

In June 2015, we became an At-Large structure. As you've been hearing all week, At-Large represents the interests of end users in ICANN. We have three program areas, the first one is cyber security. And at that, we talk about child online protection. We have hosted eight Uganda IGFs, and one is Africa IGF. In terms of infrastructure development, we hosted a webinar for IANA transition with Bob Ochieng, Muhammad [inaudible] and some other ICANN staff. We hosted [inaudible] the Ministry of ICT, so we call people from the ministry, some people from the regulator, and other interested parties so they can come and hear about the IANA transition, what is happening, and many of them are very happy. We continue to carry out awareness campaigns throughout the country, and we've done some research related to Internet governance, and we keep posting this on our website.

Speaking very fast, okay. So I am going to tell you about a project we did between 2014 and 2015. We received a grant of $10,000 from the Internet Society to do this project. The target was to reach out to the next generation of Internet users, or so

we thought. So we thought we were reaching out to the next generation, but it turns out, we were actually reaching out to the current Internet users.

So what did we do? We went to three schools. We got about 110 students responding. We visited three other schools. In one of the schools we combined the visit with [inaudible] Internet day. So basically we were asking students, "What are you doing online?" "What do you know about the Internet?" "What are your experiences online," and such things.

In the schools we visited, we requested to meet teachers and parents, teachers who are teaching ICT and basic computing, and we just wanted to know about the curriculum, what they are teaching in their basic computing course. We also met parents, so in the morning we met the students, and in the afternoon we would meet their parents and ask them, "Do you know about the Internet?" "Do you know what your kid are doing online," and so on.

These are some of the findings. In Uganda, there's almost no documented evidence of online behavior. If you look, you almost won't know what citizens are doing online. There was also no prevision to report cyber crime. If something happened to you in the cyber space, you would almost have nowhere to go. Even if you went, they would not know what to do with you. The legal

frameworks were in place, but they don't talk about protection of children.

In some of the acts, the funds were really small. So you'd find us saying if you do something like the computer misuse act, then you'd pay maybe $2,000. And we thought that was very small. A bigger percentage of the respondents were male. Many of the people told us they access Internet at school, with their friends. A few access at home.

The children were telling us they use Internet mainly for social media, chatting, online games, homework. We were impressed that some eight year olds actually knew how to do Google search. They would go search for their homework. Some people told us they had been bullied online, they had been stalked or harassed. A big percentage told us they had not experienced anything online, and they were okay.

The most shocking thing was parents didn't know what their children were doing online. While the children were telling us, "We are doing social media, Facebook, Twitter," parents were saying, "No, they are just talking with their family and friends abroad." We thought that was very worrying. If parents are supposed to be the first line of support, they're supposed to train the children, and they don't know what to tell them, that is a bit worrying.

We wrote a report and developed a toolkit that we shared with the respondents. We gave some copies to the school, some copies to the Minister of ICT, and uploaded a copy on the website that you can get through that URL.

The next phase, we want to reach out to more people. We've received requests from Minister of ICT, the National IT Authority of Uganda, and Uganda Police Force. They want us to carry out awareness campaigns. They want us to go to more schools because clearly six schools out of so many schools in the country is very small.

We also want to encourage parents to take part in Internet discussion. Who knows, maybe they'll be the next At-Large representative or something. We are already in talks with Bob Ochieng, [inaudible] who is a Fellow. They are coming to one of the universities in Uganda. And we also want to reach out to students and tell them about Internet governance, and things like that. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Sarah. Next we have Sellina Kapondera from Malawi.

SELLINA KAPONDERA: Good evening, everyone. I've already been introduced, but maybe let me just introduce myself again. I am Sellina

Kapondera from Malawi. I'm a librarian by profession, but I'm also interested in doing research on ICT for [inaudible]. As you can see on my topic, it's the factors that affect adoption of tele centers in Malawi. I targeted one center, which is called the [inaudible] center.

Let me, first of all, define what a tele center is, for the sake of those who do not know what the centers are. It's a center. It's a place that offers public access to ICT services. This could be Internet, a photocopier where your people can go and print materials, where people can go and learn about computers. These are established in developing countries mainly to bridge the digital divide.

When you go to developing countries, these are mainly established in rural areas where your personal access to these ICT services are very limited. Because of that, they are offered at low prices when you compare to the services that are offered in Internet café's or cyber café's.

