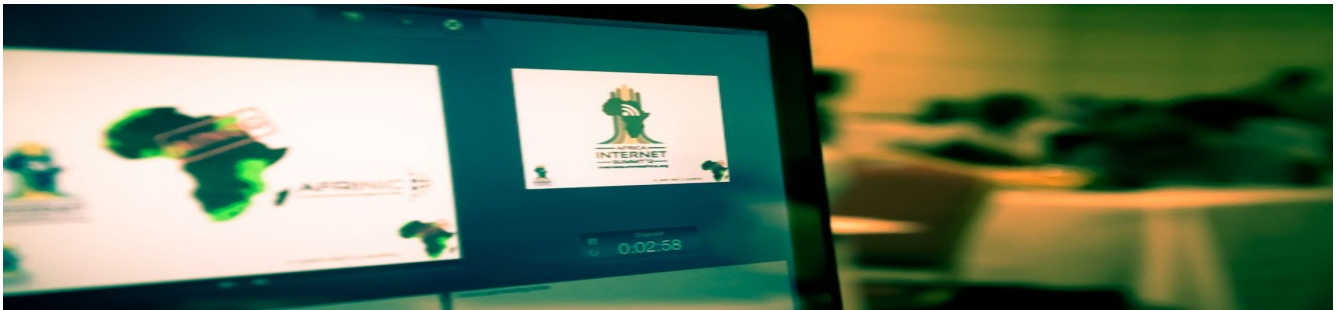




AFRINIC-16 Public Policy Meeting Report



12–18 May 2012

Serekunda, The Gambia

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Executive summary

The AFRINIC-16 Public Policy Meeting was held from 12 to 18 May 2012 in Serekunda, The Gambia. The Policy Meeting included trainings conducted from 12 to 14 May 2012. A one-day closed-door meeting, the African Government Working Group, for government officials from several African countries was held on 15 May 2012. The meeting discussed Internet related issues. The premier Africa Operators Day was held on 16 May. This introduced key issues on technical aspects of the Internet. The AFRINIC-16 plenary sessions were held on the 16 and 17 May. The sessions dwelt on policy issues relating to Internet resources, AFRINIC Board of Directors Elections and AFRINIC corporate updates as well as debates on several issues such as IPv6 deployment, Internet governance, E-voting, AFRINIC bylaws, RPKI and DNSSEC deployment amongst others.

AFRINIC-16 was hosted by QCELL in partnership with GAMTEL, the Gambian Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, the Gambian Ministry of Information and Communication Infrastructure, Internet Society (ISOC), the University of the Gambia, Information Technology Association of The Gambia (ITAG), and ISPAG. Dot Africa, Internet Society, Afilias, the Gambian Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Internet Solutions, QCELL, GAMTEL and Unique Solutions sponsored the event. On an average 284 people attended the plenary sessions. Approximately 100 people attended the trainings. Most of the attendees came from the education and telecommunication sectors. For detailed statistics for AFRINIC-16 see Appendix A.

1.0 AFRINIC Trainings

The AFRINIC-16 training workshops were held from 12 to 14 May 2012. The sessions mostly focused on IPv6 and Internet resource management.

1.1 IPv6 workshop for managers

IPv6 workshop for managers was a course conducted by AFRINIC targeting non-technical IP managers and regulators. Eleven people attended the workshop.

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 targets network engineers and systems administrators who are comfortable with implementing and managing IPv4 networks. The course was attended by 57 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. It also dealt with the allocation and management of Internet resources. Participants were also introduced to the policy development process. The course was attended by 29 people.

2.0 Africa Operators Day

2.1 Opening address

Adiel Akplogan welcomed the audience on this premier Africa Operators Day. He stated the need to consolidate Internet issues relating to IPv6 transition and peering. He highlighted the need for operators to critically address issues relating to IPv6 deployment and adoption through experience-sharing.

Dr Nii Quaynor acknowledged the tremendous progress made by Operators in the region during recent years and the value they bring to the market. Dr Quaynor asked ICT players to focus on access. He also noted the need for a holistic approach to the development and promotion of Internet access as well as discussion of cross border issues pertaining to sustainable Internet and economic growth in the continent.

2.2 ISOC IPv6 presentation

This presentation was made by Michuki Mwangi. He focused on ISOC's ongoing efforts to promote IPv6 in Africa after its world launch on 6 June 2012. Several aspects of the launch were discussed. Among the issues discussed were the participation of various ICT players, Internet service providers, hardware makers, operating system vendors, Web companies and others in preparation for IPv6. He highlighted the IPv6 readiness of major websites such as Facebook, Google and Yahoo!.

2.3 Dot Africa presentation

The session was conducted by Koffi Fabrice Djossou from Dot Africa. The history and associated benefits of having the Dot Africa, the proposed name for the African continent generic top level domain (gtld) were highlighted. The scope of activities and the role of the UNIFORUM ZACR, the official registry provider of Dot Africa were also highlighted. The key success factors for the Dot Africa tlds through government and community support were also detailed.

2.4 Getting IPv6 address space from AFRINIC

The presentation was made by Madhvi Gokool from AFRINIC and provided statistics on global IPv4 exhaustion and the reasons behind IPv6 deployment. Additionally, the process and incentives for requesting IPv6 resources based on AFRINIC IPv6 policies were explained. The session concluded with a brief presentation on the possibility of obtaining /48 allocations for IXPs with an open peering policy for a minimum of three ISPs.

2.5 Transition mechanisms & CPEs

The panel consisted of Mukom Tamon, Mathieu Paonessa, Fredy Kuenzler, Modou Sall and John Gitau. They shared their experiences on the different transition mechanisms for IPv6 deployment and their respective implications.

The panel started off with Tamon, AFRINIC's training manager, giving an overview of the different transition mechanisms. He identified the scope of a transition mechanism, as well as the pros and cons of various transition mechanism scenarios.

The panel was followed by an animated question and answer session with operators in the plenary sharing their experiences especially on deployment and challenges encountered.

2.6 National and Regional Peering in Africa

The panel consisted of Emile Milandou (Congo), Christian Bope (DRC), Janvier Ngnoulaye (Cameroon), Paulos Nyirenda (Malawi) and Mike Blanche (Google) for the National Peering panel, and Mike Blanche (Google), Mouhamet Diop (Senegal), Mark Elkins (South Africa) and Barry Macharia (Kenya) for the Regional Peering panel. The moderator for the sessions was Michuki Mwangi.

