

Extending Transit Networks: Impact on Peering

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Date: 03/09/2013

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The objective of today is....



- The Evolution of Peering in Africa
- The Growing Desire for Regional Interconnectivity in Africa
- What Are SEACOM Up To?

The Evolution of Peering in Africa



- Peering in most of Africa started humbly:
 - Free location provided by university or government.
 - Back & forth discussions among inexperienced operators BGP.
 - A free switch and other bits offered by donors.
 - We have 32 known exchange points covering most of Africa.
- We wanted more (traffic):
 - Naively wanted to interconnect African regions.
 - The economics were hard to understand then.
 - Presence of caches, CDN's, roots, was a quicker win.

The Growing Desire for Regional Interconnectivity in Africa



- But we're now back to the same question:
 - There is fibre between African countries now.
 - Yet we still peer or route through Europe a great deal.

Possible issues:

- The economics still play a big role.
- Cross-border interconnectivity is not straightforward.
- Regulatory framework could help things.
- Providers are not stepping up.

What Are SEACOM Up To



SEACOM:

- Run an IP/MPLS backbone across our cable system.
- Johannesburg, Cape Town, Mtunzini and Maputo in the south.
- Dar Es Salaam, Mombasa and Nairobi in the east.
- Marseille, London and Amsterdam in Europe.

For peering:

- Launched a "Remote Peering" solution.
- With AMS-IX, TESPOK to build an exchange point in Mombasa.
- Partnership with NAP Africa from South Africa.
- Partnerships with FranceIX, LINX and AMS-IX in Europe.
- Provide interconnectivity over SEACOM's MPLS network.



Thank you. Q&A mark.tinka@seacom.mu

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