The Impact of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships on Internet Governance for Development

By

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Overview of The Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- The World Summits on the Information Society (WSIS) Geneva 2003 and Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda 2005 set the stage for the establishment of the Global Internet Governance Forum.

- The United Nations established the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) after the Geneva Summit and this heralded the growing global significance of the opportunities and threats resulting from the wider use of the Internet and related ICTs.

- The formation of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), following the WGIG (2005) report, was an important step in creating a flexible procedural structure for identifying, discussing and addressing key issues through a growing multi-stakeholder policy dialogue.

Overview of The Internet Governance Forum Cont'd

- "Internet Governance for Development" was chosen as the overall theme for the inaugural forum which took place in Athens, Greece in 2006 and was repeated in 2007 for the Rio de Janeiro Forum.

- Hyderabad, India 2008: "Internet for All"

- Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt 2009: "Internet Governance-Creating Opportunities for All"

- Vilnius, Lithuania 2010: "IGF 2010 – Developing the Future Together"

Overview of The Internet Governance Forum Cont'd

- The theme for Nairobi, Kenya 2011 is even more engaging: "Internet as a <u>Catalyst</u> for Change: Access, <u>Development</u>, <u>freedoms</u>, and <u>Innovation</u>".

- It is not surprising that the 2012 Baku 7th Forum is based on the same theme as 2006 and 2007 with some transformation to "<u>Internet Governance for </u>Sustainable Human, Economic and Social <u>Development</u>.

- As we can see, concern for <u>Development</u> has been central to the formation of IGF from the onset and this is underscored by its feature as MDG goal 8 – Develop a <u>Global Partnership</u> For <u>Development</u>.

Nigeria's Active Participation in the Global Internet Governance Forum is Long Overdue

- From the brief overview of the Internet Governance Forum since the first meeting in 2006, two African countries (Egypt and Kenya) have so far hosted it with the attendant benefits associated with the hosting

- This level of preparatory Multi-Stakeholder effort involving almost all of the stakeholders before attending the Global IGF has been long overdue in Nigeria!

- Hopefully, the impact of this attendance will act as a catalyst to promote our intended bid to host a future Global IGF in Nigeria.

What do we really mean by Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)?

- *"Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the 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."* Tunis Agenda for the Information Society

- What about IG4D? Still far less understood and continues to feature at the IGFs over the years!

- For example, the main session of IGF 2011 in Kenya focused on Internet Governance for Development and tried to find answers to the following questions and more:

- What are examples of specific global Internet governance issues that may have particular relevance to development?

What do we really mean by Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)? Cont'd

- How are Internet governance decisions at the national and international level related?

- How can Internet governance be integrated into development approaches?

- How can IGF foster the development process?

- What are the development issues/concerns that to date have not received sufficient attention in the IGF?

- And a few more questions.

What do we really mean by Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)?

- Seven years on there is still the need to shed more light on what we mean by Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)

- This understanding is even further compounded by the extension of IGF 2012 theme to "Internet Governance for Sustainable Human, Economic and Social Development"!

- What is clear though is the need to direct more emphasis from policy and governance issues to paying more attention to how these impact on human, social and economic development

Global Transition From Expert Groups and Selected Stakeholders to Multi-Stakeholder Model-MSM (Policy) and MSPs (Action)

- In the early decades following the emergence of the Internet, its awareness, use and potential impact remained within expert groups of ICT developers and a largely academic and research user base.

- During this period the governance arrangements were highly flexible and decentralized and dominated by technical expertise.

- The arrangements include the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) from 1986 and the Internet Society (ISOC) established in 1992 to provide an institutional home and financial support for the Internet standards process.