The panelists reported on an increase of local data exchange in the countries where there are IXPs. Countries that do not have IXPs were invited to learn from those that are already using the technology.

The panelists insisted on the fact that Africans have to create African content on IPv6 to meet the expectations and the needs of local users. This would lead to the creation of new jobs and new businesses for local economies.

The Peering panel debated on challenges faced by several IXP projects in addition to the means of overcoming those obstacles in order to efficiently deploy IXP services on IPv6 in the African region.

According to the panelists, the major challenges faced are lack of commitment from national regulatory agencies and lack of trust among local ISPs to collaborate. Lack of commitment from governments were also highlighted, indicating that they are barriers to continued regional infrastructure development. However, in few countries like Kenya and South Africa and shortly DRC, where the IXPs are already operational, regulators facilitate cooperation with stakeholders by providing infrastructure, legal frameworks and policies to manage IXPs for the benefit of end-users.

Regional cases of connections for exchange points for countries like Senegal, Mali, South Africa and Kenya were discussed. Several technical issues relating to Infrastructure development regarding African exchange points were also discussed.

Google has successfully deployed some cache servers in Kenya and Johannesburg which has encouraged more African Internet and content providers to exchange content locally.

Google cache servers allow YouTube, search and other services to be available locally. This means lower latency for African local users given the fact that there is no international transit involved. There are less than 20 exchange points in Africa which, according to Mike Blanche, acknowledge the importance of Google cache servers as a motivation for ISPs and other content providers to exchange content locally.

3.0 AFRINIC plenaries

3.1 Opening ceremony

AFRINIC 16 was officially open by Her Excellency, Madam Dr. Isatou Njie-Saidy, Vice President of The Gambia. Mr. Adiel Akplogan, AFRINIC's Chief Executive Officer also made a speech during the official opening.

On behalf of several organisations active in Internet development, AFRINIC's CEO expressed gratitude for the warm welcome received from the local community during this First Africa Internet Summit 2012 held in The Gambia. He thanked official sponsors, collaborators and the local organising committee for supporting AFRINIC 16/AfNOG 13.

The objectives of AFRINIC's new initiatives as well as those of AFRINIC/AfNOG meetings were explained. The strategic role of the Internet contributing to Africa's holistic development and the need to embrace emerging technologies in ICT were highlighted. AFRINIC's CEO urged the Gambian population to adopt new technologies and stated that Internet development is not possible without a multistakeholder approach. The official opening coincided with the Women in ICT Day. The crucial role that women play in the ICT sector was also highlighted through several initiatives at the regional level.

Dr. Isatou Njie-Saidy highlighted the crucial role AFRINIC plays in promoting Internet development in Africa. Internet related events where AFRINIC has been active were highlighted and acknowledged. The Vice President pledged for gender equality in the ICT sector as exemplified by the various important positions held by Gambian women. She stressed that everyone has a moral duty to use the Internet responsibly. In addition, since ICT development goes hand in hand with developments in the education and energy sectors, the Gambian Government is deploying these technologies at the grassroots.

3.2 Internet governance session

The session covered by Dr. Nii Quaynor showed the different African organisations involved in the Internet ecosystem and the roles they play in the region.

The next presentation was done by Anne-Rachel Inne from ICANN who gave an update on ICANN new gTLD programme. Hytham El-Nakhel closed the session by calling for applications to join the MAG committee and invited participants to attend the meeting in Kuwait at the end of the year.

3.3 AFRINIC operational updates

The participants for this session were Mukom Tamon, Madhvi Gokool, Hisham Ibrahim and Nishal Goburdhan from AFRINIC.

3.31 AFRINIC trainings

The presentation showed the statistics of the AFRINIC trainings since AFRINIC-9 in Dakar regarding the locations, duration of trainings and the number of participants. The evolution of the training in terms of new content and modules, a dedicated website for AFRINIC training, the growing scope of trainings – on-site and online, in addition to the countries where upcoming trainings for 2012 will be held were detailed.

3.32 AFRINIC registration services

The presentation highlighted a three-year overview of IPv4 requests and allocation. Statistics regarding active and legacy members and the distribution by the members category-wise were explained. The statistics show a steady membership growth. An IPv4 inventory as of March 2012 was presented. IPv6 allocation in addition to ASN statistics were also provided and the session was concluded by the presentation of the Activity plans of the Member Service Liaison and IP Analyst.

3.33 AFRINIC IPv6 update

The update highlighted Africa's IPv6 deployment statistics. IPv6 allocation increased from less than 15/32s in a year to 55 /32s in 2010 and 129 in 2011. Based on the routing tables the percentage of African ASNs that advertise IPv6 rose from 5.5% in early 2010 to 12.12% in early 2012, which represents over a 200% increase. The different outreach programs at AFRINIC such as the IPv6 webinars, mailing lists and the African Task Force were also presented to the audience.

3.34 AFRINIC projects on the African Internet infrastructure

The presentation focused on AFRINIC's collaboration with the community for building more network resilience and better user experiences through projects such as the copy root zone project, IP-ADDR.ARPA and IP6.ARPA Support and DNS Support for Critical Infrastructure and ccTLDs (AfDSP).

3.4 AFRINIC RPKI and DNSSEC projects update

This panel was composed of Alain Aina and Avinash Gokhool from AFRINIC.

The RPKI concept and the process of issuing X509 certificate to members following the allocation and assignment of IP and AS numbers were explained.

The motivation behind RPKI deployment and the need for a secure routing to prevent serious threats such as hijacking were highlighted.

The conditions for issuing RPKI certificates, sub certificates and entity certificates were also explained. It was stated that certification can be obtained either by using the IETF's up down protocol which allows anyone to run their own RPKI engine or through hosted RIR services for members.

The four phases of the NRO RPKI roadmap were outlined. Phases 1 and 2 have been completed. The Phase 3 presently under discussion implies global consistency for RPKI deployment from the RIRs. The characteristics of AFRINIC's RPKI system were detailed followed by an update on the RPKI deployment status from the other RIRs.

