Sixth Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

Nairobi, Kenya, 27-30 September 2011

Chair's Summary

The sixth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 27-30 September 2011. It focused on the overall theme of "The Internet as a catalyst for change: access, development, freedoms and innovation".

With more than 2,000 badges issued to participants, the Nairobi meeting had the highest attendance of IGF meetings held so far. 125 governments were represented. 68 media representatives were accredited. The approximated nationality distribution was: African (53%), WEOG (29%), Asian (11%), GRULAC (4%) and Eastern Europe (3%).

In line with mutually agreed upon IGF practice, the programme and meetings were prepared through a series of open, multi-stakeholder consultations held throughout 2011. The preparatory process reflects the IGF's interactive and participatory structure.

The main sessions were organized to maximize the opportunity for open and inclusive dialogue and the exchange of ideas amongst all stakeholders, "feeder" workshops created feedback loops between the main sessions and the different types of meetings being held on related subjects.

Parallel to the main sessions, 122 workshops, best practise forums, dynamic coalition meetings and open forums were held around the main themes of the forum and the broad mandate of the IGF.

Each of the main sessions was organized around a set of questions developed during the consultation process. Each session was moderated and had expert panellists. Each of the main sessions was informed by a number of workshops held on related themes. The organizers of these workshops reported on their discussions, providing context and a starting place for the discussion.

The IGF remote participation working group established remote hubs in 47 locations, and provided the means for more than 823 people who could not travel to the meeting to participate actively in the forum and contribute to discussions. 38 remote participants/panelists participated via video or audio and an approximate 2,500 connections were made throughout the week from 89 countries.

The entire meeting was Webcast, with video streaming provided from the main session room and audio streaming provided from all workshop meeting rooms. All the main sessions and workshops had real time transcription. The text transcripts and video of all meetings were made available through the IGF Website. This arrangement allowed remote participants to interact with the meeting in real time. All main sessions had simultaneous interpretation in the six UN languages.

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony formally handed over to the host country the sixth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum. The opening ceremony welcomed the delegates to Nairobi, Kenya and to the United Nations office at Nairobi. In her welcoming comments Ms. Sahle-Work Zewde, Director General, United Nations Office in Nairobi, invited the delegates to enjoy facilities and services of the UN compound and wished the meeting every success.

In his opening address to the meeting, Mr. Thomas Stelzer, Assistant Secretary General for Policy Coordination at UNDESA, expressed gratitude to the Government of Kenya for their warm welcome and generous hospitality on behalf of Mr. Sha Zukang, United Nations Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. Mr. Stelzer highlighted the importance of the multi-stakeholder process in the foundations of the Internet Governance Forum. He argued that the continuing growth of the Internet, across all technology platforms, reinforced the need for open policy dialogue which brought all stakeholders together on an equal footing. He stressed that the development themes of the IGF were of critical importance and opened the opportunity for the IGF to contribute to and shape the development of the Rio+20 process for sustainable development.

Mr. Stelzer invited Ms. Alice Munyua, Chair, Kenya Internet Governance Steering Committee, to assume the chairpersonship of the meeting on behalf of the host country. Ms. Munyua expressed her thanks to delegates for their confidence in her acting as Chair of the sixth IGF meeting, and noted that Kenya was delighted to be the first host of the IGF in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In his welcoming comments, Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications, Republic of Kenya embraced the spirit of the IGF and described the transformation that has occurred in recent years in the availability, quality and uptake of Internet services in Kenya. The landing of new fibre optic cables created an abundance of international connectivity, investments by operators have seen the coverage of networks reach across the country and the rapid development of world class innovative services, such as mobile money, have not only helped Kenyans in their everyday lives but also placed Kenya on the global map of innovative economies.

Hon. Samuel Poghisio, MP, Minister of Information and Communications, Republic of Kenya, highlighted the opportunities that Kenya is seeking from increased access to the Internet allowing the country to reach its targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Introducing the country's development blueprint "Kenya Vision 2030" he stressed Kenya's commitment to a vision that would see access to Internet guaranteed for all and the basis of a more open and transparent society. The 2030 plan presents a national vision of Kenya as a fully-fledged information society, and an economy where the Internet fosters innovation and entrepreneurship.

The Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union, Hamadoun Touré, spoke of the diverse activities of the Union. He spoke of the work of the ITU and its member states in cyber-security, child online protection and climate change.

The Secretary General also shared with delegates some of the insights that had emerged in the high level dialogue that the ITU had organised with the Government of Kenya prior to the IGF.

H.E. Kalonzo Musyoka, Vice President of the Republic of Kenya, extended a warm welcome and hoped that they would savour their visit to Kenya. He highlighted the commitment of the government of Kenya to reap the benefits of the Internet for all and to use the Internet to build a more open and transparent government. He stressed the commitment of the government to enhancing access to the Internet and information – and reaffirmed the importance attached to access to knowledge, information and connectivity as the pillars of human development.

In closing the opening ceremony, Ms. Munyua thanked the speakers and highlighted the importance attached to Internet governance for development (IG4D) and stressed the objective that the Internet governance development agenda would permeate all conversations in this sixth meeting of the IGF. She stressed that in keeping with the traditions of the IGF, the meeting outputs would not be formal recommendations but multi-stakeholder dialogues. These dialogues should inform other international processes and particularly the domestic policy issues of all those concerned with Internet Governance. With those comments the opening ceremony was closed.

