



## **The African Internet Governance Forum - AfIGF 2017**

**04-06 December 2017**

**Hyatt Regency Hotel, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt**

### **REPORT**

#### **Background of AfIGF**

The African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF) is Africa's multistakeholder forum which has brought together all the actors working in the Internet and Internet Governance issues. AfIGF has been created and maintained in order to convey and reflect Africa's voices and positions to the global agenda, while ensuring the benefits of a viable information society accrue to everyone in the continent. AfIGF was formally launched during the sixth annual Global IGF conference held from 27 to 30 September 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The AfIGF Secretariat is hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum's website is [www.afigf.africa](http://www.afigf.africa). It currently runs social media outlets on Twitter and Facebook and an online knowledge exchange platform at: [knowledge.afigf.africa](http://knowledge.afigf.africa)

#### **Objectives of AfIGF**

AfIGF aims to be a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multistakeholder and multilingual discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa in general and IG issues in particular. Specific objectives include:

- To increase awareness and build capacity on IG for African users to ensure that all stakeholders are well prepared for contribution and interaction.
- To ensure that the concerns of Africa are taken into account in the IGF process.
- To put in place a coordinated African process for dealing with IG issues in the continent and to strengthen the multistakeholder model used for IG discourses taking place at regional and national forums.
- To ensure a multistakeholder representation by embracing all Internet actors in the continent.
- To ensure that all the countries are part of the regional processes and launch/strengthen their national processes.
- To facilitate national and regional exchanges and interactions between countries and regions in the continent.
- To facilitate the participation of African stakeholders in AfIGF and other appropriate regional and national IGFs.
- To promote use of African languages in the cyberspace.

#### **Participation**

Over 300 participants drawn from government, private sector, academia, research institutions, technical community, civil society organizations, media and other stakeholders representing over 30 countries

attended the 6th AfIGF held from 4 – 6 December 2017 held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt under the theme “Enabling an Inclusive Digital Transformation in Africa”.

### **Remote Participation**

The African IGF Secretariat facilitated remote participation to enable different stakeholders around the world attend and make contributions to AfIGF 2017 debates and discussions via social networks, remote participation, etc. Events’ livestreaming were made available via:

<https://www.gotomeet.me/AFIGF-2017-Grand-Room-1>

<https://www.gotomeet.me/AFIGF-2017-Grand-Room-2>

<https://www.gotomeet.me/AFIGF-2017-Grand-Room-3>

<https://www.gotomeet.me/AFIGF-2017-Regency-Room-4>

### **Partners**

The sixth African IGF was co-organized by the African Union Commission in cooperation with the National Telecom Regulatory Authority of Egypt and the NEPAD Coordination Agency.

AfIGF 2017 was also supported technically and financially by:

- AFRINIC
- APC
- dot.Africa
- Economic Commission for Africa
- Huawei
- ICANN
- IGFS
- ISOC
- NEPAD Agency
- UNESCO

### **Format**

The African School on Internet Governance (AfriSIG), which is always held prior to the African IGF was organized this year from 28 November to 2 December, 2017. In addition to AfriSIG, the meeting was composed of pre-events, an induction session, parallel events and plenary sessions. The plenary sessions are the main part of the report. The agenda, AfriSIG, the summary of the induction session and the narrative of the parallel events constitute the annexes of the report.

### **Opening Ceremony, 4 December 2017, 14-15:30**

**Moderated by:** Ms. Christine Arida, NTRA, Egypt

**Rapporteurs:** Koliwe Majama from Zambia and Ines Hfaiedh from Tunisia

With brief introduction of speakers, Ms. Arida gave the floor to the first speaker, Dr. Sherif Hashem, Vice President of Egyptian National Telecom Regulation Agency (NTRA). Dr. Hashem pointed out that Egypt was hosting the 6<sup>th</sup> AfIGF conference because of the commitment it has at the highest level and its desire to see the AfIGF process alive and the recommendations of AfIGF's inaugural meeting held in Cairo back in 2012 translated into concrete actions. He informed the meeting that the adoption of the African Union Declaration on Internet Governance was an outcome of debates carried out on issues surrounding the IG for more than six years now. He commended that the existence of such regional framework provides a platform to trigger and intensify multistakeholder discussions on IGF issues and eventually build common positions and voices which strengthen the continent's participation and negotiations at global IGF.

He stated that the choice of the theme "Enabling an Inclusive Digital Transformation of Africa" for AfIGF 2017 would make IG an integral component of core social and economic development discourses taking place in the continent. He noted that globally the digital economy was growing at a faster pace with huge demand for innovations and providing unprecedented ICT-based jobs and opportunities for the youth and harness the potentials and power of ICTs to change the lives of its citizens.

He informed participants that the last Internet Society report released by the ITU revealed that the contribution of the ICT sector to Egypt GDP has reached 3.2% - a growth rate proved to be the highest compared to other sectors.

Having outlined the various digital economy initiatives and National Cyber-security Strategy initiated by the country, he expressed his admiration to the AU for having adopted the African Convention on Cybersecurity which indicated that it has reached a high level of maturity matching the aspirations of the continent. He emphasized that Egypt critically needs the support of AU to successfully accomplish its digital initiatives. He urged participants to unreservedly contribute towards evolving a visionary digital economy for the continent and wished them to have fruitful deliberations and results. With these final remarks, he declared that AfIGF 2017 was officially open.

The next speaker was H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, Commissioner of Infrastructure and Energy, AU. She emphasized that ICTs and the Internet have become indispensable tools to governments, civil society and citizens around the world. She added that due to innovative ICT tools and services tremendous economic development has been achieved and productivity increased across the continent. She underscored that making the Internet accessible, reliable and affordable to all African citizens was not a matter of choice but an obligation.

The Commissioner pointed out that sustaining Internet Dynamism requires that IG must continue allowing permission-less innovations by creating and maintaining enabling Internet environment. She hoped that the wider representation exhibited by this meeting would enable it to discuss, debate and share insights and perspectives on issues surrounding the IG and make contributions shaping Africa's position.

The Commissioner informed the meeting that IG is no longer technical in nature but has an enormous geopolitical and strategic implications. She commended the choice of the theme for AfIGF 2017 "*Enabling an Inclusive Digital Transformation of Africa*". She reminded the meeting that improving Africa's low digital penetration requires mobilizing and galvanizing wide-ranging involvement and support from all stakeholders. She substantiated this by indicating that broadband access in Africa was still

at 28% and study outcomes testified that 10% increase on existing penetration would help the continent raise its economic development by 2 to 3 %.

She provided the meeting with the following takeaways:

- Africa must put in place the required infrastructure, structures and systems to take on and address the challenges of IG and protect its cultures, traditions, heritages and economic interests.
- Africa must ensure that it has the human and institutional capacity and resources to deal with those challenges.
- Africa needs to harness its unique demographic dividends to facilitate an Inclusive Digital Transformation.
- Women who represent over 50% of Africa's population need to be included in the process to ascertain diversity and inclusiveness.
- Launching the .Africa Top Level Domain Name and creating greater awareness on surrounding issues is vital.

The Commissioner further informed participants that the AU ministerial meeting held in November 2017 stressed the need to embark on digital transformation initiatives across the continent by mainstreaming ICT solutions in socio-economic sectors, e.g., e-education and e-health programs and supporting technological startups and creating conducive environments for encouraging the participation of the private sector and civil society.

She noted that new roles are being created as a result of digital revolution and the continent needed to make sure that it is the heart of this revolution. To this effect, the AU signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Union for IG capacity building in Africa.

She closed her speech by inviting all stakeholders to develop and put in place a common process in order to harness IG and Cybersecurity for realizing economic growth and development in the continent and enable its people live better.

**Keynote Address:** H.E. Alexander Trigona, Special Envoy to the Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister of Malta.

**Moderated by:** Ms. Christine Arida (NTRA, Egypt)

**Rapporteur:** Cecilia Mamelodi-Onyadile (SADC)

During his keynote address, Mr. Trigona revisited the historical evolution of IG and the threats it has encountered due to geography and fragmentation. He emphasized the need for adopting top-down approach used in international marine and outer spaces accords.

He urged delegates to pay attention to judgments being made in courts on Internet governance and how they affect people on the streets. He underscored that Africa needed to adopt the top-down rather than the bottom-up approach to Internet governance. He advised that building a strategic partnership could be more beneficial to the continent, especially concerning the Internet. However, he warned that while negotiating

IG partnership, it was necessary to exhaustively check and verify the terms and conditions governing the relationship and deeply examining what it means to the continent.

He stressed that Africa needed to start considering the Internet as a critical resource and adopt a macro level approach during discussions held with multilateral organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO) on new rules associated to technological innovations such as e-commerce. He pointed out that some countries have decided to apply online tools such as e-commerce, e-contracts, e-signature, privacy and data protection laws; others have chosen to remain resistant. He further reminded participants that Internet governance touches upon cyber laws and legislations, economic policies and human rights.

### **High Level Discussion: Policy Implications of Digitization to Enable an Inclusive Digital Transformation of Africa, 4 December 2017, 15:30-17:00**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Moctar Yedaly, Head of Information Society Division (AUC)

#### **Panelists**

- 1) H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, Commissioner, Infrastructure and Energy of the AU.
- 2) Ambassador Amr Aljowail, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt.
- 3) Dr. Sherif Hashem, Vice President of Egyptian National Telecom Regulation Agency (NTRA).
- 4) Dr. Gallo Sow, Chief Technical Advisor, Ministry of Communication, Telecommunications, Posts and Digital Economy, Senegal.
- 5) Mr. Alexander Trigona, Special Envoy to the Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister of Malta.
- 6) Mr. Pierre Dandjinou, Vice President for Stakeholders Engagement for the African Region, ICANN.

**Rapporteurs:** Sarah Kadu (Uganda), Mohamed Timoulali (Morocco), Cecilia Mamelodi (SADC) and Mohamed Farahat (Egypt)

Mr. Yedaly, informed the meeting that the session was organized to enable high level officials and policy-makers reflect on the policy implications of digitization in building an inclusive digital transformation on the continent so that it was possible to capture their thoughts and perspectives. Before cordially inviting the panelists to take the floor, he pointed out that inclusion presumed the involvement and participation of all the stakeholders in policy decisions pertinent to the Internet.

#### **Key issues raised**

- **The AU Commissioner** emphasized the need to place ICTs for development initiatives within the framework of the Partnership for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and AU agenda 2063. She underscored the role of ICTs as enabler of transformation in all sectors of the national economy which required utilizing a collaborative approach or new business models whereby governments, NGOs, civil societies and the private sector come and work together in devising and employing innovative ways of harnessing ICTs and the Internet to accelerate Africa's development. She underscored that the continent must focus on strengthening law enforcement and good infrastructure, changing the way businesses were conducted and managed, strengthening digital

transformation initiatives in government and business organizations by encouraging the involvement of the private sector.