The uncertainty about RPKI certification for legacy holders was also outlined. At present, RFCs (6480 – 6494) on RPKI design and implementation standards are awaiting editorial consent at draft stage. There are presently 17 members from the AFRINIC service region who have activated their RPKI engine but Alain Aina called for more involvement from members. The session ended with an explanation on statistics on signed objects and the details for BGP configuration set up for BGP and RPKI origin validation.

The concept, scope and provisioning system of the AFRINIC DNSSEC project were then outlined. The steps for DNSSEC deployment plan were explained. The architecture, DPS and signing parameters were highlighted. AFRINIC has now reached phase 3 in the deployment plan. The information of the AFRINIC DNSSEC project is visible on the AFRINIC website and communicated on the mailing lists.

This presentation covered the three main areas where AFRINIC's WHOIS has been recently modified, namely DNSSEC deployment, full ASPLAIN support and Abuse Contact Policy implementation. The DNSSEC deployment explained the means for members for sending their delegation signers, and how these are stored in the WHOIS Domain Object. The second area pointed out the phasing out of the temporary ASDOT format that was used, moving to full ASPLAIN format for AS Numbers. Finally, the recommendations of the Abuse Contact Policy were highlighted, since AFRINIC has implemented this policy.

3.5 AFRINIC corporate updates

The panel was composed of CEO Adiel Akplogan, Finance Director Patrick Dessee, Human Resources Director Christian Fanchette,, Head of Communications and PR George Nyabuga,, Head of IT and Engineering Neriah Sossou, and Head of Member Services Arthur N'Guessan.

The presentation for the Finance Department was a review of the financial activities of AFRINIC operations through various financial indicators. These included a five-year review, 2011 financial period and the main encountered challenges, approved operating costs budgets, a recap of the finance for the first four months of 2012 compared with budgets, and a review on the prospects for the rest of 2012.

The Human Resources and Administration Department update focused on the implementation of a Performance Management system, a Human Resource Management system, a Training need analysis plan, and the planned ISO certification. Managing performance has been highlighted as integrating four key processes which are organisational effectiveness, motivation, competencies and alignment with corporate objectives. The recruitment of staff at the Top Management level was also completed to meet the new organisational structure.

The Communications team is driven by a clear mission: to provide timely and efficient

communication services to achieve AFRINIC's mission. Given the fact that communication is key to the success of any organisation, the Communications team seeks to use available channels to provide information that would help the community, staff and its customers understand the role AFRINIC plays in the development and use of Internet in Africa, and its relationship with the community and other regional internet registries in a globalised and interconnected world. Working in such an environment entails understanding the milieu in which the organisation operates. This is fundamental to developing and providing messages that are not only easily understandable but also culturally respectful.

The mission and challenges covering the various operational activities of the Member services department were covered. The objectives set are to meet member needs and expectations, and to provide efficient services through a reliable information database to members. The key deliverable for the department and its achievements such as activity plans, KPIs and work processes for the departmental staff have been set.

AFRINIC's growth has prompted the IT & Engineering Department to reevaluate the team's contribution and ensure that the goals and objectives are realigned with those of the organisation. The structure of the team as a result has been reviewed and adapted to suit the team's new vision. The main areas of focus are to define an IT strategic plan, determine the technological directions and provide technical infrastructure to support AFRINIC's activities.

3.6 Technical presentations

Mathieu Paonessa from Jaguar Network and Fredy Kuenzler from init7 shared their technical knowhow and experience on IPv6 and Peering.

A case study highlighted the ISP experience regarding IPv6 deployment in Cameroon. The steps, deployment plan and challenges encountered were detailed, as a result Creolink became the first Cameroonian ISP advertising for an IPv6 subnet in Africa. However it was explained that for IPv6 to reach to customers, the provisioning system needs to be IPv6 ready and its services provided in dual stack. The attendees were encouraged to follow this ISP's path to IPv6 deployment in the African region.

Fredy Kuenler's interactive session tackled different peering options whereby he asked the meeting participants to give their input on different peering scenarios.

3.7 E-voting

Amin Tazifor from AFRINIC made his presentation remotely.

The presentation was an overview of the Election Centre that will be used within the member portal. Only members in good standing and with a valid BPKI certificate are allowed to access the Election Center. After gaining access, a member is given the option either appoint a proxy or vote in an election. For the option of appointing a proxy, details of the proxy will be entered in a form and generate a PDF thereafter. For members who cannot choose the option to vote, they will have to go through the online election process, select candidate and submit their ballot. After

submission, they will be given a fingerprint (tracking number) that is used in making sure that their vote is in the ballot box and is included in the final tally. A brief exposition of some of the data structures used in the application was also highlighted.

3.8 RIR, NRO and ASO updates

The panel was composed of RIR, NRO and ASO representatives. They were namely Ingrid Wijte from the RIPE NCC, Louise Flynn from APNIC, Leslie Nobile from ARIN, Sofia Silva from LACNIC, Adiel Akplogan and Alan Barret representing the NRO and ASO respectively.

APNIC reported on its resources delegation trends namely the allocation from its final /8 (103/8) in addition to statistics provided on IPv4 transfers and IPv6 uptake. Other updates covered the APNIC trainings, the use of the APNIC labs (IPv6 capability, IPv4 address report), IPv6 trainings and program, participation at the IGF in Kenya, Regional IGFs, and the Multistakeholder Advisory Group in addition to updates on the ISIF programme, and the APNIC 2012 Member Survey.

ARIN's presentation provided a 2012 focus of activities which included IPv4 depletion statistics, IPv6 uptake, IPv4 countdown plan, IPv6 outreach program, IPv4 transfers, the continued development and integration of a web-based system, namely ARIN Online. A status update on RPKI deployment at ARIN and the policies which are in their implementation phase were highlighted.

The RIPE NCC gave an update on IPv4 allocation which has reached its last /8. The trend for IPv4 allocation during the past four months was explained followed by the main policies under discussion at the RIPE NCC. The initiatives regarding quality improvement, customer satisfaction measurement, and the improvement of the information services data for the RIPE NCC were highlighted. The presentation ended with details from the RIPE NCC outreach programs, and the Resource certification updates.

The LACNIC presentation revealed the membership, resources and RPKI updates. Several outreach programmes where LACNIC is actively involved were highlighted, namely the FRIDA program and participation in the World IPv6 Launch. The policy proposals that reached consensus were then outlined followed by the upcoming meetings in the LACNIC regions. The presentation was concluded by the introduction of new LACNIC premises.

