

giving everyone a voice in the
future of the internet

IN THE TREE (LEFT TO RIGHT): Zeina Daghlas, John Chand
JEEP #1 (TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT): Anand Raju, Gao Mosweu
JEEP #2 (BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT): Alexandra Dans, Amrita Choudhury
JEEP #3 (OPPOSITE, LEFT TO RIGHT): Adeel Sadiq, Krista Papac



ICANNWiki QUICK GUIDE

ICANN59 JOHANNESBURG 2017

ICANNWiki QUICK GUIDE

ICANN59 JOHANNESBURG CONFERENCE PRIMER

Welcome to Johannesburg and ICANN59, the second policy-focused meeting of ICANN's thrice yearly meetings. While shorter than most meetings, ICANN59 brings to us some noteworthy topics, including a celebration of the ICANN Fellows' program, which began 10 years ago. This Quick Guide explores the program's growth and successes, specifically how the initiative has instilled a sense of responsibility and purpose in its alumni.

We strive to make each Quick Guide a community effort, with contributions from around the world. This issue features infographics on Multistakeholderism in Africa, 'Mothers of the Internet' in Africa, and a breakdown of some of the most important topics that will be discussed at this meeting.

All of our Quick Guides can now be found online, so if you want to dig deeper, visit ICANNWIKI.ORG. Enjoy reading, and have a productive conference.

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ABOUT ICANNWiki

ICANNWiki is a grassroots, community effort to create and curate articles describing the people, organizations, terms and topics within the ICANN community. We actively seek worldwide collaboration to increase understanding of how policy is created for the continued development of the Internet, a tool which we all use everyday. In particular we cover the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and related multistakeholder policy and management bodies.

POWERED BY ICANN FELLOWS

The Fellowship program was created by the ICANN to build a more diverse and specialized community of knowledgeable stakeholders by building capacity among newcomers to ICANN. Since its inception, the program has sought to bring diversity of region, gender, experience and expertise to the organization, and does so by prioritizing applicants from underserved areas.

600

OF ICANN FELLOWS OVER THE PAST DECADE

Once awarded, the program seeks to support the applicant not only in their travels to and from the conference, but before, during and after their time as a Fellow, providing a "fast track" experience, including mentorship. Successful applicants are accepted and onboarding starts based on a variety of factors, but essential to their success is a motivation to understand and improve ICANN regardless if they have been able to attend a face-to-face meeting in the past.

Here are some highlights of a few Fellows and their work within ICANN:

SIRANUSH VARDANYAN

With over 20 years of involvement in a variety of international NGOs, Siranush became interested in Internet governance after working with school connectivity programs in Armenia, which worked to improve access within the developing country.

Her work led her to ICANN, where she applied for her first Fellowship in Delhi, in 2008. She remembers her first experience as overwhelming, but incredibly enriching. Siranush attended her second conference on her own means, but attended the following conference as a Fellow. It was during her fourth Fellowship that she became a mentor—a great way to apply what she'd learned as a Fellow.

DPRD Fellowship and Newcomer Engagement Manager Janice Douma Lange encouraged Siranush to seek out a variety of constituency groups. Without a technical background, Siranush focused on end-user experience, and became an At-large Delegate to the NomCom, with the guidance of Cheryl Langdon-Orr.

Siranush went on to serve as the APRALO chair, and is now a Fellowship Coordinator within the DPRD. Her hard work has paid off

tremendously, and she applies this same ethic to her work with the Fellows, inspiring them to transcend barriers in a similar way.

TRACY HACKSHAW

Tracy Hackshaw is the Deputy National Chief Information Officer in the government of Trinidad and Tobago. His interest in Internet governance started in 2007-2008; he graduated from Diplo Foundation's governance classes and attended his first ICANN as a Fellow in Sydney, Australia. As a Fellow, he witnessed a lack of representation for his region, but encountered Fellows from similarly developed nations and understood he was not alone in this observation.

Through his Fellowship, Hackshaw was encouraged to sit-in on a number of group sessions unrelated to his work as a government official. Tracy sensed a welcoming atmosphere wherever he went, but it was in the GAC where he discovered the need for Caribbean representation. After some time in the NCUC, Tracy moved closer to the GAC, discussing the option of replacing the Trinidad and Tobago GAC representative at the time. He previously served as a GAC Co-chair, dividing his time as a project

lead on the GAC's Technology Task Force and acting as a Community Mentor within the Fellowship program.

Tracy believes that his earliest interactions with different constituency groups, as well the Fellows, shaped his multidisciplinary approach to his work at ICANN.

FARZANEH BADI

Farzaneh Badi is currently the Executive Director of the Internet Governance Project, which takes an interdisciplinary and academic approach to Internet governance policy. The project produces critical analysis of the ever-shifting landscape of governance and policy issues. Farzaneh also researches online justice systems at the Georgia Tech in Atlanta, United States.

Farzaneh also came to ICANN with a variety of experiences within different governance fora, including the Internet and Jurisdiction Project in Paris and the IGF. She has been an ICANN Fellow at three ICANN meetings, including ICANN47 Durban, ICANN49 Singapore, and ICANN53 Buenos Aires. Over the course of her Fellowships, Farzaneh found her home in the NCUC, and

ICANN'S GLOBAL INDIGENOUS AMBASSADOR'S PROGRAM

Since the beginning of the ICANN Fellowship program, special care has been given to underserved populations, recognizing the need for these communities to have a "seat at the table". In June 2017, ICANN announced its **Global Indigenous Ambassador's Program**, specially designed for tribal or native communities. Two Indigenous Ambassadors will be selected for every conference, and during their ambassadorship, they will work with an Indigenous mentor, attend the requisite sessions for Newcomers, and provide a detailed report of their experience. The current application deadline is July 8, 2017. An announcement and application link can be found at icw.ink/indfellow.

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AFRICAN MULTISTAKEHOLDERISM

"Africa needs real solutions, not a talk show. African governments participating in the IGF (both regional and global) perceive that the forum does not provide concrete solutions. At least the ITU provides a concrete space for deliberation. Governments only have an advisory role within the ICANN and therefore they do not have any decision-making power..."

- INTERVIEWEE FROM INVESTIGATING BROADBAND PERFORMANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA, EVIDENCE FOR ICT POLICY ACTION

In the multistakeholder process, representatives from business associations, civil society organizations, governments and other experts cooperate to deliberate over and develop policy.

