MINISTRY OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, POSTAL AND COURIER SERVICES

REPORT ON THE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ZIMBABWE INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

RAINBOW TOWERS

17 JUNE 2015

1 INTRODUCTION

Following a meeting that was held on Friday 5 June 2015, at the offices of the Ministry of ICT, Postal and Courier Services, where it was agreed to establish an Internet Governance Forum in Zimbabwe by 30 June 2015, the Ministry of ICT, Postal and Courier Services (MICTPCS) together with the Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ) organised and hosted a multi-stakeholder consultative workshop on the establishment of an Internet Governance Forum in Zimbabwe to gather stakeholder views on the formation of the Zimbabwe Internet Governance Forum (ZIGF).

The workshop, which was held at the Rainbow Towers Hotel in Harare, on Wednesday 17 June 2015, was attended by 159 representatives of different stakeholders groups including Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and Technical Communities. Resolutions of the workshop were captured in a Communique, with the main resolution being the launch of the ZIGF on 17 June 2015 by the Secretary for Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services, Dr. Eng. S. Kundishora at the same gathering **(See attached copy of the Communique)**. Proceedings of the workshop are detailed in the following paragraphs.

2   REMARKS BY THE ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POTRAZ (MR N. MUZHUZHA)

The A/Director welcomed all stakeholders who attended the meeting and highlighted that internet belonged to everyone. It was a good tool but it presented some risks. It was therefore the duty of all stakeholders that had gathered for the National Internet Governance Forum (IGF) to ensure that a vibrant and safe internet was created.

3   REMARKS BY THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR IN THE MINISTRY OF ICTPCS (MR C.CHIGWAMBA)

Mr Chigwamba pointed out to stakeholders that the main purpose of the workshop was to discuss internet governance and ameliorate the threats that are brought about with its use. He introduced the guest of honour, Doctor Engineer S Kundishora, who is the Permanent Secretary for Ministry of ICTPCS and informed stakeholders that he was keen to spearhead programmes that benefited people directly such as internet governance and with this passion, he was among the key persons who engineered the formation of the Ministry of ICTPCS.

4   OFFICIAL OPENING BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY FOR ICTPCS (DR. ENG. S KUNDISHORA)

Dr Engineer Kundishora informed stakeholders, that this was a critical forum people had gathered for and their active participation was required. ICT was among the sectors that had recorded major developments over the decade and internet usage had brought a lot of employment, created an enabling environment for economic growth while on the other hand it bombarded people with challenges they have to endure. He informed participants that at African Union level, Member States were encouraged to set up National Internet Exchange Points in order to contain costs and ensuring that local traffic remains local rather than going via international internet exchange points. It was therefore important to see how best this could be done through the forum by putting structures that could govern the internet. Dr. Eng. Kundishora pointed out that some countries in Africa, such as Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa had already established their National Internet Governance Forums (NIGFs). Although these countries could be used as best examples, the Permanent Secretary encouraged participants to localise the ZIGF within the confines of Zimbabwe. In setting up the ZIGF there was also the need to ensure that the country's views were taken at regional as well as international forums. In conclusion, he expressed that he was going to attend a SADC Minister's meeting on ICTs in Namibia where among other issues he would

be asked the progress on establishing the NIGF, the National Internet Exchange Point as well as conforming to the ITU digitalization exercise. As such the successful establishing of the ZIGF on this day would be worth reporting at the SADC Minister's meeting among other issues.

5   PRESENTATIONS

5.1   REFRAMING AND CONTEXT OF THE WORKSHOP BY POTRAZ HEAD-ICT (MR T.R MUJURU)

➢ Mr Mujuru informed participants that this workshop was a follow-up to a meeting that was held on Friday 5 June 2015, at the offices of the Ministry of ICT, Postal and Courier Services, where it was agreed to establish an Internet Governance Forum in Zimbabwe (ZIGF) by 30 June 2015.

➢ The main objective was to advance Internet Governance issues in Zimbabwe through a multi-stakeholder framework, as well as facilitating partnerships and coalitions that deliver coordinated domestic responses, initiatives, and synergies that best promote and protect the nation's position on the internet ecosystem.

➢ The Meeting resolved to consider convening a Stakeholder Consultative Workshop on Wednesday 17 June 2015 to gather stakeholder views on the formation of the ZIGF.

➢ The Meeting also resolved to set up a small Task-Force that would produce a concept paper detailing; the structure of ZIGF; its vision, mission and objectives; funding options for the IGF activities once it gets established; and frequency of meetings of the ZIGF.

➢ He further told participants that the Task-Force had since produced a Concept Paper whose contents would be discussed during the workshop.