The structure, composition and functions of the members of the NRO and ASO AC were explained to the audience. Details of the finances of the organisation was also provided followed by the statistics regarding NRO participation at the 2012 ICANN meeting and IGFs as well as other developments such as RPKI planning and unused IPv4 legacy space were highlighted.

The tasks accomplished by the ASO AC as well as the constituents of several ICANN Board and ICANN Nomcom seats were detailed in addition to the status of global policies.

3.9 Policy discussions

Two policy proposals were discussed (see below).

17 May 2012		
1700 - 1715	Policy Update &The AFRINIC PDP	Paulos Nyirenda
1715 - 1800	Policy Proposal: Anycast Assignments in the AFRINIC region	Tim McGinnis
18 May 2012		
0900 - 0945	Policy Proposal: No Reverse Unless Assigned	Tim McGinnis
0945 - 1020	Open Policy Mic	Paulos Nyirenda

Outcome

- Policy proposal AFPUB-2012-V4-001-DRAFT-01Anycast Assignment in Service region

Comments received will be posted to the mailing list for further discussions, and for presenting again at the next public policy meeting.

- Policy proposal AFPUB-2012-DNS-001-DRAFT-01 : No Reverse Unless Assigned

The proposal will be sent back to the list for further discussion, and it will be taken up again at the next public policy meeting, as there seems to be no consensus.

Please read the full minutes at Appendix B.

3.10 AFRINIC Board of Directors elections

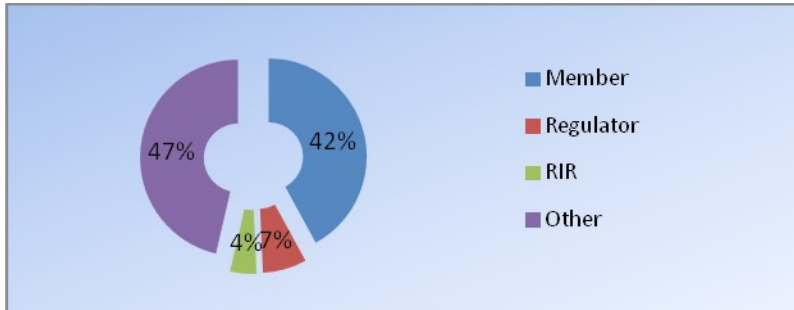
Elections for Board Seats 5 and 6 resulted in the appointment of the following candidates:

- Paulos Nyirenda (Malawi) and Mark Elkins (South Africa) as Primary and Alternate Directors respectively from the Southern Africa region.
- Badru Ntege (Uganda) and John Walubengo (Kenya) as Primary and Alternate Directors from the Eastern Africa region.

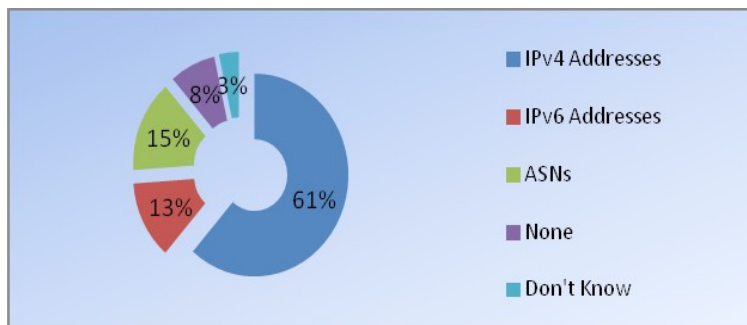
Appendix A

Participants' feedback

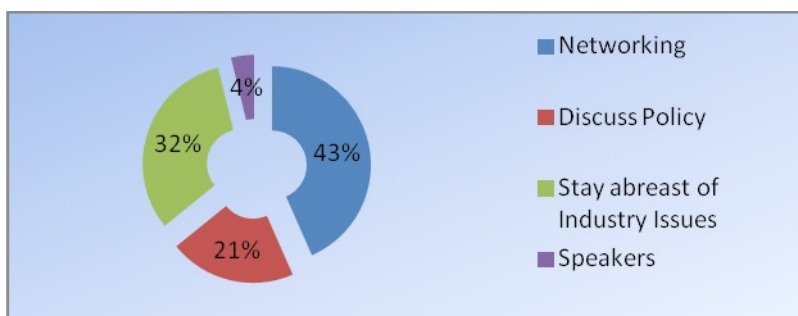
1. What is your affiliation with AFRINIC?



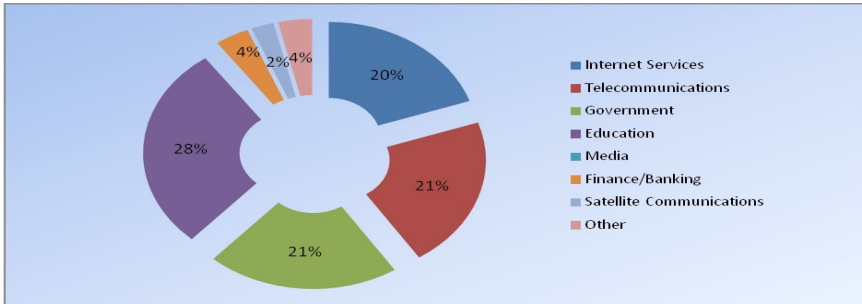
2. What AFRINIC resources are currently being used by these organisations?



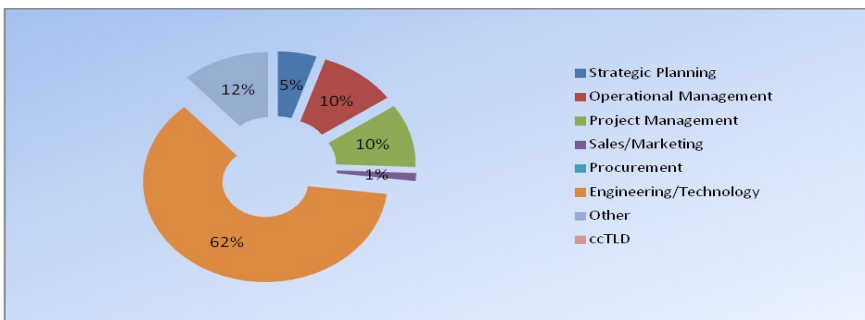
3. What is the reason for attending AFRINIC-16?



