



# **AfrinIC-15 Public Policy Meeting Report**

19–25 November 2011

Yaounde, Cameroon

## Table of content

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Executive summary..... | 3  |
| Trainings.....         | 4  |
| Plenaries.....         | 6  |
| Appendix A.....        | 12 |
| Appendix B.....        | 20 |

## **Executive summary**

The AfriNIC-15 Public Policy Meeting was held from 19 to 25 November 2011 in Yaounde, Cameroon. Trainings were conducted from 19 to 22 November and plenaries were held from 22 to 24 November 2011.

The event was co-hosted by the Ministry of Higher Education, Institute for Digital University Governance and Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Cameroon and sponsored by Internet Society (ISOC), MTN, CAMTEL, OIF and Ringo. On an average, the plenary sessions were attended by 156 participants. The majority of the attendees were from the Education and Telecommunication sectors. Detailed statistics for AfriNIC-15 are available at Appendix A.

During this meeting, there were three (3) days of technical training attended by over 170 participants in addition to three (3) days of plenary sessions.

The main themes of the AfriNIC-15 plenary sessions were: IPv6 deployment, Interconnecting Africa, Internet Governance and Cyber Security.

The meeting was followed by a one-day closed governmental meeting, the African Government Working Group (25 November 2011), where governmental officials discussed issues raised during the meeting.

## **1.0 Trainings**

The AfriNIC-15 training workshops were held from 19–22 November and covered a range of Internet technical issues.

### ***1.1 IPv6 workshop for managers***

IPv6 workshop for managers was a new course conducted by AfriNIC aimed at non technical IP managers and regulators. The workshop was attended by 58 participants.

### ***1.2 IPv6 Technical training***

IPv6 Technical training is the basic course that AfriNIC runs by default at all locations where training is done for the first time. The IPv6 Technical training aims network engineers and systems administrators who are comfortable with implementing and managing IPv4 networks. The course was attended by 38 participants.

### ***1.3 Internet resource management training***

The Internet resource management training course conducted by AfriNIC introduced participants to the fundamentals of Internet number resource management and how to deal with AfriNIC in getting and managing their Internet resources. Participants were also introduced to the Policy Development Process. The course was attended by 17 participants.

### ***1.4 DNSSEC training***

The DNSSEC training was aimed at Operators interested in deploying DNS SECURITY as part of their security infrastructure and people with a general interest in DNSSEC, and those planning to deploy DNSSEC in their organisation. The course was attended by 65 participants.

### ***1.5 Africa CERT workshop***

This was a one-day workshop where presentations and demonstrations on topics relevant to CERTs, information security and hacking were discussed. The workshop was attended by 58 participants.

### ***1.6 CERT advance web security***

It was a two-day workshop focused on advance web security. This session covered the basic knowledge of network monitoring. This training course provided participants with hands-on experience on analysing traffic generated by malware, botnet and other malicious tools. The course was attended by 47 participants.

## *1.7 CSIRT course for managers*

CSIRT Course for Managers was a one-day workshop designed for professionals managing a CSIRT. The course was attended by 21 participants.

## 2.0 Plenaries

### 2.1 *Newcomers session*

The session highlighted the AfriNIC's main areas of operation, services and position in the global Internet governance ecosystem and the need to devise and discuss policies for managing internet addresses at regional and global levels to benefit the community.

The audience was also introduced to the resources that AfriNIC manages and the steps involved in the Policy Development Process. Presentations which followed gave an overview of the AfriNIC Registration Services, the whois database and also one of RS main functions which is to ensure that each request for resources is policy-compliant. AfriNIC IPv6 activities in the region were highlighted, including the setting up of an IPv6 tunnel called the Tinga Tinga and an African IPv6 Task Force.

### 2.2 *Opening ceremony*

Adiel Akplogan, AfriNIC's CEO in his opening address stated that there is a social, economic, technical and a political dimension to the Internet but importance should be given to its cultural aspect. AfriNIC will continue to support its stakeholders through training, awareness, capacity building on internet related issues. AfriNIC relies on the support of the community to develop the Internet and set the policies that will help manage Internet resources in the region.

Ndéye Maimouna Diop Diagne, AfriNIC's chair, said this meeting is a proof that AfriNIC's role in the development of the Internet is being recognised in the region. One of AfriNIC's priorities is to restructure the Board in addition to augment its staff for increased efficiency.

Prof. Dominique Mvogo, Secretary General from the Ministry of Higher Education of Cameroon spoke on the challenges that Cameroon faces in the ICT sector and infrastructure development in the region. He also stated that Cameroon is already committed to IPv6 adoption. He further affirmed that IPv6 should be included in the curriculum of universities and Cameroon has been privileged to have experts providing training in internet technical issues and encouraged everyone present to take this opportunity to participate in the AfriNIC-15 plenary sessions.

### 2.3 *AfriNIC IPv6 session*

Presenters for this session were Adiel Akplogan, CEO of AfriNIC and Hisham Ibrahim, IPv6 Programme Manager at AfriNIC who respectively presented on IPv6 deployment from a registry perspective and IPv6 in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities.

The main points stated were the promotion of IPv6 planning at an early stage as it was useless to strategically think about IPv4 since this system is not sustainable. The use and the detrimental effect of NAT on the internet infrastructure was also highlighted. Planning for IPv6 deployment in Africa is essential as developing countries need to strategically focus on IPv6 adoption.

The community was requested to reflect on IPv6 from a challenge or an opportunity perspective according to their respective region and context. Hisham Ibrahim stated that Africa has the potential for IPv6 deployment, as a result of its size, population and many countries in the region having positive GDP. This was supported by statistics showing the growing IPv6 allocations trend and mobile internet traffic in the region despite the operational cost for IPv6 deployment.

## *2.4 IPv6 global session*

An International panel consisting of members from the government, academic and private sectors each contributed to this panel. They were Tahar Sahar IPv6 consultant for the German government, Prof. Kilnam Chon from Keio University, Anton Holleman from Infoblox as a remote participant and Dawit Bekele from ISOC.

IPv6 deployment was explained mainly through the setting up of an IPv6 working group in Germany. The Research and Development Project for German administration and a pilot project coordinated by German government for the IPv6 upgrade for e-government services in Europe, the GEN6 (government enabled with v6) involving six other European countries were also highlighted.

Essentials steps for an effective IPv6 planning with shared experiences and plan of action were explained by Anton Holleman from Infoblox. The importance of addressing security issues with IPv6 networks, the steps to migrate to IPv6, the need for a routing hierarchy plan, the use of a virtual lab for simulation and tool automation were the important aspects discussed for IPv6 deployment.

A one-week IPv6 migration experiment in the WIDE Camp in Japan in an IPv6 only environment was explained through three phases: experiment – migration – transition by Prof. Chon who stated that IPv6 migration occurs with no return to IPv4. After one week of migration, in the WIDE project, there was a permanent transition. Prof Chon proposed that by next November, Africa should be ready for IPv6 migration and preparation for this is key. Examples of successful IPv6 programmes in China, Malaysia and APNIC were also shared. Prof Chon concluded by saying that there should be a closer collaboration between Asia and Africa in IPv6 deployment.

ISOC's programme to democratise IPv6 in the region was outlined. The World IPv6 Day was a collaborative effort coordinated by the Internet Society and developed as a result of many content providers fearing IPv6 adoption. There have been other local initiatives but the World IPv6 Day was the main event with nearly 400 participants. The next World IPv6 Day is planned for June 2012.

## *2.5 African IPv6 initiatives*

Members of different IPv6 national task force shared their relevant experience with IPv6 deployment. The panel consisted of Mark Elkins, Hytham el Nakhal, and Sami Salih. The session was moderated by Hisham Ibrahim.

Mark Elkins, AfriNIC board member shared the South African IPv6 experience from a personal

perspective, as a member of the Community, as a South African ISP, as a Member of the South African Task Force and as an AfriNIC member. Mark provided some insightful statistics for members peering on IPv6 networks in South Africa.