Opening session

The opening session of the 6th IGF meeting in Nairobi met the expectations of all stakeholders. The session allowed some 20 speakers from all constituencies in the Internet governance community to highlight the challenges and opportunities that confront Internet governance today. The last 12 months set the context for these presentations. It has been a year where the Internet has clearly played a key role as a catalyst for change; creating new access for millions of people around the world; delivering new development opportunities and, ushering in a new period of freedoms and innovation for many people across the world. Whatever the review of the last year, whatever the country of focus or whatever issue, the role of the Internet has played a critical role – a role that has highlighted the challenges and opportunities that face the broad and multi-stakeholder Internet governance community. In many ways the period from the IGF in Vilnius, 2010 to Nairobi in 2011 has been one of the most tumultuous in the history of the Internet.

Against this backcloth speakers from all stakeholders crafted a vision of the key issues for the future and the choices the Internet governance community faces. All the speakers used the exceptional and continuing rapid diffusion and adoption of the Internet both globally, and locally in Kenya, as an important context. For example, the last few years have seen the transformation of Internet access in Kenya; international fibre optic capacity is now in abundance and over 12 million Kenyans have access to the Internet, and the financial networks of the country have been revolutionized by world class and leading innovative mobile banking services. These trends are echoed throughout the world and across all communities and networks – the Internet continues to expand and redefine the frontiers of our lives.

Without exception the speakers in the opening session stressed their support for the existing multi-stakeholder IGF community, open to all, as the legitimate basis for

developing a global Internet governance debate. The opportunities for enhanced co-operation based on the equality of all participants and in processes of open dialogue were stressed as defining features of the Internet governance forum – features which should be cherished as the debate evolves over the coming years.

Another harmony was the call by the speakers that the need for openness and transparency in the operation and delivery of the Internet to users should be reflected in the openness and transparency of the institutions. Moreover these institutions of Internet governance should be responsive, innovative and supportive of the Internet as a catalyst for change.

The multi-stakeholder community across varied perspectives brought into focus a common concern for the safety of the Internet. The concept of safety expanded the debate and the need for policy development beyond the call for cyber-crime treaties and into a multi-stakeholder dialogue where all can benefit from the synergies, whether the issue was one of protection of children and the vulnerable online to ensuring the security and stability of the Internet itself.

All speakers celebrated the numerous ways in which the phenomenal growth of access to the Internet as well as the content and knowledge it disseminates has advanced human development. Whether in health, education, employment, social life or in the specifics of protection from disaster or recovery from disasters, the Internet has become firmly embedded into our ways of being.

Across many of the interventions the debate evolved around a counterpoint that explored human rights and Internet access. The broad advancement of human development associated with access to the Internet provided a frame for human rights. Not only were these rights posited alongside access to the Internet but also how this access to the Internet was associated with freedoms of expression and association. Throughout the proceedings, however, delegates were reminded of the choices to be made; that evolution of Internet governance itself must reflect the aspirations of its multi-stakeholder community and that open and constructive dialogue would facilitate appropriate choices.

Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)

Development issues have been central to the IGF from its inception – the confluence of technical change, new economic opportunities and social change has propelled Internet Governance issues into the centre of debates on development. The session aimed to consider what some specific examples of global Internet governance issues were that may have particular relevance to development.

As a policy process IG4D is perhaps best understood as an opportunity to optimize the development outcome of relevant policy. The enabling environment in which IG4D policy can flourish is one which focuses on evidence based policy making framing the issues and the inclusion of appropriate international and national institutions. The parallel was drawn to other policy arenas where, for example, international institutions such as WIPO and WTO have taken on specific concerns about development and trade.

The importance of using the multi-stakeholder model in shaping this policy debate is axiomatic. It is through multi-stakeholder processes that the objectives of capacity building and reshaping institutional procedures, especially to remove barriers, can better define policy outcomes.

The significance of mobile Internet was stressed. The current interplay between devices, network facilities, prices and services means that in the immediate period access to the Internet via mobile networks will be in the ascendant. However, the dramatic rise in mobile Internet access is bringing into sharp focus key policy areas, most notably access to spectrum and how it is managed and allocated into bands that optimize network investments. Other areas of concern include the capacity and quality of core network transport networks as well as availability of sustainable and reliable power sources.

The growth in diffusion and adoption of broadband, and hence access to the Internet, has led many to see access to the Internet as a human right; the rights to development and the rights to the Internet are conjoined as the Internet becomes one of the key engines of economic and social transformation and growth so access to the Internet becomes an inalienable human right. Increasingly what is required is a stable and predictable Internet governance framework that builds on full multi-stakeholder participation. Moreover, an Internet governance framework for development would not only focus on access to infrastructures but also access to freedoms of expression and association. Building the human rights dimension in Internet governance for development allows a mechanism for understanding and addressing violations.

IG4D is more than the issue of access, but growth in access and the rise of the Internet as an engine of development has revealed a number of 'capacity' gaps. The pervasive nature of the Internet has created the need for multiple fora to engage in issues of Internet governance ranging from the technical to the social. Multi-stakeholder perspectives remain critical, especially as the Internet has become a global phenomenon and governance issues embrace all stakeholders in and between all countries. It is through multi-stakeholder processes that a coherent policy framework can emerge which is inclusive and can link, for example, public and private interests.

The centrality of Internet in the development process means that emerging economies are no longer passive recipients of the technology but users and innovators. These new dynamics have many features which impact on areas of Internet governance. The well-established policy frameworks in the ICT sector that support investment, innovation, new services and dramatic increases in access with lower prices and higher qualities need to be replicated across the whole Internet. The costs of access need be driven lower and the policy regimes which foster innovation in and around the Internet should be concerned about costs. An important part about achieving lower costs is an intellectual property regime which fosters the flow of ideas around the world at decreasing rates.