Just as in another country, in Malawi they are also being established for the same, to breach the digital divide, and also develop rural areas. But then, the assumption is that when these are established, everybody in the rural area will flock to them and start using them. But my visit to the centers, reading

newspapers, online news, told me something contrary to the objective of the tele centers.

I concluded that these tele centers are only being used by a few people. So I wanted to find out, what is it that affects the usage of tele centers? For those that go to tele centers and use them, what is it that makes them to use tele centers? What about those who do not use? And what is it that the government of Malawi can do so that these people who do not use them start using the tele centers. So that wasa the main problem.

I wanted to find out what are the factors that affected the usage of tele centers. Because the government of Malawi is establishing more tele centers in the country, but then the already existing ones, they're only being used by a few people. So I though it wise that we find out the factors that affect the usage of the current ones so that maybe improvements can be made on the ones that are yet to be established.

So, as I've already said, the main objective was for us to find out the factors that affected the usage of these tele centers, but I also wanted to find out the extent of which these tele centers are being used. And also the services that are being offered in the tele centers, how often do people use such kind of services?

This was a case study of one tele center. As I've already said, these tele centers are located in very remote areas. This site, the

[inaudible] center that I targeted is located like 22 kilometers from the town. And the poor road [inaudible] such that for one to travel from places like the [inaudible] town, it takes about maybe one hour or more, because the only means of transport are bicycles. So you have to travel by bicycles for 22 kilometers.

The target [inaudible], I targeted users of the tele center. I targeted many of those who come to the tele center because they are [inaudible] technique that I used was a proposed a convenient sampling technique, the ones that are easily found. So I thought maybe I should go to the tele center and target every use that came to the tele center during the data collection period.

It was 12-week data collection period, so I always went there every day from 8:00 a.m. when it was being opened, and then I left the place at 4:00 p.m. when they were closing the tele centers. I also targeted the tele center management and staff. I also targeted the government of Malawi, the implementers, it's the Government of Malawi through Malawi Communications [inaudible] Authority.

The instruments that I used to collect the data, I used the questionnaires that are distributed to 130 users that came to the tele center during that period. I also interviewed the staff. I also

observed the hours [inaudible] in the tele center. And I also used analyzed documents and the records.

The findings on the services that are frequently used, the main finding is that the services that are frequently used and the ICT services, as you can see, libraries and also maybe the photocopying, it doesn't require somebody to have skills. You just give to the staff. The ICT services like Facebook, only a few people indicated that they use ICT services.

So I wanted to find out, what is it that affects the usage of ICT services? Many of the reasons are to do with the lack of ICT skills, as you can see in the figure two. I also found out from people how often they visited the tele center, and most of them are about [inaudible] indicated that they use the tele center at least on a daily basis. But also, as you can see in the figure there, a good number of people use the tele center regularly, that's 37 people.

So I also asked them what is that they visit the tele center regularly? And the main reason is that the services, they said, some services are difficult to use. And the only communication I used on the factors, yes, I used the DOI theory, which gives the factors that affect the usage of innovations like tele centers. Then on communication, I asked them how they heard about

the tele center. They told me that they heard from people, most of them.

And on the social system, the aspects of the social system, it seemed the social system is [inaudible] a good road [inaudible] the usage of the tele center, as you can see from the picture there. I also found out if seeing the benefits of using the tele center affects the usage of the tele center. So also a good number of people said they use the tele center because they see the benefits of using the tele center. And then, also, a good number of people said they use the tele center because they find it useful. It's beneficial. On the complexity, I asked them if they get support from the staff. Most of them indicated that they get support from the staff.

In conclusion, it seems that the centers are playing a great role. It has a potential to develop the community. However, it's being used by a few people, and several factors affect this usage. I thought it wise that I should present the findings on my study here because these are [inaudible] facilities in many developing countries.

In Uganda there, you have an example, like a second tele center, which exists in Uganda. So I thought it wise that maybe here some people from other countries could also look into these. Then also the policy makers., the main conclusion that I can

make at the recommendation is [inaudible]. I think that just imposing these things to people without assessing the factors that can affect the usage. I have a lot of work to do as an ICT policy maker. Thank you so much.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Sellina. Next we have Sheilla [inaudible].

SHEILLA: Hello everyone. I'm Sheilla [inaudible] from Uganda. I do IT support in Ministry of Information and Communications Technology in Uganda. I'm going to talk about [inaudible] and Internet governance, which has been a popular topic this week.

