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Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) www.kictanet.or.ke, and the Internet Society (ISOC) Kenya Chapter <http://isoc.or.ke/>

Contacts:

Mwenda Kivuva (Kivuva@transworldafrica.com)

Meshack Emakunat (memakunat@yahoo.com)

Grace Githaiga (ggithaiga@hotmail.com) (Member of the WGEC)

1. Which stakeholder category do you belong to?

Non-Government

If non-government, please indicate:

Civil society

If non-government, please indicate if you are:**2. What do you think is the significance, purpose and scope of enhanced cooperation as per the Tunis Agenda? a) Significance b) Purpose c) Scope****(a) Significance:**

- It is to ensure that all deliberations and outcomes of internet governance policy issues are consensus based and all stakeholders feel their input has been considered.
- At this point there is no doubt that enhanced cooperation has become a memory of WSIS 2005 TUNIS Agenda rather than an annual progression like the IGF. I understand that enhanced cooperation in the public policy issues is a process that forms the foundation of the current IGF international model. Stakeholders may have been directly or indirectly contributing in different ways to form the IGF model or platform.
- Through the involvement of the different stakeholders in a more diverse nature is what I do understand as enhanced cooperation. Example is the involvement of education sector, agriculture sector in enhancing the national ICT policies is more of enhanced cooperation with the different players. In this case, enhanced cooperation has both negative and positive influence on international public policy advocacy. Firstly, governments may use the platform to enhance their interest in internet control and regulation as is being championed by Asian states. Unlike the US and its western allies who champion for a multistakeholder model as a way for global internet governance

(b) Purpose:

It is to enable all stakeholders to participate in international internet public policy issues. The purpose of enhanced cooperation is to bring to light the many cross cutting international public policy issues that require attention and are not adequately addressed by the current mechanism.

(c) Scope:

- Development of internet policy by all stakeholders.
- When it comes to defining the mandate of enhanced cooperation in internet governance and

public policy issues it touches and affects the end users of internet for instance from farmers in a small third world country to the big governments and economies of the world (from a farmer in the rural western Kenya, Pokot who uses the mobile phone and internet to know how much a bag of onions will fetch him in the Eldoret, Nakuru, Nairobi or Mombasa market) and to the London stock exchange for the stockbroker.

3. To what extent has or has not enhanced cooperation been implemented? Please use the space below to explain and to provide examples to support your answer.

- The IGF contains aspects of enhanced cooperation where different stakeholders coalesce. But since the outcomes of IGF are not binding, many stakeholders do not take it seriously thus do not participate with the force and intensity as is seen in binding groupings like the UN General assembly where members take very tough stances.
- Since there is no formal setting where the stakeholders are mandated to participate, then enhanced cooperation has not been implemented, and there is no deliberate effort to encourage stakeholders to come together.
- Enhanced cooperation is implemented directly and indirectly by the different stakeholders in the national ICT policies.

4. What are the relevant international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?

- Privacy
- Rights of access
- Net neutrality
- Bridging the digital divide
- Digital rights
- Privacy policies-the disparity and conflict of interest between privacy and national security, issues concerning cloud computing and the privacy of data.
- Cybersecurity which is now cyber-warfare and cyber-weapons
- Industrial policy and regulation- this concerns the protection of the IPRs which are the very difficult thing in the internet.
- Issues concerning surveillance of the internet users.
- User centric policy-concerning especially child protection and aims at blocking illegal child abuse and images and limiting exposure.
- E -agricultural policies and trade policies
- E -commerce.

5. What are the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, including governments, in implementation of the various aspects of enhanced cooperation?

- The government should provide an enabling environment where free speech is respected, and where stakeholders can engage in a constructive manner.
- The stakeholders together with government should provide resources and tools for enabling enhanced cooperation.
- The role of the enhanced cooperation stakeholders is to maintain a neutral space for everyone. Through enhanced cooperation different issues pertaining to public policy are discussed and shared for a better advocacy process in national ICT policies.
- Business sector should provide infrastructure that supply telecommunications and Internet access to users but one that is also affordable.
- Civil Society should play the role of ensuring that Internet policy and in particular on matters related to human rights, infringement of moral behaviour through mass media, corporate social responsibility, social change and access to information are adhered to.

6. How should enhanced cooperation be implemented to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet?

- Governments already wield a lot of power in internet policy issues. They dictate the tone and pace of emerging issues like privacy and rights of access. Governments are already much enabled, what is required is for them to allow other stakeholders have a vote in implementation on policy.
- A bottom up approach to the implementation of enhanced cooperation framework is the most appropriate since it will involve a multi-stakeholder model. The governments can have forums to discuss their national ICT policies. A perfect example of their model is the KICTANET (Kenya ICT action NETWORK) which is a framework that enables discussion in ICT policies from various stakeholders.
- Proper monitoring and evaluation frameworks should also be put in place to facilitate a progressive process of enhanced cooperation. From a national level advocacy then government can carry out their public policy through such frameworks.
- EC should be seen as a process to facilitate and contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue, through formal or informal cooperative arrangements.

7. How can enhanced cooperation enable other stakeholders to carry out their roles and responsibilities?

- Other stakeholders should not feel like strangers, they should be allowed to give their input without being tossed around as noise makers, although I don't see Governments ceding ground for other stakeholders to be part of policy development.
- Through mutual relationship of stakeholders enhanced cooperation enables the sharing of ideas and best practices of various stakeholders. Through enhanced cooperation stakeholders can benchmark their policy advocacy against the best practices of public policy.
- The different stakeholders can implement their public policy strategies and make the monitoring and evaluation framework through a decision making model such as the UN CSTD through this the different stakeholders can carry out their roles and responsibilities in a progressive and developmental way.
- CSOs should be worried as they seem to be excluded from directly participating in the formulation of transnational Internet public policy. EC must NOT curtail the future evolution of Internet Governance. Instead, it must promote its growth.