The multiple facets of the debate on Internet governance for development emerged through numerous contributions from the floor, remote participants and further comments from the panelists. Some noted that developing country stakeholders should be able to participate in Internet governance processes in a meaningful way, and that all IG4D process should be more inclusive. Other comments focused on the

practicalities of developing and distributing software to schools and the problems of SMS spam to ideas around debt swaps based around new investments in ICTs. Other issues looked at the nature of south-south collaboration and how Internet governance interventions around traffic flows and regional Internet exchange points enhance international capacity – of which the new fibre cables connecting Kenya are examples. Some interventions highlighted the importance of multi-stakeholder processes to reduce cultural and organizational challenges. The importance of social networking tools in development processes were championed along with the rights to have access to and use such tools.

The debate highlighted the significance of Internet governance for development, not as a fringe activity but as a core element of the development agenda linking new forms of access, economic developments, innovations and new freedoms and human rights.

Emerging Issues

This session focused on the question "Is governance different for the mobile Internet from the wired Internet?" In her introduction the Chair noted the issue was of particular importance to developing countries where the mobile Internet now connected individuals and businesses to services, markets and information previously beyond reach. Kenya provided a clear example of this through mobile services having brought sophisticated financial services into the hands of many who previously had no such access, they had been the "unbanked".

Introducing the session, the moderators noted statistics and surveys that strongly indicated the mobile Internet was the future of the Internet. About half of all Internet users and one-seventh of the world's population had moved to mobile and a recent industry survey estimated that mobile broadband subscriptions would reach 3.8 billion or about half of the world's population by 2015. Another report predicted that also by 2015 traffic from wireless devices would exceed traffic from wired devices. The mobile Internet, to date, has been possibly the fastest growing technology in history; no other technology had reached as many people and been as widespread so quickly.

Reacting to this introduction, participants noted that given the high mobile penetration in developing and developed countries a key development issue was that the mobile Internet must now becoming more robust. Clearly people would be connected. When they were connected they should be protected against the failure of the system they had come to rely on for critical life-effecting services, such as banking, health, and education. There was a consensus view that mobile systems should be designed with an expectation of failure and then fast recovery.

The importance of spectrum allocation and management, which has often been overlooked in the development debate, was also recognized. Spectrum allocation is often linked to the competitive environment and can lead to issues of affordability if competition is limited as a result. It was suggested that the active management of spectrum and new types of devices that use available bandwidth more efficiently could help this situation. Spectrum allocated for Wi-Fi and the use of White Spaces should also be considered.

It was also noted that a broad and diverse ecosystem of mobile technologies of this kind –smart devices and the smart allocation of spectrum– could help achieve a goal of ensuring that by 2020 every human being would have access to one gigabit of data per day for less than a dollar a day. At the same time, the importance of creating an investment-friendly environment was also raised, and this could be a bottleneck to achieving such goals.

The next stage of mobile Internet would be 4G and technologies such as LTE (Long Term Evolution). These technologies provided increased speeds, up to ten-times that of 3G technologies, and increased security, important to the robustness and trust that speakers had earlier identified as critical to positioning the mobile Internet at the center of people's lives. However, most panelists acknowledged that for technologies to be deployed, providers had to be sure they could receive a fair return on their investment.

Considering innovation, one speaker noted that the functionality of mobile devices was often locked and did not allow for open innovation. He asked the audience if the current mobile Internet, as a more closed environment than the wired Internet, invited less innovation than would be achieved if it were more open. The speaker also acknowledged that social networks today do not talk to each other, websites are not always interoperable, and many devices do not talk to other devices. The future governance of both the mobile and wired Internet should therefore consider the importance of maintaining an open web platform. Furthermore, it was suggested that excessive top-down regulation could chill innovation and also interfere with the kind of open Internet governance that experience suggested was successful.

Another panelist reminded the Forum that mobile devices today were still primarily used for voice, and pointed out that the future Internet could also be voice based. A voice based Internet would be more inclusive, would lend itself to the idea of the Semantic Web, and would allow for more a more multilingual Internet. The governance issues of this more global Internet need to be considered.

In her closing remarks, the Chair noted that the governance of mobile Internet is of great importance, particularly for developing countries where explosive growth in the use of mobile devices was occurring. However, while there were many positive aspects of mobile technologies she reminded the audience that the wired Internet was still important. The massive bandwidth made available from submarine cables landed on the shores of East Africa connected the region to the world at very high speeds and opened new opportunities and a new world for the people of the region.

Access and Diversity

The session on access and diversity sought, through multiple paths, to explore the ways in which access to the Internet can be understood as a human right. These paths opened up a rich, wide ranging and vibrant debate between panelists, delegates, and remote participants. The debates and questioning moved from the general to the specific – and this was well articulated by the Chair who in his introduction talked about the challenges Kenya faced some years ago and the pressures to shut down the

Internet, and how the arguments to maintain flow of information, the rights of freedom of expression won the day. As a consequence, the decision to maintain access has helped propel Kenya to adopt more open styles of governance and demonstrate leadership across Africa and the Middle East.

There were many interventions and yet the debate coalesced around several core themes. At the beginning of the session delegates were reminded that access to information is a human right as is freedom of expression; it was also noted that recently the UN rapporteur on Human Rights called for access to the Internet to be a human right.

