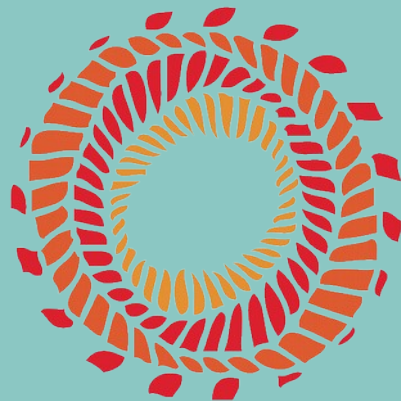


Internet governance and ecosystem

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#EIDC2020



APC
ASSOCIATION FOR
PROGRESSIVE
COMMUNICATIONS



ABOUT APC

APC, established in 1990, is an international network dedicated to empowering and supporting groups and individuals working for peace, human rights, development and protection of the environment, through the strategic use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), including the internet. APC has 66 organisational and 35 individual members and operates in 70 countries around the world.

Deep history in Africa – including in Ethiopia - 1st email service provider with UNECA – PadisNet.

About the Internet Governance Forum

- Outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society - Tunis 2005 - and remains connected - loosely - to the United Nations.
- A platform for debate and learning among different stakeholders from all over the world to, **as equals**, collaborate, share information, problems and good practices.
- The IGF may not have decision-making mandates but informs and inspires those who do. It organised in a “bottom-up” manner and facilitates a common understanding of how to maximize Internet policy and opportunities and address risks and challenges.



ABOUT AfriSIG

Launched in 2013, making 2019 the 7th School – around 300 participants to date

Convened by APC, the AUC and Research ICT Africa

More than 300 fellows, all connected through the AfriSIG alumni network

From 300 to 800 applicants per year

Peer learning and sharing underpins the AfriSIG methodology

Monitoring and evaluation – tracer study

Supported by ISOC in many ways

Definitions of the internet

Definitions and scope of IG

Key concepts associated with IG

Some examples to get us all thinking
about internet development and
governance in Ethiopia

What I will try to cover...

A network of autonomous networks of computing devices, which share the same core protocols enabling them to interoperate regardless of the endpoint applications and devices.

What is the internet?

... but is that all?

users ... more every year..currently
about half of the world's population

content

transactions

experience

relationships

behaviour

impact is social, cultural, economic and
political



The overlapping IG jigsaw



IG narrow definition

The handling of technical coordination required for, and policy issues related to, the interoperability and smooth functioning of the different components of internet infrastructure and the exchange of information/contents over the Internet.



**Narrow
approach:
institutions**

Internet Engineering Task Force: architecture and hundreds of protocols including: TCP, IP, UDP

W3C: World Wide Web Consortium - application-layer standards for the Web

ITU: Spectrum & digital migration

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers - Ethernet LAN & Wi-Fi standards



Narrow definition issues

Internet logical resources,
globally unique identifiers:

IP addresses

Domain name system

Autonomous system numbers

IPV4 numbers running out and
IPV6 adoption

But technical definitions have ceased to be sufficient...

“A global resource which should be managed in the public interest.”

NETmundial statement, Sao Paulo, April 2014

**Internet – public policy
definition**

**WGIG: broad
definition
accepted
and used by
UN - Tunis
Agenda**

“Internet governance is the development and application by governments, private sector and civil society in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.”

WGIG report and Tunis Agenda, 2005



Broad approach institutions

National telecoms regulators

UN agencies: ITU, WIPO, HRC

Ministries of information and communication, finance, foreign affairs, security, science and technology, education

Civil society organisations/movements (e.g. women's movement)

Regional intergovernmental bodies such as African Union and African Commission on Human and People's Rights, ECOWAS, COMESA

Courts: national and regional e.g. African Court of Human and People's Rights, regional courts