8. What are the most appropriate mechanisms to fully implement enhanced cooperation as recognized in the Tunis Agenda, including on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and public policy issues associated with coordination and management of critical Internet resources?

In my understanding, enhanced cooperation is a process and therefore in this case: we can have enhanced cooperation framework integrated to the national development forums and engage from a grass root level the discussions on the progress of the same. Through this governments will be able to understand the very vital details pertaining to public policy and coordination and therefore extend the governance or services to the very vital and little known concerns of public policy to the people.

9. What is the possible relationship between enhanced cooperation and the IGF?

It is confusingly similar since IGF is a policy discussion space that brings together stakeholders while enhanced cooperation will involve governments, in consultation with other stakeholders in development of policy issues.

If enhanced cooperation will lead to binding policies that can be implemented, then it is very different from the IGF.

Enhanced cooperation and the IGF are both a result of the WSIS 2005 which intern was a result of a working group on internet governance WGIG from 2003. Enhanced cooperation is a process that integrates into IG and development. Despite the fact that enhanced cooperation and the IGF are non decision making processes, they enable a neutral space for discussion of policies from different stakeholders without the fear of condemnation be it governments, civil society, private sector, human rights groups etc. Therefore enhanced cooperation is a process that in the end integrates to internet governance forum.

10. How can the role of developing countries be made more effective in global Internet governance?

Encourage participation of developing countries, build capacity and awareness, and increase sponsorships in international meetings and events relating to IG. Building capacity will ensure future engagements with developing countries are more engaging and meaningful.

It is not fair that the USA and western companies dominate the internet governance. A multi-stakeholder (governments and other players) should have an oversight in organizations such as ICANN. Companies from the developing countries should be encouraged to participate in such forums.

11. What barriers remain for all stakeholders to fully participate in their respective roles in global Internet governance? How can these barriers best be overcome?

- i. IG is not binding.
- ii. Governments wield a lot of power in implementation of policies at the national level.
- iii. Some stakeholders see themselves as outsiders and feel that they would rather participate from the sidelines.
- iv. The national foreign policies concerning the internet and ICT in general act as a barrier in internet governance.
- v. Issues of user connectivity and accessibility and diversity, access to infrastructure -in this case connectivity of marginalized areas and people in the developing nations presents a barrier. Despite efforts by governments to want to meet the concerns of these people, there is lack of address relating to the vital issues pertaining to public policies that affect their economic activities. In this case governments can integrate e-agricultural strategies in their National ICT policies in order to steer development in the marginalized areas in developing nations. It is understood that 70% of these people are dependent on agriculture as the economic activity (or only one economic activity like mining).
- vi. Cultural diversity may also act as a barrier to having an effective IGF since it is understood that ICT is a generational thing that negatively affects the old generation. The old tend to shun the developments (internet) as it brings up a culture that spares no morals among the current generation. However through ICTs we can still have filters that will prevent illegal and harmful content.
- vii. Net neutrality in that when we want diversity in the internet we may as well think of creating content in all languages in order to enhance the richness and value of the internet for all-as was once suggested in Vilnius 2010. The idea of multilingualism is important in making the internet a relevant and useful world resource.

12. What actions are needed to promote effective participation of all marginalised people in the global information society?

- Most marginalized people will not participate in information society debates because their immediate needs are basic amenities, and internet is a luxury. The moment internet access is made ubiquitous and affordable to these marginalized people, and they see the need of the internet in changing their daily lives, then they will be more informed on the need to participate in global IG issues. Barriers to access of internet on marginalized groups should first be broken.

- Through proper infrastructure and enhanced connectivity.
- Through integrating the marginalized groups activities into the national ICT policies.

13. How can enhanced cooperation address key issues toward global, social and economic development?

By different stakeholders having consensus on key issues that affect the society, they can come up with recommendations and milestones that will go on to enrich peoples' lives.

Enhanced cooperation is a neutral ground where stakeholders discuss issues without the fear

of condemnation. Stakeholders can adopt best practices from enhanced cooperation and adopt the same strategies in their national policy advocacy planning.

14. What is the role of various stakeholders in promoting the development of local language content?

Local stakeholders should Build capacity on development of local language contents, provide resources, and inform the locals on the need to have their own content. Further, emphasize on the need to have locals write their stories from their own perspectives.

15. What are the international internet-related public policy issues that are of special relevance to developing countries?

- The right to access the internet without interference.
- Infrastructure development coupled with Affordable and reliable internet
- Privacy
- Data protection.
- Constant/sustainable relevant content development.
- International Trade policies: facilitate developing countries into competitive markets/world markets (transaction costs to e commerce).
- Intellectual Property Rights and the protection of the same rights.

16. What are the key issues to be addressed to promote the affordability of the Internet, in particular in developing countries and least developed countries?

- Legal and legislative frameworks
- Sober regulators considerate of issues affecting the masses
- Internet Infrastructure development
- Affordable gadgets to access the internet
- Liberalization of the internet industry
- Government investment in internet infrastructure
- Allow competition for the cables suppliers hence lower cost of internet and make it affordable to ordinary users.

17. What are the national capacities to be developed and modalities to be considered for national governments to develop Internet-related public policy with participation of all stakeholders?

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18. Are there other comments, or areas of concern, on enhanced cooperation you would like to submit?

There is need for a framework that ensures stakeholder input is not just a time wasting process but the input is taken on board. This could be through a matrix that articulates stakeholders input and suggestions made, then if the suggestion has been taken on board and if not, what were the reasons or the rationale. In other words, the need for a very clear process of stakeholder engagement.