In the internet governance sphere, the participation of African stakeholders is suboptimal, in large part due to a lack of a coordinated approach on internet policy issues nationally or regionally and lack of cohesion among stakeholder groups. The lack of financial resources is also one of the region's main obstacles to adequate participation and representation in IG fora.

FACTORS INFLUENCING PARTICIPATION

87% LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

26% LACK OF AWARENESS OF DATES & VENUES

21% GENERAL DISINTEREST

"The failure of many African countries to meet the democratic thresholds of representation and participation make multistakeholder engagement unfeasible or impossible at the national level, which translates in lopsided participation at the international level (unless sovereign member state representation is circumvented in some way)."

- SURVEY RESPONDENT FROM AN AFRICAN THINK TANK *

MOST RELEVANT ISSUES FOR AFRICA

65% LACK OF ACCESS

58% DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

48% CONTENT REGULATION

48% CYBER-SECURITY

* Responses were collected from 41 stakeholders who were contacted through three mailing lists of individuals involved in internet governance in Africa at different levels. Respondents were requested to provide detailed opinions on the effectiveness of internet governance structures and processes. Respondents were well spread across the African continent and the majority of them belonged to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) (34%) followed by multilateral organizations (22%) and academic institutions (19%).

SOURCES: Mapping Multistakeholderism in Internet Governance; Implications for Africa, 2014, Research ICT Africa and Mapping multistakeholder participation in internet governance from an African perspective, Research ICT Africa.

ICANN

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

80% OF RESPONDENTS AGREE THAT ICANN IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE VENUE FOR MAKING DECISIONS & REACHING AGREEMENTS RELATED TO THE ORGANIZATION'S SPECIFIC CORE MANDATES.

Followed by International Telecommunication Union (ITU) at 63.3% and African Union (AU) at 43.3%.

The goal of ICANN's governance model is for all the various impacted parties to be given the opportunity to participate in the policy-making process that determines policies based on consensus. ICANN divides participants based on various interests and assigns different roles to the actors as part of its policy development process. The ICANN multi-stakeholder model is divided into different specific stakeholder groups and sub-groups and each of them develops policies representing various non-profit and commercial interests.

CONCERNS

"The main challenges for African governments are lack of time and lack of both human and economic resources to participate. Further, African leaders perceive that they are not fully included in the decision-making process... At every GAC meeting there are at least 20 representatives from Africa but their participation in the debate is poor. However, it needs to be recognised that the advisory process of the GAC is improving. The board is now required to approve GAC advices and when it refuses it has to report on the reasons for rejection." - AFRICAN GAC REPRESENTATIVE TO RESEARCH ICT AFRICA

ISOC Internet Society

The Internet Society deals with a wide range of issues and activities including policy, governance, technology and development.

Of all the organizations surveyed, it was deemed most effective in the highest number of categories.

Since 2006, ISOC has launched new African chapters and established the African Regional Bureau. The Bureau promotes activities and initiatives at regional and sub-regional levels, and identifies needs and opportunities for policy and education.



ISOC IS CONSIDERED THE MOST EFFECTIVE FORUM FOR:

- DATA & RESEARCH ON INTERNET POLICY
- INTERNET RIGHTS ADVOCACY
- CONTENT REGULATION & TECH SUPPORT FOR CONTENT

ITU International Telecommunication Union

The ITU is a forum for coordinating technical and policy matters related to global telecommunications networks and services.



Most effective organization for the IMPLEMENTATION and DEVELOPMENT of internet-related development projects and programs.

By far the most effective organization for handling matters of CYBER-SECURITY and to provide technical support on them.



CONCERNS Many ITU activities are executed at the infrastructure and services level, rather than content regulation, and are thus driven by sector members. This limits participation from developing countries hindered by technical or financial limitations.

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force

The IETF oversees the development and maintenance of Internet communications protocols. Its flexible decision-making process enables groups to achieve concrete outcomes, "even in the face of substantial divergences among its members."



Most effective organization for developing TECHNICAL STANDARDS and PROTOCOLS.

The W3C and ICANN were also perceived as relatively effective.

"Some of the organizations such as IETF and Internet Architecture Board (IAB) are highly effective since they bring together engineers from different parts of the world and harness their contribution in developing a global internet." - SURVEY RESPONDENT FROM ISOC

INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUMS



AfIGF
African Internet Governance Forum

By far the most appropriate forum to address INTERNET GOVERNANCE from an AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE.



IGF
Internet Governance Forum

More effective for most other topics, such as:
- CONTENT REGULATION
- INTERNET POLICY
- CYBERSECURITY

CONCERNS

Although the IGF is the only global, fully open and multi-stakeholder forum where Internet policy and governance is discussed and developed with spaces for the civil society to engage, it has a purely consultative role since outcomes of individual IGF review events are not legally binding.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

85% OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS ARE SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE IN HANDLING MATTERS OF CYBERSECURITY

