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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:

WSIS accredited

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

The significance is in bettered collaboration, cooperation and openness, in seeking ultimate equality of initial WSIS stakeholders and subsequent stakeholders that have emerged after WSIS.

The purpose will be to achieve a balanced, active, inclusive and open Internet Governance process both at global, regional and national levels.

The scope will be global, (IGF) regional (Africa IGF), sub-regional (West Africa IGF) and national (Côte d'Ivoire IGF - www.igici.ci)

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.

To a certain level, in certain instances. The lack of a political leadership figure (Markus Kummer) on the global IGF has not helped in mobilizing some high-level engagement.

In Africa, the Africa Internet Governance Forum, does not have enough secretariat capacity to mobilize, engage and motivate African stakeholders.

In summary, the global may have made efforts, but the lower you descend, the more enhanced cooperation is endangered.

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

1. Broadband connectivity
2. Internet infrastructure
3. International Telecommunications Regulations
4. Security, especially in its "online transactions", banking, and cybercrime spheres
5. Terrorism.
6. Electricity and energy

7. Universal Access to education
8. Millennium Development Goals

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

From my experience, the regulatory agency's engagement is needed to federate actors. In global IG, governments need to facilitate inclusion of a large stakeholder base in "official" delegations.

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 are NOT the only stakeholder who need to be enabled. I still think that governments are over-running the IGF. In some countries, civil Society is intimidated. The technical community is being quarantined and academia and private sector have not been engaged.

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

We need to pipe down on the "territorialisation" of participants in IG fora. This means that I should be able to participate without necessarily stating an affiliation to a country.

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?

The management of critical Internet resources needs to go beyond the "traditional" ones. In the just concluded West Africa Internet Governance Forum, there was a huge debate on broadband via cables, satellites and TV White spaces. Broadband is still critical in 2013.

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

I think that Enhanced Cooperation, as the Internet, and its accompanying multi-stakeholder approach are all "innovative" in inter-State international relations. The novelty, the need for openness, inclusiveness and transparency are all common to enhanced cooperation, Internet and MSP

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

By enhancing IGF at national levels. Global makes no sense when national does not exist

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?

Physical participation, grounded understanding, sustained participation, youth and next generation involvement etc

I believe in open and remote participation. With enough bandwidth, many more can participate. We also need to relieve the IG of its unneeded bureaucratic and admin hassles.

We need to teach (yes, as a course) Internet Governance. The sphere can be scary. You don't wake up and engage!

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

Reinforce IG processes at local levels in local languages. If you have 10000 engaged actively in the information society at national level, then we have a greater chance of getting 100 at global level.

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

By allowing developing countries also table their issues. In West Africa IGF, we chose IG for Peace in 2013. We may not have that theme for the global IGF but it is important to us, where we come from. If the EC addresses far-away issues, people will lose interest.

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

It still comes down to national levels. We can accept 6 UN languages at the global IGF, but once we get down to national levels, we can break it down to our own languages. Was this not in the tasks given to ITU? Regional economic organisations also have a major role, so does civil society.

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

Broadband availability, local content, protection of users online.

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?

1/3 Africans live at least 50 kilometers from the landing points of submarine cables. We need to be investing in satellites for rural areas, where cable will be more expensive.

An African country has drawn from the Universal Access Fund to finance a military operation. Why? Can we have a transparency index on the use of the Universal Access Fund?

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?

Government officials need education. In Africa, I had actually started brainstorming on a project that is available on https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tgJqH7V_PgX7ypvHUKysH-Ab2xAEULG4DIOH82g43DA/edit

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

I did not see much on academia, on educating children and on the role of free software and open source software.

It is also not clear how funding. Remote participation should not be by request. The IGF secretariat should be requested to furnish every country that asks for a platform.