5.2   SAIGF (MR GWATIDZO)

He informed participants that the Council of SADC Ministers responsible for ICTs had made a resolution at a meeting in Malawi that there be a multi stakeholder approach to SAIGF and he was one of the members of the SAIGF coordinating team. He mentioned that, an observation had been made that only 4 out of 15 Member States had established their NIGFs. He further explained to participants that SAIGF had a mandate to the IGF issues to both the continental platform as well as the international community. He highlighted to stakeholders

that this platform was an opportunity to embrace the country's legacy in ICTs without necessarily allowing it to hold us back. As such everyone was involved in internet governance issues as they direct policy formulation, legal frameworks as well as security issues.

5.3   THE ROAD TOWARDS A NATIONAL IGF FOR ZIMBABWE (MR JM MADYA)

- ➤ In his presentation Mr Madya informed participants that on 16 June 2011, in Gaborone, Botswana, the SADC ICT Ministers endorsed that the SADC Secretariat collaborates with the APC, NEPAD and SANGONet to convene SAIGF prior to the 6th Global IGF that was held in September 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. At that time, Southern Africa was the only sub-region without a Regional IGF.

- ➤ The Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF) was launched during a Meeting that was held from 1 to 3 September 2011 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

- ➤ At their Meeting in 2012, the SADC ICT Ministers:

- ➤ "Urged Member States to set up their National Internet Governance Forums and contribute their input by participating in the Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF)". Only 4 out of 15 Member States have NIGFs namely, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania; and South Africa. Zimbabwe is not among the four countries as indicated.

- ➤ The remaining 11 SADC Member States, including Zimbabwe, which have not yet established NIGFs, were urged to establish NIGFs before the **30 June 2015** deadline set by the SADC Ministers responsible for ICTs, Postal and Courier Services during their Meeting held in Mangochi, Malawi in November 2014.

- ➤ The Road towards an NIGF for Zimbabwe has been paved this far to this Consultative Workshop on the Establishment of an NIGF for Zimbabwe. At the end of it all, Mr Madya reminded participants that their contributions as part of the IGF Community (comprising National, Regional and Continental IGFs, Best Practice Forums, Dynamic Coalitions, and IGF Workshops) eventually enrich the potential outcome of the Global / UN IGF.

6   DISCUSSION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE (MR T MUJURU)

6.1   FEEDBACK FROM GROUPS

6.1.1   GOVERNMENT GROUP
LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS

Name	Organisation	Email
James Madya	Ministry of ICTPCS	jamesmadya@rocketmail.com
Tichafa Mujuru	POTRAZ	mujuru@potraz.gov.zw
Mr Musekiwa	OPC	mmusekiwa@gisp.gov.zw

Comments

➢ There is need for consensus on voting rather than the chair deciding the type of voting scheme

➢ Agree on the second statement of the chair casting a vote in the event of a tie.

➢ The MCT to relook at the vision and mission. Suggestion (Towards ubiquitous and shared internet principles, norms, rules, decision making procedures and programmes).

6.1.2   TECHNICAL GROUP
LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS

Name	Organisation	Email
Tafara Chipunza	Tel One	Tafara.chipunza@telone.co.zw
Stanley Magede	Liquid Telecom	Stanely.magede@liquidtelecom.co.zw
Mavis Maunganidze	Powertel	mmaunganidze@powertel.co.zw

Comments

➢ ZIGF Vision suggestion (To create an environment that enables safe, cost-effective and ubiquitous internet access for all Zimbabweans by…..);

➢ Proposed Stakeholder Representation should be equal;

➢ There is need for Regional Chapters based on geographical areas on Structure of the MCT;

➢ Voting scheme should have a secret ballot at all times;

> There is need to establish the number which constitute a quorum. Minimum should be ten(10) members;

> Recommend to begin with two (2) meetings per quarter for the MCT.

6.1.3 PRIVATE SECTOR

LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS

Name	Organisation	Email
Cade Zvavanjanja	Cybersecurity Centre	cadezvavanjanja@gmail.com
Pardon Titus Gorova	Just I.T. / Computer Society of Zimbabwe	pardon.gorova@gmail.com
Tendai Mapfumba	Gonglow Consultants	tmapfumba@yahoo.com
Gilbert Chihwai	Goldrad Communications	chihwaigilbert@yahoo.com

Comments

> On page 6, to include provincial and district chapters on the model, also to include other stakeholders were there is government, regulators, general public….(include industry, civic society and academia)

> On page 7; 5.1 point 3; the statement to read; to establish and maintain a coordinated and coherent framework, standards and best practices for dealing with internet governance issues in Zimbabwe.

> On page 7; 5.1 point 4, ICANN, Global IGF and other global forums.