- **Ambassador Aljowaily** started by appreciating the characteristic of the global ICT Platform and stressed that Africa needed to identify and address policy responses by reflecting its peculiar situations, as the same or related issues were being dealt with and handled by different fora and organizations. He also emphasized that inclusion must be viewed not only from African perspective but also the global dimension, because ICTs cut across all the sectors of the national economy and international borders due to the existence of bilateral and multilateral trade and political relations. He talked about the importance of mapping Internet processes at a global level to enable a global vision and incorporate society's contribution. He argued that a global ICT platform should be based on four main pillars which are diffusion, representation, orientation and continuation. He also stressed the establishment of local and global partnerships to deal with cyber threats and issues affecting privacy, security, and freedom of expression. The Ambassador underscored the importance of striking a balance between cyber-security and transparency, privacy and freedom of expression and urged the need to create a cyber-security specialized workforce to rethink privacy in the light of emerging issues like the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), etc.
- **Dr. Sherif Hashem** underlined the need for creating and utilizing an institutional framework whereby all stakeholders are involved in discussions and debates on issues related to cyber-security, digital transformation, policymaking and collaboration. He reiterated that cyber-security policies and decisions must seriously address the need to strike a balance between national security concerns and citizens' privacy and freedom of expression, thus the need to rethink privacy in the light of emerging issues such as IoT, AI, Big Data, etc. which potentially emanate from the digital transformation itself.
- **Dr. Gallo Sow** informed participants about the Digital Senegal 2025 Program which is expected to ensure the country's digital transformation. Being led by the Ministry in charge of Digital Economy, the Senegalese government launched an ambitious strategic ICT reform program 2025 which is anchored on three pillars, namely transforming the structure of the economy, overcoming climate change and promoting digital economy. Economically speaking, he revealed that Senegal's economy was growing by 6.5% with a forecast of over 7% with strong participation of the ICT sector. He indicated that the Digital Senegal 2025 had 4 main axes, namely promoting openness, increasing service accessibility, improving enterprises performance and innovation. A governance structure was established by the Council of Ministers.
- **Mr. Alexander Trigona** provided historical accounts concerning the evolution of IG and challenges encountered from geography and fragmentation perspectives. He stressed the need for utilizing step-by-step and top-down approaches employed by marine and outer space international accords. He emphasized the need to establish digital collaboration at national, regional and global levels.

- **Mr. Pierre Dandjinou** highlighted the implications of emerging issues (e.g., AI, IoT, etc.) to ICANN activity and that these issues have greater implications to digital transformation and policymaking in Africa. For instance, in the case of IoT, the fact that billions of digital devices such as personal, household and office equipment are continuously connected to the Internet, digital transformation policies must address such issues as capacity building, cyber-security, privacy, interconnectivity (management of domain names), quality of network and infrastructure, manpower, investment, etc. He stressed that the policymaking process must include all stakeholders. He informed participants that the scope of ICANN's work is limited to mainly managing domain names and IXPs. That means, it does not include formulating Internet policies. He advised the meeting about the importance of using a bottom-up approach for consultations on policymaking, as it enables bringing onboard different views and contributions from all stakeholder groups. He also stated that ICANN does not intervene in regulating Internet content.

### **Recommended actions**

- It was necessary to provide security support to enhance the development of the digital society.
- Formulating and putting in place IG and digital transformation policies is a must-to-do exercise for all member states.
- The multistakeholder process is necessary while discussing emerging issues and implication of stakeholders.
- Rethinking cyber-security is essential in order to strike a balance between security and transparency, privacy and freedom of expression.
- The African Union must lead the process and work in conjunction with member states on legal and policy issues pertinent to IG.
- Member states must place digital transformation initiatives in the framework of PIDA and AU agenda 2063.
- Need to develop and use unique identifiers to effectively overcome the challenges faced as a result of emerging issues like IoT.
- Utilizing monitoring mechanisms regarding the creation and dissemination of contents over the social networks to avoid undesirable practices, posting hate speeches, etc.
- Building the capacity of stakeholders and institutions is required to making meaningful influence and contributions in global forums.
- Connectivity is an essential prerequisite for utilizing the top-down and/or bottom-up approaches for enhancing inclusion in IG discourses.
- All stakeholders must play a role in removing administrative and technical barriers impeding Internet connectivity.
- It is vital that member states develop and put in place a framework for enabling digital collaboration among their agencies.
- Member states need to setup ministries in charge of digital transformation and designating special envoys working independently or in conjunction with others and liaise with the United Nations.

- New diplomatic strategies must be used to enable independent and joint representation of ICT ministers in Geneva including designation of digital ambassadors for raising awareness and advocating Silicon-Valley type digital initiatives.
- It is necessary to devise and employ a strategy for enabling Regional and Global IGFs come onboard and work together on digital transformation.
- It is of paramount importance for African countries to sign and ratify the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity to facilitate the creation of digital Africa.

## **Plenary Session 1: Promoting Digital Africa: Internet Economy, 5 December 2017, 12-13:30**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Pierre Dandjinou (ICANN)

**Rapporteurs:** Keith Andere (Kenya) Jean Paul Nkurunziza (Burundi)

### **Panelists**

1. Dr. Dawit Bekele (ISOC)
2. Mr. Gael Hernandez (PCH)
3. Dr. Jimson Olufuye (AFICTA)

### **Key issues raised**

Dr. Dawit Bekele revealed that ISOC has been working on connecting the world over the past quarter of a century. He emphasized that what really matters is not enabling accessibility but what the use made of the Internet. He added that Internet provides innovative tools that can be used to solve Africa's problems in various sectors. He mentioned about online education platforms which enabled expansion of quality education and involvement of learners in collaborative projects. He also underscored that the fact that only one-third of Africans are connected to the Internet has always been the major challenge. He revealed that Internet's contribution to the GDP of most African countries is only 1.1%. He concluded by saying that increasing Internet infrastructure and connectivity in the continent is a prerequisite for the proliferation of Internet Economy.

**Mr. Gaël Hernandez** focused his presentation on Internet infrastructure as an enabler to digital economy. He revealed that the digital economy ecosystem embraces many actors and stakeholders providing a variety of digital services to the business community and the public at large. He highlighted that the economic value of this digital-enabled services (e.g., online gaming, online advertising, e-commerce, digital media, etc.) is more than 10 times the value of the digital infrastructure sector.

**Mr. Hafedh Yahmadi** premised his presentation on a model he termed as a "software economy". He observed that there are opportunities to evolve and apply this model to global IT giants like Google, Microsoft, etc. by fostering partnerships with them and other actors, e.g., civil society, academia and governments including establishing collaborative innovative centers for encouraging and empowering the Youth to participate in software research and development projects. These innovations centers can contribute a great deal to creating an opportunity for the Youth, who are drivers of innovation, to network and work together with staff of the high tech giants on collaborative software development projects and build their capacity.

**Dr. Jimson Olufuye (AfICTA)** insisted that Africa has to meet WSIS targets if it wants to build up a strong Internet Economy including creating an enabling policy and regulatory environments. To raise the finance for this initiative, he suggested that member states need to establish and manage adequate innovation funds. He also underpinned that it is important to introduce basic ICT skills in African educational establishments (at primary, secondary and tertiary levels).

### **Highlighted key challenges**

**High cost of mobile broadband which emanated from** factors such as including high cost of permits and licensing levied by telecommunications authorities on telecom operators who then pass on these costs to end-users.

**Internet Accessibility** which has remained the biggest challenge in Africa as currently the continent's Internet penetration is only 33%. In-penetration is on average about 30% while in some cases it goes as low as 2%.

**Internet Shutdowns are frequent during** election period and public unrests in several African Union member States. These shutdowns have negatively impacted on businesses in particular and the national economy as a whole.

**Business environment** in many countries are characterized by bureaucratic red tapes which have hindered the proliferation of local businesses and foreign direct investments alike. Such environment makes doing businesses hard online and offline including preventing the Internet Economy from thriving.

### **Recommended actions**

- The AU must sensitize African leaders, at the high level, to enable them understand and appreciate the value and importance of the Internet in accelerating economic growth and creating digital opportunities.
- Member states are advised to reform and improve their bureaucratic procedures, service delivery and investment regulations, as there is no African country featured in the list of top 50 countries known for ease of doing business.
- Member States, Private Sector, Academia and CSOs to set up local innovation funds to provide the Youth with seed money for establishing and running small scale businesses like Internet cafes which potentially creates conducive environment to experiment on developing innovative applications, as evidenced by success stories of local innovations like Jumia, Mfarm, and Mpesa.

## **Plenary Session 2: Enabling the Digital Transformation of Africa: The Role of Youth, 5 December 2017, 14:30 – 16:00**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Ridha Guellouz (ATTIC, Tunisia)

### **Panelists**

1. Ms. Chenai Chair (RIA, South Africa)
2. Mr. Alan Barret (AfriNIC)

3. Dr. Mawaki Chango (Kara University, Togo)
4. Ms. Koliwe Majama (MISA)
5. Mr. Mahendranath Busgopaul (Mauritius IGF)

**Rapporteurs:** Kawsu Sillah (The Gambia), Alisoa Razafitsara (Madagascar)

### **Key issues raised**

- Connection of public libraries and information center in remote areas.
- Internet accessibility and affordability.
- Integrating ICTs in Curriculums.
- Internet, human rights and freedom of speech.
- Contents and language diversity.
- Building Youth ICT capacity.
- Youth participation in SDGs.
- Youth and leadership.
- Internet and digital opportunities/research & innovation.
- Youth and policy dialogues.
- Linking universities with industries.

### **Recommended actions**

The Youth caucus group recommended that inclusive digital transformation in Africa must address the following issues:

- Developing and putting in place a reliable, secured and affordable ICT and Internet infrastructure.
- Ensuring diversity in the languages used for packaging and delivering contents.
- Establishing a link among universities, research institutions, businesses and industries to enable them engage themselves in collaborative projects.
- Creating a space whereby all stakeholders join their efforts and resources towards making digital transformation/ICT skills building opportunities available for the Youth.
- Providing schools, colleges and universities with digital resources, connectivity and systems.
- Ensuring that digital transformation agendas are promoting human rights and freedom of speech.
- Ensuring that the integration of ICTs in education begin to take shape at early stage (starting from primary level).
- Financing Youth led startups is necessary to foster digital entrepreneurship, e.g., Internet-based business initiatives.
- Open data policy must be pursued by governments to encourage Youth involvement in research and digital innovations.

- Encouraging and supporting the rise of the Youth to leadership.
- Increasing the connectivity of public libraries to enable the Youth access Internet services at an affordable price.
- Enabling the Youth participate in SDGs and policy discourses organized on digital transformation at the national and global levels.
- Ensuring social justices helps the Youth to easily collaborate and work with stakeholders locally and with global platforms like [www.change.org](http://www.change.org) and AVAAZ.
- Encouraging and supporting foundations to create and share catalogs containing best practices and database of resource persons so that the Youth to draw lessons from others experience and expertise.
- It is vital to encourage African leaders and policy-makers participate in forums discussing policy responses towards promoting digital transformation agenda so that they know what is going locally and beyond and define their role accordingly.
- Transformation of educational establishments' curriculums is needed to enable young people better inform themselves and participate in digital transformation initiatives.

**Plenary Session 3: Empowering Global Cooperation on Cybersecurity for Sustainable Development and Peace, 5 December 2017, 16:30-18:00**

**Moderated by:** Dr. Towela Nyrenda-Jere (NPCA)

**Rapporteurs:** Mohamed Timoulali (Morocco), Yolanda Mlonzi Sillah (South Africa) and Melaku Girma (Ethiopia)

**Topics dealt with:**

- a) DNS Abuse
- b) Law Enforcement
- c) Legal Instruments & Enhanced Cooperation

**Panelists**

1. Dr. Sherif Hashem, NTRA (Egypt)
2. Mr. Ilishebo Michael (Zambia Police)
3. Mr. Yaovi Atohoun (ICANN)
4. Mr. Moctar Yedaly (AUC)
5. Dr. Koffi Raphael (ECOWAS)

Dr. Nyrenda kicked off the session by motivating participants to ask questions and take part in giving responses to questions raised from the floor. Then, she gave the floor to the panelists.

