



# Resumo do 1º Smart Dialogue on Internet Governance - SDIG

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## Contents

1. Introduction .....	2
2. Organization.....	2
2.1. Participants .....	2
2.2. Agenda .....	3
3. Opening.....	3
3.1. Internet Governance - Dr Edmund Katiti .....	3
3.2. Establishing Effective National IGFs .....	4
4. Plenary .....	5
4.1. Internet and Linguistic Constraints - Gregory Firmino, PhD .....	5
4.2. Content Creation Dissemination and Use - Manuel Mangué, PhD.....	7
4.3. Models to provide Internet to Rural Communities – Dr Khaled Fourati.....	7
4.4. Intellectual Property and Intermediary Liability - Dr. Adriano Boane .....	8
5. Group Discussions.....	9
5.1. Participative Management of the Internet and its Critical Resources.....	9
5.2. Content Creation Dissemination and Use.....	9
5.3. Models to provide Internet to Rural Communities.....	10
5.4. Intellectual Property and Intermediary Liability .....	10
5.5. Emerging Issues: Cybersecurity, Privacy and Human Rights .....	10
6. Conclusion and Way Forward .....	11

## 1. Introduction

This document aims to present the interventions, findings, results of the first Smart Dialogue on Internet Governance (SDIG).

The SDIG took place on July 29, 2014 at the Hotel Cardoso in. This event fits the purpose of the Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF) which is developing a coordinated and coherent approach to dealing with issues of Internet Management in Development Community (SADC).

The 1<sup>st</sup> SDIG topics where:

- Participatory management of the Internet and its critical resources
- Creation, Dissemination and Use of Local content
- Models to provide Internet to Rural Communities
- Responsibility of the Intellectual Property and Intermediates
- Emerging Issues: Cybersecurity, Privacy and Human Rights, Social Networks.

## 2. Organization

The SDIG was organized by SIITRI and NEPAD, with the collaboration and support of INCM, UEM, SAIS and A4AI. The dialog was divided in two main parts, first the panelists presented each topic in order to stimulate the debate, and then groups where formed and discussed the topics.

### 2.1. Participants

49 participants attended the event, representing different sectors namely:

- Government – CIUEM, INCM, Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Planning and Development, Revenue Authority
- Private sector – MCEL, Internet Solutions, BCX, TDM
- Academia – UEM, ISCTEM, UP
- Organizations – Youth parliament, SIITRI, NEPAD, MozDevz, WWW Foundation

## 2.2. Agenda

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8:00 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	<b>Session 1: Opening</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SIITRI</li><li>• NEPAD</li></ul>
9:30 – 10:15	<b>Session 3: Plenary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participative Management of the Internet and its Critical Resources</li><li>• Local Content Creation Dissemination and Use</li><li>• Models to provide Internet to Rural Communities</li><li>• Intellectual Property and Intermediary liability</li><li>• New Technologies &amp; Emerging Issues (Cybersecurity, Privacy and Human Rights on the Internet, Social Media &amp; Networks)</li></ul>
10:15 – 10:45	<b>Q &amp; A</b>
11: 00 – 13:00	<b>Session 4: Breakout session</b>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Working Lunch</b>
14:00 – 15:30	<b>Session 5: Plenary (Presentation of the results of the Breakout Session)</b>
15:30 – 17:00	<b>Session 6 – Launch of SDIG</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Official Launching of the Annual SDIG, and the SDIG Website</li><li>• Presentation of SDIG Synthesis and Way Forward</li></ul>
17:00 – 17:30	<b>Session 7: Closing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SIITRI</li><li>• NEPAD</li></ul>

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## 3. Opening

### 3.1. Internet Governance - Dr Edmund Katiti

The NEPAD e-Africa Programme is the ICT Task Team of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). The NPCA is the technical body of the African Union and has been given the mandate to:

- Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the continental and regional priority programmes and projects;

- Mobilize resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects;
- Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and projects; and
- Advocate on the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core principles/values.