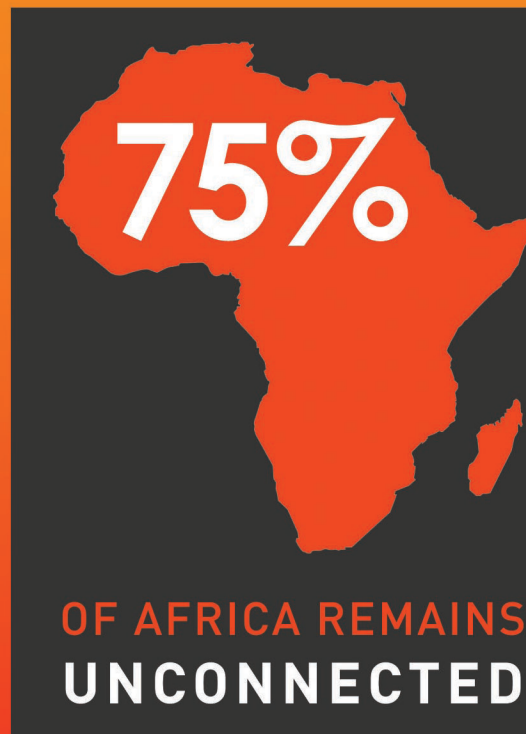
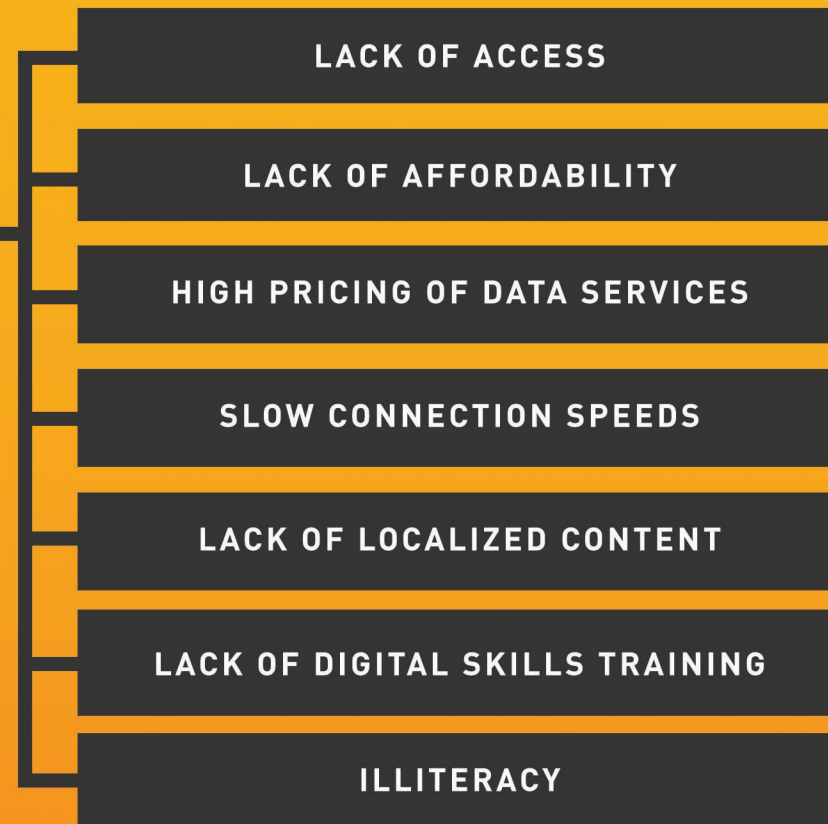


BUT 85% OF RESPONDENTS THINK NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS ARE INEFFECTIVE FOR DATA & RESEARCH

SUPPLY & DEMAND-SIDE CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS FOR AFRICA

The barriers that Africans face have long been linked to traditional supply-side infrastructural issues, but as more people become connected, demand-side issues are becoming increasingly apparent, as Africans struggle with the affordability of data services, relevance of content, and lack of digital skills. Also problematic is the persistent digital divide between urban and rural populations, as well as the growing gender gap.

(Please visit ICW.INK/INFOGRAPHICS to see our infographics on the global gender gap).



SOURCE: Connecting the unconnected. Working together to achieve Connect 2020 Agenda Targets, Broadband Commission, 2017.

ORGANIZATIONS WORTH WATCHING

AFRILABS

AfriLabs is a 20-country pan-African network for technological innovation, created to serve their communities through knowledge sharing and partnerships. Some of its new ICT development clusters include: iHub and NaiLab in Kenya, Hive CoLab and AppLab in Uganda, Activspaces in Cameroon and Kinu in Tanzania.

The success of AfriLabs depends wholly on individual engagement and entrepreneurial creativity, as supported by local authorities and other stakeholders. These organizations are key promoters of “sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.”

CISA VISION

Cisa Vision’s goal is that by 2025, at least half of Africa’s population will have access to affordable broadband services. Their strategy, which will guide the development of the ICT sector on the continent until 2024, is anchored around seven strategic themes: post and telecom infrastructure, capacity development, e-applications and services, enabling environment and governance, mobilisation of resources and partnerships, industrialisation, as well as research and development.

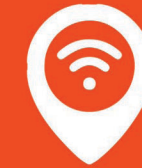
Source: *United Nations E-Government Survey 2016*, United Nations

TRIED & TRUE DEMAND-SIDE SOLUTIONS

The introduction of subsidised zero-rated services and the roll out of public Wi-Fi in South Africa and Rwanda, for example, have been pioneered as a way to connect the unconnected. These solutions tackle the issue of affordability that would attract new users as well as provide free data for regular Internet users.



FREE SLOW INTERNET



FREE PUBLIC WI-FI

“There is need to reach out to African governments and ensure they participate effectively in the Internet Governance debate. Current focus is on civil society, Internet users and Intergovernmental organisations. There is a need for awareness creation and more capacity building programs.”

- SURVEY RESPONDENT FROM ISOC KENYA *

LONG-TERM SUPPLY-SIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

By examining the links between the global ICT ecosystem and local political economies, these policy-driven recommendations will help African countries become more digitally inclusive and competitive.

SOURCE: *Beyond Access: Addressing Digital Inequality in Africa*, Global Commission on Internet Governance, Alison Gillwald

EVIDENCE & DATA COLLECTION

As seen in our “African Challenges in Multistakeholderism” infographic, African state governments are largely considered ineffective for data collection. By coordinating with and relying on other organizations, such as local chapters of ISOC (Internet Society), African governments can better gather supply-and-demand data related to internet usage. Such data can then be used to formulate more effective, evidence-based policies and regulations.



INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENTS

Data collection will also help states review their existing infrastructure and determine assets and drains. Future-minded restructuring can then ensure an even playing field for competition, which will lower costs and expand services.



Governments should also review their digital rights and cybersecurity policies -- the latter of which they should be especially well-poised to moderate.

INVESTMENT-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENTS

Policymakers need to create an enabling environment that will leverage investments from private-sector companies which deliver public services. Doing so will create competition and innovation, thus lowering costs, increasing efficiency, and expanding services.

Governments can achieve this by regulating wholesale pricing and minimizing unnecessary regulatory transaction costs that would be passed onto consumers.



SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Demand-stimulation strategies can make countries more globally competitive, and encourage job growth in local markets and industries. A number of top-down strategies can be employed, such as:



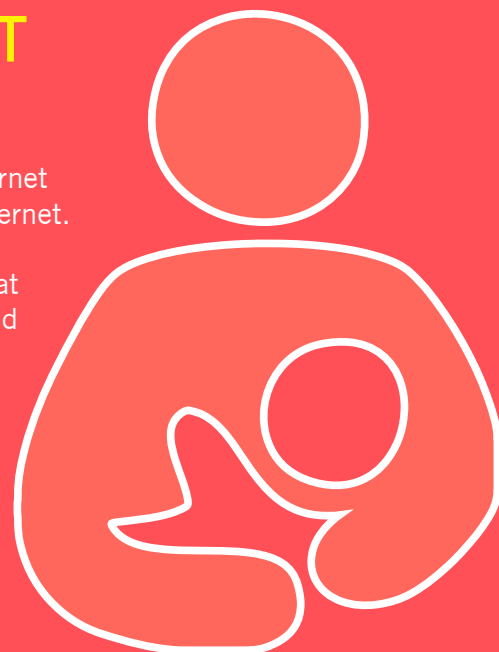
- Providing financial and skills support for local content or apps development
- Creating initiatives that develop skills in coding, e-literacy, computer science, and the like.

MOTHERS OF THE INTERNET

GUEST FEATURE BY BONFACE WITABA

An often frail point of our portrayals of the earliest and current Internet pioneers resides in who we believe to be the main drivers of the Internet. Often we turn to familiar faces, “fathers” and “godfathers” of this precious and essential resource, but when we look closer we see that the Internet grew with contributions from women and men alike, and from around the world—not just from the United States alone.

This article presents the faces, words and spirits of the women who have been foundational to the development of the Internet in Africa. Their experience ranges from law enforcement, policy and hands-on engineering, and ICT development, but what stands true of all of them is how important their contribution has been and is to our lives on the Internet.



MARY UDUMA

Mary Uduma is the current Managing Director of Jaeno Digital Solutions. Prior to this, she served as the President of the Executive Board of the Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NiRA), where she became President in September 2010, after serving as Vice-President since 2009.

She has also served as a Member of NiRA's Interim Board of Trustees, as well as a Director of Consumer Affairs Bureau with the Nigerian Communications Commission, which is the Nigerian telecom regulator. She has worked for the Regulatory Authority for over 16 years and

is a trained Chartered Accountant.

During her time at NiRA, Uduma was concerned with Telecommunications regulation. She advised the Commission on matters related to licensing, policy, and telecommunications market competition, tariff regulation and approvals. She also ensured consumer compliance and managed consumer code of practice issues. Her work also focused on zonal coordination, corporate planning and research. She served as the focal person on International Relations covering the ITU, ICANN, CTO, AUC, ECOWAS, etc. She is also a Member of the WSIS.

MAJOR GENERAL MOSIKILI

TC Mosikili is a Major General of Crime Detection in South Africa. She has over 27 years of experience, and currently investigates crimes pertaining to family violence, child protection and sexual offences. She is a strong advocate for Child Online Protection.

The Major General was also a panelist/speaker at the first ICANN Capacity Building Workshop for African GAC Members in Nairobi 2017, and attended ICANN 58 in Copenhagen with the GAC.

EARLY PIONEERS

GRACE GITHAIGA

Grace Githaiga is currently co-convener of the Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet), which is a multistakeholder forum for people and institutions interested in ICT policy and regulation.

She sits in the advisory board of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise, an initiative that brings together over 50 organizations and states to work together on practical initiatives to strengthen cybersecurity, fight cybercrime, protect online data and support e-governance.

She is also an advisory board member of the Global Partners Digital cyber capacity building program, which is tasked with helping to guide the development of a training curriculum for civil society. In addition, in 2015, she was a member of the civil society advisory board of the Global Conference on Cyberspace which took place at the Hague.



Grace was an ICANN fellow in Costa Rica (ICANN 43) and in Beijing China (ICANN 47). She went on to serve as EC for Africa at NCUC for three years from 2014-2016. She continues to be active in ICANN, and is also a mentor to many ICANN Fellows.

ALICE MUNYUA

Alice Munyua has a strong background and extensive experience in multistakeholder ICT policy, regulation and Internet governance.

She has successfully brought together various stakeholders in innovative, collaborative approaches to ICT policy, as well as regulatory development and implementation at national, regional and international levels.

Alice is the founder of the Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet), an interdependent multistakeholder platform for people and institutions interested and involved in ICT policy and regulation. The network has been instrumental in Kenya's ICT policy formulation and implementation. She convened and chaired the Kenya and East Africa IGFs for five years, and also organised and chaired the global UN Internet Governance Forum in Nairobi in 2011.

Alice chaired the Board of Directors of the Kenya Information Network Centre (KeNIC) for two years and served as Vice Chair of ICANN's GAC for two years.

Alice is currently leading the AUC and ZACR DotAfrica Governmental Reserve Name List process and represents the AUC on the GAC.



GAO MOSWEU

Miss Gaongalelwe-Gaolaolwe P. Mosweu is the Vice President of the Botswana Information Technology Society, which is a voluntary NGO that advocates for ICT developments reaching the average Motswana. When she is not defending this cause, “Gao” runs an up and coming business consultancy firm called Maze Meadows Consulting.

She is an advocate for local content and has taken part in initiatives that promote the presence of local content online with major technology giants. She mentors many young people especially those young women desiring to venture into STEM careers, on reaching out for their dreams.

She was formerly a part of the ICANN Fellowship Selection Committee and is a member of the ICANN Competition, Consumer Choice and Consumer Trust Review Team. She has also previously sat on Technical Advisory Committee to Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority (BOCRA) on the .BW domain as Vice Chair & headed its sub-committee responsible for Public Awareness.

TESS WANDIA

Tess Wandia is a Researcher at iHub Nairobi, where she has been invaluable in conceptualising and implementing various aspects of research. In her research work she has been involved in enabling entrepreneurs, consortiums and organisations both local and international access critical market insights.

In her research work at the iHub, Tess has grown an interest in Internet Freedom especially for minority populations and women in particular where she is currently trying to understand perceptions of Internet freedom for these groups and working on ways to enhance their experiences online.

Her recent and current research spans the areas of Governance, Policy, Internet and Entrepreneurship in Kenya. She is also a member of the DIODE Network where she is a core researcher. Tess is also greatly interested in Governance, Policy and Women in Technology where she shares her thoughts periodically online.



NEXT GEN

WOMEN IN IG

This article highlights the NextGen of women in Internet governance, who have “stood on the shoulders” of the “giants”, the Mothers of the Internet. As the next generation of experts, their work reflects a diversity of subjects—including the ability to discuss the role of gender within Internet governance itself. Their work has adapted to the needs of now. Whether that’s by exploring the role of mobile technology, techniques for preserving the safety children online, or creating a dialogue and space for the youth of Internet governance to convene, these women are working in tandem with one another, alongside each other, improving the Internet wherever they can.