## **Key issues raised**

- Connectivity and cybersecurity.
- Categories of cyber-crimes.
- Building the capacity of law enforcement institutions and officers.
- Collaboration against local and trans-boundary cyber-crimes.
- Local and global cooperation on Cyber-security
- Implications of cyber-security on peace, stability, and sustainable development.
- Lack of forensic tools to capture digital evidences.
- Crypto-currency and cyber laws in Africa.
- Regional and global cyber-security conventions.
- Digital rights and cyber-security.
- Key challenges to law enforcement against cybercrimes.

## **Recommended actions**

- Raising stakeholders' awareness is an essential prerequisite to effectively address and combat cyber-security threats.
- Member states are urged to ratify AU's convention on cyber-security which is not in contradiction to the Budapest Convention.
- Owing to existence of trans-border cybercrimes, it is necessary to establish international cooperation and knowledge sharing.
- The need to build the capacity of law enforcement institutions and officers is of urgent task by providing training on CERT tools, Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP) and enabling them attend conferences on preventing and combating cybercrimes.
- Member states are advised to use existing pan-African courts, instead of establishing special courts to handle cybercrimes.
- It is beneficial for African law enforcement institutions and officers to learn from the lessons and best practices of NATO's Article 5 and the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity.
- Creating and maintaining strong collaboration among ICANN, ITU and ISOC is required to securing the DNS infrastructure and training of communities on CIIP and DNSSEC.
- Emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Cloud Computing, Big Data, etc., must be used cautiously, as they can be the sources of cyber-attacks.

## **Plenary Session 4: Emerging Issues, 6 December 2017, 9:00-10:30**

**Moderated by:** Ms. Martha Kamukama (Uganda)

### **Topics dealt with**

- a) Gender Inclusion
- b) Emerging Technologies (IoTs, Artificial Intelligence, big data, etc.)

### **Panelists**

- 1) Mr. Verengai Mabika (ISOC)
- 2) Ms. Ntogue Ldyienne Nathalie (Cameroon)
- 3) Ms. Martha Chilongoshi (Zambia)
- 4) Mr. Rami Ahmed (Egypt)
- 5) Mr. Ephraim Kenyanito (Kenya)

**Rapporteurs:** Sarah Kadu (Uganda) and Mohamed Farahat (Egypt)

### **Key issues raised**

- ISOC and an open Internet eco-system.
- Surveillance over the Internet and violation of personal freedoms.
- Internet governance and human rights.
- Women and economic development.
- Challenges that women face in using technologies.
- Six key drivers of change: the Internet and the physical world, cyber security/cybercrimes, role of governments, artificial intelligence, Network standards and interoperability and the Internet economy
- Women and the digital divide.
- Gender inclusion and women empowerment.
- Women and Internet policymaking.

### **Recommended actions**

- Training must be given to women on ICTs and Internet skills and IG issues.
- It is necessary to empower women by providing them with PCs and other ICT resources.
- Governments, civil society and the private sector should work together to create wider awareness among women on Internet and emerging technologies.
- Member states must support and promote women involvement and participation in Internet policymaking.
- Supports must be given to women to enable them overcome economic, regulatory, security and network related challenges.

- Governments and other stakeholders must work together in addressing issues impacting on women.
- It is important to ensure gender inclusion while organizing and conducting Internet and IGF forums.
- It is essential to work in consultation with women while developing policies that affect them.
- The need to respect human rights online as well as offline.
- It is important to incorporate women interests and concerns while developing digital transformation and ICT development programs.
- It is vital to ensure that data collected and processed from Africa is kept in Africa so that the continent could have control over its manipulation and utilization.
- It is essential to understand factors affecting cyber-security: predictability, ability, Benevolence and integrity.

### **Plenary Session 5: Review and Approval of the Draft African IGF Charter, 6 December 2017, 9:00-10:30**

**Moderated by:** Ms. Mary Uduma (Nigeria)

**Presenters:** Members of the Charter Working Group

**Rapporteur:** Makane Faye (AfIGF Secretariat)

#### **Summary of Presentation**

Ms. Uduma read out the draft charter and insisted particularly on key issues. She informed participants that the draft charter was circulated to all the stakeholders in order to solicit comments and then opened the floor for discussion, questions, comments, etc. Few questions raised from the floor were addressed by the moderator, the African IGF secretariat and members of the working group. As there were no further interventions from the floor, the moderator requested participants to adopt the draft which the latter did by acclamation.

#### **Recommended actions**

- Need to publicize the Charter widely.
- Need to implement it starting from the 7<sup>th</sup> AfIGF to be held in Khartoum.

### **Session 6: National and Regional IGF Initiatives (NRIs), 6 December 2017, 12:00-13:00**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Makane Faye (African IGF Secretariat)

**Round Table:** African Countries and Sub-regions which held their IGF in 2017

**Rapporteurs:** Aicha Jeridi (Tunisia), Guichard Tsangou (ECCAS), Hago Dafalla (Libya)

#### **Key issues raised**

**Tunisia** informed the session that it organized and conducted its second national IGF forum in 2016 under the themes Net neutrality, Privacy, Internet Governance and Regulation. The major challenge encountered was low level of participation. To overcome this, the Tunisian MAG organized several pre-event meetings to sensitize and raise stakeholders' awareness on the value and importance of holding the forum.

Consequently, the National IGF attracted more participation from the Youth. During the IGF, the Tunisian MAG renewed its commitment to the process by doing all it can to further galvanize broader participation and support from different stakeholder groups and broader participation and keep the IGF process alive and going.

**Kenya** informed session participants that it celebrated its National IGF's 10th Anniversary in 2017. The event was organized by the Kenyan MAG in collaboration with Kenya ICT network, The event was held under the theme Internet and Elections with the focus on bringing onboard the Youth as part of adding new voices in the election process.

Pre-events held in the National IGF week included the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the IGF School which was also attended by participants representing the media, non-governmental organizations, etc.

During the National IGF, policy brief was launched to sensitize government officials and stakeholders whose outcome enabled the prevention of Internet shutdowns during the election period.

**Nigeria** disclosed that it has conducted its National IGF under the theme of Internet connectivity and enhancing the inclusion of law enforcement agents by empowering or training them on IG related issues. The major challenges encountered was reported to be poor connectivity and Internet infrastructure. Consensus reached on rotating IGF hosting responsibilities among the various stakeholders was one of the outcomes of the National IGF.

**Mauritius** revealed that it held the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of its National IGF process in November 2017 on the themes of enhancing digital economy and business environments. Other sub-themes included improving the safety and security of children on the Internet, support to AFRINIC. The event was attended by all groups of stakeholders. The National IGF Secretariat has started preparation towards the next IGF.

**South Africa** reported that it organized and held its National IGF in November 2017 on the theme of forging collective responsibilities and decisions on Internet Governance. The meeting emphasized the need on finding innovative ways to connect unconnected citizens to the Internet. The major outcome of the meeting was the formation of a multistakeholder committee entrusted with the responsibility of organizing the next National IGF. Challenges included Internet accessibility and security.

The session was informed that **Namibia** conducted its National IGF from 27 to 28 September 2017 with the goal to inform stakeholders about the situation of the Internet in Namibia. The event was initiated by the Ministry of Technology and its activities were delivered using the multistakeholder process.

### **Sub-Regional and Special IGFs**

**The West Africa IGF** was held in July 2017 under the themes ensuring digital security, socio-economic development and peace in West Africa. Partners supported the event included the ECOWAS, ICANN, ISOC and APC. Recommendations from the event included the need to develop and utilize cybersecurity policies and strategies to ensure security and openness (transparency) over the Internet and its Governance.

The first **North African IGF** took place from 2 to 3 December 2017 at Sharm El Sheikh. This event was one of the pre-event activities of AfIGF 2017. The event was organized under the themes of digital economy and transformation. The 2<sup>nd</sup> North African IGF decided will be held in Tunisia.

The **Kenya Youth IGF** was held two days before Kenya's IGF. Participants included 300 youths from schools. The Kenya Youth IGF focused on introducing the kids to the issues of cybersecurity and the Internet.

**Sudan** notified the meeting that with the support of Sudan Network Operators Group (SdNOG), it was able to hold **two Youth IGF** on the themes Security and Privacy, Institutional empowerment, Critical Internet Resources Management and Internet Protection. The other sub-themes dealt with cybercrime, protecting children from the dangers of the Internet, woman and ICT.

During the forum, it was underscored that Internet access is a human right and the Youth should play an active role in its Governance to ensure that bloggers' dignity, freedom of expression and privacy is respected over the Internet. Participants also recommended a more secure Internet access, stable and fast for the Youth so that they can easily access and utilize online data for enhancing their creativity and innovation.

## **Recommended actions**

### **For stakeholders:**

- Urge all stakeholders to participate in empowering the Youth economically so that they can develop innovative Internet applications.
- Encourage youth participation in discussion forums on the topics and issues related to Internet governance.
- Reinforce capacities of national Internet sites.
- Develop and implement child protection strategies.
- Support implementation of the African Declaration on Rights and Freedom.
- Endorse law enforcement and implement conventions.

## **Plenary Session 7: Local Interventions: Thriving in DNS Industry and Maximization of the Opportunities of dot.africa, 6 December 2017, 14:00 – 15:30**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Mohamed Tijani Ben Jemma (Tunisia)

**Rapporteurs:** Ines Hfaiedh (Tunisia) and Martha Chilongoshi (Zambia)

### **Topics dealt with**

- a) dot.africa
- b) DNS Business in Africa
- c) Role of Media in the DNS Industry
- d) Potential Impact of GDPR on African Businesses

### **Panelists**

- 1) Lucky Misilala (ZACR, South Africa)
- 2) Barrack Otieno (KiCTANET, Kenya)
- 3) Bob Ochieng (ICANN)
- 4) Manal Ismail (NTRA, Egypt)

### **Key issues raised:**

The moderator indicated that discussions around the theme “Enabling an Inclusive Digital Transformation of Africa” cannot be complete without assessing and addressing the role of DNS in Africa and its impact on businesses and the media.

An overview on Domain registrations reveals that there are roughly 5 million domains registered in Africa which translates into 4.4 domains per 1000 population. Some key factors in scaling the domain market in Africa included internet infrastructure, digital awareness and critical mass. In terms of ownership of registries for Africa, it was indicated that about 44% of the CCTLDs are either government owned or run by regulators, about 26% are privately owned and 17% are in the hands of public-private-partnership.

Lucky Masilela, the CEO of Dot.Africa was presented with the Africa ICT Champion Award from AFICTA. During his intervention, he indicated that dot.africa was a platform that unifies Africa to trade and enjoy its cultural diversity. It is a Pan African enabler that should host all African based interventions.

### **Highlighted key challenges:**

- Africans not only need digital presence but digital influence.
- Registrars across the continent need to grow.
- dot.africa makes it easier to get accredited as a Registrar.
- Raising awareness about dotafrica and sensitizing Africans to buy domains under dot.africa.
- Policies on domain names registration should be promoted.
- Sensitization on GDPR, individual privacy and regulator’s authority.
- Compliance with data protection laws.