Global Transition From Expert Groups and Selected Stakeholders to Multi-Stakeholder Model-MSM (Policy) and MSPs (Action) Cont'd

- We now have a new era of all inclusive Multi-Stakeholder Model (MSM) of Internet Governance – including significant civil society and private sector participation

- The new politics of the Multi-Stakeholder Model (MSM) poses a major new challenge in trying to preserve and strengthen the insulation of internet technology from political and commercial manipulation

- On the other hand, Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) are more suited to policy implementation and actions, for example achieving Universal Access through interventions at the community levels
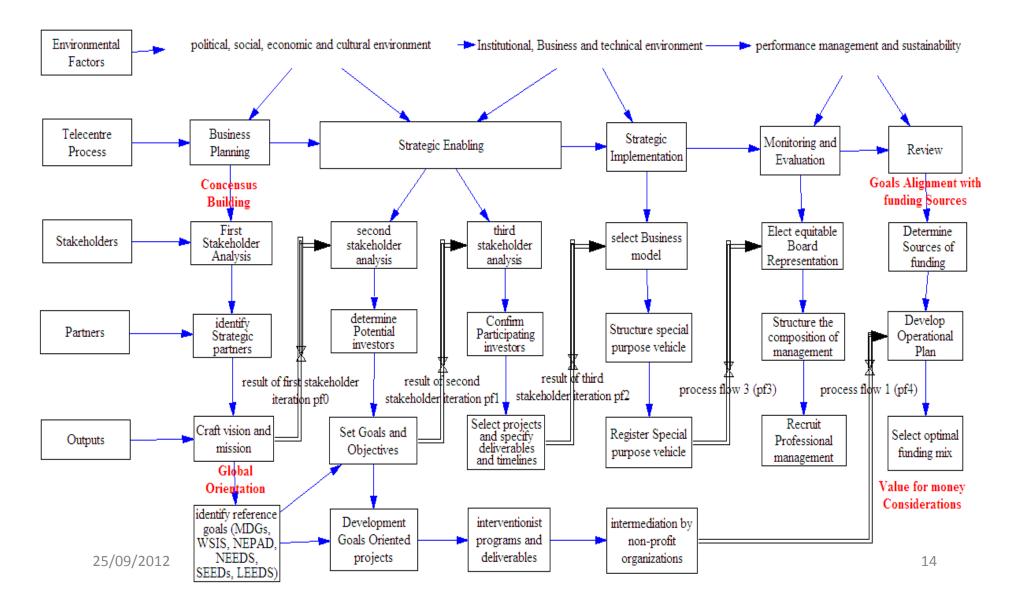
Some Relevant IGF Mandates on IG4D

- Advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world; e.g. Universal Access funds

- Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly those from developing countries; e.g. taking advantage of the new .gTLD Space

- Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise;

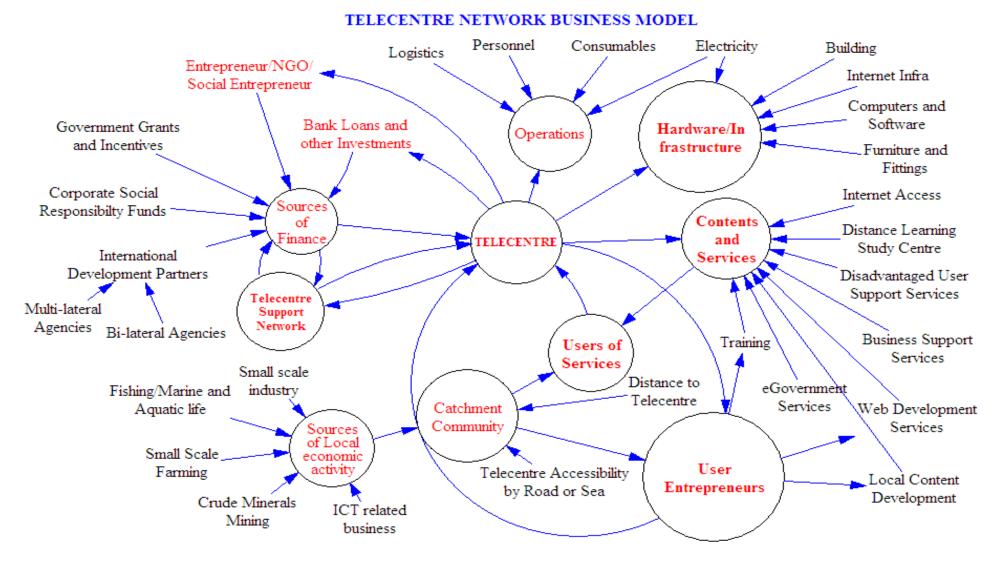# Putting it all together:
Impact of MSM and MSPs on IG4D

- The responsibility to create functioning multi-stakeholder models lies not only with institutions, enabling stakeholders to contribute.