Hytham el Nakhel shared the historical overview of IPv6 in Egypt and explained that the Egyptian Task force was launched in 2004 at a time when there was no Internet providers supporting IPv6 in the region.

Focus is now on building awareness through events and by providing training. The first IPv6 training in Africa was undertaken in Cairo 2005 with the support of AfriNIC. Hytham el Nakhel stated the main factors impeding IPv6 deployment in Egypt.

Sami Salih from NTC Sudan explained the case of Sudan's largest operator experimenting with IPv6 but not able to fully deploy IPv6. A national plan has been developed with the aim of dual stacking throughout the country by the end of 2015. The country now has four blocks of IPv6 and one of these blocks is as big as all the IPv4 in the country.

Hisham Ibrahim from AfriNIC stated that an IPv6 African Task Force should be a collaborative effort comprising of governments, regulators, ISPs, Technical/Civil society and anyone who owns a network. A popular concern is that telecoms are not ready for IPv6 but it was stated as not being a reason for not experimenting with IPv6. It was also outlined that tunnelling is necessary if native IPv6 is not available. Additionally, AfriNIC will be promoting countries that show high IPv6 deployment record. AfriNIC through the AfGWG will also provide training to national IPv6 task forces via a mailing list for knowledge and best practice sharing.

## *2.6 AfriNIC corporate and operational updates*

Sessions involved AfriNIC Financial updates followed by AfriNIC Human Resources updates for 2011. Priorities as well as challenges were identified and statistics were discussed from each area. From the Registration Services, there was an update on RS activities and a 3-year overview of membership and resources statistics. These sessions were followed by a presentation of AfriNIC's CEO on AfriNIC Corporate update and Bylaws Review Working Group report. AfriNIC bylaws was explained from a historical perspective and with recent amendments to the document. The key Findings of the Committee and way forward were exposed to the audience. The AfriNIC Election process update by Mark Elkins, AfriNIC board member followed and provided information on the composition of the Election committee, the steps leading to Election day, constituents of the NomCom, different voting methods and rules for counting and announcement that govern the Election process.

AfriNIC technical operational updates were mainly conducted by Alain Aina, Special Projects Manager at AfriNIC who gave the RPKI, DNSSEC and My AfriNIC updates. The updates covered the deployment plan, system outline and new features in the pipeline. Alain Aina invited the community to participate on the various projects aiming to improve AfriNIC services to the community by providing ideas and suggestions. Nishal Goburdhan, from AfriNIC, gave the operational updates on three distinct and separate DNS programmes - African Root Server Copy, AfriNIC supported RFC5855 servers and the African DNS Support Programme. Nishal Goburdhan explained the functions of each programme and their benefits to the regional community.

## *2.7 Interconnecting Africa session*

Professionals and academics from the global Internet industry were represented by Mathieu Paonessa from Jaguar Network, Fredy Kuenzler from Init7, Michuki Mwangi from ISOC, Dr Yves Emvudu, from the Ministry of Higher Education Cameroon, Aline Flore Jounewe Koumessi from MTN Cameroon. The session was moderated by Dr Nii Quaynor.

Prevailing high cost of Internet traffic in Africa and means of reducing network costs in Africa were discussed namely through the use of an IP router by co-location and peering with other networks. Several aspects of BGP routing calling for aggregation of prefixes when using BGP were also highlighted. Dr Yves Emvudu provided a detailed execution plan of a project interconnecting universities in Cameroon. This project will help Cameroonian universities to be connected to global networks for Education and Research. Aline Flore Jounewe Koumessi provided a background of MTN with the opportunities and challenges that MTN faced in Africa. MTN initiatives in the African region were also outlined.

## *2.8 Internet Governance session*

The panel was composed of Alice Munyua from the Kenyan ICT Ministry, Anne Rachel Inne from ICANN and Dr Nii Quaynor, retired engineer. The session was moderated by Mark Elkins, AfriNIC Board member.

Anne Rachel Inne gave an update on upcoming ICANN events and new services through ICANN's new gTLD Service Center, New Applicant gTLD Guidebook, IDN guidelines and selection of the 2012 ICANN NomCom.

For IANA updates, several achievements were highlighted namely the standardisation of all IANA processes, review of key KPI indicators, setting up of new performance targets, launching of a new web interface to Root zone management operation and cooperation with the RIR on clarifying the process for IPv6 allocation requests.

Emerging issues from the IGF held in Kenya involved the following topics:

- the governance of mobile and wired internet;
- the human rights involved in Access and Diversity of the Internet;
- the inter-relatedness of issues of Privacy, Security and Openness of the Internet.

On critical internet resources, discussions focused on the role of different stakeholders on new gTLDs.

Key issues discussed during the IGF Interconnecting Africa Workshop 2011 were highlighted by Dr Nii Quaynor namely:

- the regulatory policies in the African region;
- access to knowledge and Internet infrastructure;

- support of local content;
- growth of local traffic;
- Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs);
- importance of recognising the relationship between push and pull strategies in creating demand for the Internet and how this relates to GDP growth and regional interconnection in Africa including the relationships between content and infrastructure.

## *2.9 Cybersecurity session*

The panel was composed of Benoit Morel from the Carnegie Mellon University, Jean Robert Hountomey coordinator of the AfricaCert initiative, and Anton Holleman from Infoblox as a remote participant. The session was moderated by Pierre Dandjinou.

Threats of cybercrimes and the vulnerability of new technologies to attacks such as ghostnet were highlighted. It was concluded that there is a need for a global cybersecurity response and this can be achieved through a new and larger role for the RIRs.

Scenarios of crimes on the Internet were exemplified, moreover, it was concluded that there is a need for (1) Incident response (2) Training and awareness raising (3) Cooperation and collaboration (4) Global coordination. Jean Robert Hountomey announced the AfricaCERT law practitioners and Policymakers Committee (APLC) is the first committee for AfricaCERT law practitioners and policymakers and invited participation and initiatives to fight cybercrime from the community through CERTS mailing lists.

The benefits and implications of DNSSEC were explored in the next remote presentation. Several practical guidelines on securing DNS were also provided in Holleman's presentation.

## *2.10 RIR updates*

The panel was composed of RIR representatives. They were namely Ingrid Wijte from the Registration Services of the RIPE NCC, Louise Flynn from APNIC Communications Area, Paul Andersen from ARIN Board, and Sofia Silva from Member Services LACNIC. The session was moderated by Ashil Oogarah from AfriNIC.

Highlights of activities and policies under discussion for each RIR in 2011 were shared. LACNIC has implemented a policy for all its members to have IPv6. An organisation requesting for an IPv4 block should already have an IPv6 assignment or else should request for an IPv6 block to obtain an IPv4 block. According to Sofia Silva, from LACNIC, this has lead many organisations to start testing IPv6 in the South American region. One of the policy discussions at APNIC 32 concerned the policy for IPv6 allocations for large networks namely the case of a request from a national internet registry from India. Ingrid Wijte from RIPE NCC provided statistics on IPv6 ripeness for the European region from LIRs and a survey showed that 46% of them were IPv6 ready. Paul Andersen from ARIN provided the 2011 focus on ARIN activities.

## *2.11 Policies*

The main topic for policy discussion at AfriNIC-15 was the amendment of the Policy Development Process. AfriNIC's policy liaison Mukom Tamon presented a list of issues that needed clarification for the PDP to be more effective. He also suggested staff recommendations to each of these issues with a view to soliciting inputs from the community on aspects that needed more clarity.

The options for improving the current PDP according to discussions were as follows:

- (i) A totally new policy
- (ii) A PDWG charter to be used as a working document with the current PDP
- (iii) Guidelines for co-chairs

The option chosen by show of hands from the audience was (iii).

Please read the full minutes (subject to comments) of the policy discussions at Appendix B.

## *2.12 Elections*

Election for the NRO-NC/ASO-AC seat was conducted whereby the two nominated candidates were presented before the audience, namely Douglas Onyango and Jacobus Johannes Muller but the latter withdrew at the last minute. As a result, a show of hands for and against the nomination of the candidate Douglas Onyango followed with a majority of votes for the nomination of Douglas Onyango.