### **Recommended actions**

- It is essential to discuss about domain names price harmonization across the continent.
- It is necessary for the stakeholders to work on policy harmonization regarding country codes.
- Harmonization of technology standards is required to make life easier for software developers across the continent.
- It is desirable to encourage uptake of country code top level domain registries for African countries.
- Africans must buy domain names under dot.africa to ensure that the money stays in Africa to help grow the industry.
- Top Level Domain Registry is membership driven, so it is important to increase the membership of African countries so as to make the voice of the continent heard.
- There is a need to accredit more Registrars in Africa (only 11 registrars accredited by ICANN so far).
- Communication made through a country code email is considered more secure and authentic as opposed to receiving an email from gmail especially from a public institution.

- There is a need to separate responsibilities by using the 3R Model (Registrar, Register and Registrant), as this will enable countries generate money by selling domain names and support their economies.
- We need to address the development of content in diverse local languages, as it has become inhibitor to accessing Internet.
- There is a need to liberalize the market and work on policies for CCTLDs.
- Provide a resilient and affordable network so that African communities can be domained.
- There is a need to probe what CCTLDs model is the best or ideal to use.
- It is important to question whether we are obliged to follow or adapt to external conventions and deal with international constraints.
- African countries face challenges with payment system gateways and automation on money transactions when acquiring domains.
- Domain name market is virtually unscratched. So young people need to be placed at the helm of driving businesses anchored on African CCTLDs.

**Plenary Session 8: The AUC Declaration on Internet Governance and Capacity Building Efforts on the Continent, 6 December 2017, 16:00 – 16:30**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Moctar Yedaly, Head of Information Society Division, AUC

**Rapporteurs:** Barrack Otieno (Kenya), Aicha Jeridi (Tunisia) and Hago Dafalla (Libya)

**Key issue:**

The declaration was approved by the African Union Ministers in charge of ICTs in November 2017 in Addis Ababa for transmission to the AU January 2018 Summit. Mr. Yedaly read out the Declaration to the audience, which made few interventions towards its implementation.

**Actions recommended**

- Link implementation of the Declaration with the AU Capacity Building Project on IG.
- Make sure implementation of the Declaration takes into account the needs of all stakeholders.

**Plenary Session 9: Status of implementation of recommendations of the 5<sup>th</sup> AfIGF and draft recommendations of the 6<sup>th</sup> AfIGF, 6 December 2017, 16:30 – 17:30**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Makane Faye, Coordinator of African IGF Secretariat

**Rapporteur:** Aicha Jeridi (Tunisia)

The moderator cordially requested Ms. Aicha Jeridi, the General Rapporteur of the 5<sup>th</sup> AfIGF, to read out the two recommendations below, which originated from the 5<sup>th</sup> AfIGF:

- 1) Prepare and submit a draft on African IGF Charter.
- 2) Prepare and submit a draft on Declaration on Internet Governance and Capacity Building Efforts on the Continent

The moderator reminded the meeting that the two recommendations were made to the AfIGF Secretariat and the African Union Commission respectively during the 5<sup>th</sup> AfIGF held in South Africa.

He confirmed to the meeting that the AfIGF Secretariat presented the **Draft African Internet Governance Charter** and got it adopted by participants during Plenary Session 5 where the draft was discussed. He further indicated that, the AUC organized Plenary Session 8 on “**Declaration on Internet Governance and Capacity Building Efforts on the Continent**”. The African Union Declaration on Internet Governance was discussed and commented during that session. It was not for adoption.

The last presentation of the day on the **draft recommendations of the 6<sup>th</sup> AfIGF** was delivered by the General Rapporteur of AfIGF 2017, Mr. Gorfu Asefa from Ethiopia. He provided a list of recommendations made during the Opening, the High Level policy segment, the plenary and parallel sessions. The General Rapporteur informed the meeting that a more detailed report will be posted on the AfIGF website early 2018.

### **Closing Session**

The following activities were undertaken during the Closing Session:

- A vote of thanks was read by Mr. Barrack Otieno of Kenya, representing the participants.
- Dr. Sherif Hashem, Vice-President, NTRA and Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Supreme Cybersecurity Council Cabinet, Egypt delivered a statement in which he thanked participants and looked forward to seeing them in the 7<sup>th</sup> AfIGF to be held in Sudan.
- H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, Commissioner, Infrastructure and Energy, AU, delivered a closing statement **in which she thanked event organizers and participants and encouraged all the stakeholders to continue the discourse online.**
- Mr. Hisham Abu Zeid of NTRA closed the 6th African IGF at 17:42

## ANNEX 1



**The African Internet Governance Forum AfIGF2017**  
**4 – 6 December 2017**  
**Hyatt Regency Hotel, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt**  
*“Enabling an Inclusive Digital Transformation of Africa”*  
**Agenda and Work Program**

<b>Pre-events</b>												
African School on Internet Governance, 28 November – 2 December 2017												
North Africa IGF (NAIGF) , 2 - 3 December 2017												
<b>Monday 04 December 2017</b>												
<b>08:30 – 09:30</b>	<b>Registration</b>											
<b>09:30 – 10:30</b>	<b>Induction Session for Newcomers – Moderated by:</b> Makane Faye (AfIGF Secretariat) <b>Panelists:</b> 1. Towela Nyrenda-Jere (NPCA) 2. Adil Sulieman (AUC) 3. Michel T. Linze (Cameroon) 4. Mary Uduma (Nigeria) 5. Olevie Kouami (Togo) <b>Rapporteurs:</b> Jean Paul Nkurunziza (Burundi), Aicha Jeridi (Tunisia), Melaku Girma (Ethiopia)											
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>											
<b>11:00 – 13:00</b>	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS SEGMENT I</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f4a460;"> <th style="width: 25%;">Grand Ballroom I</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Grand Ballroom II</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Grand Ballroom III</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Regency Room III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The Role of DNS as a technology in the Internet Policy Making, by NTRA (Egypt)</td> <td>Connecting the Next Billion, by ISOC</td> <td>Enabling the Digital Transformation of Africa: The Role of Youth, by Youth Caucus</td> <td>AFEX Internet Freedom Reports, by AFEX</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Grand Ballroom I	Grand Ballroom II	Grand Ballroom III	Regency Room III	The Role of DNS as a technology in the Internet Policy Making, by NTRA (Egypt)	Connecting the Next Billion, by ISOC	Enabling the Digital Transformation of Africa: The Role of Youth, by Youth Caucus	AFEX Internet Freedom Reports, by AFEX
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<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>											

<b>14:00 – 14:30</b>	<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b> MC : Christine Arida, NTRA (Egypt)</p> <p><b>Speakers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Sherif Hashem, Vice-President, NTRA &amp; Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Supreme Cybersecurity Council Cabinet, Egypt</li> <li>2. H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, Commissioner, Infrastructure and Energy, AU</li> </ol> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Koliwe Majama (Zimbabwe), Ines Hfaiedh (Tunisia)</p>								
<b>14:30 – 15:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break &amp; Group Photo</b>								
<b>15:00 – 15:20</b>	<b>Keynote:</b> H.E Dr. Alexander Trigona, Special Envoy to the Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister of Malta								
<b>15:20 – 17:00</b>	<p><b>High Level Discussion :</b> Policy implications of digitalization to enable an inclusive digital transformation of Africa, Moderated by Moctar Yedaly, Head of Information Society Division, AUC</p> <p><b>Panelists:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, Commissioner, Infrastructure and Energy, AU</li> <li>2. Ambassador Amr Aljowaily, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt</li> <li>3. Dr. Sherif Hashem, Vice-President, NTRA &amp; Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Supreme Cybersecurity Council Cabinet, Egypt</li> <li>4. Dr. Gallo Sow, Chief Technical Advisor, Ministry of Communication, Telecommunications, Post and Digital Economy, Senegal</li> <li>5. Dr. Alexander Trigona, Special Envoy to the Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister, Malta</li> <li>6. Pierre Dandjinou, Vice-President for Stakeholder Engagement for the Africa region, ICANN</li> </ol> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Sarah Kadu (Uganda), Mohamed Timoulali (Morocco), Cecilia Mamelodi (SADC), Mohamed Farahat (Egypt)</p>								
<b>19:30</b>	<b>Gala Dinner</b>								
<b>Tuesday 05 December 2017</b>									
<b>09:00–11:00</b>	<p><b>PARALLEL SESSIONS SEGMENT II</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 1270 1485 1470"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="389 1270 657 1333">Grand Ballroom I</th> <th data-bbox="657 1270 917 1333">Grand Ballroom II</th> <th data-bbox="917 1270 1177 1333">Grand Ballroom III</th> <th data-bbox="1177 1270 1485 1333">Regency Room III</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="389 1333 657 1470">IXPs, by Johannesburg XP, AUC and NTRA, Egypt</td> <td data-bbox="657 1333 917 1470">Cybersecurity in Africa, by NPCA and NTRA, Egypt</td> <td data-bbox="917 1333 1177 1470">Internet Universality Indicators, by UNESCO</td> <td data-bbox="1177 1333 1485 1470">Public libraries rise to the challenge to connect the next billion, by AfLIA, EFL and IFLA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Grand Ballroom I	Grand Ballroom II	Grand Ballroom III	Regency Room III	IXPs, by Johannesburg XP, AUC and NTRA, Egypt	Cybersecurity in Africa, by NPCA and NTRA, Egypt	Internet Universality Indicators, by UNESCO	Public libraries rise to the challenge to connect the next billion, by AfLIA, EFL and IFLA
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<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>								
<b>11:30 – 12:00</b>	<p><b>Report of the Parallel Sessions – Moderated by:</b> Adil Sulieman (AUC)</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Parallel Session organizers</p>								
<b>12:00 – 13:30</b>	<p><b>Session 1:</b> Promoting Digital Africa: Internet Economy – Moderated by Pierre Dandjinou (ICANN) Fostering Entrepreneurship and Innovation 2. Enabling Environment 3. SMEs/Digital Financing</p> <p>Presentations by: 1. Dawit Bekele (ISOC) 2. Gaël Hernandez (PCH) 3. Jimson Olufuye (AFICTA)</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Keith Andere (Kenya), Jean Paul Nkurunziza (Burundi)</p> <p>Discussion</p>								