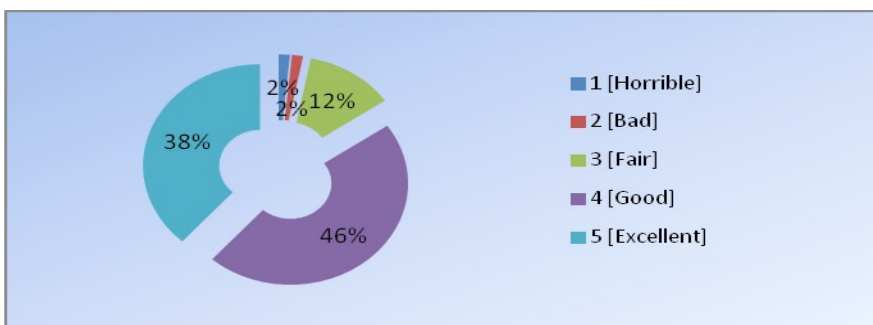
4. The participants' primary industry



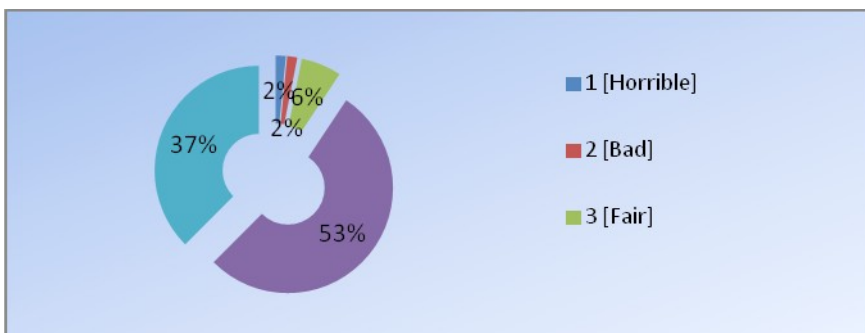
5. The participants' role within their organisation



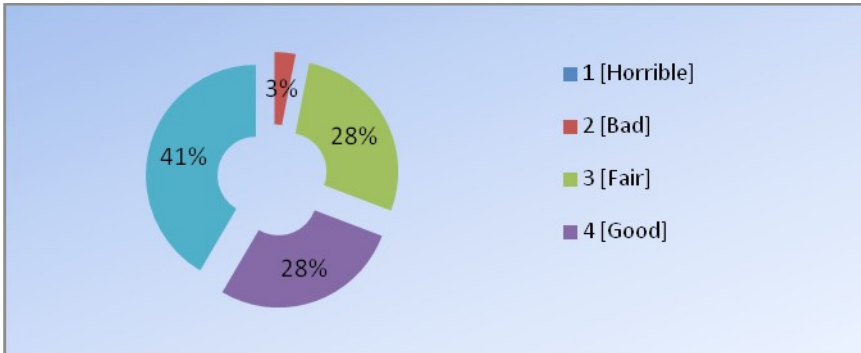
6. Relevance of the meeting to the Internet industry



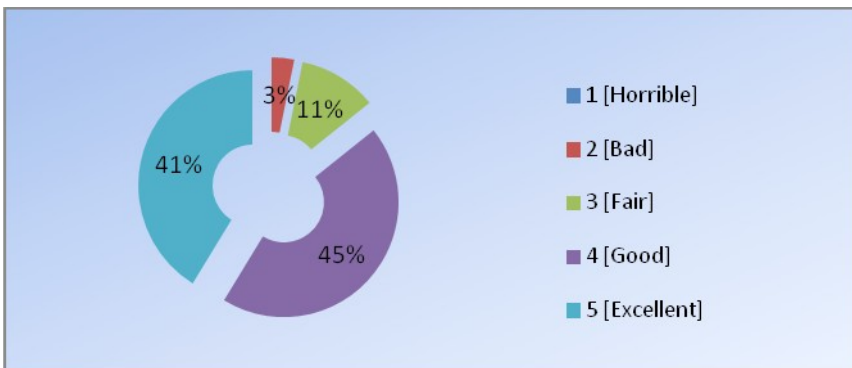
7. Speakers' expertise on the topics presented



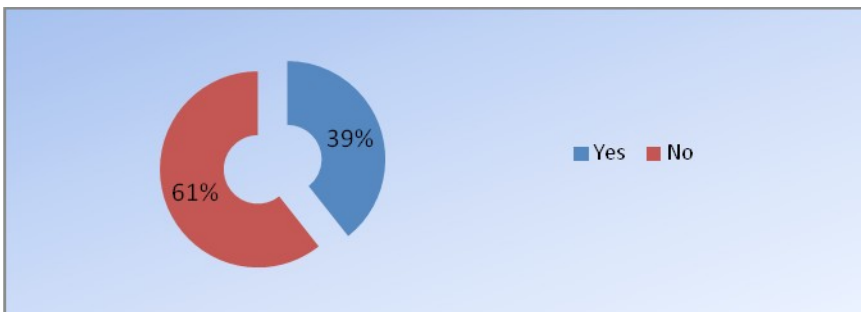
8. How well did the meeting address issues critical to Internet development in Africa?



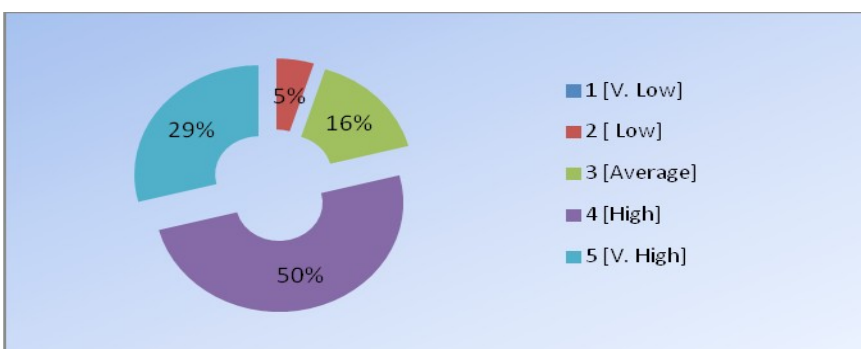
9. How educative and insightful were the meeting?