- It also lies with those stakeholders, including the private sector, to engage and participate in substantive work.

- Three relevant MSM/MSP Models for Telecentres and e-Government in developing Countries:

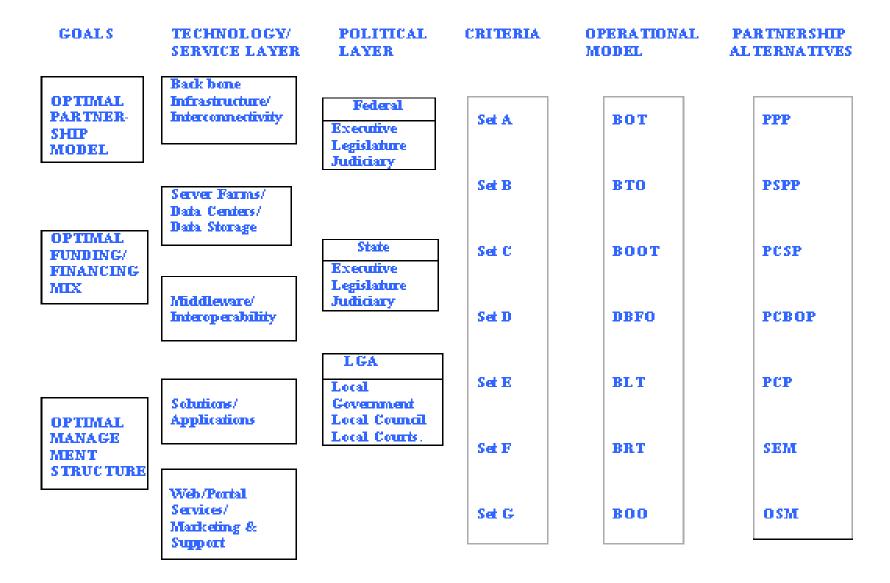# Iterative Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Selection process for Telecentre Business Model Sustainability

Prescriptive Process Model for Selecting Telecentre Partnership Strategy

| Environmental Factors | → political, social, economic and cultural environment | → Institutional, Business and technical environment | → performance management and sustainability |

| Telecentre Process | Business Planning | Strategic Enabling | Strategic Implementation | Monitoring and Evaluation | Review |

Concensus Building

Goals Alignment with funding Sources

| Stakeholders | First Stakeholder Analysis | second stakeholder analysis | third stakeholder analysis | select Business model | Elect equitable Board Representation | Determine Sources of funding |

| Partners | identify Strategic partners | determine Potential investors | Confirm Participating investors | Structure special purpose vehicle | Structure the composition of management | Develop Operational Plan |

result of first stakeholder iteration pf0   result of second stakeholder iteration pf1   result of third stakeholder iteration pf2   process flow 3 (pf3)   process flow 1 (pf4)

| Outputs | Craft vision and mission | Set Goals and Objectives | Select projects and specify deliverables and timelines | Register Special purpose vehicle | Recruit Professional management | Select optimal funding mix |

Global Orientation

Value for money Considerations

| identify reference goals (MDGs, WSIS, NEPAD, NEEDS, SEEDs, LEEDS) | Development Goals Oriented projects | interventionist programs and deliverables | intermediation by non-profit organizations |

Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) Telecentre Network Business Model

TELECENTRE NETWORK BUSINESS MODEL

Snapshot of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Models For E- Government Implementation in Developing Countries

GOALS	TECHNOLOGY/ SERVICE LAYER	POLITICAL LAYER	CRITERIA	OPERATIONAL MODEL	PARTNERSHIP ALTERNATIVES
OPTIMAL PARTNER-SHIP MODEL	Back bone Infrastructure/ Interconnectivity	Federal — Executive Legislature Judiciary	Set A	BOT	PPP
	Server Farms/ Data Centers/ Data Storage		Set B	BTO	PSPP
OPTIMAL FUNDING/ FINANCING MIX		State — Executive Legislature Judiciary	Set C	BOOT	PCSP
	Middleware/ Interoperability		Set D	DBFO	PCBOP
		LGA — Local Government Local Council Local Courts.	Set E	BLT	PCP
OPTIMAL MANAGE MENT STRUCTURE	Solutions/ Applications		Set F	BRT	SEM
	Web/Portal Services/ Marketing & Support		Set G	BOO	OSM

(No.61) New gTLD program: an opportunity for development or a mean for more digital divide?