## *2.13 Closing ceremony*

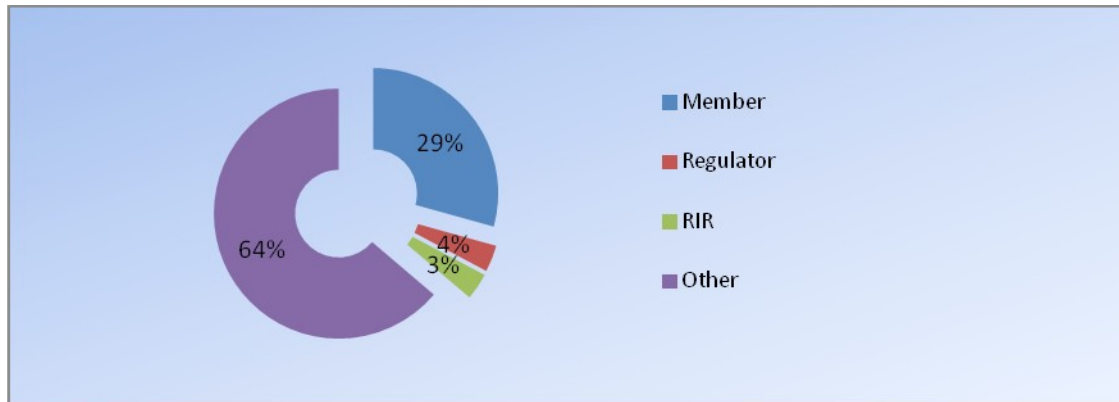
Adiel Akplogan in his closing address thanked the community, the government of Cameroon, the local hosts as well as the sponsors of this event for their contribution to the success of the meeting and expressed satisfaction over AfriNIC creating awareness in internet development in the region.

Adiel Akplogan stated that Africa has a chance to catch up with the rest of the world with connectivity especially with mobile connectivity, and a lot can be achieved using this technology to improve the social environment of people.

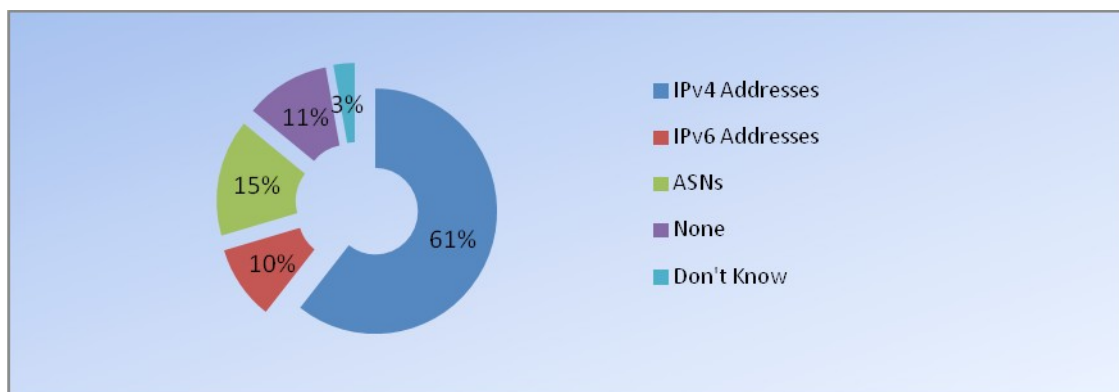
The Director of ICT Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, Lucien Nana Yamba stated that exchanges have been rich and constructive during AfriNIC-15. Experts, researchers and students have acquired valuable knowledge in many internet related fields in the cyberworld especially in the globalisation context and AfriNIC has a crucial role to play in this process. Lucien Nana Yamba pledged all attendees to encourage the shift to IPv6 in their respective areas of operation.

## Appendix A Participants survey outcome

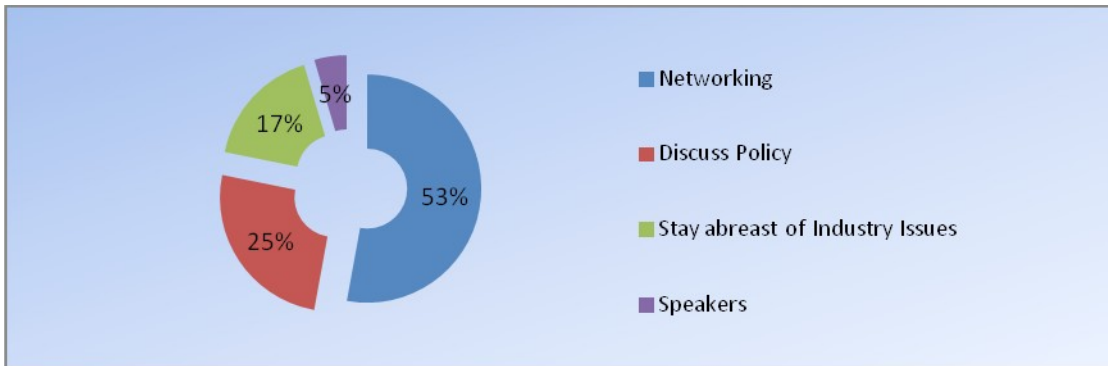
1. What is your affiliation with AfriNIC?



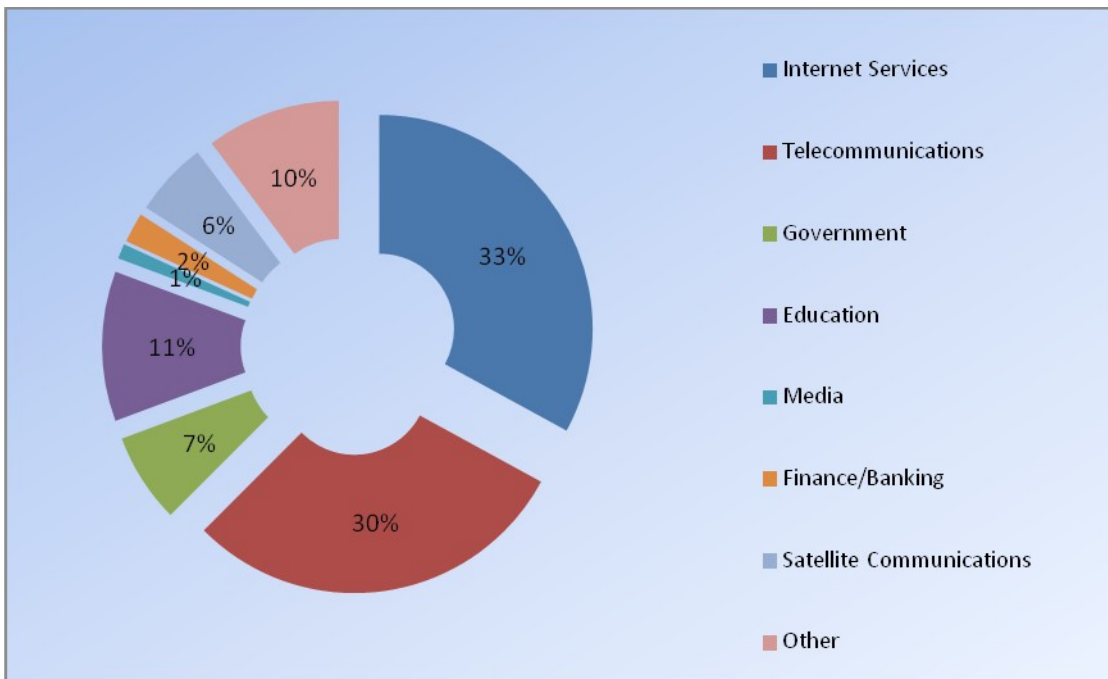
2. What are the AfriNIC resources currently being used by your organisation?