What is Internet governance? It's the development and application of shared [inaudible], [inaudible], rules, decision making [inaudible] and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. It can also be defined as the management and accreditation of the technical underpinnings of the Internet such as domain names, addresses, standards, and protocols that enable the Internet to function.

You could also define it as the many factors that shape a variety of Internet policy-related issues. For example, intellectual property, privacy, Internet freedom, e-commerce, and cyber security.

How is the Internet governed? Through a national government. For example, in Uganda, the Ministry of ICT has an IT department that comes up with policies in relation to the Internet and how it will favor the people. Internet standard organizations such as ISOC, the World Wide Web, and the Internet Architecture Board. ISOC Uganda chapter is also doing a great job in creating awareness, ensuring that Internet-related issues are catered for, as Sarah earlier stated.

We have international organizations such as the ITU and [inaudible] that also help in this. Internet governance forums, for example, in Uganda, we have a new Internet governance forum. Last year it was held in August, where crucial issues of the Internet were discussed, for example, net neutrality, IPv4 to IPv6 migration, to mention but a few. It can also be governed through the activities that the ICANN is doing, and the GAC, the Government Advisory Committee.

Challenges facing guarantee, we have cyber security, and privacy, and mass surveillance. In Uganda, we have the Uganda CERT team, that's Computer Emergency Response Team that is trying to create awareness among people in relation to cyber related issues, how they can protect their data online, and yeah, they're doing a great job I should say.

Bridging the digital divide. This is also a huge challenge in Uganda. The digital divide basically refers to the gap between the population that has easy and ready access to computers and the Internet, and the population that doesn't. And it's a really big issue in Uganda, so it has posed a huge challenge to Internet governance as a whole. We have depletion of IPv4 addresses and IPv6 implementation.

AFRINIC, as a whole, is trying to create awareness, trying to teach people how to use IPv6, and encourage the migration. Though most companies right now are still reluctant, but we're hopeful that in the future they'll adopt to it.

What role is played by law enforcers in solving Internet governance issues? Well, the law enforcers basically have to ensure due diligence, transparence, and accountability, which has really been emphasized at this forum. Legislation to adopt sound regulatory policies and proactive laws, therefore tracing criminal activity easily.

Conclusion and food for thought. Do you think the Internet needs to be governed? Yes, I would assume. Who do you think it's supposed to be governed by? How do you think the Internet will be governed in the future, and are the law enforcers doing enough? That's just food for thought. That's the end of my presentation. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Sheilla. So we have about two more speakers, and we actually have some online participants, and there's actually a question in the queue, so we may have some time for questions. Next we have Yasmine Seqqat from Morocco.

YASMINE SEQQAT: Good evening, everybody. I am Yasmine Seqqat. An IT engineer and student in the National Institute of Telecommunications of Rabat. Actually, I'm from Morocco. Today, my NextGen presentation is going to be about network neutrality, which is a topic that concerns all of us. Let's start.

During the past 20 years, the Internet connectivity market has grown at an exceptional pace. Actually, Internet owes much of its success to the fact that it is open, and free, and easily accessible. As a result, a lot of Internet services has been made available, such as instant messaging, video conference, online gaming, and others. In fact, the openness of Internet is closely linked to another principal that is so important, and it is called network neutrality.

What is network neutrality? Network neutrality is the principal that Internet users can connect to any other point in the network. So they can create, access, and use content service and

application issues, without discrimination, limitation imposed by those who run the infrastructure.

Actually, there is a current debate between those who support this network neutrality and those who are against. We need to understand why this network neutrality is important to all of us as a community. Network neutrality is important for several reasons. It is important because it claims that there should be no discrimination. No discrimination means that all the senders and the receivers of messages on Internet and transferring files must be treated as equal. Because all bytes on Internet must be equal.

Free expression. Free expression, which means that the history of Internet shows people must be able to choose what they want to publish and what they want to read on the Internet. Also, be able to create content and content that is varied and diverse.

Access to information, and here I'm going to talk about non-profit projects, like, for example, Wikipedia that is able and [inaudible] are able to publish content just like other big and giant commercial Internet players. This is really important for consumer choice.

Now, talking about consumer choice, I'm going to just give an example. For example, if you want to access to video services, and you just want to watch a video, then you connect to

Internet, you navigate to the video service of your choice, and then you watch the video. Why is that possible? It is because the Internet service provider does not seek to restrict your options.