- Status:
- Accepted
- Workshop Theme:
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]
- Theme Question:
- Pending Expansion of the Top Level Domain Space: Q1 and 2
- Concise Description of Workshop:
- **The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) launched in January 2012 the new generic Top Level Domains (gTLD) program, consisting in expanding considerably the top level domain space for up to 500 new gTLDs**. We will probably see the first strings delegated early next year.

- **This program will transform the Internet landscape by multiplying the number of the generic top level domains by 30, and creating new Internet registries and registrars.**
- Organiser(s) Name:
- Ms--Fatimata--Seye Sylla--African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO)--Civil Society--Africa Mr--Tijani BEN JEMAA--ICANN African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO)--Civil Society--Africa

(No.150) The Multi-Stakeholder Model and the Evolving gTLD Space

- Status:
- Accepted
- Workshop Theme:
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]
- Theme Question:
- IG4D Thematic Cluster 1 "Pending Expansion of the Top Level Domain Space" Question 1
- Concise Description of Workshop:
- **This workshop will provide a review of present developments in ICANN's work in the gTLD namespace, as well as a discussion of emerging issues and how the multi-stakeholder model can respond to meet these in the future.**

- **The New gTLD Program is a major initiative that reflects the intensive participation of many stakeholder groups and individuals. In working out the details of the program, the multi-stakeholder collaborative process proved to be a rich source of expertise and a reliable methodology for resolution of complex and far-reaching global issues.**

- **Organiser(s) Name**:
- * ICANN * UNESCO

(No.122) The Use of a New gTLD for Community Engagement, Advocacy and Development

- Status:
- Accepted
- Workshop Theme:
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]
- Theme Question:
- Question 2 of IG4D Thematic Cluster 1 "Pending Expansion of the Top Level Domain Space"
- Concise Description of Workshop:
- **Workshop Description:**
- Organiser(s) Name:
- Asia, Australasia and Pacific Islands Regional At-Large Organization of ICANN (APRALO) and DotKids Foundation, Asia Pacific

(No.68) Multi-stakeholder Internet Public Policy: Toolkit for internet public policy practitioners

- Status:
- Accepted
- Workshop Theme:
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]
- Theme Question:
- Security, Openness and Privacy Q5; IG4D, Enabling Environment Thematic Cluster: Q2, Infrastructure Cluster: Q1
- Concise Description of Workshop:
- At the "Multi-stakeholder Internet Public Policy Dialogue: Lessons Learned and Best Practice Examples of Local to Global Policy Making" organized by IISD at the Nairobi IGF, and involving a rich panel consisting of coordinators of the Canadian, UK, Brazilian/South American, East African, Togo National IGFs, and the UNDP, certain key messages emerged that recognized:
  • the relationships between global and public spheres in policy making
- Organiser(s) Name:
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
  Nominet

(No.186) Internet Governance in a Sustainable World

- Global Information Infrastructure Commission (GIIC) World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA)

- to establish a sustainable Internet Governance structure, a number of significant challenges need to be addressed. We need to address these problems through the adoption of domestic and international agreements to mitigate the harms that can arise from a globally connected world. We need to explore social and legal norms that protect users and institutions from harm, while preserving freedoms.