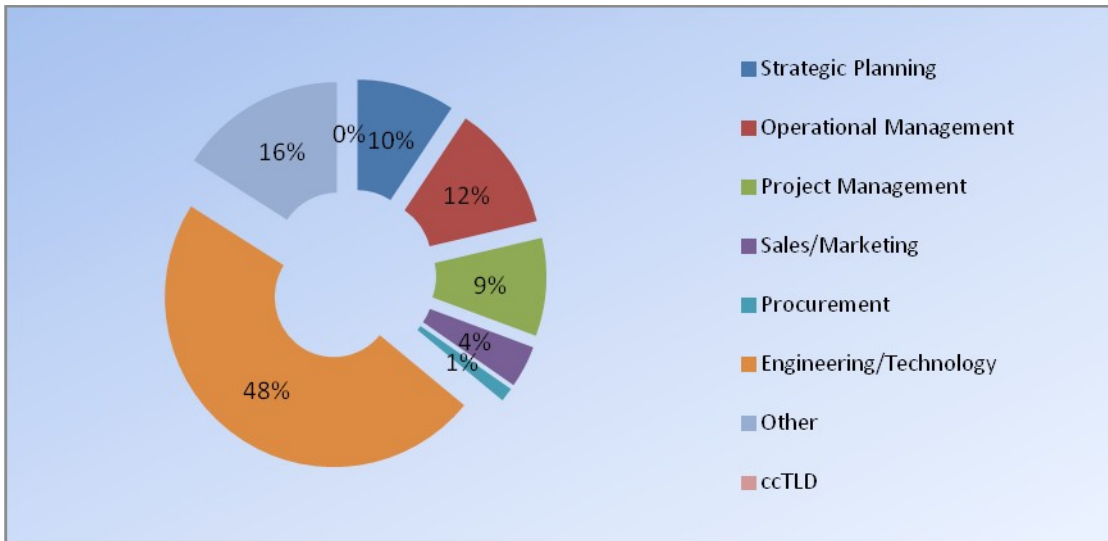
### 3. What is the reason for attending AfriNIC-15?



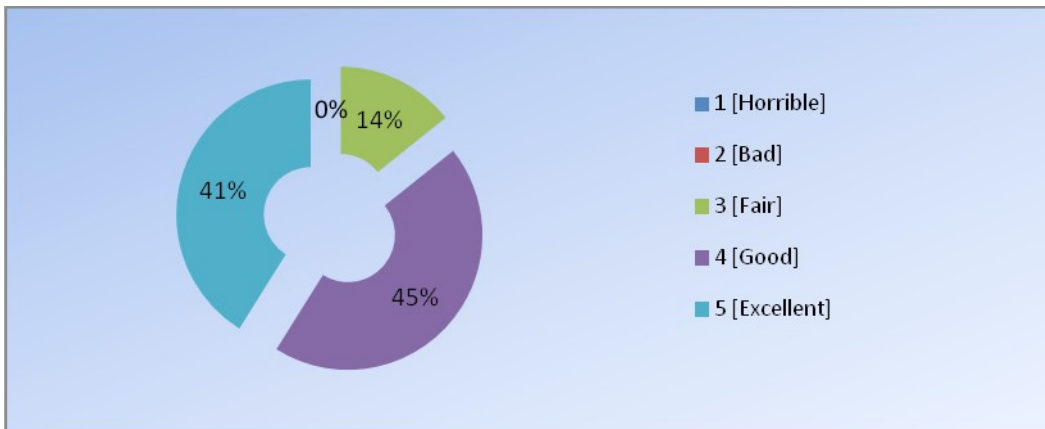
### 4. The participants' primary Industry



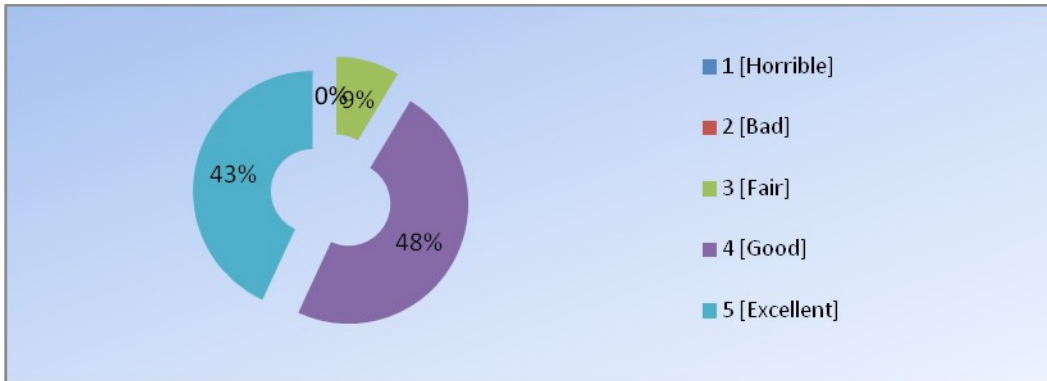
## 5. The participants' role within their organisation



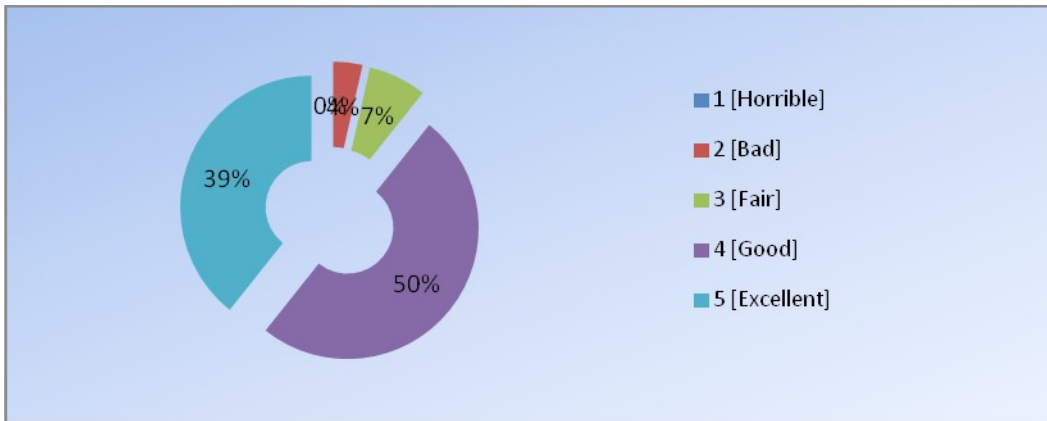
## 6. Relevance of the meeting to the Internet Industry



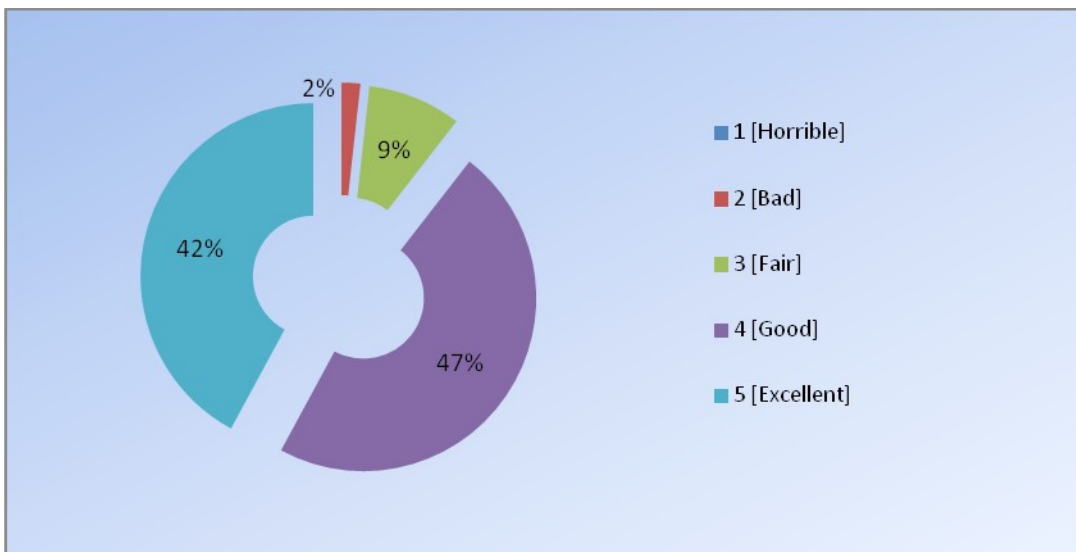
7. Speakers' expertise on the topics presented