One of the key debates, and one that embraced many dimensions, was that access is inextricably linked with the concept of accessibility. It was observed that there were over 1bn plus people in the world with disabilities and that many of these are highly vulnerable people with relative low incomes. As a consequence access without accessibility is meaningless; and accessibility takes on many dimensions including, inter alia, affordability, relevance, and issues of design. Moreover, many of those with disability are marginalized in society and increasing access and accessibility can be transformational leading to inclusiveness and economic and social independence.

Using design as a lens to explore access and accessibility was an issue that ran throughout the session. The need to design access and accessibility into the products and services at their origins was seen as a critical step in transforming the landscape. In some cases the incentives to include access and accessibility issues came from legislation, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, section 255 for ICT/information products, and in other cases the incentive came from exploring commercial or social opportunities – intended or unintended, such as the imaginative and early adoption of captioning in IGF meetings since their inception. For some, using differing incentives was a more appropriate route to increasing access and accessibility rather than the rigidity of legislation. Throughout the session the area of design was revisited as a key element in ensuring access and accessibility, for example in discussions about introducing new curriculum in schools, technical colleges and universities.

There was some profound questioning over the difference between ensuring the universality of access to the Internet and the Internet as a human right and how these different perspectives forge different political and social debates and different policy outcomes.

Questions of affordability were seen by many as major barriers to access and accessibility. The cost of special ICT equipment for those with disabilities is well charted; many specialist devices are multiples of the cost of the original product. The issues of affordability have impacts across the whole value chain – for the blind a 'book famine' is just one more symptom associated with issues of affordability.

It was argued that the robust linking of access and accessibility has given an important new dimension to access and this perspective had governed many policy debates in recent years. However, it was now seen as important to extend the debate beyond issues of connectivity and focus on issues such as freedom of expression and freedom of association. In short, access to the pipes is meaningless unless the

informational and transformational potentials are available and can be used by individuals.

The ubiquity of English was challenged and hence the importance of multi-lingualism was stressed along with all forms of literacy. The power of the Internet and its institutional arrangements to support innovations to deliver diversity was recognized. In some cases these innovations were technologically focused, such as voice/text transposition, or with FOSS, whilst others were service based innovations, such as m-government solutions.

The importance of inclusive and multi-stakeholder debates was reinforced throughout the session as one delegate with disabilities observed there can "be nothing about us without us".

Many of the feeder workshops contributed to the discussion yet each in their own way, all added to the tapestry that underpins the importance of access to the Internet as a human right.

Security, Openness and Privacy

This session discussed the cross-border Internet governance issues that are encountered at the intersection of security, openness and privacy. Further, the issue of human rights was prominent throughout the discussion. Many of the examples debated in the session linked to events of the past year, such as actions taken by a range of Internet actors in relation to whistleblowers sites, the "seizure" of domain names, proposals for blocking of websites and filtering of networks, the role that cyber security operations centers and law enforcement can play in protecting the Internet and its users from cyber-attacks and cybercrime, and the impact of actions taken to cut access to the Internet for individuals, groups or entire countries, as was the case during the 'Arab Spring'.

As a cross cutting theme, various human rights principles provided a heuristic for exploring and understanding many of the interventions and issues that were raised. Today, the need for the Internet to remain an open space is increasingly being seen as a human right yet the very nature of this openness has resulted in the increasing use of criminal law to both users and intermediaries. For some participants, this use of criminal law was being used sometimes to curtail freedom of expression and association.

Throughout the wide ranging debate all speakers, regardless of their own emphasis, saw the need to understand the inter-related nature of security, openness and privacy; and no more so than in policy development. It was also emphasized that the three issues needed to be given equal attention and when considering privacy that security had to be kept in mind and when considering privacy that openness needed to be kept in mind, and so on.

We live today in an age of 'information egalitarianism' which in many areas of the world is helping level the playing field between the 'have and have not's'. The Internet clearly is giving individuals and States unprecedented opportunities. The economic growth, employment creation, advances in education and health and

scientific developments that the Internet cross-border communication and information exchange are producing is staggering. It is clear that we need to sustain the openness and 'public-space' nature of the Internet that has allowed for this progress to take place. This opportunity and new power; however, requires a shared responsibility, a responsibility that all Internet users must take on to ensure that an open Internet is equally safe, secure and private and takes into consideration basic human rights. It was noted that much of the existing legislation on security, openness and privacy pre-dates the rapid expansion of the Internet in recent years and was typically written without due regard to full multi-stakeholder involvement. However, recent developments such as personal data collection in the cloud, government interventions and regulatory measures aimed at online activity and child protection issues need to be dealt with swiftly and in a collaborative and multi-stakeholder manner. Different issues require different responses, but the importance of always taking into consideration human rights and the rule of law when handling such sensitive issues was stressed again and again.

There was a lively debate about where the responsibility lies when it comes to cyber-security. Individual users, families, Internet service providers, independent law makers and regulators, State governments and global policy making institutions were all said to hold such responsibility. Ongoing capacity building and education of users on all of the issues is absolutely necessary.

The importance of human rights and ensuring that individuals and groups maintain their freedom of expression and assembly was emphasized throughout the session and almost all debates returned to the central importance of human rights on the Internet. Concerns were raised about increasing government interventions and regulations and the future implications of instances such as the 'Arab Spring' and the wiki-leaks controversy that took place in the last year. Again, it was agreed that there was no silver-bullet for this particular issue, the State must be able to protect their citizens but must also ensure their freedom of expression, service providers and other intermediaries must all keep user safety and freedom of expression in mind but must do so with the rule of law in mind and the safety of the users must remain a top priority.