> 5.2 and 5.3 5On the mission and vision: The MCT to discuss and indigenise...

> The composition of MCT to be equal 20%

> On 5.4.3 to include that the MCT half members should at least retire after the two year cycle

> Also on 5.4.3 to include that if a member of the MCT is absent from meeting for 3 consecutive meetings with communication, should be removed from the MCT

> The MCT to establish special committees and working groups

> There has to be the retirement of all members.50% rotation

> If you miss 3 meetings you are automatically evicted from the team.

6.1.4 ACADEMIA

LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS

Name	Organisation	Email
Dr. Hapanyengwi- UZ	University of Zimbabwe	ghapanyengwi@ict.uz.ac.zw
Kingston Magaya UZ	University of Zimbabwe	kingstonmagaya@gmail.com
Tshuma Brian – AU	Africa University	Lawyer(no contact availed)

Comments

➢ To ensure Zimbabwe's interests are represented in the SAIGF, African internet governance forum (AFIGF), ICANN and global IGF.

➢ It is better to mention all sectors which represent the general public than write "the general public".

➢ In the special interest group that is where people with disabilities are found, religious and faith groups; youths; women.

➢ 5.1 objectives of the ZIGF (bullet 4&5); to facilitate the participation of a broad range of stakeholders in internet governance issues not issue.

➢ 5.2 ZIGF VISION; the vision must address the gap which is being seen which necessitates the establishment of a national internet governance forum. THE vision has to be time bound although there is no need to mention it. The group did not prescribe or suggest a vision but left the discretion for the MCT.

➢ 5.3 ZIGF MISSION; to provide a sustainable National forum that engages all stakeholders in public policy national debate on internet governance issues.

➢ 5.4.2 Composition of each stakeholder group representation (bullet 3) civil society representation will come from consumer groups; representatives of the disabled; youth groups; media groups; children groups; rights groups and religious and faith groups.

➢ 5.4.3 Structure of the MCT (SECOND PARAGRAPH) let it be clear who shall be ex-officio from the ZIGF Secretariat than to leave it saying ZIGF Secretariat shall be ex-officio. It will be vague. Membership is limited to a two year cycle of the ZIGF and can be re-appointed for one extra term. There has to be sub-committees which feed into the MCT. There can be a ZIGF structure at the district level then provincial up to the national level. There is need to craft a terms of reference for the MCT.

- There is also need for interface/ accountability, the MCT has to come back to the stakeholders and report back what would have transpired or developments which would have taken place since the day of the launch.
- Type of voting scheme has to be prescribed well before there is need to vote.

6.1.5 CIVIC SOCIETY

LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS

Name	Organisation	Email
Angeline Furusa	Jesus Generation International Ministries / Young Visionaries Resurrected and connected	paajtv@gmail.com
Nickros Kajengo	Zimbabwe Revolutionary and Patriotic Youth Network	nickroskajengo@gmail.com
Wadzanai Gadaga	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission	wadzanai@zhrc.org.zw

Comments

- Contents, Justification for Internet Governance at a National Level (Proposal)
- As per above representation it is virtually ideal and recommendable that the government is playing a key role. We feel this will be a success in particular if the OPC is given a key role to play given that it has the mandate to coordinate and influence all state institutions as well as resource mobilisation. This as civil society we noted that it's really in line with the ZimAsset blueprint which clearly explain state that OPC shall be a leading role in the promotion of ICT and these "e" programmes.
- Furthermore the government composition or those selected to represent the government should as well include the Ministries of Primary and Secondary Education and Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education. These education ministries should really be key stakeholders**.**

7   WAY FORWARD WITH ENG. MUZHUZHA POTRAZ

Mr Muzhuzha ended by highlighting that a convener and secretariat was needed to make sure the MCT is operational. Stakeholders agreed that the convener shall be the MCT whilst

POTRAZ continues to be the Secretariat. The MCT chose Dr. Hapanyengwi from the University of Zimbabwe as the chairman of the MCT. It was also agreed to create a ZIGF web portal which is a mandate of the Secretariat as currently the communication platform for ZIGF IS igf@potraz.gov.zw

8 CLOSING REMARKS (MR C. CHIGWAMBA)

In closing, the Consultative workshop, Mr Chigwamba mentioned that there was need to establish a sustainable internet governance forum and he congratulated stakeholders for establishing one. He hoped that a multi stakeholder team established was going to drive the agenda for internet forward. He congratulated the elected members of the MCT and encouraged them to remain active on the ground as technology is ever changing. He thanked the Ministry officials as well as POTRAZ for all the hard work that had been done within a short period of time to ensure that the consultative workshop was a success.

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