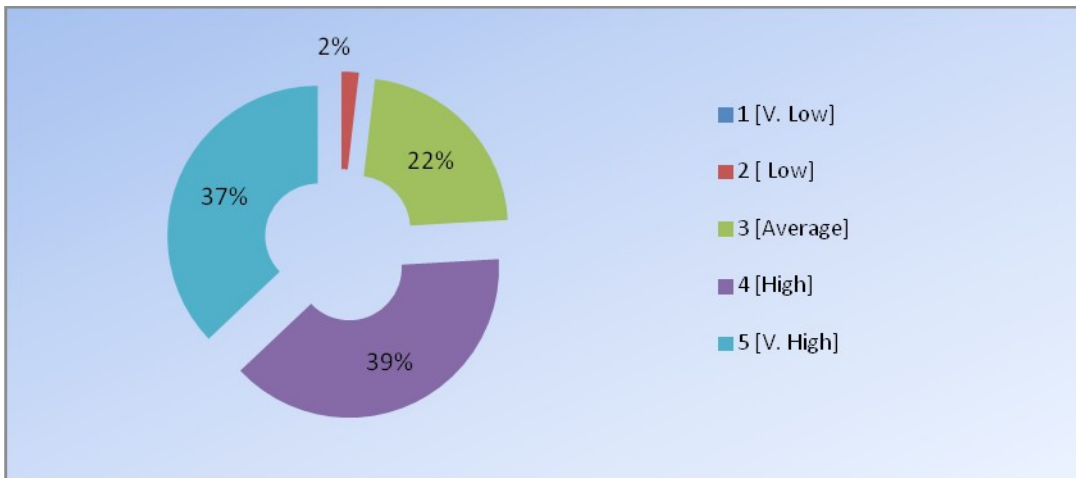
8. How well did the meeting address issues critical to Internet development in Africa?



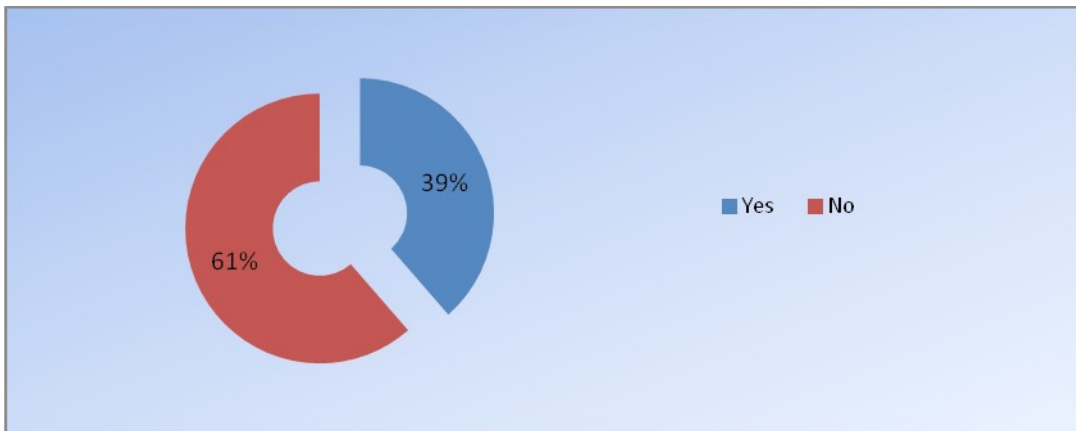
9. How educative and insightful did you find the meeting?



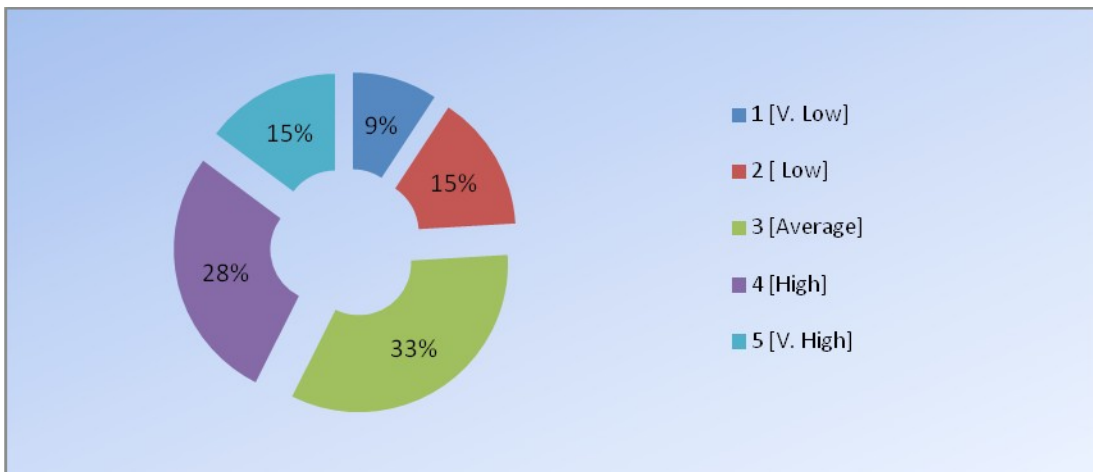
10. Meeting relevance to African Internet Industry



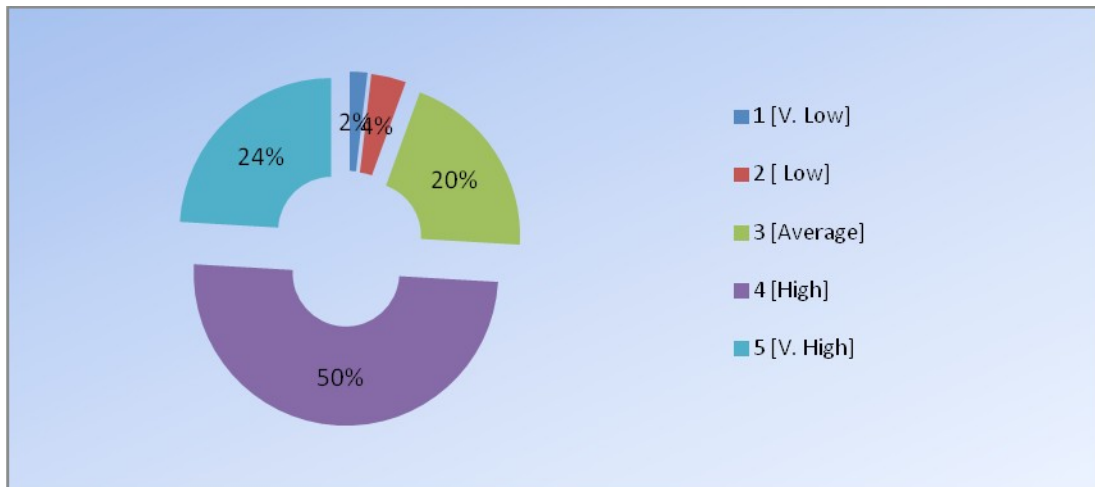
11. Participants who are subscribed to the RPD mailing list



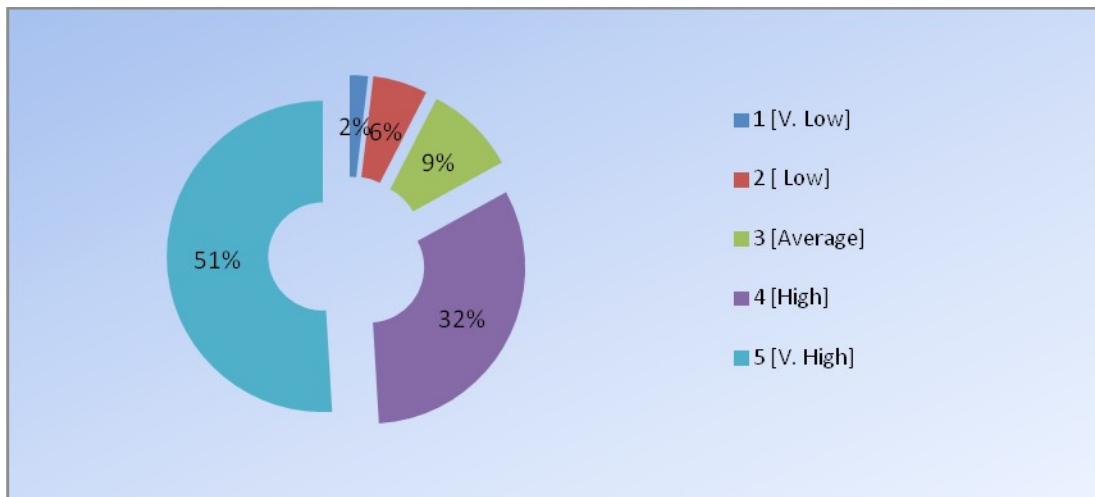
12. Did you follow the proposals on the mailing list?