SARAH KIDEN

Sarah Kiden is the Head of Systems at Uganda Christian University. She loves to learn, build and support systems and networks. She has been involved in coordinating capacity building initiatives for Universities and Research Institutions in Uganda under the Research and Education Network for Uganda (RENU).

Sarah is the African Regional At-Large Organization (AFRALO) Secretary in the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) structure of ICANN. She joined the ICANN community as a fellow for the ICANN 47 meeting in Durban, South Africa, though her entry into Internet Governance was through DiploFoundation. She also volunteers with the Internet Society Uganda Chapter as the Secretary General.

She recently co-founded DigiWave Africa, a non-profit organization which supports the safe and responsible use of technology for youth and children. Sarah holds an MSc in Information Systems and BSc in Information Technology.

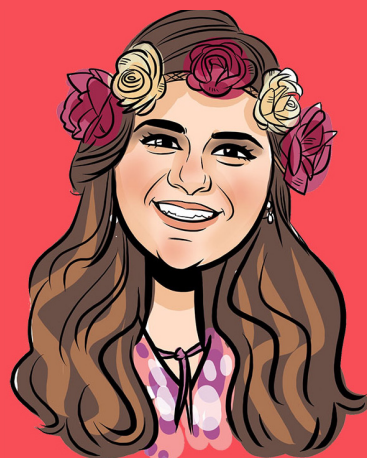


INES HFAIEDHI

Ines Hfaiedh is a Tunisian teacher specialized in ICT Implementation in Education. She was recently a Fulbright Teaching Assistant at the Catholic University of America in Washington DC and an Internet Policy Analyst with IGMENA under the HIVOS Foundation. Hfaiedh is also an active member in ISOC Tunisia Chapter and an ABWEB Ambassador.

Hfaiedh has been elected as Executive Committee Representative of Africa in the Non-Commercial Users Constituency within ICANN. She first joined NCUC following ICANN 55 which was her first experience as a Fellow and had the chance to be back as a Coach for ICANN 57, ICANN 58 and also on the coming ICANN 59. She is also a member in the Middle East and Adjoining Countries Strategy Working Group (MEAC WG).

An ICANN, ISOC and Arab IGF Fellow, Hfaiedh was a Guest Speaker at the Fourth Edition of the Arab IGF, the International Symposium on ICTs, the Tunisia TESOL National Conference and a delegate representing Tunisia at the MATE International Conference in Morocco. The European Educational Tool Portal has shared her tool of ‘Interactive ICT Implementation in Formal and Informal Learning’ and selected it for the International Tool Fair in Budapest, Hungary. She also compiled ICT-enhanced lesson plans into a pedagogical paper to benefit Tunisian teachers.



YOLANDA MIONZI

Yolanda Mlonzi of South Africa is the deputy secretary of Internet Society Gauteng and she holds a Bachelor’s Degree (Hons) in Media studies from the University of Witwatersrand where she also wrote an academic paper on communications surveillance in constitutional democracies which is soon to be published. In 2015, Yolanda was chosen to be a Google Policy Fellow, and it was through this fellowship that she gained a deeper understanding of pertinent issues related to Internet governance. Subsequently, she worked for the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) assisting with their policy work across the African continent. She is a graduate of the 2015 African School on Internet Governance (AfriSIG) and she is also a blogger. She has participated in various Internet governance meetings as a speaker, organiser or as the communications manager. She was selected as an Internet Society Ambassador in 2016 to the global Internet governance forum. Currently, Yolanda is working towards establishing a youth coalition in South Africa together with other young emerging leaders in IG in South Africa. Her key interests are ICTs for development (ICT4D), multistakeholderism, gender issues, and human rights and the Internet and youth engagement.

CHENAI CHAIR

Chenai’s interest in the ICT sector developed from learning about mobiles for development when she wrote her master’s thesis on how women made use of mobile phones to better themselves and their informal businesses in 2014. Since then, Chenai has worked as a researcher and recently communication and evaluations advisor at Research ICT Africa.

Chenai focuses on issues of access and use and related policy development. Her areas of research include urban poor, gendered issues of access and Internet governance. Chenai has participated in global meetings on Internet governance including ICANN, national, regional and global IGFs and CIPESA Forum on Internet Freedom in Africa. She has also participated in global events from a capacity-building perspective with most recently being part of the facilitating team for the 4th African School of Internet Governance in 2016 and an Internet governance training workshop in Namibia. Chenai was a NextGen member for ICANN55 in Marrakech, Morocco.



FLORENCE TOFFA

Florence Toffa is a community-oriented and passionate technologist. She is currently the director of Mobile Web Ghana. Mobile Web Ghana is technology entrepreneurship hub that empowers the youth and organizations to develop mobile & web apps, and data solutions to solve local problems. The organization primarily focuses on technology capacity building and development of mobile, web and data solution for youth and other organizations.

She has extensive experience in technology entrepreneurship and ICT4 Development projects. She believes with the right technology and human capacity; we can solve most of Africa’s problems and make the continent a better place to live in. She is community development focused and passionate about empowering girls to have a better future using technology.



EVELYN NAMARA

Evelyn Namara is the Founder and CTO of !nnovate Uganda, a technology start-up implementing technology innovations for sustainable development. Their flagship product, an electronic voucher system that works on mobile phones is currently being implemented by Mercycorps in different programs including USAID and WFP.

Namara is passionate about Technology for Development (ICT4D), Youth and Entrepreneurship as well as empowering women in technology.

Namara is a global ambassador for iamtheCODE an African-led global movement aiming at enabling 1 million women and girl coders by 2030, she also sits on the executive board for Africa Civil Society for the Information Society (ACSIS) - a pan-African network set-up to promote inclusive information society in Africa.

Namara was an ICANN58 Fellow in Copenhagen, Denmark.

ZACR SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHES DOTAFRICA

ZA Central Registry has long supported ICANNWiki in our efforts to build capacity and a sense community within ICANN. Recently, they have reaffirmed their commitment by supporting our initiative in East Africa aimed at translating ICANNWiki into Swahili and building capacity in East Africa through regional workshops. Throughout the application and contention process for the .africa gTLD, they have always respected our neutral voice within the community, which is the most important aspect of any partnership we enter. Now that this process is complete, .africa has been delegated and will reach General Availability just days after ICANN is held in Johannesburg, we are including this feature as a special thanks from ICANNWiki.



dotAFRICA

This content is provided by Registry Africa Ltd and does not necessarily reflect the views of ICANNWiki.

