

Internet Governance & Internet Freedom Workshop

Radio VOP
Harare Club Boardroom
22 August, 2018



Session Outline

- Basic understanding and appreciation of Internet Governance (IG) and Internet Freedom(IF) principles in the Zimbabwean context particularly for the rural and semi-rural population.
- Discuss Internet Governance issues that can be reported on
- Internet Governance stakeholders – who are they?
- Critical analysis of current Radio Voice of the People (VOP) Internet Governance and Internet Freedom reportage online, Facebook and Twitter since July 1,2018.



Technical definition

The internet is a network of autonomous networks of computing devices, which share the same core protocols enabling them to interoperate regardless of the endpoint applications and devices.



Public policy definition

The Internet is a global resource which should be managed in the public interest.

Adopted from the NETmundial statement (2014, Sao Paulo)



Who runs the internet?

Depending on your definition the internet is run by various stakeholders that include :

- The Private sector or governments depending on who owns the fixed and mobile phone networks, internet infrastructure such as the undersea fiber, satellite links
- The people/users as they influence use
- The people who produce content online
- The people who create the applications we use online?
- Facebook Network neutrality?



What is governance

- Is a set of processes or tasks of steering a grouping or community)
- Communities may be geographically or as communities of interest
- The purposes or goals of governance may include the protection or best interests of the governed.
- It may also entail control or repression of the community



Internet Governance

Internet governance is the **development** and **application** by the **Governments, private sector** and **civil society** in their respective roles, of **shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes** that *shape the evolution and use of the Internet.*

(WGIG Final Report 2005 and included in the Tunis Agenda & accepted by the UN)



Localised examples

- Harassment of female candidates online during the elections
- Privacy of mobile phones between married couples
- Domains such as *.co.zw* vs *.com*
- Online content regulation – licensing requirements
- Live stream – constitutional court hearing [MISA Zimbabwe]



Regional/Topical IG issues

- Competition policy in the telecommunications sector
- Freedom expression , Access to Information and Association
- Right to privacy – data protection
- Liability of intermediaries
- Individual users responsibilities online
- Online surveillance [especially by governments]
- Internet shutdowns



Local IG institutions

- The regulator – Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe [POTRAZ] + the Zimbabwe Internet Governance Forum [ZIGF]
- Donors/Funding partners – Trace, Hivos, OSISA
- Ministries i.e. Ministry of Media Information and Broadcasting Service + Ministry of ICT and Cyber security
- Civil society organisations – MISA Zimbabwe, Digital Society of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
- Courts – Local magistrates, Supreme Court and Constitutional Court
- Users



Mapping Issues - Technical

- Convergence of the broadcasting and telecommunications sector
– as they relate to the management of spectrum
- Cyber security
- Domain Name System
- Network Neutrality



Mapping Issues -Economic

- Content production and ad
- Economy e-commerce
- Internet Access - cost
- Economy e-payment and cyber- currency
- e-banking + Mobile banking
- Digital currency [Bitcoin]



Mapping Issues - Legal

- Patents
- Copyright and Intellectual Property issues
- Implementation Cybercrime
- Privacy protection
- Data protection
- Intermediary liability



Mapping issues – Social

- Human rights
- Disabilities issues
- Child abuse
- Universal Access
- Gender and sexuality issues



What is the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms?

The African Declaration is a set of principles and norms for Internet policy making

Through these principles we are seeking to **promote human and peoples' rights online** and establish a policy environment that is underpinned by these values



Openness



The Internet should have an open and distributed architecture, and should continue to be based on open standards and application interfaces and guarantee interoperability so as to enable a common exchange of information and knowledge.

Opportunities to share ideas and information on the Internet are integral to promoting freedom of expression, media pluralism and cultural diversity.

Open standards support innovation and competition, and a commitment to network neutrality promotes equal and non-discriminatory access to and exchange of information on the Internet

Internet Access And Affordability



Access to the Internet should be available and affordable to all persons in Africa without discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Access to the Internet plays a vital role in the full realisation of human development, and facilitates the exercise and enjoyment of a number of human rights and freedoms, including the right to freedom of expression and information, the right to education, the right to assembly and association, the right to full participation in social, cultural and political life and the right to social and economic development.

Freedom of Expression



The exercise of this right should not be subject to any restrictions, except those which are provided by law, pursue a legitimate aim as expressly listed under international human rights law (namely the rights or reputations of others, the protection of national security, or of public order, public health or morals) and are necessary and proportionate in pursuance of a legitimate aim.

Right To Information



Everyone has the right to access information on the Internet. All information, including scientific and social research, produced with the support of public funds, should be freely available to all, including on the Internet.

Freedom Of Assembly And Association And The Internet



Everyone has the right to use the Internet and digital technologies in relation to freedom of assembly and association, including through social networks and platforms.