13:30 – 14:30	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:30 – 16:00	<p><b>Session 2:</b> Digital Transformation: How Do We Shape its Social and Labor Impacts? Moderated by Ridha Guellouz (ATTIC, Tunisia) Youth Employment 2. Building Communities 3. Impact of OTT and Social Media</p> <p>Presentations by: 1. Chenai Chair (RIA, South Africa) 2. Alan Barrett (AfriNIC) 3. Mawaki Chango (Kara University, Togo) 4. Koliwe Majama (MISA) 5. Mahendranath Busgopaul (Mauritius IGF)</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Kawsu Sillah (The Gambia), Alisoa Razafitsara, (Madagascar)</p> <p>Discussion</p>
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
16:30 – 18:00	<p><b>Session 3:</b> Empowering Global Cooperation on Cybersecurity for Sustainable Development &amp; Peace - Moderated by Towela Nyrenda-Jere (NPCA) DNS Abuse 2. Law Enforcement 3. Legal Instruments &amp; Enhanced Cooperation</p> <p>Presentations by: 1. Dr. Sherif Hashem (NTRA, Egypt) 2. Ilishebo Michael (Zambia Police) 3. Yaovi Atohoun (ICANN) 4. Moctar Yedaly (AUC) 5. Koffi Raphael (ECOWAS)</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Mohamed Timoulali, (Morocco), Yolanda Mlonzi (South Africa), Melaku Girma (Ethiopia)</p>
<b>Wednesday 06 December 2017</b>	
09:00 – 10:30	<p><b>Session 4:</b> Emerging Issues – Moderated by Martha Kamukama (Uganda) 1. Gender inclusion 2. Emerging Technologies</p> <p>Presentation by: 1. Verengai Mabika (ISOC) 2. Ms. Ntogue Lydienne Nathalie (Ministry of ICT, Cameroon) 3. Martha Cholongoshi (mHub, Zambia) 4. Ramy Ahmed (NTRA, Egypt) 5. Ephraim Kenyanito (Kenya)</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Sarah Kadu (Uganda), Mohamed Farahat (Egypt)</p>
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>
11:00 – 12:00	<p><b>Session 5:</b> Review and Approval of the African IGF Charter – Moderated by: Mary Uduma (Nigeria) and Charter Working Group members</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Makane Faye (African IGF Secretariat)</p>
12:00 – 13:00	<p><b>Session 6:</b> National and Regional Initiatives (NRIs) - Moderated by: Makane Faye (AfIGF Secretariat) Round Table: African countries and sub-regions which held an IGF in 2017</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Aicha Jeridi (Tunisia), Guichard Tsangou (ECCAS), Hago Dafalla (Libya)</p>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:00 – 15:30	<p><b>Session 7:</b> Local Interventions: Thriving in DNS Industry and Maximizing the opportunities of dotAfrica - Moderated by: Mohamed Tijani Ben Jemaa (Tunisia) 1. dot.africa 2. DNS business in Africa 3. Role of Media in DNS industry 4. Potential impact of GDPR on African businesses</p> <p>Presentation by: 1. Lucky Masilela, (ZACR, South Africa), 2. Barrack Otieno (KiCTANET, Kenya), 3. Bob Ochieng (ICANN) 4. Mohamed Salah Moselhi (NTRA, Egypt)</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Ines Hfaiedh (Tunisia), Martha Cholongoshi (Zambia)</p>
15:30 – 16:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>
16:00 – 16:30	<p><b>Session 8:</b> The African Union Declaration on Internet Governance and Capacity Building Efforts on the Continent– Moderated by Moctar Yedaly, Head of Information Society Division, AUC</p>

	<b>Rapporteurs:</b> Barrack Otieno (Kenya), Aicha Jeridi (Tunisia), Hago Dafalla (Libya)
<b>16:30 – 17:30</b>	<b>Session 9:</b> Status of the Recommendations of AfIGF2016 & Presentation of the Recommendations and Conclusions of AfIGF2017 by: <b>Rapporteur General</b> Gorfu Assefa (Ethiopia) <b>Rapporteurs:</b> All rapporteurs
<b>17:30 – 18:00</b>	<b>Closing Statements &amp; Vote of Thanks</b> Closing Remarks, AUC Closing Statement by Host Vote of Thanks: NRI Representative <b>Rapporteurs:</b> Keith Andere (Kenya), Mamadou Ndiaye (Senegal), Mohamed Farahat (Egypt)
<b>End of AfIGF 2017</b>	

**Programme Director (Plenary Sessions):** Christine Arida, NTRA, Egypt

**Coordination:** Makane Faye, African IGF Secretariat

**Rapporteur General:** Gorfu Assefa Damte (Ethiopia)

**Rapporteurs:** Barrack Otieno, Sarah Kadu, Mohammed Timoulali, Aicha Jeridi, Michel Tchonan Linze, Martha Chilongoshi, Melaku Girma, Kawsu Sillah, Cecilia Mamelodi, Guichard Tsangou, Mamadou Ndiaye, Yolanda Mlonzi, Alisoa Razafitsara, Keith Andere, Koliwe Majama, Ines Hfaiedh, Hago Dafalla, Mohamed Farahat, Jean Paul Nkurunziza.

**Knowledge Facilitation:** Girma Dessalegn Mekonnen, ECA

## ANNEX 2

### The 2017 African School on Internet Governance

#### Introduction

The 2017 African School on Internet Governance (AfriSIG) was held from 28 November to 2 December, 2017 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel conference centre in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt. As part of the school's tradition, and in order to give participants to the school first-hand experience of attending an internet-related policy forum, the school took place immediately prior to the African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF). AfriSIG 2017 was organised in partnership with the African Union Commission who hosts the secretariat of the African IGF.

#### AfriSIG objectives

The broad objectives of the School **include** to:

1. build and strengthen capacity and knowledge;
2. promote multistakeholder participation;
3. integrate gender and human rights perspectives;
4. increase African participation and influence in IG processes and outcomes; and
5. ensure AfriSIG's sustainability.

#### Participants

AfriSIG 2017 included 34 participants of which 21 were first time participants, and 13 resource persons and faculty. Among faculty and resource persons, three were AfriSIG alumni. In terms of geographical representation, participants were drawn from South, East and North Africa. They were a very diverse group, including people from the media, regulatory authorities, women's organisations, human rights organisations, research organisations, government, the technical community and academia. Read more about them here: <http://afrisig.org/class-of-2017-profiles/>

#### Highlights of the Program

**Daily Debriefing:** Every morning the facilitator opened the session to unresolved questions and concepts from the previous day added to the "parking lot", drawing on everyone in the room to find answers.

**Key Parking Lot Questions:** The "parking lot" was a very useful tool for follow-up questions that did not get adequate attention during the sessions. Some of the key discussion points and questions raised included:

- Definitions of technical terms such as IPV4 and IPV6, ccTLDs, end-to-end encryption, and Internet Protocol
- National vs. public interest in defining cybercrimes and cybersecurity
- Explanation of gender and feminist terms. Some of the issues included the difference between the terms "lady" and "woman"
- The gender digital gap/divide and its context in IG research
- The role of telecommunications regulators in IG
- Explanation of the concept of public access and its role in connecting the unconnected
- Exploring the best ways to protect children online or to enable them protect themselves

#### Issues Provoked Lots of Debates

**Multistakeholderism:** As the concept of multistakeholderism was new to a number of participants, they took a keen interest in it. **During** the cybersecurity session, the participants discussed at length the challenges of achieving multistakeholderism in cybersecurity policy. One of the key debated issues was that of bringing state

and non-state actors together during IG processes including balancing expertise in the **formulation** of cyber laws and policies as well as in implementation.

**Fake news:** The participants debated on whether there was need for fake news to be regulated or not. The key arguments raised included the need to **protect** the journalistic profession by **holding** those that circulate false and/or unverified news **accountable using due process of law**. Others argued that criminalizing fake news **validates** and **rubberstamps** its existence. **Instead, they argued that** the mainstream media **must be supported so that it becomes** more professional and **responsive** to the ever-changing digitized media environment.

**Surveillance:** Within the ambit of surveillance, the issue of when, especially state surveillance is justifiable, was given a lot of attention. Participants felt that users are **increasingly became vulnerable to online threats** as they lacked privacy **and** literacy **particularly** on social media where they willingly share personal data. **Consequently, participants underscored** the need for increasing internet literacy **among** ordinary users and vulnerable groups such as journalists and activists.

## The Practicum

The Practicum is a core component of the school. Its main purpose is to give participants a chance to **experiment** multistakeholder decision making under simulated environment.

The 2017 practicum topic was “Cybersecurity and Sustainable Development”. This topic was **chosen in consultation** with key partners of the initiative such as the NEPAD Agency and the AUC Secretariat which were assigned stakeholder identities. Participants of the Practicum were tasked to **draft recommendations** to member states on policy actions **required** to ensure cybersecurity and sustainable development in the continent. **To do this, participants are required to first explore and identify interests and concerns of representatives and stakeholder groups from background materials and research undertaken on the subject matter. The need** to create and maintain awareness, among participants, on human rights such as the rights to privacy, free expression, and access to information and freedom of assembly **cannot be overemphasized in promoting an enabling environment for** Africa’s development.

The topic was introduced on the first day and time allocated for school participants to meet, work, compile and handover their submissions on Day 4. Although the group failed to reach consensus on a number of issues including the finalization of the document, oral feedbacks **received confirmed that** they gained:

- Significant understanding of multistakeholder processes and strategies for negotiation
- **Clear** ideas on the link between **ensuring** cybersecurity and socio, economic and political development and **democracy**.
- Thorough **awareness and understanding on the interests and concerns of stakeholder groups on cybersecurity**.

## Publicity and Social Media

The AfriSIG website was improved in the course of 2017. Following the conclusions of the AfriSIG and AfIGF 2017 events, participants produced several blogs and media interviews. The program and participant profiles are available on the site. <http://afrisig.org/blogs-and-interviews-for-2017/> .

## Participation in 2017 African IGF

The AfriSIG class of 2017 participated in the AfIGF as:

- **Rapporteur** of the parallel session events, **especially** on a Digital Rights Baseline Research launch by AFEX - Nardine Mohamed Ali
- **Moderator** of main panel sessions, **particularly** on Emerging Issues in Internet Governance – Martha Kamukama
- **Presenter** on UNESCO’s Internet Universality Indicators session – Koliwe Majama and Natasha Tibinyane

- **Online and offline participants by raising questions during sessions** as evidenced by Twitter posts on #AfriSIG2017 and #AfriGF17

### **Lessons for Future AfriSIGs**

Below are few suggestions given by individuals involved in organizing AfriSIG 2017. **APC and the African Union Commission** will give **due** consideration to these suggestions in planning AfriSIG 2018.

**Linking of the School to the AfriGF:** The planning of the **AfriSIG** event before the AfriGF conference has benefited participants immensely, because it enabled them to overcome administrative and logistical challenges associated to organizing both events, for example, delay in finalizing the dates for **the main event, the AfriGF**. Convening the school earlier in the year, not immediately before the AfriGF event, **should be considered if there a linkage in the selection of sponsored** participants attending the AfriGF.

**Having a standing venue:** Hosting the school at the same venue annually should also be considered. The European Summer School on IG does this and it makes planning and logistics much easier.

**Prepare online course for participants:** APC should explore **ways and means for** incorporating a preparatory courses for the selected participants to prepare them for the broader agenda at the school. This model was adopted for the class of 2016 in collaboration with the Diplo.

Foundation is also used by ICANN fellowship in preparing **online course** for new fellowship groups.

**Strengthening faculty participation:** Convene a preparatory meeting of faculty members prior to the school to contribute the finalization of the agenda; agree on resource persons and on support of each other's sessions and finalize reading material; and review the evaluation of the School by the participants to inform future planning and preparation.

**Fundraising and coordination:** It is recommended that APC engages a fundraising consultant to work on and finalize funding by the end of the second quarter of each year. This consultant could also be responsible for proposal writing; donor relations; follow up on proposals sent to the various partners and onsite sponsorship appeals.

**Communication:** In order to attract more funding **for** the School, a communication strategy for the school should be developed and implemented to ensure that the School's communication platforms are active throughout the year. The website could be populated with presentations made by alumni and their profiles could be updated. The AfriSIG blog could be kept active throughout the year by encouraging alumni to write about their IG activities.