Africans rejoiced earlier this year that the dotAfrica (.africa) geographic Top Level Domain (gTLD) had finally come to fruition. Suddenly, .africa is promising to be the most effective way Africans could showcase their pride, identification and affection for the continent.

This welcome boost to continental pride saw the right to administer Africa's new home on the web being delegated by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to the ZA Central Registry NPC (ZACR) on 11 February 2017. In a stroke, 54 countries in Africa were united under a single, continent-wide domain name, staying true to the Oliver Tambo and Abuja Declarations which stated that ICT-based initiatives will be central to Africa's future wellbeing. Just a few days later, on 15 February 2017, www.nic.africa was registered. This signaled to the world that the .africa TLD was resolving in the root zone.

The timing of the .africa delegation could not be more fortuitous and significant. The date of 11 February celebrates the release of the former South African President, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela from 27 years of incarceration. Mr Mandela's release and his subsequent leadership which embedded democracy within the fabric of our society and country was and still is a profound moment in the history of Africans all over the world. Equally, the .africa TLD, as an invaluable continental asset, has the potential of having the same impact on the African economy and African people if nurtured properly.

The next landmark phase in the .africa story after the current Landrush Phase is General Availability. The latter launch phase of the new .africa gTLD is when the general public can register .africa domains and is scheduled to commence on 04 July 2017. Already, great interest in .africa by trademark owners has seen the gTLD score globally within the top ten for the largest number of domain name reservations during the Sunrise Phase of the new gTLD's launch process. In total, .africa had an impressive 981 registrations by trademark owners over the 60 days from 04 April to 02 June 2017, placing it firmly within the world's top 10.

Today, Africa sits on the cusp of a new African online future as the .africa gTLD brings the continent together under one umbrella allowing e-commerce, technology and infrastructure to flourish. Backed by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the majority of African governments, the .africa domain name will enable individuals and organisations to showcase their brand and their commitment to the continent while establishing a home for Africa-specific products and services. .africa gTLD will enable users to acquire valuable online real-estate in a fast-growing and high-potential market.

GET INVOLVED!

Three times a year, ICANN's Multistakeholder Community gathers for meetings in different regions of the world. These meetings are free and open to all, including remote participants. With around thousands of participants, hundreds of sessions and various stakeholder groups, navigating ICANN as a newcomer can be difficult, but the ICANNWiki Primers are a helpful place to start your ICANN journey.

LEARN

Learn how ICANN is structured and operates by taking a course on ICANN Learn, researching with ICANNWiki's multilingual encyclopedic resource, and exploring the vast amount of documents and information on icann.org.

FOLLOW

Follow the latest policy discussions by subscribing to some mailing lists or reading the archives. Many of the lists are publicly available, but some may be restricted to members of the Working Group.

BE HEARD

Comment on policy proposals through ICANN's public comment platform. Each proposal is open for a minimum of 40 days for community comments. At ICANN Meetings, you can also make comments at the Public Forums.

GET INVOLVED WITH ONE OF ICANN'S STRUCTURES

ICANN's Multistakeholder Community consists of seven structures, classified as Supporting Organizations (SO) and Advisory Committees (AC). Each of the seven structures have different compositions and criteria to join. Newcomers looking for a way to contribute to ICANN's multi-stakeholder, bottom-up, consensus driven model for policy development should start with the GNSO or ALAC.

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

GNSO

The Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) is the main policy-making body in ICANN. It brings together various stakeholder groups to develop and recommend policies to the ICANN Board concerning generic top-level domains (gTLDs). To learn more, visit gnso.icann.org

ccNSO

The Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) is open to and comprised of the managers responsible for operating country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs). It develop and recommends policies relating to ccTLDs. To learn more visit ccnso.icann.org.

ASO

The Address Supporting Organization (ASO) represents the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). It is tasked with reviewing and developing Internet Protocol address policy and advise the Board accordingly. ASO Membership is only available to RIRs. Learn more at aso.icann.org.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

ALAC

The At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) functions as the voice for the individual Internet user as it relates to ICANN processes, policy and more and advises the Board accordingly. It is formed of smaller groups At-Large Structures that are part of Regional At-Large Organizations To learn more, visit atlarge.icann.org.

GAC

The Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) is comprised of formally appointed governmental representatives and is responsible for providing advice to the Board relating to the concerns of governments, including how ICANN policies interact with laws and international agreements. To learn more, visit gac.icann.org.

SSAC

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee is composed of technical experts from industry and academia and advises the Board on the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. The SSAC is an invite-only organization, but you can learn more about their work at ssac.icann.org.

RSSAC

The Root Server System Advisory Committee is made up of representatives from the organization responsible for operating the 13 root name servers and advises the Board on issues related to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server. To learn more, visit rssac.icann.org.

DAWN OF THE EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

The EC acts through the Empowered Community Administration, which is composed of five representatives, with one appointed by each Decisional Participant. The Administration's primary roles include supporting the EC's Powers by: Receiving and sending notifications and communications that are required in exercising its powers and/or requirements Moderating Conference Calls and Community Forums Tallying decision of the Decisional Participants

Additionally, in the community mediation process, which is used when the Board refuses or fails to comply with a valid EC decision, the EC Administration is responsible for: Appointing representatives to represent the Empowered Community in mediation Selecting the slate of potential mediators from representatives appointed by Empowered Community Administration and Board-appointed mediation representatives.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

Empowered Community's Cross Community Forum on Proposed Fundamental Bylaws Amendments

Tuesday, June 27
08:00-09:00
Ballroom 1 (GAC)

WHAT IS IT?

The Empowered Community (EC) is the post IANA Transition body that provides oversight of ICANN and a mechanism to enforce the community's powers. It is incorporated as a nonprofit association in the State of California and bestows the power to legally enforce the community's powers under California law in the hands of ICANN's Supporting Organizations (SOs) and two of the Advisory Committees (ACs).

WHO IS IT COMPRISED OF?