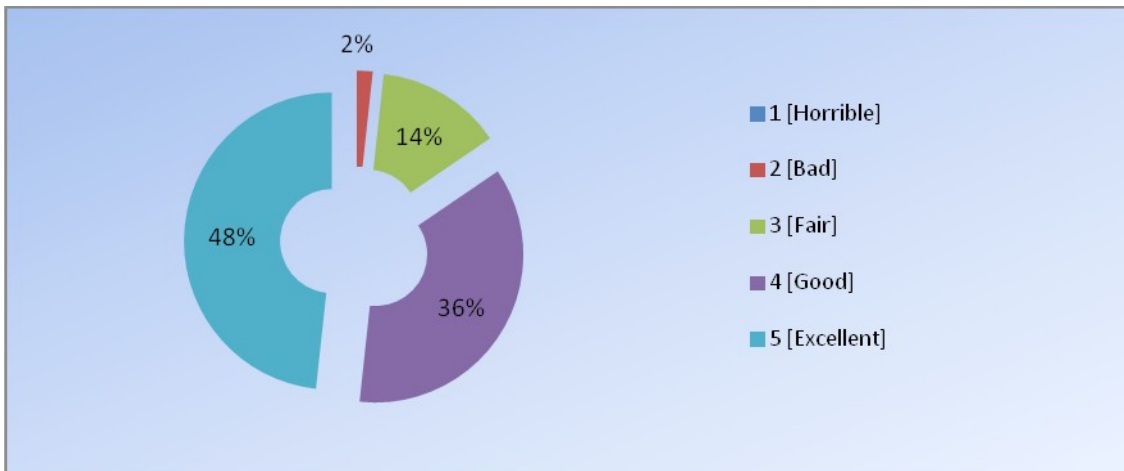
13. Did you understand the objective of the proposals?



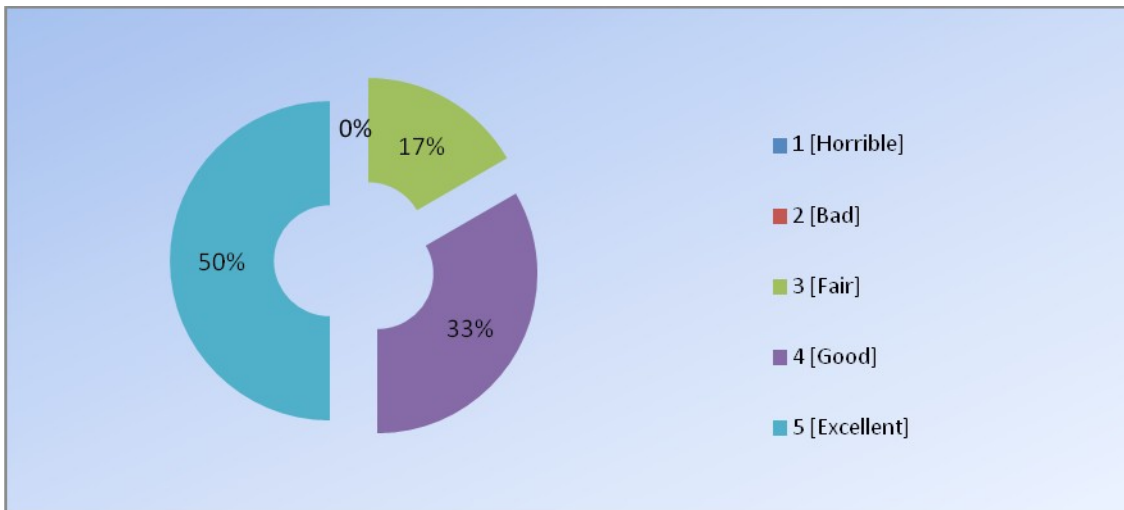
14. How did you find the Openness and Participation?



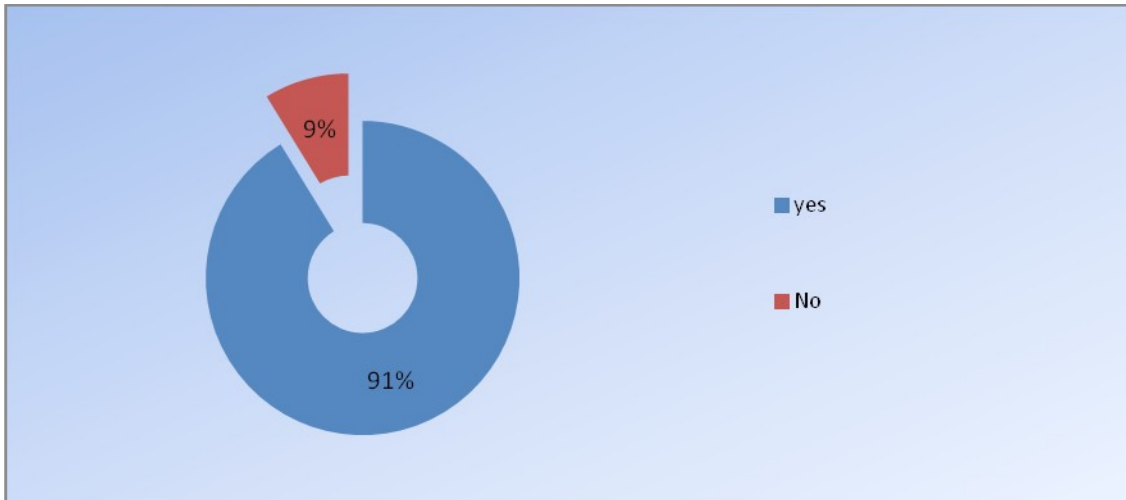
15. How did you find Time Management?



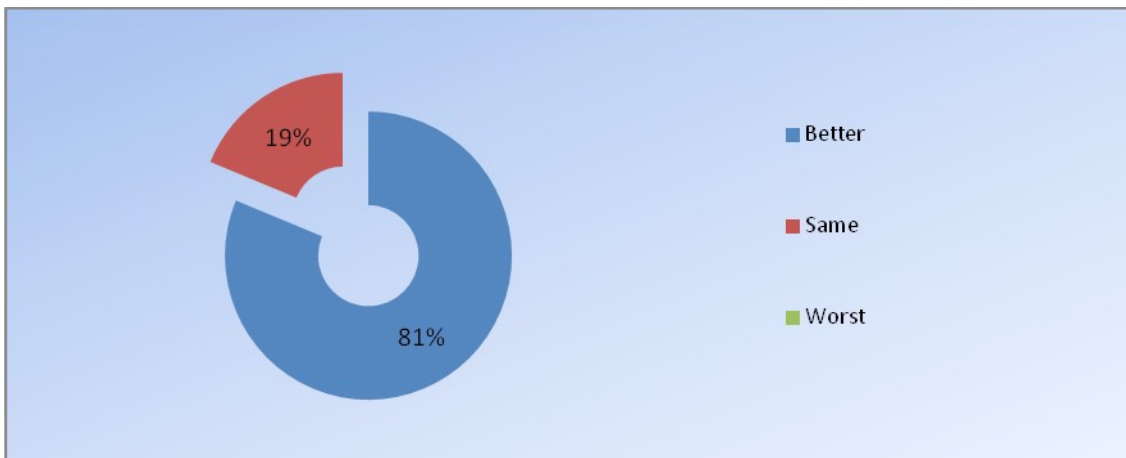
16. How did you find the Policy Discussions?