## ANNEX 3

### **Induction Session to New Comers, Monday 04 December 2017, 9:30-10:30**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Makane Faye, Coordinator, AfIGF Secretariat

#### **Panelists**

1. Dr. Twela Nyrenda-Jere (NPCA)
2. Mr. Adil Sulieman (AUC)
3. Mr. Michel T. Linze (Cameroun)
4. Ms. Mary Uduma (Nigeria)

#### **Summary of Presentations**

Mr. Makane Faye opened the session by welcoming all the participants. Next, he particularly asked new comers as to “how many of them have attended IGFs held at the national, sub-regional, regional and global level before?” Having observed their responses, Mr. Faye begun the induction process by informing them that the AfIGF is an African meeting on IG led and held by the African Union Commission (AUC) in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), host member states, partners and donors providing financial and in-kind assistances for holding its annual conferences. He underlined that multistakeholderism and multilateralism are two major principles upheld by the AfIGF Secretariat which has encouraged the involvement of various stakeholder groups such as government organizations, non-government organizations, the academia, civil society, technical community, the youth and intergovernmental organizations like UNECA and PAPU.

Participants were also briefed about the genesis and evolvement of AfIGF by citing past IGF forums held at the national, sub-regional, regional level. These forums have been useful in increasing awareness about the IFG process and in stimulating additional stakeholder groups joining the AfIGF process, a situation enabled to capture and utilize diverse interests, concerns and perspectives reflected to enrich and transform the AfIGF process itself. Mr. Faye informed participants that AfIGF upholds the principle of multistakeholderism which allows participants take the floor and speak in the AfIGF forums at equal footing where no priority is given to participants representing specific stakeholder group, e.g., governments or donors. He further confirmed that multistakeholderism has been proved to be vital in strengthening the spirit of collaboration and networking among different stakeholder groups which in turn facilitated the development of common IG agendas and positions for the continent.

Mr. Faye told participants that AfIGF 2017 will be conducted using plenary sessions and workshops organized using parallel sessions segments planned to discuss on different topics related to IG including pre-conference IGF events like the North Africa IGF (NAIGF) held from 2 – 3 December 2017. He also noted that AfIGF official working languages are English and French for which translation is available to benefit participants. Arabic translation service could also be available if sessions organizers make contractual arrangements with Arabic translators.

Mr. Faye concluded his introduction by thanking new comers for deciding to attend AfIGF 2017 and urging them to actively participate in its deliberations. Finally, he called upon the five panelists to make brief remarks about the AfIGF and the global IGF processes as appropriate.

## Key Issues Raised

- **Dr. Nyrenda** informed the meeting about AfIGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) which utilizes online consultations to enable stakeholders (resourceful persons, institutions such as ISOC and International IGF) participate in the nomination of themes and sub-themes and development of an agenda program for annual AfIGF events. She added that online discussion held on each theme and sub-theme including the various sessions to be organized and held during the event. Dr. Nyrenda-Jere also talked about the Southern African sub-regional IGF process which has drawn participants from all Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states. She commended this approach as it enabled to foster and strengthen integration and collaboration among the countries in the sub-region. She concluded by urging participants to actively participate in national, sub-regional, regional and international IGFs and make the African voices heard in global IGFs.
- **Mr. Sulieman** reiterated that AfIGF is essentially a multistakeholder in its very nature, as it provides a forum for all actors in the continent and beyond to discuss issues related to African IGF. He underscored such a forum will help to develop effective Internet policies by drawing on the lessons of IGF processes held in other parts of the world. Mr. Sulieman spoke about the procedures used by the AfIGF Secretariat (MAG) in developing themes, sub- themes, agendas and working programs to AfIGF events held every year:
  - requesting stakeholders online to make suggest on theme, sub-themes or session topics for particular AfIGF events;
  - conducting preliminary assessment to evaluate and determine the appropriateness of suggestions received and identify valid ones;
  - casting votes by MAG members to choose and prepare a list of feasible suggestions; and
  - incorporating selected items in the draft agenda and work program and post the same on the AfIGF website.

He further underlined that one of the major objective of this exercise is to bring the various stakeholder groups onboard and make them actively participate in decisions pertinent to designating themes, sub-themes and session topics. He revealed that requests submitted by African Union member states to host AfIGF forums are being evaluated and approved by the AfIGF Secretariat based on pre-defined criteria. He concluded by encouraging participants to share ideas and IGF experiences in their countries and sub-regions, raise and give replies to questions and make recommendations as they think fit.

- Mr. T. Linze has talked about the IGF events organized and conducted in the central Africa sub-region. He noted that the IGF processes in the sub-region have adopted the multistakeholder approach which helped to capture and discuss the various concerns and interests reflected by representatives from governments, civil society, telecom operators and regulators, academia, youth, etc. The working languages used by the IGFs include: English, French and Arabic.
- Having confirmed that all the IGF processes conducted in the sub-region were in alignment with AfIGF objectives and principles, the panelist highlighted the following strengths and weaknesses:

### Strengths observed

- a) Owing to participation in IGF processes, the various stakeholder groups were able to get a better awareness and understanding on IG related issues.

- b) The IGF processes held have motivated and encouraged communities to involve and participate in national, sub-regional and regional IGFs.

### **Weaknesses observed**

- a) Low level of Internet penetration rate in the countries found in the sub-region.
- b) Poor Internet access and utilization skill and culture.
- c) Shortage of financial support for hosting adequate number of fora over Internet and IG.

Finally, Mr. T. Linze concluded by making the following suggestions:

- AUC and UNEECA should continue employing the multistakeholder approach for subsequent IGFs.
- Strengthening the integration among African countries can help achieve better outcomes from the AfIGF.

Ms. Mary Uduma shared the Nigerian IGF experiences to participants by highlighting the points below:

- Dialog among stakeholders started in 2004 about the establishment of a national IGF;
- As an outcome of this dialog, a steering committee was setup in 2008 to discuss and review the objectives and outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS);
- The website of the Nigerian Internet Registration Association (NIRA) was used to create and conduct online discussions on launching a national IGF and creating wider awareness among citizens;
- The country hosted its first national IGF in 2012 with participation of few stakeholder groups;
- More and more stakeholders have joined the discourse following decision taken to establish and bring onboard sub-national IGFs during the 5<sup>th</sup> national IGF.
- The situation was even more improved after the involvement and participation of law enforcement agencies in the 6<sup>th</sup> national IGF.

Ms. Uduma commended the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for the support it has given to the Nigerian IGF process. Finally, she suggested that member states wishing to prepare and host National IGFs must consider the following key points:

- Starting the process with small number of participants or actors is fine.
- Engaging working groups entrusted with different roles and responsibilities is vital;
- Getting as many stakeholders and collaborators involved in the process is imperative.
- Creating and maintaining a website is crucial to host and facilitate discourses on national IGF.
- Collecting and pushing IGF related contents online strengthens the IG awareness creation process.
- Creating and maintaining mechanism to allow remote participation is essential.
- Securing adequate resources - in cash or kind – is needed to keep the ball rolling and sustain the process. This can be achieved by identifying and involving strategic partners.

Participants commented on the presentations made by the panelists. Questions raised by participants on the future of AfIGF were addressed by the panelists. A participant praised Kenya for organizing and conducting an exemplary national IGF that other countries in the sub-region must copy.

### **Actions recommended**

The following recommendations were made by participants to the stakeholders below concerning enhancing and strengthening national AfIGF processes:

## **1. To Governments**

- Promoting and protecting human rights in the era of digital transformation.
- Improving access to ICT and Internet infrastructure to facilitate digital inclusion in their respective countries and sub-regions.
- Promoting and ensuring multistakeholder participation at national and sub-regional levels.
- Conducting continued sensitization programs to raise public awareness on national IGF.
- Setting up legislations and juridical measures to combat cybercrimes and ensure cyber-security.
- Involving all possible actors to establish cyber security partnership and cooperation at national, sub-regional and regional level.

## **2. To ITU/AUC/UNECA**

- Creating face-to-face and online platforms for sharing best practices and experiences on IGFs.
- Establishing and maintaining IGF task force in sub-regions.
- Advocate and promote the principle of multistakeholderism to ensure equal representation of stakeholders at national, sub-regional, regional and global IGFs.

## **3. To stakeholders like civil society, youth, NGOs, IXPs, private sector, etc.**

- Need to establish a collaborative framework to work together on national, sub-regional and regional IGFs.
- Must support the AfIGF Secretariat in its endeavour to secure sustainable support/funds from strategic partners.
- Should encourage and promote open and interactive discussions on matters related to national, sub-regional and regional IGFs using online and offline platforms.
- Must maintain good contact and consultations with national, sub-regional and regional IGFs.

## ANNEX 4

### **The Role of DNS as a Technology in Internet Policy Making, Monday 4 December 2017, 11:30-13:00**

**Moderated by:** Ms. Mary Uduma

**Rapporteur:** Hadia Elminiawi, Egypt

#### **Panelists and Topics dealt with:**

- The Interplay Between the DNS and Internet Core Principles by Ms. Hadia Elminiawi, NTRA, Egypt
- DNS Business and Effective Policy Making/Enabling a Result Oriented DNS Policy Making Process by Dr. Jimson Oulufye, Nigeria
- DNS and Policy Development at ICANN by Mr. Mohamed Tijani Ben Jemaa, Tunisia
- Universal Acceptance (UA) by Mr. Baher Esmat, ICANN

#### **Summary of Presentations**

The moderator kicked off the session by welcoming participants. Having briefly introduced the four panelists, she gave the floor to the first speaker, Ms. Elminiawi. She requested the speaker to first explain what DNS is all about.

##### **Ms. Hadia Elminiawi**

To make life simpler for participants, she compared the Domain Numbers Server (DNS) with an Internet Phone Book which is used to translate domain names to IP addresses (e.g., 111.11.11.111) and vice versa. To browse websites over the web and do other things over the Internet, we rely on the DNS, because it is the only tool that can provide the information needed to connect users to remote server where the web resource(s) are located. The importance of DNS in using the Internet was justified from two angles: first human beings have serious limitations in remembering complex numbers like IP addresses and second the fact that a particular domain name corresponds to a number of IP addresses aggravates the situation.

While discussing the interplay between DNS and Internet Core Principles, Ms. Elminiawi underscored that the Internet is not an end by itself but as a means to get access to information that yields greater advantages in all aspects of peoples' life: social, economic, etc. Hence, understanding technology tools like DNS and the interplay between Internet and the 11 Internet Core Principles which have commonly been discussed in global forums such as the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) is very crucial for result-oriented DNS and Internet policy making.

Ms. Elminiawi also underscored that the DNS could be used as a global influential policy considering the following issues:

- factors that may lead to unintended fragmentation of DNS, e.g., the use of IDNs and new gTLDs.
- the use of an alternate root zone and the fragmentation of the Internet.
- DNS's hierarchical structure.
- DNS and diversity (language, culture, etc.)
- DNS and freedom of expression

- DNS and the security of the Internet
- DNS and the WHOIS

Ms. Elminiawi concluded her presentation by providing participants with food for thought: “How could we have an operational and non-fragmented DNS which does not compromise the flow and accessibility of information and citizens’ freedom of speech?”