- Previous Workshop(s):

- A Practical & Pragmatic Look at Making Cloud Successful in Developing World 2011 IGF Workshop Hosted by GIIC and WITSA IGF 2010 Workshop 136: Engendering Confidence in the Cloud – Addressing Questions of Security and Privacy in Developed and Developing Countries 2009 IGF Workshop #207: Ensuring Continued Investment and Digital Growth In A Climate of Global Economic Challenges IGF 2008: "ICTs and an Environmentally Sustainable Internet: Another Challenge of Connecting the Next Billion Internet Users". IGF 2007: IGF WORKSHOP SUMMARY: "QUALIFYING, QUANTIFYING, AND MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNET ACCESS COSTS" (November 13, 2007) IGF 2006: IGF 2006: "Enhancing Multi-Stakeholder Participation in ICT Policy Making" - An Exploration of Effective Policy Processes That Enhance Access to ICTs and the Internet

[(No.210- IGF 2011) Innovator Roundtable: An Intergenerational Dialog with Internet Entrepreneurs](http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposals2011View&wspid=210)

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   The innovators roundtable was an interactive multigenerational roundtable discussion about creating an environment conducive to innovation and entrepreneurship. Held in the main conference room (2), the session attracted nearly 150 participants, despite changes to the schedule. Well over the session average at the IGF, this level of delegate participation suggests a high interest in hearing from "front lines," as it were, of innovation. There were 6 entrepreneurs from around the world on the "panel" of this pilot roundtable with many more in the audience. Topics of discussion included: cutting regulatory red tape, legal standardization to facilitate access to broader markets, intellectual property protection, organic versus top-down standardization and environmental policies that lead to greater investment.

* Organiser(s) Name:

* Jonathan Zuck, The Association for Competitive Technology, Brussels, Business
   Dimitry Epstein, Cornell University, USA, Academia
   Tim Vorley, Cambridge University, UK, Academia
   Gbenga Sesan, Paradigm Initiative Nigeria, NGO
   We are in discussion with other organizers from the region

(No.170) Developing a National/Regional Framework of Principles for Internet Governance

- Organizer: Kuwait Information Technology Society (Civil Society)

- Workshop Question:
- What does it take in terms of IG policy, legal and regulatory approaches?

- Concise Description of Workshop:
- The workshop will address the idea of having a national or a regional framework of principles on Internet Governance as a mean to address internet issues. The framework can be a flexible approach suitable to address Internet related issues rather than using regulation measures and mechanisms. The workshop will focused around the following questions:• Is a framework of principles for internet governance is needed on national/regional levels and how it can plays a role in improving internet usage to all relevant stakeholders.

(No.167) Understanding multistakeholderism and IG capacity building in quasi-democratic or authoritarian countries

Organiser(s) Name:

- Oksana Prykhodko, director of the iNGO European Media Platform (with head-quarter in Ukraine)

Concise Description of Workshop:

- It is very difficult to translate the term "multistakeholderism" into different languages. It is not only linguistic problem, but also cultural, historical, economical, and, finally, political one.

(No.166) The Impact of the Internet on Sustainable Social and Economic Development

- **Organiser(s) Name:**

- Heather Creech, Director, Global Connectivity, International Institute for Sustainable Development (international independent research institute)Anriette Esterhausen, Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications (International NGO)Tim Kelly, Senior ICT specialist, World Bank (Multilateral)

- **Workshop Theme:**

- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]

- **Theme Question:**

- IG4D: What does it take in terms of IG policy, legal and regulatory approaches? What are the challenges to and opportunities?

- **Concise Description of Workshop:**

- 2012 is the 20th year since the global community committed to a plan of action to move the world towards sustainable social and economic development. In June 2012, world leaders will have met to discuss progress on commitments made 20 years earlier, on how the world was to meet the economic development needs of the present, without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. But during those 20 years, the Internet became the defining technology of our day, connecting us in unprecedented ways, at unprecedented speeds.

(No.142) Inclusive innovation for development: The contribution of the Internet and related ICTs

Status:

- Accepted

Workshop Theme:

- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]

Theme Question:

- IG4D Thematic Cluster 2 "Enabling Environment", Question 1 and IG4D Thematic Cluster 3 "Infrastructure", Question 1

Concise Description of Workshop:

- Innovation including in the area of the Internet economy plays a central role for development. A challenge many governments face, however, is to ensure that innovation is inclusive, i.e. to ensure that the benefits are shared more evenly across different societal groups and different geographical regions to improve overall social wellbeing. Concerns of widening inequalities are at the top of many governments' agendas, with poverty more acute in developing countries.