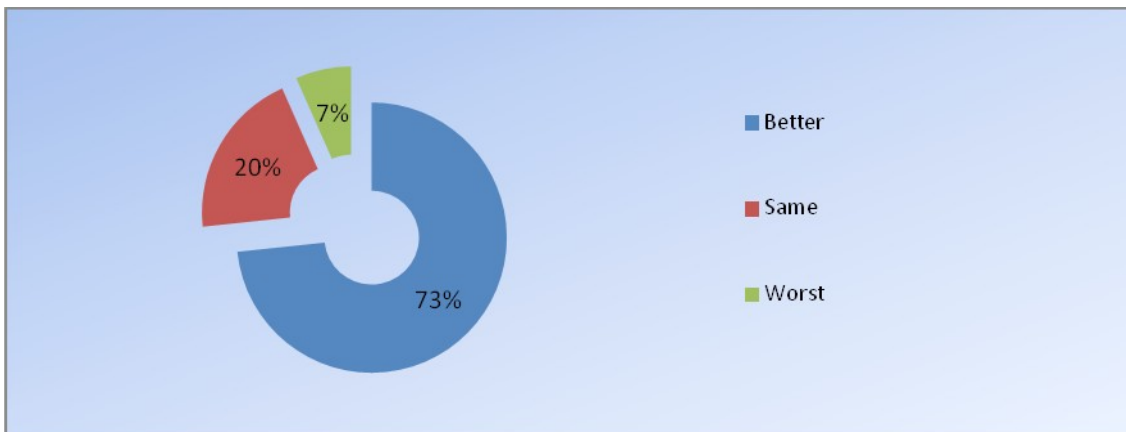
17. Is this your first AfriNIC meeting?



18. How did you find the calibre of speakers compared to other AfriNIC meetings?



19. How did you find the quality of policy debates compared to other AfriNIC meetings?



## **Appendix B**                      **Minutes of policy discussions**

23 and 24 November 2011 | Hilton Hotel, Yaounde, Cameroon

Policy Development Working Group Chairs

Dr Paulos Nyirenda  
Timothy McGinnis

Agenda Day One: 23rd November 2011

1.0 AfriNIC PDP Update - Presentation by PDWG Co-chairs

2.0 Staff Analysis of the AfriNIC PDP and Outstanding Issues for Full Implementation - Mukom Akong T.

### **[1.0] AfriNIC PDP Update -**

Dr Paulos Nyirenda provided the historical context of the present "Policy Development Process in the AfriNIC" – AFPUB-2010-GEN-005 which replaced the previous AFPUB-2008-GEN-001. He explained the various issues which lead to its amendment. However it was stated that there are still challenges and a need to further analyse and improve this policy.

Paulos explained the meaning of this policy through some of the main contents of the AfriNIC PDP which consists of procedures and guidelines as well as characteristics. The scope of the PDP was explained followed by the principles guiding the PDP namely the three principles of openness, transparency and fairness.

The functions of the Policy Development Working Group and WG Chairs were also explained. The process involved in policy development was then further detailed, from initial submission of a proposal, provision of relevant analyses by AfriNIC staff, mailing list discussion procedures as well as conflict resolution and appeal mechanisms. Paulos concluded by stating that there is a need for an urgent review of the PDP.

### **[2.0] Staff Analysis of the AfriNIC PDP and Outstanding Issues for Full Implementation**

After Paulos' presentation, Mukom Akong T (current AfriNIC Policy Liaison) made a presentation presenting staff analyses of the current PDP with a view to soliciting inputs from the community on aspects that needed more clarity.

Mukom stated that the RPD mailing list is the primary medium in which the work PDP is done. He identified a list of issues that needed clarification for the PDP to be more effective. He also suggested

staff recommendations to each of these issues. The issues were as follows:

Issued #1: The PDP does not explicitly state how the PDWG chairs shall be 'chosen' from the PDWG.

Staff recommendation: Use Elections as the mechanism for choosing PDWG co-chairs.

Issue #2: The Policy does not spell out the mechanism for replacing an incapable co-chair.

Staff Recommendation:# If a chair can't server their term, they notify the mailing list and the remaining chair should call for nominations from the community for a replacement for the duration of the term.

Issue #3: The policy only states it is the Appeals committee that resolves conflicts – nothing more is specified

Staff Recommendation:

(i) The complainant shall send their appeal in the form of an email to [policy-submission@afriNIC.net](mailto:policy-submission@afriNIC.net) The email must mention the names and email addresses of three (3) persons who support it.

(ii) The AfriNIC policy liaison shall contact the supporters to verify their support for the appeal, then send the appeal to the board.

(iii) The board will appoint an Appeal committee and give them the task of resolving the issue.

(iv) The term of the committee shall end once the issue has been resolved and they shall submit their final findings(including proposal for resolution) and decision to the board which then publishes it on rpd mailing list.

Issue #4: Policy only states it is the Recalls committee that investigates recall of a chair – nothing more is specified

Staff Recommendation: Use the same procedure proposed for the Appeals process in Issue #3 above.

Commenting on both the Appeals and Recalls proposals, Aminou Ndala Tita recommended that an independent stand-by committee be put in place to deal with recalls and appeals.

Issue #5: An even number of PDWG co-chairs makes it difficult to resolve differences of opinion between the co-chairs.

Timothy McGinnis (McTim] concurred with having more co-chairs said that having more co-chairs means at least one can attend a meeting which is good for the PDP. Alain Aina said that there shouldn't be any conflicts between co-chairs as they should always follow wishes of community. In response, Paulos disagreed with Alain, stating that differences of opinion or conflict between co-

chairs is a real possibility.

Louise Flynn from APNIC reported that there are three co-chairs for the APNIC PDP. Dr Nii Quaynor questioned whether having a third co-chair will help better manage consensus on open issues.

Issue #6: Establishment of consensus on policy proposals.

Alain Aina stated that co-chairs should always evaluate consensus based on open (contentious) and closed (non-contentious) issues. When asking for consensus for a whole policy there can never be anything wrong. He encourages to look at these as aspects of policy proposal and these are open issues and progressive interests for consensus.

Adiel Akplogan commenting on the relative weights of mailing list and face-to-face meeting comments said that only comments on the RPD mailing list made before the face-to-face meeting should only be equal to those at face-to-face meetings.

Adiel Akplogan, CEO of AfriNIC proposed that the community could review these issues and propose amendments to the PDP. In response, Alain Aina proposed the establishment of a charter for the PDP and a set of guidelines for the co-chairs as an alternative to a policy review.

The second session of the public policy discussions took place on Thursday the 24th November 2011 from 09:15 – 10:25. The agenda was as follows

- 3.0 Panel Discussion on the PDP in other RIRs
- 4.0 Policy Proposals Report since AfriNIC-14
- 5.0 Report on PDP Discussions of Previous Day

### **[3.0] Panel Discussion on the PDP in other RIRs**

The session started with PDP MG co-chairs inviting representatives from other RIRs to share recent policy experiences, which they all did. Staff from ARIN, RIPE, APNIC and LACNIC communities shared recent policy discussions at their previous meetings with the community present at the meeting.

From LACNIC, Sofia Silva explained her role as hostmaster and stated how resources are used or should be used according to the resource manual and stated that the PDP should reflect the criteria, realities and necessities of the community. She then explained the LACNIC PDP process and its importance in detail, making the following points:

[+] The LACNIC PDP is about how to create, modify a policy and it is a bottom-up process.

[+] There are two co-chairs, anyone from the community can be elected as a co-chair and the call for nomination is made from a mailing list or web page.

[+] The election for co-chairs is conducted using electronic mechanisms and ratified during the public forum. This is a new election mechanism, as from November/December last year this policy proposal was ratified. Before LACNIC did the elections during the forums.