Finally, there was some discussion about the creation of both national and global codes of conduct, declarations or treaties on all of these issues. While there was agreement that all stakeholders must work together to ensure global cyber-security and that collaboration is essential, it is an issue with many layers and different countries are affected in different ways. Cybercrime needs to be dealt with swiftly especially in developing country settings, and while there may be room for global treaties in the future, urgent issues need to be handled in real time with no restrictions from usual International policy making delays.

Clearly, the IGF platform with its multi-stakeholder processes and open dialogues is the ideal place to tackle these complex, robust and politically sensitive issues.

Managing Critical Internet Resources

This session sought to focus the debate on Critical Internet resources around three fundamental issues namely (i) the DNS system and the role of different stakeholders with specific reference to new gTLDs, (ii) the re-bid of the contract to operate the functions of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and (iii) the mechanisms to secure and reinforce multi-stakeholder participation in critical Internet resources, especially those stakeholders from emerging economies. Other issues, such as capacity building, IPv6 and reports from the feeder workshops, were incorporated into the broader debate.

The discussion over the new gTLDs was positioned between a discussion over the lengthy process led by ICANN and the reality that shortly following the conclusion of the IGF meeting in Nairobi; the application process will be open. The new gTLD process has been managed under the auspices of ICANN and has been a process in the public domain – an open and transparent process; however, it was noted that transparent processes do not necessarily mean that all stakeholders participate or can participate in the consultation process. Further, the subsequent decisions are not ones that will be equally acceptable to all stakeholders in the process, a panelist observed that some people will have to accept the "rough part of rough consensus" if their opinion does not agree with that of the majority and overall outcome of the process.

During invited concluding remarks, an expert noted that a problem in participating in ICANN policy development, and the same was also probably true of the IGF, is not one of transparency but rather the ability to digest the enormous amount of data produced in these processes. Another speaker noted that information does not equal knowledge.

The session also touched on the impact of new gTLDs and the controversial access to the new gTLDs. The criteria for acquiring a new gTLD is costly; headline costs were noted as USD185,000 plus an escrow account deposit of several years operating costs as well as satisfying an evaluation on the ability and credibility of the applicant to manage and support the new gTLD. Although the consultation process has proposed a reduced fee of USD47, 000, for those from emerging markets, no decision has yet been made.

In the discussion of the broader impact of the new gTLDs; a wide range of possible outcomes, from the positive to the negative, were considered. The expectation was that the new gTLDs would foster innovation and would undoubtedly enlarge and broaden the TLD namespace, but at the same time may hurt businesses in their intellectual property and trademark defenses. Speakers also noted that the role that governments, through the Government Advisory Committee (GAC), had become significantly more effective in ICANN over the past year as they engaged in the new gTLD process and had a major impact on the final applicant process.

The discussion on multi-stakeholder participation initially focused on the IANA contract, which is undergoing a re-bid process, and then broadened out to consider issues around the institutional setting for multi-stakeholder involvement in Internet policy making including the use of the United Nations as the home for a new global body to address these policy issues. The initial debate over IANA provided an important context around the roles and responsibility of IANA, its' functions and the potential procurement process. The consultation process was designed to be open and transparent – all the materials are freely available via the website with over 135 comments from across the stakeholder community.

There was a strong consensus for allowing the existing institutions to continue to evolve and adapt as circumstances demanded. It was felt that the multi-stakeholder approach and the bottom-up structures of Internet governance remained relevant, vibrant and capable for the foreseeable future to meet the many challenges of Internet governance.

Contributors recognized the positive role that the IGF, as a relatively new player, had had on the whole eco-system of Internet governance. It was noted that the 'no-decision' and 'soft-power' making basis of the IGF has stimulated debate and helped organisations across the eco-system to evolve.

Some governments[1] were interested in exploring the options that addressed the ability of developing countries to participate in open and transparent multi-stakeholder processes particularly when there is significant differentiated access to resources. A number of developing country governments expressed concern that their voices have not been fully heard and included in the complex constellation of Internet policy making processes and other fora where Internet policy decisions are made.

Many interventions stressed the importance of the IGF processes in shaping the debate around critical internet resources, especially the ways in which the IGF embraces interventions from the floor and from remote participants. Further, others commented on, for example, how the standard setting process within the Internet community was devolved, open and transparent and not predicated on the ability to attend meetings. At a practical level this means that the whole global community could be involved within a meritocratic, open and transparent system regardless of location or access to financial resources.

Taking Stock and the Way Forward

As is now customary the 'Taking Stock and the Way Forward' session reflected on the experiences of the participants and allowed the stakeholders to discuss what went well during the week, what went not as well, and finally, what could and should be done to make the 2012 IGF even better than the 2011 Nairobi Forum. In particular, participants discussed the Forum's contribution to the development agenda and capacity building and how both could be improved in 2012.

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[1] See transcript of the session for a detailed discussion of this point, see http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/

It was generally agreed that the 2011 IGF had been a great success. The Kenyan government was praised for organizing and hosting the Forum. It had been the largest and most well attended forum yet, in terms of both physical and remote participation. For this, credit was given to the increasing importance and relevance of the core IGF issues at the global level, and the mutual understanding that the multi-stakeholder Internet governance model is crucial for continued positive progress and development in the growth of the Internet throughout the world.

It was seen as important by many that both the theme of the meeting and the discussions in workshops had adequately incorporated the ideas of Internet Governance for Development. The consensus was that much progress had been made in these discussions and in participation - as participation from developing countries was greater than in previous years and the success of remote participation was also recognized. The themes of development had pervaded all the main sessions and many of the workshops. For some the focus on Internet Governance and development within the IGF naturally lead to the need for more attention to be given to issues of human rights. It was suggested that this linking of development and human rights was a key debate throughout the IGF meeting and again showed the importance of the IGF as a place for open dialogue.