Organiser(s) Name:

- OECD together with The Internet Society (ISOC), The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) and with contributions from the Civil Society Information Society Advisory Council (CSISAC)

(No.120) How to engage users on Internet Policies?

- Status:
- Accepted
- Workshop Theme:
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]
- Theme Question:
- Thematic Cluster 2 "Enabling Environment"
- Concise Description of Workshop:
- Gradually and slowly as we merge the digital divide, it is possible to envision the Internet as an ultimate leveler, representing one playing field, where, theoretically, everybody has the potential to interact. But how to engage users on political debates? How to use the net to bring them to the negotiation table?
- Organiser(s) Name:
- Center for Technology and Society at Fundação Getúlio Vargas
  Part of the Fundação Getulio Vargas Law School in Rio de Janeiro, CTS is the only research center in Brazil specifically aimed at dealing with the interplay of law, technology and society.

(No.119) Defining the Successful Factors of Different Models for Youth Participation in Internet Governance

- **Workshop Theme:**

- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]

- **Concise Description of Workshop:**

- With the introduction of various programs and approaches for Youth Participation in the past IGF workshops, now is the time to evaluate the effectiveness of them and how they have or have not be able to enlightened or created a youth Internet leader. In short, our proposed workshop aims to map out a set of common factors of the successful models from different region by real case sharing and discussion. To develop a guidebook from the collaborative ideas based on the experiences around the world is our ultimate goal.

- **Organiser(s) Name:**

- - NetMission Ambassadors, Asia (Youth Stakeholder Group)
  - Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong, Asia (NGO)

(No.117) Best Common Practices for Building Internet Capacity

- **Workshop Theme:**
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]

- **Concise Description of Workshop**:
- The spread of Internet access and its penetration into all parts of the world is a vital project, and one that relies heavily on effective knowledge sharing between all Internet stakeholders, whether in developed or developing regions.

- **Organiser(s) Name:**
- Arab Internet Governance Forum - Arab IGF Secretariat <secretariat@igfarab.org>
  Mr. Hisham Ibrahim <hisham@afrinic.net> - AFRINIC - Technical Community - Africa
  Mr Chris Buckridge <chrisb@ripe.net> - RIPE - Technical community - Europe, Russia & the Middle East.

(No.81) Internet Governance and Sustainable Development: The Case of Small Island Developing States

- **Workshop Theme:**
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]

- Question 1: What does it take to attract investment in infrastructure and encourage innovation and growth of ICT services, including mobile technology and how can these technologies best be employed to address development challenges?
- Question 2: What does it take in terms of IG policy, legal and regulatory approaches? What are the challenges to and opportunities for participation of stakeholders from developing countries with a special focus on increasing participation by youth and women participation in IG from Least Developed Countries?

- **IG4D Thematic Cluster 3 - "Infrastructure"**
- Question 1: What are the key concerns regarding Internet infrastructure from developing countries' experiences and how can new technologies and the Global Internet Governance mechanisms address limitations, offer opportunities and enable development?

- **Concise Description of Workshop:**
- The United Nations Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS; www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/sid/list.htm) states that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are numerically significant being presently comprised of fifty-two (52) Nation States.

- Organiser(s) Name:
- Mr. Tracy Hackshaw -- Internet Society Trinidad & Tobago Chapter -- Academic/Technical Community -- Caribbean

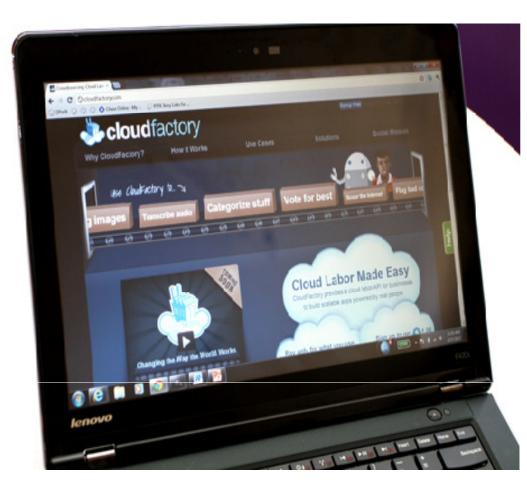# (No.69) Teaching Internet Governance in developing countries