[+] A secretariat has been set for the execution of the process and administration of the discussion list. LACNIC staff provides the mechanism for the elections but cannot submit proposals and participate in discussions. An impact report is sometimes submitted but it should be neutral.

[+] Once a proposal is submitted, the co-chairs decide if it is necessary to form a working group. If so, the LACNIC Board, the co-chairs or LACNIC Members Assembly form the WG after which the discussion on the mailing list takes place.

[+] The policy proposal is further discussed at the Public forum. If consensus is reached, the proposal goes to the mailing list as Last call for comments for 45 days and if the proposal is accepted by the LACNIC BoD, the policy is implemented.

McTim asking about co-chairing and how is it working. Are there any difficulties in case the two chairs are unable to attend the same meeting?

From APNIC, Louise Flynn explained the APNIC PDP and stressed on the concept of consensus in that process and how it works in the Policy Development Process. Louise stated that consensus reinforces the PDP and it is not limited to a vote in a forum. The various ways of expression of consensus through gestures by show of hands or feedback on the mailing list were discussed. She also talked about about major and minor objections within the PDP process.

McTim wanted to know how many policies and questions typically come up during meetings. Louis replied that in April with Final /8, there was an influx of policies. In New Delhi discussions centered on the types of IPv6 policies to be adopted.

Paulos asked what was the best way to make an objection – on the mailing list or through some other means? Louise said that there is a range ways of expressing objectives on the mailing list and there are processes defined. In some cultures, people prefer to talk about issues and others prefer the mailing list.

Hisham Ibrahim asked how cultural barriers were managed within the APNIC region. Responding, Louise stated that having three different chairs from three different cultures helps. Some cultures do not feel confident to voice their opinion in public. In such situations, an APNIC staff member (Andy) talks to these community members off line and then bring the matter to the mailing list.

McTim wanted to know if an APNIC policy to relax needs-based allocation about six months ago had been restored. He stated that we have the opportunity to see how one region's policy can impact on another region. We do not make policies for only our region, we also make global policies. This politics and interaction between RIRs could be useful.

In response, Louise stated that ASO global policies have a defined protocol to reach consensus on particular issues such as IPv4 exhaustion and transfer of IPv4 space. Proposal-15 (the proposal McTim was referring to) was approved after reaching the Final /8. By this policy, APNIC would enable transfers but it is not necessary to demonstrate the need for resources but after further discussion with RIRs, we modified this particular policy, demonstrating that the need is fundamental. Some issues need to be discussed not only within the community but with RIRs.

From ARIN Paul Andersen stated everything about the PDP is documented and invited the audience to also look at the Meeting minutes. The Advisory council is composed of 15 members who are elected every three years. The role of the ARIN board of trustees and staff was further explained. The basic steps for the PDP, the policies in the NRPM and the ARIN reference manual were outlined. The issue of petitions by members was also highlighted.

From the chat room, a remote participant wanted to know if the members of the ARIN Advisory council were elected by ARIN members or by the ARIN community at large. Paul responded that they are elected by the ARIN members.

From the RIPE NCC Ingrid Wijte gave a detailed explanation of the PDP through the various phases and explained the roles of each of the parties involved. She said that creating a proposal involves collaboration with between the working group chairs and RIPE policy development officer.

With respect to timelines, she stated that the discussion phase lasts for 4 weeks, the review phase lasts for a maximum of 4 weeks and that the draft policy and the last call for comments also last for 4 weeks.

From the chat rooms, a remote participant wanted to know whether a legal analysis was done for each proposal. Ingrid responded that the impact analysis done also includes a legal analysis.

#### **[4.0] Policy Proposals Report since AfriNIC-14**

[+] The IPv4 Soft Landing policy progressed from Last Call and is awaiting approval from the AfriNIC board after gaining consensus from the community at AfriNIC-14.

[+] Global Policy for Post Exhaustion IPv4 Allocation Mechanisms by the IANA is awaiting approval from the AfriNIC board after gaining consensus from the community at AfriNIC-14

Other proposals that are still active in the PDP process are as follows:

(a) Reclamation of Allocated but Un-routed IPv4 Addresses

<<http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2011-v4-002-draft-01.htm>>

The co-chairs noted that there has not been any discussion on this proposal on the mailing list since the last face-to-face meeting (AfriNIC14) in Tanzania. They sought 'interest' from the community present at the meeting, and there seemed to be no interest in discussing this proposal.

Co-Chairs mentioned that an impact analysis of this proposal was conducted by AfriNIC staff, and is available online for reference. It was mentioned that the analysis indicated it could take up to 12 months to implement the policy once ratified.

Mukom Tamon Policy liaison at AfriNIC stated that there have been several attempts to contact the author, and there has been no feedback from him.

The co-chairs noted that there was no consensus on the proposal, and deferred it to the PDP, which, when followed, will see the proposal automatically withdrawn after one year on inactivity.

(b) Transfer of IPv4 Space to any Entity

<<http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2011-v4-001-draft-01.htm>>

The PDP MG co-chairs presented the proposal as written in absence of the author.

Questions emerged about whether this policy promotes a black market or unrestricted IPv4 address trading, to which the co-chairs noted that it instead seems to be promoting a 'grey' market. There was another question about whether AfriNIC conducted a legal analysis of policy proposals.

A question arose on what the other RIRs experience on this matter, and if there has been any precedence to follow. Louise Flynn stated that this is an opportunity for our region to observe and learn since similar policies have been adopted in other regions. McTim stated that it is not just sufficient to look at what the others are doing, but instead address issues and formulate policies that affect our community as appropriate.

The PDP co-chairs declared that there was "no ground" for support of this proposal from the meeting, and deferred it to the PDP again, where it would expire after one year of inactivity.

(c) Global Policy for IPv4 allocations by the IANA post exhaustion

<<http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2010-v4-003-draft-02.htm>>

Mukom Tamon, policy liaison at AfriNIC commented on the policy from its historical perspective. He stated that as a global proposal, it has already failed to see consensus in one other region and the authors expressed no interest in pursuing it further and as such the proposal is set to expire on the 25th November.

(d) Addition of Real Contact Email into ASN Whois Bulk Data

<<http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2010-GEN-007.htm>>

Timothee Mc Guinness stated that the author of this policy has not responded to request for changes. Consensus was not reached during the last meeting. MT stated that this proposal started as a request to the hostmaster and perhaps when writing the policy proposal the author was not clear with the policy objectives.

## **[5.0] Report on PDP Discussions of Previous Day**

Mukom Akong T., Policy liaison at AfrinIC briefed the audience on the issues of the PDP that were discussed by the community during the previous day. Mukom stated that any amendments made directly to the PDP even if there is a 97% recurrence would need to go through the entire PDP process as it currently does not allow amendments.

Mukom laid out the options for improving the current PDP according to yesterday's discussions as follows:

- (i) A totally new policy
- (ii) A PDWG charter to be used as a working document with the current PDP
- (iii) Guidelines for co-chairs

The co-chairs called for a show of hands on which direction to proceed in and option (iii) had the majority votes (15) McTim asked the audience if they had further queries or requests about the PDP and there was no reaction from the audience.

McTim requested for new ideas or policies from the audience and followed by explanations some of the guiding principles of resource based on assignments and need basis. There was no response from the audience for proposal of new policies.

The session was adjourned at 10:25.

## **References**

- [1] Policy Development Process in the AfrinIC service region  
<<http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2010-GEN-005.htm>>
- [2] Call for Comments on Staff Analysis and Recommendations on the PDP  
<<https://lists.afrinic.net/pipermail/rpd/2011/001240.html>>
- [3] Discussion Guides and Minutes of Previous Public Policy Meetings  
<[http://www.afrinic.net/ppm\\_minutes.htm](http://www.afrinic.net/ppm_minutes.htm)>
- [4] About the PDWG co-chairs  
<<http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/PDWG.htm>>
- [5] RPD Mailing List Archives  
<<https://lists.afrinic.net/pipermail/rpd/>>