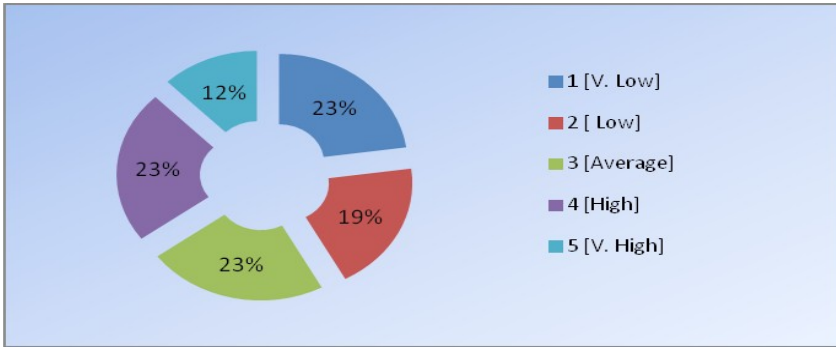
10. Participants who are subscribed to the RPD mailing list



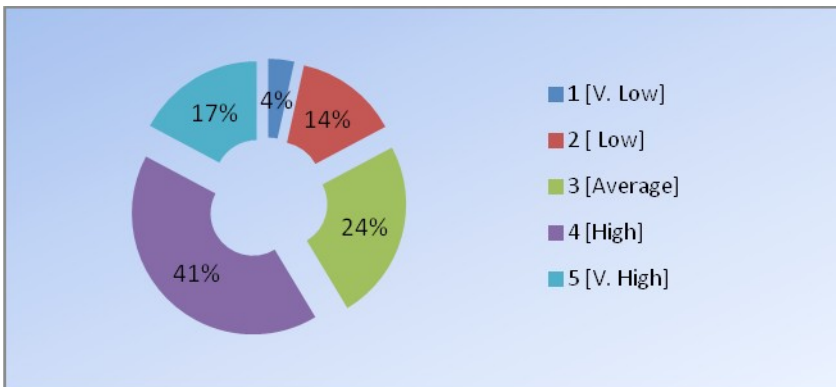
11. Meeting's relevance to the African Internet industry



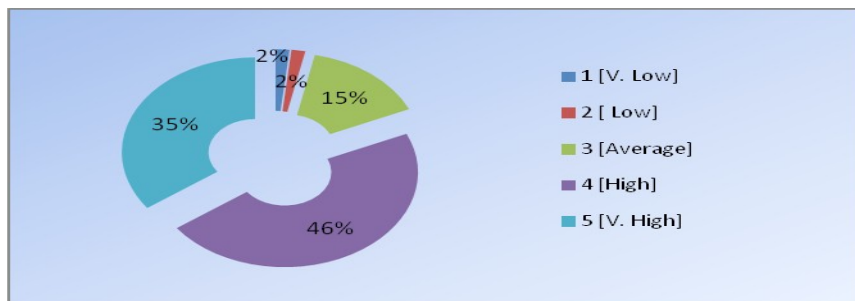
12. How did the participants follow the proposals on the mailing list?



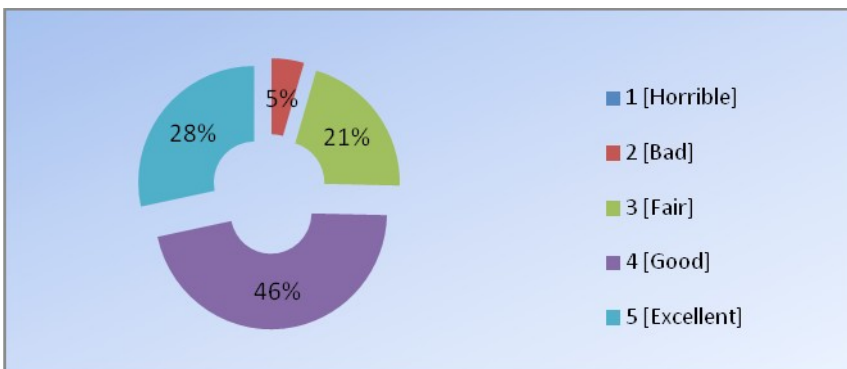
13. Did you understand the objective of the proposals?



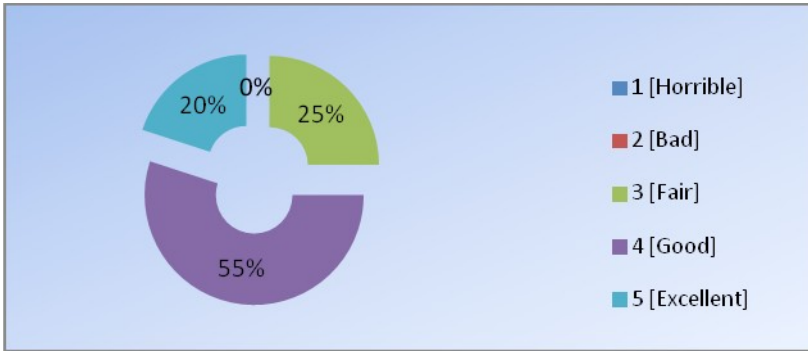
14. How did you find the openness and participation?



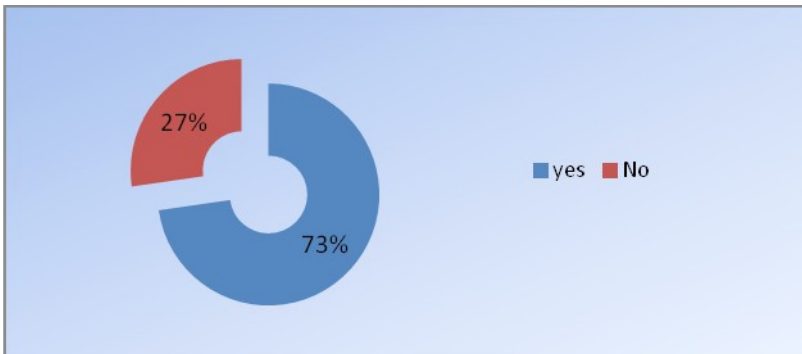
15. How did you find time management?