But if there's no network neutrality, then for example, if you want to choose the video service B, and then you will just realize that the Internet service provider is slowing down your connection, and that in this way, you cannot watch this video.

And, at the same time, you can watch the same video and the same content on another web service, which means that this Internet service provider allows you to use only this one. So this is a way of violating network neutrality.

Another point why network neutrality is important is about innovation and competition. Because with network neutrality, all individuals, start ups, small and medium companies, and big companies are allowed in the same level to publish their content, to test their ideas, and have the whole world as their audience. And this is something really important.

At last, it is a way of protecting the global Internet. Here, I'm just going to say something. In the opening ceremony, I just remembered the CEO if ICANN, Mr. Fadi Chehade said something really important. HE said that Internet is about building a resource that does not stand borders and vertical lines. It is a way of saying that Internet is our global resource. It is a resource

that must be kept neutral, open, and accessible for all. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Yasmine. Finally, we have Zeinab Mohamed. Thank you for being patient, from Sudan.

ZEINAB MOHAMED: Hi, good evening, everyone. I am Zeinab from Sudan. I am a [inaudible] and [inaudible] to [inaudible] at [inaudible]. And as the title say, I will be want to talk future of the Internet [inaudible]. We're going to see the answer at the end.

What I'm actually want to share with you is some story about the Internet and things [inaudible]. I technically five years old than the Internet, so I grow up with the Internet. So I am from Sudan. We have 14 million people, and we have now about – this is not from 2015, but now it's almost 10 million Internet users served by two ISPs, so [inaudible] operators [inaudible] in Sudan.

As you can see, we have still a larger space of our population, they didn't even have Internet services. IPv4/IPv6 transition story. In 2010, they have been Sudani's [inaudible] establish a corporation with the National Telecommunication Center to spread awareness about the IPv6, and why we need it, and how we're going to translate to the IPv6. And they start to

held a training programs with AFRINIC to train the technical guys about the IPv6. And they actually this work is [inaudible]. They do [inaudible] researching team at the university.

And [inaudible] this work is actually going, as you can see, during years. In 2014, we [inaudible] complete our immigration to IPv6. And after that, the [inaudible] coming next, and now we have 20 universities who actually complete their migration to IPv6. And we need still more than that, and that what we are seeking for in the next years. This one thing, we need more resource in order to complete this work.

Other things, the impact of the Internet on the education. I would like to share two story with you. The first one is about the children who's out of school, and the other one's about a [inaudible] graduate program that I am enrolled in. You know, in Africa in general, we have a lot amount of children that are out of school because money reason. The poverty, they are living in rural are, or they are living in conflict zone. And we have a large percentage of youth and children.

This program, e-learning Sudan incorporate with the UNICEF. They actually start this initiative to reach those children in other areas. And what they are doing is bring tablets and online system to teach these children the basic science and math. And [inaudible] the eight years [inaudible] to four, and they

[inaudible] they start with 600 child, and they try to reach one million in five years. And this was a great things to do because this were not going to be happen if we didn't have the Internet.

Another things is, that you can see, [inaudible] program and computer science, actually I study with this program. So what happen is normally if you want to get high equality, education, people normally go to U.S. or to Europe, so what happen in this program that they bring a professor from all around, from all these countries, and they communicate with the student from Sudan, Ethiopia, Jordan, Egypt through online systems. So we didn't have to be in the same place. We already been [inaudible] through the Internet.

This second things, we can use Internet in better ways? I believe yes, we can do. And this is my third story is about in 2013, we have [inaudible] and [inaudible] all around the Sudan, and they [inaudible] describe the situation is the war [inaudible]. The last 25 years people have been trapped in their houses, they cannot get out. People lost their houses, their life, and actually it was a crisis. This is the word to describe it.

But what happen actually, the people was not believe in the Internet normally. So the youth used the social medias, and used their communication [inaudible] to get help to help people in this crisis. And what we happen, actually, if you can see this

map, this map are a corporation. Some organizer call the crisis [inaudible] and the standby [inaudible]. They receive the calls of the people, and they build a crowd map to determine where the spot of the people who actually need help. And this [inaudible] not in Sudan, someone in Europe, someone in other spot in the globe. So that's, I guess, what we mean by one Internet one world. They able to help people they didn't even know.