Broad definition issues

Data transfers, trade

Competition policy

Security and stability of infrastructure

Freedom expression and association

Privacy – data protection

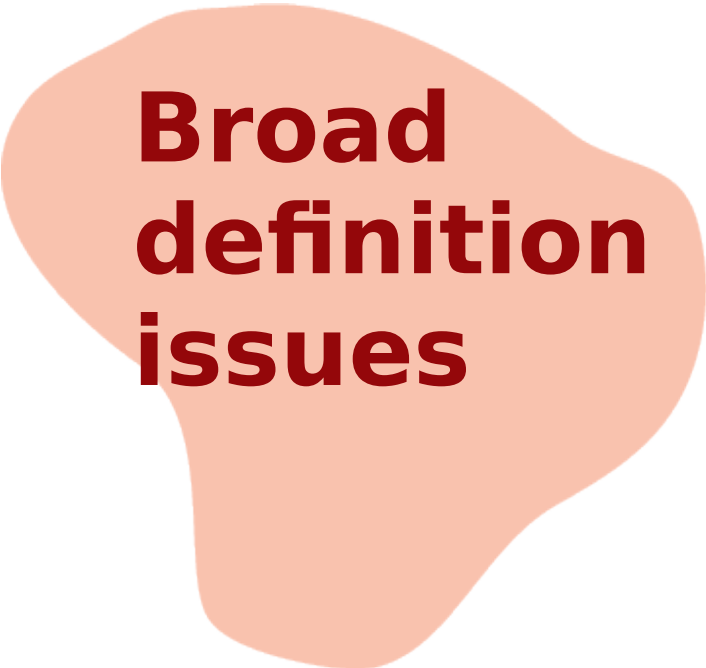
Liability of intermediaries

Surveillance

Misinformation and abuse

Shutdowns

... and more



Broad definition issues

Human rights apply online as they do offline (HRC resolution 2012)

Domains such as .africa, .amazon, .book or .xxx

EU General Data Protection Regulation

Data-breaches

African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms

Cyber crime and cyber security

Data protection

Content control

Surveillance by businesses and governments

Competition, innovation – mega monopolies

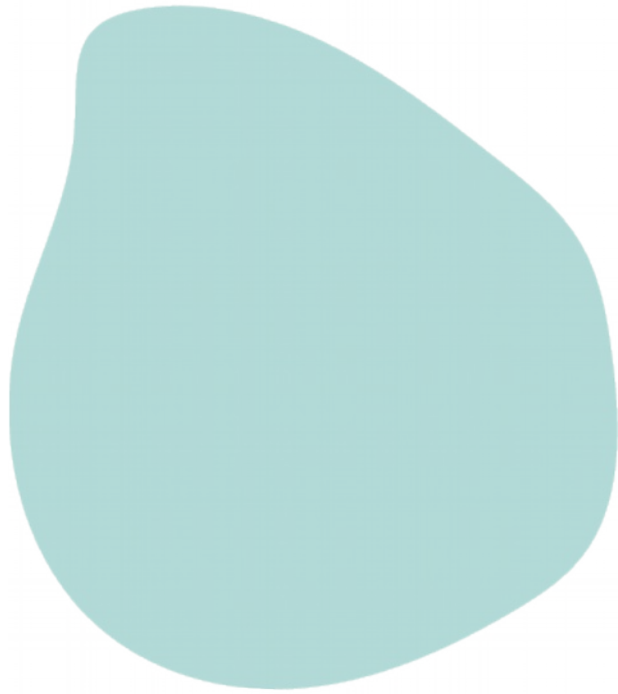
Harmful use – elections, hate speech, “fake news”

Role of government – national and intergovernmental

More regulation e.g. GDPR and intellectual property

Institutional arrangements and roles of stakeholders

**Current IG priorities
and debates**



Given the open and distributed nature of internet architecture, its governance involves coordination and cooperation.



Discussion

What do we mean by multistakeholder?

Multilateral?

Consultation?

Collaboration?

Oversight?

Cross-border?

Roles and responsibilities?

What is good internet governance?



**Some
examples**

MPESA vs banking for all

International domain
names (IDNs)

Electronic waste

Affordable access

**What is good internet
governance?**