### **NEPAD Internet Governance Programme Objectives**

- Facilitate the development of regional and continental policies

Facilitate the establishment of (new) national Internet development policy processes

- Promote the development of African expertise and African capacity building initiatives in Internet Governance
- Raise awareness on Internet Governance issues
- Contribute to building regional consensus on Internet Governance issues and facilitate African contribution to and participation in, the global discourse on Internet Governance

### 3.2. Establishing Effective National IGFs

#### **Key Elements for National IGFs**

- Multi-stakeholder at all levels: organisation, speakers/panelists, participants
- Openness, transparency
- Participation on equal-footing

In order for the National IGFs be recognized by the IGF Secretariat, the following items must be met:

- Functional website
- Designated focal point/coordinator
- Submit Report of event
- Provide report for inter-regional session at global IGF
- Participate in inter-regional session when possible

**Food for thought**

- Many spaces and processes to follow – how can we share or spread the load?
- Identification of issues and policy implications – what do we want our governments to do?
- Moving from “events” to “processes” – how do we sustain engagement beyond events?
- Driving our own agenda – how to leverage African/Mozambican technical and financial resources?
- How can we enhance multi-stakeholderism in Mozambique & Africa?
- How can we work in a way that builds on existing/emergent processes & structures?

## 4. Plenary

### 4.1. Internet and Linguistic Constraints - Gregory Firmino, PhD

According to Internet World Stats (2010), globally the predominant language in the Internet World is English, covering about 26.8% of the contents, followed by Chinese with 24.2% and Spanish 7.8%, Portuguese the official language of Mozambique represents only 3.9% and is the secondary language for most Mozambicans, thus linguistically, much of the Mozambican population is excluded from the Internet.

Língua	%
English	26,8%
Chinese	24,2%
Spanish	7,8%
Japanese	4,7%
Portuguese	3,9%
German	3,6%
Arabic	3,3%
French	3,0%
Russian	3,0%
Korean	2,0%
other Languages	17,7%

Table No.1 Distribution of the most common languages on the Internet

Nigeria	28,4%	28,9%
Egypt	35,5%	17,8%
Morocco	51,0%	9,8%
Kenya	28%	7,2%
South Africa	17,4%	5,1%
Sudan	19%	3,9%
Tanzania	12,0%	3,4%
Algeria	14,0%	3,1%
Uganda	13,0%	2,6%
Tunisia	39,1%	2,5%
<b>Angola</b>	<b>14,0%</b>	<b>1,8%</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>4,3%</b>	<b>0,6%</b>

Table No. 2 The Top 10 African Internet users of Internet. With the appointment of Angola and Mozambique for reference

As seen in Table 2, among the ten largest Internet in Africa there is no country with Portuguese as official language. Language issues limits the potential of the Internet and ICT in general and also create an unfriendly environment for the appropriation of the Internet.

**What to do to reverse this scenario and change the course of events?****4.2. Content Creation Dissemination and Use - Manuel Mangué, PhD**

The centers of production and use, are responsible for the greatest scientific achievements and they exercise dominion over science, these are represented by the developed countries, developing countries represent the periphery and commonly they adopt, preferences, values and objectives of the research center. The criteria of excellence and recognition from the center turn out to be the reference for peripheral societies, a fact that has also influenced the selection of topics, methods and study techniques.

South Africa for example, produced in 10 years just over half of what the United States and England have produced in one year.

One way to make Mozambique a production center would be the creation and promotion of institutional repositories that gather documents produced in the institution. For example, a university repositories gather all the scientific or academic research produced at the university, in digital form, forming collections of digital documents, providing search engines, identification and recovery such as [www.saber.ac.mz](http://www.saber.ac.mz) and SIMA.

**4.3. Models to provide Internet to Rural Communities – Dr Khaled Fourati**

70% of the population is rural, the Internet represents an important mechanism to improve the lives of rural communities, sectors covered include:

- Education, with the help of Internet-based educational tools to train educators and students, this performance can be dramatically improved
- The Health, it is estimated that a doctor is for 40 000 inhabitants,
- The financial sector, 78% of the population is financially excluded, no access to banking services based on Internet.
- The agriculture, small farmers have no access to mobile internet, and is thus not exposed to Internet services.