Remote participation has been a key initiative of the IGF to facilitate increased interaction among Internet governance stakeholders outside of the physical IGF meetings. It was recognized that each year the strength of the remote participants was growing and adding to the debates within the meeting venue. A further challenge has been to support the dialogue between each meeting of the IGF. Here several initiatives have been important. From the inception of the IGF dynamic coalitions have played a role in continuing the dialogue through the year and in this session the intention to create a new dynamic coalition around public access and libraries was announced. More recently the instigation of national and regional IGF's were also lauded for hosting focused discussions throughout the year in between the global forums. These initiatives have helped to reinforce the understanding of the IGF as a process rather than an event.

While the Forum was by and large considered to be a success, the desire for constant innovation resulted in many suggested improvements. It was recognized that youth participation needed to be strengthened, both physically and remotely. It was said that the youth needed to be included in all aspects of the IGF and at all levels, not only in 'youth' centered workshops and sessions. Further diversifying participation was stressed. Though holding the Forum in Africa for the first time did increase developing country participation, the inclusion of developing country participants, women, and persons with disabilities, among others, needs to always continue to be strengthened and improved each year.

It was also said that the IGF should better use metrics and other sources of data to help inform some of the discussion and to help forge a consensus around the key issues to be addressed, for example, with respect to IPv6. It was discussed that perhaps the Forum could adopt new procedures to enable all stakeholders more easy access to the vast wealth of knowledge that the IGF has created over the years. A new focus on knowledge management and knowledge exchange could support capacity building activities. It was noted, however, that such proposals are not without

significant resource implications and that everyone within the IGF is encouraged to foster such initiatives.

The importance of a multi-stakeholder processes as central to the success of the IGF was stressed throughout the session. The importance of the IGF as a mechanism to allow stakeholders to debate and shape public policy, even if the final decision making took place in other fora, was also stressed throughout the session.

Moving forward, it was agreed that the leadership and financial security of the IGF Secretariat needed to be secured, as a matter of urgency, to assure continuity and growth. Regarding the 2012 forum, civil society representatives called on the United Nations to ensure that the multi-stakeholder process was maintained by the host country in terms of processing visas, providing accommodation and holding truly open and participative dialogues and debates.

The closing session

The closing session allowed speakers from the host country and all stakeholders to reflect on the sixth meeting of the IGF and to articulate their expectations for the IGF over the coming months and years. Profound thanks were expressed to the host country and all those who had participated and made the sixth meeting of the IGF a success.

Without doubt all speakers commented on how the sixth meeting of the IGF had reinforced the positive contributions of the IGF to the process of Internet governance. The unique qualities of the IGF as a multi-stakeholder process convened under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General were repeatedly singled out as a vital ingredient in building a consensus driven approach to Internet governance.

The importance of holding the sixth meeting of the IGF in Kenya was stressed by many speakers. Not only did the meeting allow new perspectives to be shared and new audiences to participate but it also, at a very practical level, showcased the considerable strides that have taken place in the Kenyan ICT landscape in recent years. The host country and its ICT sector provided the meeting with access to world class infrastructures and services and were able to demonstrate its resilience. Moreover, the debates throughout the meeting showed how innovation within the ICT sector in Kenya was world class and thus reinforcing the importance of the debates, workshops and discussions around Internet governance for development.

The closing session also saw a number of important issues underlined. The emphasis on the development agenda also heightens the importance of the debate about Internet governance and human rights. As noted throughout the meeting the period between the fifth and sixth meetings of the IGF has seen the tangible examples of the importance of human rights as an integral part of Internet governance agenda, such as during the so called 'Arab Spring'. The proposition was made that human rights should form the core concept of the theme for the next IGF meeting.

The importance of using a multi-stakeholder process as the basis for building the successes of the Internet governance forum were shared by all and no more so in the debates about the future of the IGF and the deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). All stakeholders understood the importance of protecting the format of the IGF, and its founding principles, as the basis of a proven model that leads to better informed decision making, as well as ensuring the whole community makes genuine progress towards addressing some of the most important global economic and social Internet issues.

Clear and specific calls were made for the host country to inform the United Nations Secretary-General and the General Assembly of the need to ensure that all stakeholders, on an equal and collaborative footing, are integral to any process on the future of Internet governance. Further, it was seen that the Tunis Agenda should continue to be the reference point and guide to the responses of the UN to issues of Internet governance.

The importance of the IGF as shaping the public policy debate was stressed. The IGF has become a repository of evidence-based insights into effective Internet governance policies; the workshops, the dynamic collations and the national and regional IGF all give witness to this growing body of public policy insights and its efficacy.

In bringing the sixth meeting of the IGF to a close the door was opened on subsequent meetings. The Government of Azerbaijan reiterated its invitation to host the seventh meeting of the IGF in 2012 and the Government of Indonesia offered itself as the host for the eighth meeting of the IGF in 2013.