The EC consists of 5 Decisional Participants, which include:

- Address Supporting Organization (ASO)
- Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)
- Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)
- At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)
- Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

ICANNWIKI PRIMERS

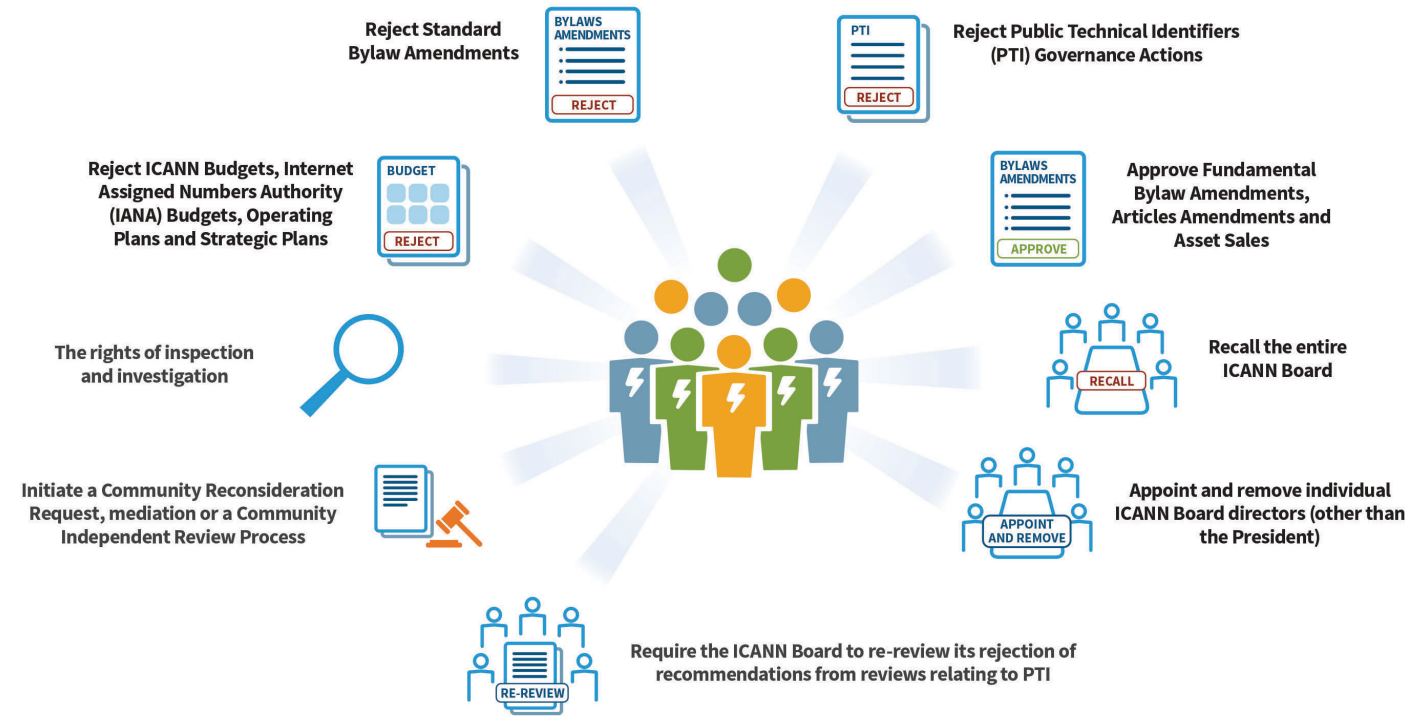
HOW DOES IT LOOK IN ACTION?

The first Community Forum under ICANN's Revised Bylaws will be happening at ICANN59 and it will mark the first time the Empowered Community will be exercising one of its newly afforded powers. On this particular occasion, the EC will be exercising its power to "Approve Fundamental Bylaw Amendments," which also require 3/4 Board approval.

This power was triggered on 18 May 2017, when the Board approved the Fundamental Bylaw amendment that if approved by the EC will transfer the responsibility for considering Reconsideration Requests from the Board Governance Committee (BGC) to a newly formed Board Accountability Mechanisms Committee (BAMC). On 23 May 2017, the ICANN Secretary delivered the Board Notice for an Approval Action, triggering the Forum Phase of the Approval Action process. This phase is 30 days long, but can be extended to hold the Forum at an ICANN Meeting.

During this phase, the Decisional Participants must notify their constituents that the Notice of Approval Action has been received and start organizing their work to be prepared for the Community Forum, which will help ensure their ability to make a decision quickly when the Approval Action, enters the Decision Phase. During the Forum Phase, any Decisional Participant can request a pre-Community Forum conference call. The EC Administration posts the Notice from the Secretary, organizes any conference calls and moderates the Community Forum.

WHAT POWERS DOES THE COMMUNITY HAVE?



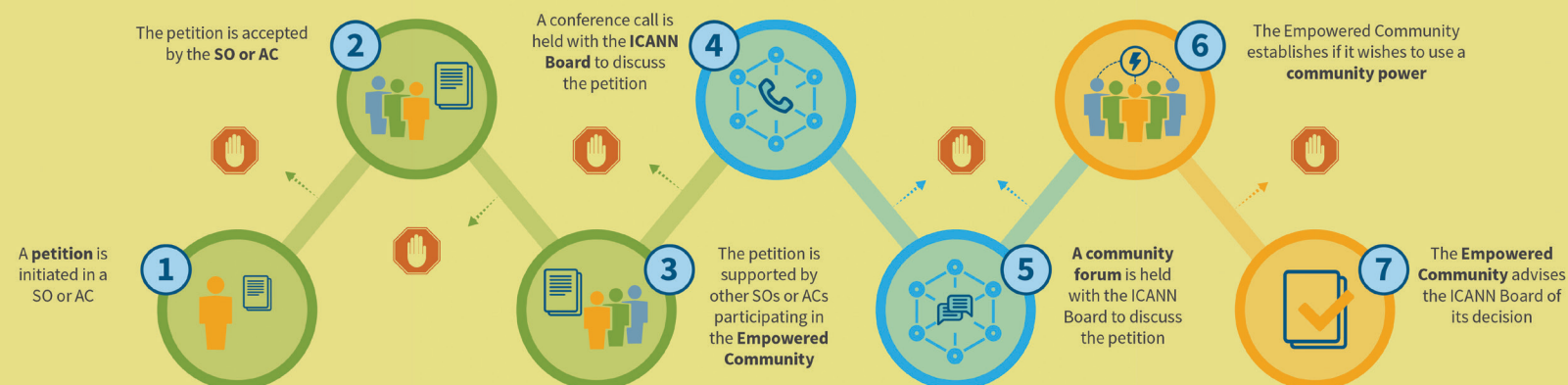
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Community Powers and Escalation Process photos courtesy of ICANN.