Can we [inaudible] more? Definitely yes. As Mr. Fadi say, a little bit more. We are actually heading toward an [inaudible] by Internet. We have to make a lot of tradeoffs between what we need, and how we protect our identity in that world. We heading toward Internet of things, 5G [inaudible] that normal people doesn't even know what that mean.

What we can actually do is continue what we did. We take one step forward to ensure the stability and sustainability of the Internet, so we need more engagement with the ICANN. There is [inaudible] DNSsec, and the New gLTD, and [inaudible]. We need more awareness about that. And we [inaudible] more corporate so that we're going to make me. This is not the end. [inaudible]

The question is, the future of the Internet, I cannot answer that question. I answer the question of the people who are thinking 30 years ago from now. I am the evidence of the work they did. In order to answer this question, we have to bring a five years child,

20 years after now, and he or she can tell if our work is actually succeed, if did what we have to do to ensure that the future, they are dreamed of is coming true or not. And that's it, thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Zeinab. We have an online question, and forgive me, but who was it that spoke of KNIC? We have an online question from the remote hub in Barbados. [Michelle Forde] of ISOC Barbados has asked a question. How does KNIC determine that a dispute has been resolved?

JUNE OKAL TESSY: That's when both parties agree, and there's no issue between them. Because it's alternative dispute resolution, so we always try to come to a win-win situation. It's not a win-lose situation in most cases. So either through negotiation, or mediation, or arbitration through the KNIC center. Once both parties have a win-win situation, and there are no appeals that come out of it, then the dispute it deemed resolved.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay, wonderful. Thank you. Are there any questions for any of the presenters from the audience here in the room or online? Okay, go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Just one [inaudible]. In your presentation, you mentioned something about the ccTLD that [inaudible] main authorization is IANA. I think it's [inaudible] it's not IANA. You might want to double check it. I think it's [inaudible] that's what allocates ccTLDs. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay, go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Technical question. Will all the presentations be available online, on the website of ICANN.org?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes, it has been recorded, and it will be posted.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Anybody else? Okay, go ahead.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I just wanted to make a comment. [inaudible] for the transcript record. I just wanted to make a comment do Sarah and Zeinab on the – so Sarah, you mentioned that there hadn't been research done on Internet use in Uganda. Am I correct? I might've misread that where you said that you've done research to see what people do online, and that there hadn't been research done before? Okay, so I didn't hear that correctly.

Then, I just wanted to say to Zeinab that it's interesting. I'd like to see your source of where you said you got [inaudible] the differences of Internet users. Because I saw you had Nigeria at the top, and Egypt, and Kenya, and South Africa. So I just wanted to see that. Thanks.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Go head.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hi, my name is Tracy [inaudible]. [inaudible] Sarah's presentation on ISOC Uganda's ECFT toolkit. Has that been shared with other countries, or can it be shared with other countries for possible adaptation and maybe customization for each country? Because in my country, we are doing a similar project, and I would love to borrow or adapt that document if it

was available. I'm sure a lot of other countries might be interested in it as well.

SARAH KIDEN: We haven't shared with other countries, but we posted it on the website, so you can get it on the ISOC Uganda website. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: [inaudible] from Jordan. I have a comment and a question. I would like to say that I have spent more than four months providing comments for uniform dispute resolution policy. So to activate the next generation as [inaudible] terminology, I would like to share these comments and papers with ICANN community to take into consideration in the future. When the ICANN community update uniform dispute resolution policy, I have [inaudible] for the recommendations I have stated, thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay, thank you. Anybody else?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is not a question. This is a personal comment. I know everybody here is tired, but we have to acknowledge that the most tiresome work here is the translation. So everybody stand up for them and thank them.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay, I want to thank everybody for coming today, the participants, and the audience, the online participants, and in particular, of course to all of you NextGen who created these presentations. A special thank you to my ambassadors here who have been a great deal of help to me, and I am very proud of all of you NextGen. You have worked very hard, I'm very proud of you. So give yourselves a big hand. Let's take some photos, and then we're done for the night.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hello. Can we take the photo tomorrow in the T-shirts?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah, wear your T-shirts tomorrow to our morning session, and we'll take some photos.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yeah, in the morning session. Right, Fadi should be visiting us tomorrow, so that's a good photo op. Thank you again. And thank you to our tech team behind us.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]