**Dr. Jimson Oulufye** highlighted the relationship between DNS business and result-oriented DNS policy process. He stressed that DNS is a critical Internet resources and the management of the three unique Internet identifiers, namely numbers, protocols and parameters has triggered frequent debates in forums like the WSIS and global IGFs. He shared to participants his DNS business experience amassed for more than 20 years, serving as a registrar in the Internet Registration Association (NIRA) and as a reseller of gTLDs. He noted that he only became involved in DNS policy making during the last 5 years particularly after joining AFICTA and ICANN’s Biz constituencies.

Dr. Oulufye emphasized DNS policy a vital instrument which provides a sense of direction and guidelines for those actors involved in DNS business as Registry, Registrars and Registrants as it clearly stipulates as to what kind of data should be collected by the Registry and Registrars from the Registrants and how it should be preserved, masked and published and made available on the WHOIS. It also specifies which Top Level Domains (TLDs) and Second Level Domains (SLDs) domain names must fall under premium or ordinary category. The policy can also be used to regulate how domain names are transferred from one registrant to another. He informed the session that currently the Registration Directory Service (RDS), which is proposed to replace the WHOIS, is a hot cake on ICANN’s table.

He stated that articulating a result-oriented DNS policy is not an easy job which requires a great deal of time, intellectual energy and fully dedicated hands. Hence, the challenge for Africa is that the experts involved in DNS policy making are working on voluntary basis. Consequently, the involvement of African experts in DNS business and policymaking is much lower compared to Europe and North America. He substantiated this by stating that out of 1,900 new gTLD applicants, less than 10% are from Africa.

**Mohamed Tijani Ben Jemaa** started by reminding participants that out of the three unique Internet identifiers, DNS deals only with names. He revealed that policies related to Internet are developed by ICANN whereas those related to protocols and parameters are taken care of by IETF. The ICANN board takes a final decision on DNS policies if there is no substantial objection. In the event where there is objection, the policy is sent back to originating organizations for further review or the board may utilize a top-down approach for consultation before its decision and approval. He shared his concern that such a lengthy process may sometimes lead to conflicting situations whose occurrence could have been overcome by involving all the stakeholders from the very outset in the policy development process. The speaker concluded by emphasizing that DNS policy making is a vital component in ICANN’s responsibility that can be discharged by involving multistakeholders employing a bottom-up approach.

**Baher Esmat** began his presentation by informing participants about what Universal Acceptance (UA) is, what it means to end users and what it takes to submit online application for UA. He also highlighted the growth of DNS over the past few years including approvals given to Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and new generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs). He touched upon the link existing between IDNs and Internet Core Principles such as access to information, openness, diversity and multilingualism as well as the work being done by ICANN and UA Steering Group (<https://uasg.tech/>). He finally urged participants to make communities of software and application developers, Internet service providers and policy makers in their constituencies aware about this issue.

### **Actions recommended**

- Intensifying efforts towards ensuring operational and non-fragmented DNS to facilitate the translation of Core Internet Principles into concrete actions.

- Creating and maintaining mutual understanding and consensus, among all stakeholders, on the issues related to DNS policy making may help to operationalize a non-fragmented DNS system.
- ICANN should make DNS policy making process more participatory and easier so that decisions taken and recommendations proposed represent wider community's opinions and interests.
- Raising the awareness of all stakeholders involved in Internet and DNS businesses and policy making on the 'what' and 'how' of Universal Acceptance is of paramount importance.
- Developing and putting in place Internet and DNS friendly policies and regulatory regimes through multistakeholders involvement is a prerequisite to attract more investments on Internet and DNS businesses for the continent.
- Intensify efforts on capacity building by exploring scholarships opportunities to young people who have met certain criteria for being trained and engaged in DNS and Internet business startups and policy making.
- Exert more efforts to forge partnership and work in consultation with Chambers of Commerce ICT consultants and Associations.
- It is essential that ICANN establishes and maintains effective working relationship with DNS actors by setting up a desk to attend and solve their problems.

## ANNEX 5

**Connecting the Next Billion** by the Internet Society (ISOC), Monday, 4 December 2017, 11:00-13:00

**Moderated by:** Dr. Sarah Kudu (Uganda)

**Rapporteur:** Christine Arida

### Key issues raised

- Connecting the unconnected.
- ICTs and education.
- New requirements brought by SDGs.
- Identifying policy options that would facilitate the interaction between the SDGs mentioned below and the vision to connecting the next billions:
  - **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.
  - **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
  - **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- What new policy and regulation measures are needed to motivate network operators move and operate in remote locations?

### Actions recommended

- Supporting community networks with skill trainings and provision of ICT solutions to enable connect the unconnected and overcome challenges related to accessibility and affordability in remote areas.
- Introducing new and enabling policy and regulatory environment and attractive incentives to network operators could motivate them to decide on moving and operating in remote locations where financial gain is less attractive.
- The following stakeholders should assume and play a role in alleviating barriers to connecting the next billions:
  - The private sector by providing funds and technical assistances as part of discharging its corporate and social responsibility.
  - The civil society by mobilizing resources for organizing and implementing capacity building programs;
  - Governments by providing funds and connectivity solutions and tools; and by eliminating policy and regulatory obstacles which hinder network expansion and development of internet services.
- Developing and disseminating relevant local contents in diverse languages is vital to ensure meaningful access among local communities.
- Bridging the digital-divide, increasing Internet accessibility and affordability are essential measures for moving towards a knowledge society.

- Helping citizens to become not only users but also producers of contents is the way forward.
- Stepping up efforts in establishing and supporting community networks owned and operated by communities themselves increase connectivity in remote rural areas and address their social and economic needs.
- Integrating ICTs in education and getting more and more educational establishments connected to the Internet.
- Increasing digital literacy among communities helps getting more and more people online and contributes towards connecting the next billion.
- Promoting trust and security is also considered as important driver of connecting and providing meaningful access to communities.
- Getting women and marginalized citizens like people with disabilities connected must be taken as part of the effort being exerted towards empowering communities with meaningful access.
- Involving multistakeholders in policy dialogues enables to capture and utilize effective responses and strategies towards realizing the objective of connecting the next billion.

## ANNEX 6

### **Enabling the Digital Transformation of Africa: The Role of the Youth, Monday 4 December 2017, 11:00-13:00**

#### **Key issues raised**

- Digital transformation and human rights & freedom of speech.
- Availability of digital contents.
- Digital economy and employment opportunities for the Youth.
- Youth access to library services.
- Youth, leadership and SDGs.
- Youth and digital research and innovation.
- Youth and high-level policy dialog forums.
- Youth and ICT/Internet infrastructure.
- Transformation of curriculums.

#### **Actions recommended**

The Youth stated that inclusive digital transformation in Africa must focus on:

- Addressing the development of a reliable, secured and affordable Internet infrastructure and access for all.
- Transforming schools, colleges and universities curriculums to better equip young people and enable them play a role in digital transformation.
- Linking Africa's digital transformation to human rights and freedom of speech.
- Supporting the creation and availability of digital contents in diverse languages and packages.
- Pushing governments to finance and support Youth led startups that focus on developing technology solutions.
- Adopting open data policy to enable the Youth access and use the information they need for digital research and innovation.
- Creating digital economy and employment opportunities for the Youth including capacity building.
- Providing necessary supports to enable Youth rise to leadership.
- Making public library services and Internet accessible and affordable.
- Enhancing Youth involvement in SDGs activities taking place at the national, regional and global level.
- Ensuring social justice and opportunities to enhance Youth participation in collaborative forums and projects including web forums like change.org and AVAAZ.
- Providing the Youth with access to catalogs containing best practices including database of resource persons so that they could benefit from others experiences and expertise.
- Establishing and maintaining interconnection among universities, scientific research institutions and businesses firms fosters collaborative digital research and innovations.

- Enabling the Youth attend high-level digitization policy dialogs help them learn and understand matters related to digitization in the continent and beyond.
- Involving the Youth in the collection and analysis of data that feed into policy responses accelerating digital transformation in the continent is vital.

## ANNEX 7

### AFEX Internet Freedom Reports, Monday 4 December 2017, 11:00-13:00

Moderated by: Dr. Mawki Chango, DIGILEXIS

Rapporteur : Nardine Alnemr, Egypt

#### Panelists:

- 1) Ms. Felicia Anthonio
- 2) Ms. Koliwe Majama

#### Summary of Presentations

The two panelists presented the AFEX reports on Internet freedom in eight African countries, namely Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda, South Africa, Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe. The reports covered matters related to Internet regulation laws, level of infrastructure development and key challenges encountered concerning Internet freedom. The reports also provided accounts on emerging trends and threats to Internet governance across the continent. The compilation of the reports was preceded by surveys conducted in the countries to collect, analyze, summarize and share findings that can be utilized as inputs for advocacy and policymaking. The first seven countries were presented by Mr. Felicia Anthonio whereas the last one, Zimbabwe, was dealt by Koliwe Majama. Summaries of findings are provided here below:

##### Ghana

- Has a history of promoting freedom of expression enforced by body of laws protecting the right to privacy and freedom of expression.
- Has six mobile operators with the penetration rate of 76.22%.
- One of the most interesting findings is that 40% of users in the country rely on the Internet for personal development.
- Key challenges identified included: digital-divide between rural and urban and gender including cyber-attacks committed on websites (e.g., Electoral Commission's), personal data, public and business networks which has tarnished the country's image and reputation at international level. Police forces have arrested individuals on charges of "revenge porn".

##### Liberia

- The laws criminalize free speech and this is compounded with high cost of data and low broadband connection speed.

##### Nigeria

- Was praised for its vibrant online space, but no data protection laws are in place.
- Existing cybercrime act is used to harass bloggers and online journalists with the aim of restricting their ability to express themselves freely.
- Cyber-attacks and shutdowns are not common although there was one reported incident of partial shutdown.
- Key challenges impacting Internet freedom include exercising of harsh laws like defamation laws to limit and penalize free speech and lack of regulation to protect citizens' privacy.

## **Uganda**

- Was found to be exceptional regarding Internet infrastructure development, as it hosts twenty-two ISPs.
- Enforcing multiple laws for Internet governance such as the communications act, anti-terrorism act, and data protection act.
- It experienced three shutdowns, two of which were in 2016 during the Election period.
- Challenges include high prices and low quality of services.

## **South Africa**

- Utilizes a cyber-security bill which threatens users' capacity to freely express themselves and make them prone to criminalization over contents produced and shared online.

## **Somalia**

- Has a very poor connectivity profile. Penetration rate is at 1.9% because not all phones are connected to the Internet.
- The main challenge faced by the country relates to the absence of central regulatory body that could control and penalize cybercrimes. Common violations include network disruption by ISPs or based on government ordeals, for instance, Internet shutdown and website blocking in 2016.
- Somalia's Internet governance profile is characterized by weak authority, fragmented society and lack of regulation.

## **South Sudan**

- Its penetration rate is 20.5%.
- Its constitutional article 24 has a clause which is used to justify restrictions on free speech and arrests owing to online criticism.
- The country experienced a number of shutdowns, prominently a shutdown targeting spread of online rumors on President's death. Other forms of restrictions relate to denying Internet freedom and blocking news websites using the "fake news" accusation.