HOW DOES IT USE THESE POWERS?

Seven Core Steps in the Escalation Process



Escalation of a concern can be stopped at any point if a threshold is not met or if a solution is found.

NEXT-GENERATION gTLD REGISTRATION SERVICES

BACKGROUND

WHOIS launched in 1982 as a directory of contact information for ARPANET users and is currently used for registration data on all gTLDs. As the Internet became a global and commercial resource, WHOIS began serving new purposes not envisioned in its origin, including use by law enforcement agencies, intellectual property interests, businesses, individual users, and even some malicious purposes. Despite these developments, the WHOIS protocol has remained largely unchanged and has been a long-standing source of debate, with nearly 15 years of work without any comprehensive reform.

In 2012, the WHOIS Policy Review Team's released its final report that outlined a set of recommendations to ensure that WHOIS policy is effective, meets the legitimate needs of law enforcement and promotes consumer trust. Shortly after the final report, the SSAC issued a response that stressed the importance of "understanding the purpose of domain name registration data" before any meaningful, comprehensive solution can be reached.

On 8 November 2012, the ICANN Board passed a resolution for a board-initiated PDP and the Expert Working Group on gTLD Registration Directory Services (EWG) was launched to consider the purpose of registration data and how to safeguard it, and propose a new model that addresses the issues of accuracy, privacy, and access. The EWG released its final report in 2014, leading to the development of a Process Framework for the PDP, which was adopted in May 2015 by the ICANN Board, reaffirming its request for a Board-initiated PDP. In November 2015, the GNSO Council approved the charter for the Next-Generation gTLD Registration Directory Services to Replace Whois Policy Development Process Working Group (RDS PDP WG).

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR ICANN59?

Cross Community Discussion on Next-Generation gTLD Registration Directory Services (RDS) Policy Requirements

Monday, June 26 - 15:15-18:30 - Ballroom 1 (GAC)

During this session, there will be a brief overview and progress report on the questions currently being addressed by the WG, but the ultimate purpose is to have a community dialogue about the current WG agreements on key concepts relating to users/purposes, data elements, privacy and access.

Cross Community Discussion on Geographic Names at the Top-Level

Session I - Tuesday 27 June from 17:00 to 18:30 - Bill Gallagher Room
Session II - Thursday 29 June from 15:15 to 18:30 - Ballroom 1 (GAC)

The use of geographic names at the top-level with a variety of positions held across and within stakeholder groups. After the outcomes of the 2012 round of the New gTLD Program, there are several different efforts looking at different aspects of the way in which geographic names should be handled in future rounds. The New gTLD Subsequent Procedures PDP WG will be facilitating a Cross Community Discussion to work across different perspectives to begin developing a consensus-based solution.

PHASE 1: Policy - Requirements

PHASE 2: Policy - Functional Design

PHASE 3: Implementation & Coexistence Guide

PHASE 1: Policy - Requirements

The PDP is currently in Phase 1. During this phase, the WG should, at a minimum, reach consensus on recommendations that answer the following two questions:

1) What are the fundamental requirements for gTLD registration data and directory services?

The WG has deliberated on 4 of 5 fundamental questions, relating to the fundamental requirements of registration data, including issues relating to users, access, privacy and data elements.

FIVE FUNDAMENTAL CHARTER QUESTIONS

USERS & PURPOSES: Who should have access to gTLD registration data and why?

GATED ACCESS: What steps should be taken to control data access for each user/purpose?

REGISTRATION DATA ACCURACY: What steps should be taken to improve data accuracy?

PRIVACY: What steps are needed to protect privacy and data?

REGISTRATION DATA ELEMENTS What data should be collected, stored, disclosed?

2) Is a new policy framework and next-generation RDS needed to address these requirements?

The agreements on the fundamental requirements will be used to determine if a new RDS is needed or if WHOIS meets the requirements. If a next-gen RDS is needed, the WG will recommend "cross-cutting requirements" that it must address. If not, the WG will determine what changes, if any, need to be made to the current WHOIS policy framework. Depending on the outcome of these deliberations, the PDP will transition into Phase 2 to design policies to satisfy the requirements from Phase 1.

ICANNWIKI WANTS YOUR INPUT!

Have a mural or article suggestion for a future issue of the ICANNWiki Quick Guide? Or just want to give us feedback?

Please write us at dustin@icannwiki.org or jackie@icannwiki.org with your suggestions.

You can also nominate a friend to be featured, or become a contributor to our ever-growing publication!



ACRONYM ABC's

AC ADVISORY COMMITTEE		
AFRALO AFRICAN REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION		
ALAC AT-LARGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE		
ALS AT-LARGE STRUCTURE		
APRALO ASIAN, AUSTRALASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION		
ASO ADDRESS SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION		
BC BUSINESS CONSTITUENCY		
ccNSO COUNTRY-CODE NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION		
ccTLD COUNTRY-CODE TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN		
CCT COMPETITION, CONSUMER TRUST, AND CONSUMER CHOICE	IETF INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE	NCUC NON-COMMERCIAL USERS CONSTITUENCY
CSG COMMERCIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP	IP INTERNET PROTOCOL	NPOC NOT-FOR-PROFIT OPERATIONAL CONCERNS CONSTITUENCY
DNS DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM	IPC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CONSTITUENCY	PDP POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS
EURALO EUROPEAN REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	IPv4 INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 4	PTI PUBLIC TECHNICAL IDENTIFIERS
GAC GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE	IPv6 INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 6	RIR REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRY
GNSO GENERIC NAMES SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	ISOC THE INTERNET SOCIETY	RrSG REGISTRAR STAKEHOLDER GROUP
gTLD GENERIC TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN	ISP INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER	RySG REGISTRY STAKEHOLDER GROUP
IAB INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD	ISPCP INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER AND CONNECTIVITY PROVIDERS CONSTITUENCY	RSSAC ROOT SERVER SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE
IANA INTERNET ASSIGNED NUMBERS AUTHORITY	LACRALO LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISLANDS REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	SO SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION
ICANN INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS	NARALO NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL AT-LARGE ORGANIZATION	SSAC SECURITY, STABILITY, AND RESILIENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
IDN INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAME	NCSG NON-COMMERCIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP	TLD TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN
		UDRP UNIFORM DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY

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