ANNEX 1

List of Speakers

Internet Governance Forum
Nairobi, Kenya

Opening Ceremony

Ms. Sahle-Work Zewde, Director General, United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON)

Mr. Thomas Stelzer, Assistant Secretary-General, UNDESA

Ms. Alice Munyua, Chair, Kenya Internet Governance Steering Committee, Republic of Kenya

Dr. Bitange Ndemo, PhD, CBS, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications, Republic of Kenya

Hon. Mr. Samuel Poghisio, CGH, MP, Minister of Information and Communications, Republic of Kenya

Dr. Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General, International Telecommunications Union

H.E. Kalonzo Musyoka, Vice President, Republic of Kenya

Opening Session

Mr. Gytis Liaugminas
Lithuania Representative

Hon. Dr. Ignace Gatare
Minister of Information and Information Technology, Rwanda

H.E. Ms. Neelie Kroes
Vice-President of the European Commission, Commissioner for the Digital Agenda

Ms. Grace Githaiga
Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTAnet), Civil Society Representative

Mr. Piotr Kolodziejczyk
Under Secretary of State of the Polish Ministry of the Interior and Administration, Poland (EU Presidency Representative)

Hon. Mr. Edward Vaizey

Minister for Culture, Communications and Creative Industries, U.K.

Mr. Jānis Kārkliņš
Assistant Director-General, UNESCO

Mr. Larry Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, National
Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) U.S. Department of
Commerce, U.S.A.

Mr. Jean- Paul Philippot
President, European Broadcasting Union (EBU); CEO, Radio Télévision Belge de la
Communauté Française (RTBF)

Mr. Vinton Cerf
Internet Pioneer

Mr. Tom Omariba
Chair, Telecommunication Service Providers Association of Kenya (TESPOK)

Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio
Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe

Ms. Lynn St. Amour
CEO and President, ISOC

Mr. Masahiro Yoshizaki
Director-General for Policy Evaluation, Ministry of Internal Affairs and
Communications, Japan

Mr. Rod Beckstrom
CEO and President, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Mr. Adiel Akplogan
CEO, African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC)

Mr. Francis Wangusi
Ag. Director General, Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK)

Mr. Subramanian Ramadorai
Chair, ICC BASIS; Vice Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)

Ms. Jasna Matic
State Secretary for the Digital Agenda at the Ministry of Culture, Media and
Information, Republic of Serbia

Mr. Elmir Valizada
Deputy Minister of Communications and Information Technologies of the Republic
of Azerbaijan

Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)

Chair:
Mr. Laurent Elder, International Development and Research Center, IDRC

Moderators:
Mr. Ben Akoh, Project Manager, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Ms. Olga Cavalli, Adviser for Technology, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Government of Argentina)

Panelists:
Mr. William J Drake, International Fellow, University of Zurich
Mr. Dimitri Diliani, Head of Africa Region, Nokia Siemens Networks
Ms. Joy Liddicoat, Project Co-ordinator, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
Mr. Katim Touray, Member, Board of Directors, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
Khaled Fourati, Senior Program Officer, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Romulo Neves, Head of Division, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil

Remote moderators:
Mr. Fouad Bajwa, Co-founder, Organization for Internet and Innovation
Mr. Barrack Otieno, former IGF Secretariat

Emerging issues

Chair:
Ms. Lillian Nalwoga, Policy Officer, Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA), Uganda

Moderators:
Mr. Sebastian Bellagamba, Regional Bureau Director for Latin America, Internet Society (ISOC)
Mr. Jeff Brueggeman, Vice President-Public Policy, AT&T

Remote moderator:
Ms. Claudia Selli, EU Affairs Director, AT&T

Panelists :
Dr. Burt Kaliski, Chief Technology Officer, Verisign
Mr. Shri N Ravi Shanker, Additional Secretary, Department of Information Technology (Government of India)
Mr. Hossein MOIIN, Chief Technology Officer, Nokia Siemens Network
Mr. Steve Song, Founder, Village Telco

Ms. Jacquelynn Ruff, Vice President - International Public Policy & Regulatory Affairs, Verizon

Remote Participant:
Mr. Vagner Diniz, Manager, W3C Brazil office

Access and diversity

Chair:
Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Information and Communications

Moderators:
Ms. Theresa Swinehart, Executive Director, Global Internet Policy, Verizon Communications
Mr. Laurent Elder, Programme Leader Information and Networks, International Development Research Center (IDRC)

Remote Moderator:
Ms. Virginia Paque, IGCBP coordinator, DiploFoundation

Panelists:
Mr. Dawit Bekele, Regional Bureau Director for Africa, ISOC
Mr. Robert Pepper, Vice President, Global Technology Policy, Cisco
Mr. Fred Haga, Regional Officer Eastern Africa, Kenya Institute of Education
Mr. Shadi Abou-Zahra, W3C

Security, openness and privacy

Chair:
Michael Katundu, Communications Commission of Kenya

Moderators:
Ms. Katitza Rodriguez, International Rights Director, Electronic Frontier Foundation
Mr. Lee Hibbard, Coordinator, Internet Governance & Information Society, Council of Europe

Panelists:
Ms. Neelie Kroes, Vice President, European Commission and European Digital Agenda Commissioner
Ms. Katarzyna Szymielewicz, Executive Director, Panoptykon Foundation
Mr. Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression
Ms. Christine Runnegar, Senior Policy Advisor, ISOC
Ms. Heba Ranzy, Director of MEA Corporate Affairs, Microsoft Middle East and Africa

Managing critical Internet resources

(TBC)

Chair:
John Walubengo, Multimedia University College of Kenya (MMU)

Moderators:
Mr. William J Drake, International Fellow, University of Zurich
Ms. Emily Taylor, Independent Consultant

Remote moderator:
Ms Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro, Group Legal Regulatory Officer, Telecom Fiji Limited, FIJI