- **Workshop Theme:**
- Internet Governance for Development [IG4D]

- **Theme Question:**
- Why do developing countries have a low participation in the Internet Governance Process?
- **Concise Description of Workshop:**
- After six successful meetings of the Internet Governance Forum the participation of the developing countries is still very low. This analysis is specially interresting in Latin America for example. There is usually a 5 to 6 % of participants from this region in the different IGFs. Also in the second IGF that took place in Río de Janeiro, Brazil, there were several local participants but the rest of the region was again underrepresented.
- **Organiser(s) Name:**
- Organiser: South School on Internet Governance - SSIG
  Olga Cavalli Director SSIG Olga Cavalli is a university teacher, Director of SSIG, advisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, ISOC Argentina board member, among other activities.

The Future is in the Cloud: MSM/MSPs and IG4D in the Cloud Environment?

- **Some New Developments: e.g. Cloud Sourcing**

- The emergence of hundreds of "cloud" vendors is causing enterprises to consider how and when to do "Cloud Sourcing". There are probably 2 distinct categories of cloud services in relatively mature state today:

- **Storage Clouds** - This was arguably the first category of Cloud Services and there are over a 100 today. http://www.internetservicedeals.com/blog/66/store-it-100-online-spaces-to-store-all-your-data/

- **Application Clouds** - are clouds to host your applications. Amazon's EC2 and Google App Engine seem to be the most famous, with tons of others emerging in this space.

- **Source:** http://www.zimbio.com/Distributed+Computing/articles/46/What+is+Cloud+Sourcing

Cloudfactory

Connects projects located anywhere in the world with workers in developing countries to complete tasks online, such as web research, data input, audio transcribing, translation and more

TaskRabbit

Is an online and mobile marketplace that helps individuals and businesses outsource errands and tasks.

People post a brief description of the task at hand and a flexible, on-demand workforce of virtual and nearby assistants make bids to complete the job.

TaskRabbit assistants undergo background checks and are community reviewed, and individual profiles feature a description of their skills, ratings and comments from past hires.

One-off and ongoing tasks completed include work that can be coordinated online, such as data entry and unfollowing uninteresting Twitter accounts,

as well as on-location help, such as product delivery and office furniture building. Presently available in nearly 10 U.S. cities, and soon expanding to London as well.
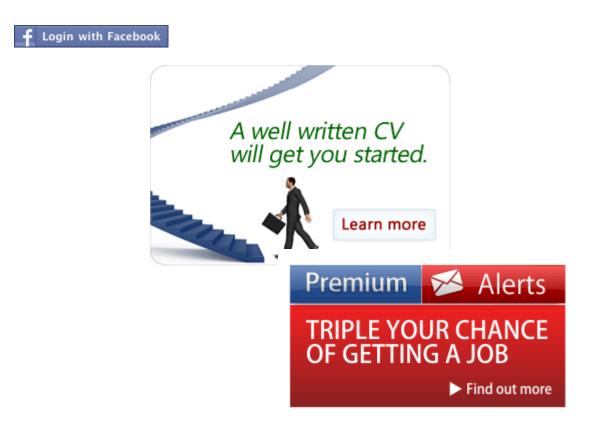
Jobberman.com

Online Recruitment – Nigeria's Pride owned by three young men

Also patronized by the top corporations in all sectors

Conclusions and Recommendations

- With **ICT Convergence** and rapid growth in variety of terminals heralding massive User Generated Content (UGC), e.g. YouTube, MSM and MSPs have become even more crucial for IG4D

- Increase in **Local Content Development** is surely dependent on Universal Access Policies and Programs (Access to affordable Broadband Infra and pervasive availability of ICT Tools which Telecentres are meant to address - CCCs, RITCs, School Based Centres)

- Need for the establishment of a standing **Multi-Stakeholders' Forum on Internet Governance for Human, Economic, Environment and Social Development** to drive the all-inclusive engagement process and take responsibility for Nigeria's campaign for hosting Global IGF

- Need to denounce the Domain Control Mentality (DMC) that has plagued the ICT sector for some time and move on to continuous invovelment of all stakeholders

THANK YOU