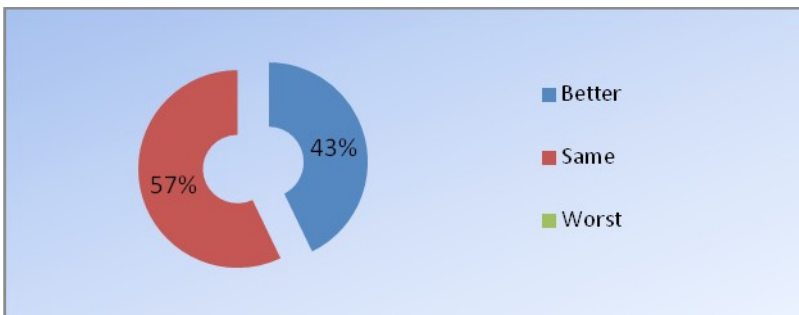
16. How did you find the policy discussions?



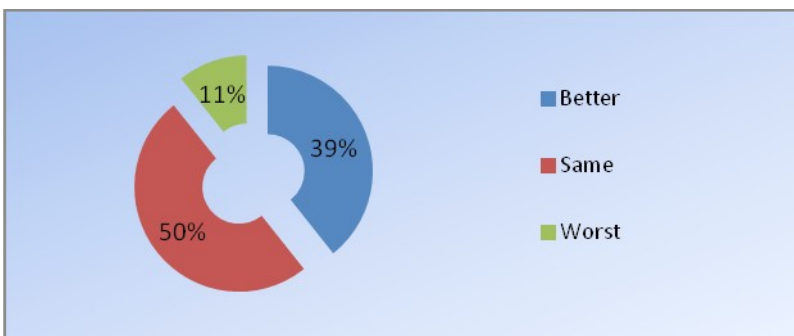
17. Was this your first AFRINIC meeting?



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

PDWG Meeting Minutes at AFRINIC-16

Where:

Banjul, The Gambia

Co-Chairs:

Paulos Nyirenda

Timothy McGinnis (aka McTim)

Session Agenda:

17 May 2012		
1700 - 1715	Policy Update & The AFRINIC PDP	Paulos Nyirenda
1715 - 1800	Policy Proposal: Anycast Assignments in the AFRINIC region	Tim McGinnis
18 May 2012		
0900 - 0945	Policy Proposal: No Reverse Unless Assigned	Tim McGinnis
0945 - 1020	Open Policy Mic	Paulos Nyirenda

Session 1: 17 May 2012

Dr Nyirenda welcomed delegates to the first PDWG session and introduced the agenda as previously shared on the RPD mailing list. Notably, he mentioned the introduction of an *'Open Policy Mic'* session scheduled for 18 May 2012 whose purpose is to discuss general policy ideas, a practice ongoing at other RIR public policy meetings.

•Policy Update & The AFRINIC PDP

Mr Nyirenda briefly went through the AFRINIC policy development process and gave an update on recent policy activity. He mentioned the following policy proposals that have recently expired per the PDP:

AFPUB-2011-v4-002-draft-01	Reclamation of Allocated but Un-routed IPv4 Addresses
AFPUB-2011-v4-001-draft-01	Transfer of IPv4 Addresses to Any Entity
AFPUB-2010-GEN-007	Addition of Real Contact Email into ASN Whois Bulk Data

Dr Nyirenda also announced the recent implementation of the **"Abuse Contact Information" policy (AFPUB-2010-GEN-006)** and the publication of **a Best Practices paper** (by AFRINIC) on the implementation and application of this policy. The Best Practices document is available at http://www.AFRINIC.net/docs/Recommended_Best_Practices.pdf

●**Policy proposal AFPUB-2012-V4-001-DRAFT-01Anycast Assignment in Service region**

Mr McGinnis, the policy co-author, explained the principle of “anycast”. He said that a /24 or more is usually required by operations, yet occasionally, just one IP address may be actually be needed from the /24. Current policy implication bars an organisation from an initial allocation or assignment if just a few IPs are needed out of the /24.

He also mentioned what current policy says about critical infrastructure requirements for anycast and stated that when the current End User policy was proposed, anycast for non-critical infrastructure usage had not been envisioned, yet several companies use anycast – meaning the anycast business model has a business case around it.

Key points from the proposal:

- An organisation can obtain one /24 IPv4 prefix for anycast purposes from an allocation or end-user assignment.
- Remove the 80% utilisation requirement for anycast usage on additional allocations.
- LIRs should not further assign or sub-allocate from anycast space.
- AFRINIC should create a new “assigned-anycast” Whois database attribute for anycast inetnums.

Mr McGinnis concluded his presentation and Paulos opened the floor for comments.

Comments Received:

Owen DeLong stated his opposition to the proposal for IPv4, but supported it for IPv6. He said that this appears another method of coming up with more ways to extend the life of IPv4, which he does not welcome at this time, but the proposal, passed for IPv6, serves as incentive for those needing anycast space for deploying into IPv6 networks, which he welcomes.

Alain Aina demanded clarification on the number of /24s – suggesting that if there is justification, requestors should be able to get more than one /24. Mr McGinnis stated that he is willing to incorporate any suggestions from the community.

Mark Elkins indicated his support of the proposal, and is happy to see limitation for anycast for DNS category expanded to cater for other requirements.

Andrew Alston also mentioned the restrictive nature of the proposal, and stated that it can be modified, especially that it only covers IPv4. He would like to see the proposal cater for IPv6 anycast.

Douglas Onyango asked Mr McGinnis to recuse himself from chairing this discussion since the proposal co-author, and his chairing discussion on this particular proposal raises potential conflict of interest issues. He further stated his discomfort with proposal in current state, urging the co-chairs to return it to the list for further discussions. Mr McGinnis agreed that as co-chair he would not be gauging consensus on this proposal as he is also the co-author.

Mr Nyirenda thanked the community for all input and said the PDWG co-chairs will work with the author to revise the proposal with comments received and post it back to the mailing list for further discussions, and for presenting again at the next public policy meeting. He then adjourned the first session of discussions.

Session 2: 18 May 2012

Dr Nyirenda welcomed everyone back to the second day of policy discussions, and invited Mr McGinnis to present the proposal “No RDNS unless assigned”.