## **Zimbabwe**

- It has five ISPs and three mobile network operators, of which two are government-owned. Hence, the government is exercising power and authority over regulating infrastructure and pricing.
- The country does not have a cyber-law in place. However, three bills are being drafted on computer crimes and cyber-security, data protection and electronic transactions.
- Twenty-seven arrests made of individuals who were allegedly accused of being critical of the state over WhatsApp and Facebook. Nevertheless, none of these arrests have been proved to be legitimate, as they were done by misusing articles in the penal code to charge individuals of stirring instability, ridiculing the President using "abusive language".
- The main threat to Internet freedom is the transfer of oppressive online/offline media laws to suppress freedom of speech and labeling defamation as a criminal offense. Consequently, arrests concerning contents posted online by bloggers and journalists are frequent.
- Engagement of the civil society in policymaking (top-down approach) leaves far too much to be desired.
- Forms of network disruptions and shutdowns include content blocking and those caused by hackings done on business and governmental websites.

- Challenges observed include but not limited to digital-divide, price discrimination regarding broadband connection, surveillance of data sent and received over Facebook. The current and most pressing challenge is the positioning of Internet governance in the political agenda after the resignation of Mugabe.
- The country is in the process of forming a new ministry called the Cyber-security Ministry which is headed by the Minister of ICT under Mugabe and enacts the cybercrime and cybersecurity bill that is also borne from Mugabe's regime.

### **Key issues raised**

- Issues raised during the session can be summarized into three categories: legal, political and infrastructural. They are briefly described as follows:
- The legal aspect encompasses issues pertinent to intensifying law enforcement using restrictive offline regulations on journalism and freedom of speech over the Internet under the cover of 'cybercrimes', 'defamation laws' and the like.
- The political dimension includes the extent of political interference exercised over the initiation, regulation and administration of cyber-security bills, provisions and governance of Internet, as evidenced by practices in Somalia and Zimbabwe. Somalia, for instance, gave little or no recognition to utilizing multistakeholder model for policymaking whereas the situation in Zimbabwe is characterized by the prevalence of uncertainty as to how Internet governance will be managed amidst sweeping political changes.
- Concerns over infrastructure and connectivity include: regulation of fair pricing, ensuring quality of services and resisting government-imposed network disruptions and shutdowns.

### **Actions recommended**

- Subsidizing connection fees to enable the unconnected connected so as to reduce in-country digital-divide.
- Governments should formulate and implement cyber-security laws and regulations including supporting development of Internet infrastructure and respecting and safeguarding Internet freedoms.
- It is necessary to minimize profit-seeking Internet business initiatives and involve the civil society and other development partners in creating digital opportunities at the grassroots level for enhancing the growth of digital economy and reduce the digital-divide.
- Enforcing the rule of law increases the accountability of service providers and reduces incidents of network disruptions and denying access to personal data in the absence of court order.
- Local and global civil society organizations must join hands to periodically conduct surveys aimed at assessing and identifying Internet freedom abuses by governments across the continent.
- The judiciary must play an independent and neutral role in order to mitigate risks of politicized charges filed with courts against individuals and organizations and classification of cybercrimes so as to avoid prosecution of online free speech, blogs and journalistic reporting.
- It is vital that users observe their rights and obligations and demonstrate responsibility while using the cyberspace for sharing ideas and documents. Strengthening public digital literacy programs can help improve this situation.

## ANNEX 8

**Internet Exchange Points (IXPs): by Johannesburg IXP, AUC and NTRA (Egypt), Tuesday 05 December 2017, 09:00-11:30**

**Moderated by:** Mr. Hytham el Nakhal (Egypt)

### **Panelists:**

1. Mr. Nishal Gobhurdan, Johannesburg Internet Exchange Point
2. Mr. Adil Sulieman, African Union

**Rapporteur:** Barrack Otieno, AFTLD/KICTANET (Kenya)

### **Summary of the Presentations**

The moderator kicked off by informing the meeting that Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) play a critical role in reducing the cost of Internet by keeping Internet traffic local. The cost of connectivity is determined by the distance covered by data packets to reach the receiver (speed x distance = Cost). It was also noted that Africa has 44 Internet Exchange points. Two speakers discuss on the subject.

### **Key issues raised**

**Mr. Gobhurdan** pointed out that Africa is not doing well so far as implementation of IXPs are concerned. She alluded that the earliest deployment of IXP in Africa was in 1996 when the Johannesburg Internet Exchange was launched by the Internet Service Providers Association. She noted that one of the major challenges hindering the implementation of IXPs in the continent is sustainability, because the implementation and operation of IXPs is 20% technical and 80% political. The other impeding factor mentioned by the speaker is that most IXPs in Africa rely on servers, switches and routers donated by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and institutions promoting Internet development. IXPs were also reported as dependent on the Internet Communities that donate their time and expertise to monitor traffic and ensure that the exchange point functions well. In South Africa, the Internet Community decided to organize themselves under the banner of the Internet Service Providers Association.

**Gobhurdan** also emphasized that it is important that competitors see and appreciate the value of connecting to each other via IXPs. The IXPs not only help reduce the cost of Internet access but they also provide an opportunity to the local Internet community to build their capacity on networking. The speaker advised that IXPs have to be easily deployable and affordable. The speaker concluded by pointing out that there are many supplementary businesses that can be built around IXPs such as Country Code Domain Registries and Webhosting services and they also contribute towards making such services strong.

**Mr. Adil Suleiman** informed participants that the AU has been implementing a continental project aimed at ensuring that each African country has an exchange point know as AXIS. The project will end in 2018. He pointed out that IXPs require active user communities to ensure their sustainability. They are also catalysts for national operator(s).

### **Actions recommended**

- The value and importance of Internet Exchange Points need to be marketed well among Africa member states and policy makers.
- The African Internet Community should draw on lessons from initiatives that have been implemented by ISOC which has been working on the subject for 10 years and also written many papers on the issue.
- More effort is required to increase the footprints of IXPs across the continent. We have to ensure that each sub-region has an Internet Exchange Point.

## ANNEX 9

**Cyber-security in Africa, by NPCA and NTRA (Egypt), Tuesday 05 December 2017, 09:00 11:30**

**Moderated by:** Dr. Towela Nyrenda-Jere (NPCA)

**Rapporteur:** Chenai Chair

### **Panelists:**

1. **Ms Pria Chetty (Endcode)**
2. **Dr. Ehmada Houmi (NTRA, Egypt)**
3. **Mr. Ahmed Towolt, Egypt-CERT**

### **Key issues raised**

**Pria Chetty** highlighted dominant themes surrounding cyber-security and cybercrimes in Africa including Internet shutdowns, low level of consumer trust and confidence and increased rate of cybercrime. He stressed that the economic value of the market is quite high which prompts for the need to coordinating cyber-security interventions.

The second presentation was made by **Dr. Ehmada Houmi (NTRA, Egypt)** who focused on cyber resilience. Dr. Houmi emphasized on the need to move from being reactive to proactive and prepare developing and putting in place appropriate responses to combat cyber-security and cybercrimes threats. The focus must be on developing a critical Internet infrastructure with the help of governments and private operators. The speaker underscored that efforts being exerted towards strengthening cyber resilience in the continent must go beyond ensuring cyber-security. Dr. Houmi added the challenge for the continent is to plan, execute and deploy appropriate mitigation strategies and responses against likely threats whose evolvment must be monitored and controlled before the damage occurred.

The final speaker was **Mr. Ahmed Towolt** representing Egypt-CERT. He informed participants that the Egyptian CERT was established in 2009 and joined FIRST.<sup>1</sup> He noted that efforts are being made to further strengthen Egypt-CERT progresses and achievements by working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. It was disclosed that Egypt-CERT is providing support for government and financial institutions including planning and implementing capacity building programs through cyber drills and organizing certification courses to professionals with funding received from NTRA. The Egyptian CERT signed cooperation agreements with similar programs in South Korean and Uganda. For example, Uganda CERT was able to join FIRST with the assistance and sponsorship of Egypt-CERT.

### **Actions recommended**

- Instituting measures to ensure cyber-security and prevent cybercrimes is vital for the national economy, because having a well secured digital space helps countries to attract foreign direct investment (FDI).
- There need to move from being reactive to proactive is crucial for safeguarding the cyber space.

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<sup>1</sup> FIRST is the global Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams. It is a recognized global leader in incident response. Membership in FIRST enables incident response teams to more effectively respond to security incidents reactive as well as proactive. There are two types of membership, namely full members representing *organizations* who assist an information technology community or other defined constituency in preventing and handling computer security-related incidents and liaison members are individuals or representatives of organizations other than incident response or security teams that have a legitimate interest in and value to FIRST.

...

- A common framework must be created to establish bilateral and multilateral collaborations amongst African member states and with foreign countries and institutions as cyber-security and cybercrimes know no geographic boundaries.
- Devising and putting in place appropriate mitigation strategies and response plans are crucial for minimizing and/or avoiding risk exposures to likely cyber-attacks or threats.
- Building trust and confidence with ISPs and institutions in different sectors is an essential prerequisite for establishing and maintaining effective and legitimate CERT partnership.
- Holistic evaluation on the state of cyber-security and cybercrime is needed to develop and put in place an African ranking system that would enable develop trust and confidence among foreign investors.
- Member states were asked to ratify AUC cyber-security convention to fill the gap of 15 signatures.

## ANNEX 10

**Public Libraries Rise to the Challenges to Connect to the Next Billion, by AfLIA, EFL and IFLA, Tuesday 05 December 2017, 09:00 11:30**

**Moderated by:** Dr. Sarah Kadu, Uganda

### **Panelists**

1. Ms. Juliana Muchai (KNLS/EIFL)
2. Ms. Doreen Appiah (AfLIA)
3. Mr. Mandiaye Ndiaye (IFLA Leader Associate, Senegal)
4. Mohamoud Khalifa (IFLA Leader Associate, Egypt)

### **Key issues raised**

- Raising public awareness about public libraries.
- Public libraries in promoting Internet access.
- Barriers in adopting technologies for libraries:
  - Lack of ICT infrastructure
  - Inadequate skills
  - Access to content, and
  - Inadequate resource
- The role of librarians in complementing other key players of IGF
- Raised necessity of partnership among sectors and with multi stakeholders.
- Capacity building as a necessary evil.
- Embracing new and additional roles for public libraries.
- Upholding the principles of public access.
- IFLA's commitment to promote public access to the Internet
- UNESCO/IFLA Manifesto on digital preservation
- IFLA's Recommendations on Media and Information Literacy
- IFLA's involvement in advocacy at local, regional, and global levels.
- Connectivity with minimal cost and maximum results.
- Avoid barriers to adoption of technologies in public libraries.

### **Actions recommended**

- Moving more government services online would improve accessibility.
- Libraries and development partners and other stakeholders to work together in ensuring access to the Internet for all.
- IFLA, EIFL and AfLIA must take a lead in linking the library sector to other key players in the IG.

- Building the capacity of librarians and libraries is of urgent task.
- All IGF stakeholders should bear in mind the principles of public access: infrastructure, privacy, policy, skills development, copyright, open access and content, accessibility and local content.
- Overcoming barriers such as lack of funds to buy devices, scarcity of relevant local content and lack of capacity are necessary to make full use of public libraries.
- Governments and other stakeholders should recognize and support public libraries to realize the agenda of connecting the next billion.
- Libraries and development partners and other stakeholders to work together in ensuring access to the Internet is for all
- All IGF stakeholders should consider the principles of public access: infrastructure, privacy, policy, skills development, copyright, open access and content, accessibility and local content.
- Lack of resources to buy devices, low skills and a scarcity of relevant local content are three major challenges to make full use of public libraries as a means of accessing information.