No restrictions on usage of and access to the Internet and digital technologies in relation to the right to freedom of assembly and association may be imposed unless the restriction is prescribed by law, pursues a legitimate aim as expressly listed under international human rights law (as specified in Principle 3 of this Declaration) and is necessary and proportionate in pursuance of a legitimate aim.

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity



Individuals and communities have the right to use their own language or any language of their choice to create, share and disseminate information and knowledge through the Internet.

Linguistic and cultural diversity enriches the development of society. Africa's linguistic and cultural diversity, including the presence of all African and minority languages, should be protected, respected and promoted on the Internet.

Right To Development And Access To Knowledge



Individuals and communities have the right to development, and the Internet has a vital role to play in helping to achieve the full realisation of nationally and internationally agreed sustainable development goals. It is a vital tool for giving everyone the means to participate in development processes.

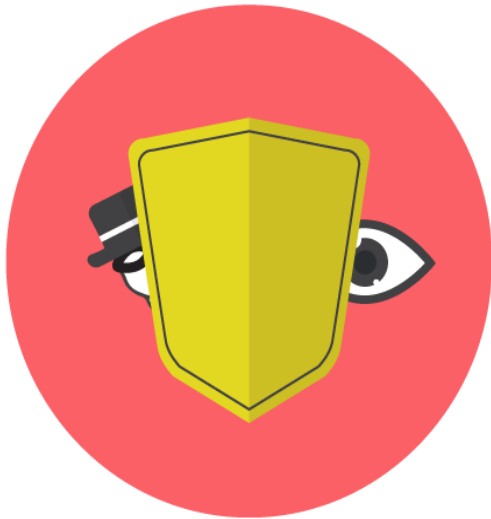
PRIVACY AND PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION



Everyone has the right to privacy online, including the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her. Everyone has the right to communicate anonymously on the Internet, and to use appropriate technology to ensure secure, private and anonymous communication.

The right to privacy on the Internet should not be subject to any restrictions, except those that are provided by law, pursue a legitimate aim as expressly listed under international human rights law, (as specified in Article 3 of this Declaration) and are necessary and proportionate in pursuance of a legitimate aim.

Security, Stability And Resilience Of The Internet



Everyone has the right to benefit from security, stability and resilience of the Internet. As a universal global public resource, the Internet should be a secure, stable, resilient, reliable and trustworthy network. Different stakeholders should continue to cooperate in order to ensure effectiveness in addressing risks and threats to security and stability of the Internet.

Unlawful surveillance, monitoring and interception of users' online communications by state or non-state actors fundamentally undermine the security and trustworthiness of the Internet.

Marginalised Groups And Groups At Risk



The rights of all people, without discrimination of any kind, to use the Internet as a vehicle for the exercise and enjoyment of their human rights, and for participation in social and cultural life, should be respected and protected.

Right To Due Process



Everyone has the right to due process in relation to any legal claims or violations of the law regarding the Internet.

Standards of liability, including defences in civil or criminal cases, should take into account the overall public interest in protecting both the expression and the forum

in which it is made; for example, the fact that the Internet operates as a sphere for public expression and dialogue.

Democratic Multistakeholder Internet Governance



Everyone has the right to participate in the governance of the Internet. The Internet should be governed in such a way as to uphold and expand human rights to the fullest extent possible. The Internet governance framework must be open, inclusive, accountable, transparent and collaborative.

Gender Equality



To help ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender, women and men should have equal access to learn about, define, access, use and shape the Internet. Efforts to increase access should therefore recognise and redress existing gender inequalities, including women's underrepresentation in decision-making roles, especially in Internet governance.

Reporting IG and IF in Zimbabwe

- Real life issues – Let's Hype up IG
- Reporting IG & IF is advocacy
- Follow local, regional and global trends
- Find the local experts. Who are they?
- So what? Action points?



Sample articles

Cyber violence makes internet use a gendered issue

<https://koliwemajama.co.zw/cyber-violence-makes-internet-use-gendered-issue/>

Bitcoin a criminals best friend?

<https://www.technomag.co.zw/2018/08/20/bitcoin-a-criminals-best-friend/>

President Mnangagwa opposes Concourt live streaming

<https://www.technomag.co.zw/2018/08/21/president-mnangagwa-opposes-concourt-live-streaming/>

Concourt dismisses MISA application

<https://www.techzim.co.zw/2018/08/constitutional-court-dismisses-misas-application-to-livestream-tomorrows-election-challenge-says-zbc-has-sufficient-capacity-to-broadcast/>

Thousands conned in EcoCash scam

<https://bulawayo24.com/index-id-news-sc-national-byo-142900.html>



References

African School on Internet Governance - <https://afrisig.org/>

African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms -
<https://africaninterntetrights.org>

Koliwe Majama - <https://koliwemajama.co.zw/>



Thank you