Being viable and not viable as fiber optic last mile copper for rich regions, to provide the ideal Internet solution Rural areas are wireless technologies, because they are less costly to implement and devices (like cell phones) for end-users are more But accessible rural areas are still seen as not economically viable by operators in order to change this scenario many initiatives can be undertaken as:

- Adjusting for infrastructure sharing to reduce costs.
- Reduce the costs of access to infrastructure, simplify the process and limit the fees charged by local authorities.
- Accessibility for devices

#### 4.4. Intellectual Property and Intermediary Liability - Dr. Adriano Boane

Currently travels on the Internet various types of data, from literary, artistic, inventions, trademarks, patents and more. The Internet has become an essential instrument for trading, advertising, large-scale financial operations, and also a means to commit several offenses of criminal disposition.

The Current legislation does not cover all types of crime that are or may be committed using the Internet.

In the particular case of intellectual property, there is no law, and the need urgent for legislation around this aspect is very urgent, another measure for the protection of intellectual property is that the owners using existing technological means, should encrypt the work worthy of protection, so only with permission from author their work becomes accessible

There is no law regarding the intermediary liability, if there is an offense to legally protected property using these means, the damage should be borne by the author, because the Internet Service Provider cannot the control information flowing predominantly in real time. If there was a notification of a victim or a court order for the Internet Service Provider to remove certain information, not doing so the Internet Service Provider can be held accountable.

Protecting intermediaries from civil and criminal liability is important for preserving the internet as a tool for freedom of expression and access to information and, therefore, as a driver of

innovation and economic development. Governments should adopt policies to protect and strengthen the intermediaries as key elements of innovation, human rights and economic development.

## 5. Group Discussions

The group discussions had the following results:

### 5.1. Participative Management of the Internet and its Critical Resources

- Develop a multi-stakeholder approach for internet governance, where the different stake-holders participate actively
- Spectrum management should be done dynamically;
- Train technicians in the areas of IPv6 (IPv6 introduced in university curriculum, train ICT managers of the government).
- Develop regulations for white spectrum;
- Reduce the bottlenecks to acquire license for community infrastructure rollout( license for frequency and the service);
- Better spectrum monitoring;

### 5.2. Content Creation Dissemination and Use

- The government, educational institutions, media companies should encourage content creation at educational institutions and provide them with the appropriate technological means as well as create benefits and priorities for locally produced content and its creators.
- Place government services online so that people have a reason to access these sites. Services should be priced cheaper online than what they are over the counter.
- Establish levels of scores of universities/institutions focused on technology areas for software development and local content and applications - The more applications/software created, the more points.

- The ".mz" domains has high cost in relation to the ".com". The “.mz” domain administrator should review the prices and make it more agile business registration procedures by their customers

### 5.3. Models to provide Internet to Rural Communities

- Regulation for infrastructure sharing.
- Develop policies to encourage Internet service providers to reduce the cost of Internet in rural areas
- Reduce costs for community based entrepreneurs to start up infrastructure projects example: promote use of TV white spectrum
- Improve the effectiveness of universal service funds projects dedicated to rural areas or extension of the network in rural areas;

### 5.4. Intellectual Property and Intermediary Liability

- Promotion and dissemination of the services offered by the Institute of Intellectual Property(IPI)
- It is the responsibility of each individual to protect their intellectual property
- The Internet Service Providers must register all users
- Create specific laws for protection of intellectual property on the Internet

### 5.5. Emerging Issues: Cybersecurity, Privacy and Human Rights, Social Networks

- Training in Internet security and cyber law
- A legal framework should be established to deal with issues of privacy and cyber law

## 6. Conclusion and Way Forward

Participants were unanimous in stating that issues of Internet governance are urgent and a multi-stakeholder approach should be carried out so that we have a reliable, secure, robust and affordable Internet.

In order to deal with the various aspects of internet governance, has come to the conclusion that SDIG should be a biannual event.

A remote hub will be established for the Global Forum on Internet Governance to be held in 1-5 September in Istanbul.

More information regarding SDIG can be found on their website: [www.sitri.ac.mz/sdig](http://www.sitri.ac.mz/sdig)