•Policy proposal AFPUB-2012-DNS-001-DRAFT-01 : No Reverse Unless Assigned

Mr McGinnis took his PDWG co-chair hat off again in order to present this proposal as the author. He stated that the proposal’s main motivation is to encourage members to enter assignments in the Whois database as it is mandated by policy to do so. He noted that the Whois database is a public network information database, so is supposed to have information about all public networks, so that operators can contact each other in case of any issues.

He stated that members do not register assignments as they should and this is a best practice and that the solution so far is not to not issue an additional allocation till 80% of assignments have been registered. This has a disadvantage that during the time of requesting an additional allocation, assignment information (that should be public) is not publicly unavailable and if LIRs would not need an allocation, this data will never exist.

The author presented data from AFRINIC, showing that more than 60% of ISPs have registered assignments, but at least close to 40% have not registered any single assignment.

Mr McGinnis stated that he is happy to modify the proposal as necessary if the PDWG thinks there are other ways to encourage LIRs to register assignments. He also stated that he is happy to withdraw it if community feels it is not appropriate. The author also briefly discussed the importance of rDNS and the consequences of its non-availability on operational networks.

•Comments

Geert Jan van de Groot expressed doubt that this proposal will work because:

- The internet works without rDNS.
- People that do not know the need to register customer assignments in the Whois db would not know how to do rDNS.

Allan P Barrett indicated that our policies require customer address assignments to be registered in the AFRINIC Whois db – but questioned this proposal’s ability to address or enforce this.

SM, via remote participation, stated that this proposal is good but adds burden to AFRINIC staff. He expressed support but indicated that the proposal may not achieve consensus anyway.

Geert Jan van de Groot asked if it is not in the contract for members to register customer assignments, and that not registering would be in breach and demanded to know what is AFRINIC doing about those not recording assignments, and therefore in breach of the RSA. Ernest Byaruhanga clarified that this is softly enforced when LIRs request for more space, by ensuring that at least 80% of that space is assigned and registered.

Geert Jan van de Groot suggested that AFRINIC investigates the possibility of automating scanning for activity on ports where IP address space is used. Feedback from some members was that port scans need to be authorized by the remote party before they are done.

Mr McGinnis stated he would not like to burden secretariat with the need to scan customer networks, unless someone else is interested in writing a policy for that.

Allan P Barrett stated that consent from network operators and members is required to do port scans, although the consent can be included as part of the AFRINIC Registration Services Agreement (RSA).

There were no more comments from the community and Dr Nyierenda stated that the proposal will be sent back to the list for further discussion, and it will be taken up again at the next public policy meeting, as there seems to be no consensus.

●Open Policy Hour

Dr Nyierenda stated that the Open policy MIC is where the community is invited to brainstorm and openly raise and discuss issues pertinent to policy development and the PDP, the idea being to make this session as open as possible.

He said that topics of discussion need to come from the floor, but some guiding topics were suggested by the co-chairs. These include:

- How to treat global proposals that do not meet approval in other regions, but gets consensus in AFRINIC region. Should the PDP be re-written to address this issue?
- Policies (or their need) for resource revocations.
- Policies for transfer of address space between entities within and outside the AFRINIC service region.
- Proposals that have been posted on the list (which did not meet the PDP deadline for presentation at the face-to-face meeting) - they can be shared by their authors.
 - Regional Internet Registry privacy
 - Whois database cleanup.
- Discussions on IPv4 address trading.
- Co-chair election that NomCom deferred to PDWG the previous day.

Dr Nyierenda opened the floor for general comments, but made a quick announcement.

On the selection of PDWG co-chairs which arose the previous day in the PDPWG co-chair election conducted by NomCom, and which remained still as an issue, Dr Nyierenda said he was a candidate, and that if he was elected, he would step down as PDWG co-chair, which would open up another slot that the PDWG needed to fill.

Mr McGinnis said that it may be necessary to reconvene at the end of the day to select another co-chair if Dr Nyierenda resigned, and thanked him for the transparency.

Jean Robert talked about the Whoisdb cleanup proposal, the main reason being to ensure that each resource has an updated contact information attached to it, and that contact data not linked to any actively registered resources be deleted periodically. Regarding member contact data – Dr Nyierenda asked if there is a way to do automated checks that monitor member email bounces in the Whois db. Ernest said there is something like that ongoing. Leslie Nobile and Louise Flynn stated that ARIN and APNIC have similar initiatives. The general feedback was that the community is willing to support this proposal, as it addresses Whois data integrity. Mr McGinnis also indicated that his “No rDNS unless assigned” proposal shares similar principles, and that he will be willing to combine his proposal with Jean Robert’s if appropriate.

Alan P Barrett thanked PDWG for the open policy hour which enables discussion of ideas that could evolve into proposals, and thanked Paulos for planning to quit PDWG after his election to the AFRINIC board.

Alan then talked about address transfers, stating that business realities will cause transfers to soon start occurring, and since there is no address transfer policy at the moment, there needs something to be done about it. He indicated willingness to draft something if he can get a co-author, and said the ARIN policy is a good candidate to study.

On the selection of a PDWG co-chair (an activity that Nomcom deferred to the PDWG as the community did not have confidence in Dr Afolabi Mabogunje, the candidate presented by Nomcom for this position) Alan P Barrett indicated he is willing to do the job, but would encourage newer faces to take up the mantle. Emile Milandou from Congo Brazaville volunteered to serve.

There was, however, general consensus that there is need for an experienced person should one of the co-chairs be inexperienced. It was then agreed that Dr Nyirenda, who is an experienced candidate, is indeed still the co-chair, but should he resign as a result of his election to the Board, the PDWG would re-convene immediately after the Board election to appoint an experienced co-chair that will complete Mr Nyirenda’s term as per the PDP stipulation.

Mr Milandou was unanimously seconded by the PDWG, by majority show of hands.

Paulos announced Emile as the new PDWG co-chair in replacement for McTim, to serve a 2-year term.

AOB

As a result of Dr Nyirenda’s election to the AFRINIC Board and his immediate resignation as PDWG co-chair, Mr McGinnis reconvened the PDWG meeting on 18 May 2012 1730 UTC+0 after the Board election to select an extra co-chair who would replace Dr Nyirenda and serve the remaining one year of his tenure.

The PDWG unanimously elected Alan P Barrett as the other PDWG Co-Chair, to complete Dr Nyirenda’s remaining 1 year term ending June 2013.