Panelists:
Ms. Shane Tews, Vice President, Global Public Policy and Government Relations at VeriSign Inc.
Ms. Avri Doria, Independent Consultant
Ms. Fiona Alexander, Associate Administrator, Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Office of Affairs (OIA)
Ms. Anriette Esterhuysen , Executive Director, APC
Ms. Tulika Pandey, Director, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Government of India)
Mr. Patrik Faltstrom, Consulting Engineer, Cisco Systems

Taking stock and the way forward
(TBC)

Chair:
Joseph N. Kihanya, Communications Legal Expert, National Communication Secretariat, Kenya

Moderators:
Mr. Bertrand de La Chapelle, Program Director, International Diplomatic Academy
Ms. Anriette Esterhuysen, Executive Director, APC

Remote Moderator:
Ms. Valeria Betancourt, Communication and Information Policy Programme Manager, Association for Progressive Communication

Panelists:
Ms. Maimouna Diop, ICT Director, Ministry of Post, Telecommunications and ICT, (Government of Senegal)
Dr. Nii Quaynor, Board Chairman of NTIA
Luis Magalhães, President, Knowledge Society agency (UMIC), Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Lisbon (Porto Salvo) Portugal.
Vint Cerf, Chief Internet Evangelist, Google.
Ms. Anriette Esterhuysen, Executive Director, APC
Mr. Markus Kummer, Vice President, ISOC

Ms. Shane Tews, Vice President, Global Public Policy and Government Relations, VeriSign
Mr. Wolfgang Kleinwächter, Professor, University of Aahrus
Ms. Jeanette Hofmann, Senior Researcher, London School of Economics

Closing Ceremony

Ms. Alice Munyua, Chair, Kenya Internet Governance Steering Committee

Mr. Vyatcheslav Cherkasov, Senior Governance and Public Information Officer, UNDESA, speaking on behalf of Ms. Haiyan Qian Director Division for Public Administration and Development Management, UNDESA

Mr. Herbert Heitmann, ICC EBITT Commission Chair

Mr. Jeremy Malcolm, Co-coordinator, Civil Society, Internet Governance Caucus

Ms. Fiona Asonga, Chief Executive Officer, Telecommunications Service Providers Association of Kenya (TESPOK)

Mr. Nii Quaynor, Convenor, African Network Operators Group (AfNOG)

Mr. Laurent Elder, International Development and Research Center (IDRC)

Mr. Bakhtiyar Mammadov, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Republic of Azerbaijan

Mr. Sardjoeni Moedjiono, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Republic of Indonesia

Dr. Bitange Ndemo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications, Republic of Kenya

Annex 2

Regional Dialogues

The regional dialogue sessions were held to inform delegates of the way in which national and regional IGF activities have been addressing key issues. The goals of the sessions were to provide regional input on the thematic themes of IGF 2011 to give participants a cross-regional perspective and to allow representatives of the regional and national meetings to inform IGF 2011 of concerns and topics beyond those included in the programme for IGF 2011.

Participation and representation from National and Regional IGF's at the session was at an all-time high as the following National and Regional groups were represented: East Africa, Uganda, United Kingdom, Commonwealth, West Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Southern Africa, Canada, Russia, Japan, Latin America and the Caribbean, United States, Pacific, Sweden, Rwanda, Central Africa, Finland and the European Youth Forum. Many of the partner organizations of the various initiatives were also present and contributed to the dialogue.

Each national or regional IGF present in the meeting had the opportunity to update their fellow participants on the major issues that they had taken on in the past year. Securing a safe, accessible and affordable Internet for all people was the major theme that emerged from these briefings. The promotion of digital inclusion in crucial development activities such as healthcare and education was also a major issue for each of the IGF's. Particularly for developing countries, the development of local and multi-lingual content was said to be a top priority.

It became apparent during the session that there were both similarities and differences in regards to the way in which the regional and national forums are going about tackling the core issues of the 2011 global IGF, depending on how long the groups had been working together and the social and economic development conditions in their respective countries or regions. Physical geography was also mentioned as being a major factor, Canada's vast wilderness and the unique size and location of the remote Pacific islands were noted as examples of this difference. A common theme reported in terms of organization and structure was the use of the multi-stakeholder model and a strong use of social media and other online communication channels to coordinate activities. The work of each IGF seems also to be dependent also on the different levels of connectivity and adoption of IPv6.

Education, awareness raising and research on the major Internet governance issues was said to be a major goal for many of the groups. It was suggested that there should be increased collaboration with universities and educational communities on capacity building and research on emerging issues in this regard. While everyone agreed that developing synergies amongst the various IGFs was important, it was also stressed

that each group should remain unique and should evolve in its own way, using a bottom-up approach, depending on the local and regional conditions and needs. Though youth involvement varied among the IGFs present, there was a universal call among all of the IGFs that this involvement needed to increase and that engaging young people in creative and new ways was crucial to the success of the national and regional IGF's moving forward. The final portion of the session aimed to identify common emerging issues that the national and regional bodies thought might become major issues at both the national and regional levels but also for the global IGF.

Cyber-crime, child protection, cross border issues and law enforcement standards and principals were mentioned as being common security issues that needed increased attention in the future. The role of ICT and social networks in particular in natural disasters and social uprisings were also said to be issues that seem to be becoming more and more relevant. At a more technical level, cloud computing, mobile technology development and IPv6 compliance were the major emerging issues that the national and regional groups present identified.

It was agreed that the creation and growth of the national and regional IGF's was one of the major unique, organic and unexpected outcomes of the global IGF process. Participants agreed that increasing communications and the sharing of experiences and best practices amongst the various stakeholders involved in the national and regional IGF's in the future was vital to their continued expansion and success.