Third African Internet Governance Forum

10 - 12 July 2014

Abuja, Nigeria

Draft report

I. Introduction

1. The third African Internet Governance Forum was held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 10 to 12 July 2014. The theme of the meeting was “Connecting Africa for enhanced multi-stakeholder Internet governance”.
2. The Federal Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, through the Nigerian Internet Registry Authority and the Nigerian Internet Governance Forum, organized the meeting with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). They received support from the following entities:
    - Nigerian Communications Commission
    - National Information Technology Development Agency
    - African Network Information Centre
    - Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
    - Winrock Nigeria Limited
    - Google
    - UniForum SA
    - Association for Progressive Communications
    - Internet Society
    - Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
    - International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

3. The Forum intends to serve as platform for an inclusive multilateral, multi-stakeholder and multilingual discussion on general issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa, with a particular focus on issued related to Internet governance.

4. The programme of the 2014 Forum consisted of the following:

    - Workshops before the Forum on 10 July organized by: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers; International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions; Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie; and the Public Information and Knowledge Management Division of the Economic Commission for Africa
    - Opening session during the morning of 11 July, followed by parallel sessions to present reports from regional and national Internet governance forums, and a report by the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the 10-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society from an African perspective
    - Two panel discussions held simultaneously based on eight sub-themes involving panellists representing Governments, the private sector and civil society.

5. The Forum was officially opened by the Minister of the Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of Nigeria, Omobola Johnson. The Director of the Special Initiatives Division, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Fatima Denton, gave the opening remarks and representatives of the Government of Nigeria, the African Union Commission, the Internet Governance Forum secretariat and partners, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Google, dotAfrica and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions made statements.

II. Attendance

5. The third African Internet Governance Forum had more than 470 participants from more than 40 countries. The participants included government officials, members of the private sector, academia and the media, staff from research institutions and civil society organizations, representatives of technical committees and other stakeholders.

6. Three remote participation channels were operated concurrently throughout the Forum. They were: the WebEx platform, supported by the Internet Governance Forum secretariat, Geneva; Livestream platform, supported by Triac Contractors Nigeria Limited; and the Twitter platform, supported by volunteers. Remote participation was facilitated in English and in French. A total of 214 participants, speaking nine different languages, used the remote participation channels.

III. Opening session

A. Statements by partners and the African Union Commission

7. The opening session began with welcome remarks from the Chair of the local organizing committee, Mary Uduma, followed by remarks from partners. The representative of DotAfrica indicated the need to enhance connectivity in Africa to increase access to the Internet. The representative of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers stressed the importance of the Internet Governance Forum as a platform to enhance access and use of the Internet. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers was keen to support the African Forum in becoming a

more open governance forum and to bringing together all stakeholders to discuss issues related to making the Internet useful to African people and businesses and supportive of the economy. The representative of Organisation internationale de la Francophonie advised participants that the organization was engaged in the critical issues of digital management and Internet governance. The representative of the Association of Progressive Communications stated that the association was engaged in advocating policy and regulatory issues aimed at ensuring universal and affordable access to the Internet and that it was interested not only in increased access to the Internet, but also in how the Internet is governed. The Association also had promoted policies on access to the Internet and human rights, noting that the protection of people's rights must be protected in the same manner offline as online. The representative of the African Network Information Centre told participants that the organization was engaged in managing Internet protocol resources to ensure that the protocol was equitable and just, and that it was forward looking, taking into account the future of the Internet. It was noted that, as demand for Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) increased the Internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) had become less available in some parts of the world. Finally the representative of Google indicated that the company was focused on the free and the open nature of the Internet, including free and balanced access to the Internet.

8. Mr. Chengetai Masango from the international Internet Governance Forum secretariat remarked on the success of mobile telephony and the Internet in Africa, including in such areas as mobile banking in Kenya. He stated that it was important to have more Internet exchange points (IXPs) in the continent in order to keep the Internet traffic local. The secretariat had encouraged the sharing of best practices among Internet governance forums across the world. The recent Internet Governance Forum, which

was held in Kenya was success, bringing together more than 2,200 participants from around the world. He concluded by encouraging participants to nominate people from Africa to serve as representatives to the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group, whose mandate would be renewed in October or November 2014.

9. The representative of the Government of Brazil, Caroline Gomez, highlighted the country's development success over the past 12 years. She briefed the participants about NETmundial (Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance), an initiative of the Government of Brazil, which in consulting with the public on the future governance of the Internet attracted more than 3,000 submissions of which the 15 proposals with the highest number of votes were discussed during the event. She encouraged increased participation by Africans in that initiative.

10. Following the addresses by partners, the representative of African Union Commission, Adil Suleiman, thanked the Government of Nigeria for its leadership in expanding access to the Internet as a strategic priority. He emphasized the importance of the present era of the "Internet of things", while stating that the target to have all of the world's population connected by 2020 should not be missed by Africa. He noted the importance of Internet openness and stated that access to it had become a human right, with global access essential to avoid exclusion. He also noted that information and communications technologies (ICTs) had transformed the lives of Africans and that policies should be reformed to adapt to the fast-changing situation. Mr. Suleiman also informed participants of the recent activities of the African Union Commission (AUC) in that field, including establishing national Internet exchange points in four countries and the signing of dotAfrica in Singapore in March 2014. Finally he advised

participants that Africa needs to have a voice in the administration of key functions of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.

B. Welcome address by the Director of Special Initiatives of the Economic Commission for Africa

11. Ms. Fatima Denton welcomed the participants to the meeting and stressed the particular importance of the African Internet Governance Forum. She praised the Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of Nigeria for hosting the event and for the smooth collaboration during preparations for the event. She also thanked the Minister of the Federal Ministry of Communication Technology for her personal dedication to the Forum and the successful preparation and organization of it.

    Ms. Denton stated that the Internet Governance Forum had evolved to become one of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. In subsequent developments, ECA and other partners had ensured active African participation, which had led to the launch of the African Internet Governance Forum in September 2011. She noted that the third African Internet Governance Forum was unique in terms of the number of events and key issues that were dealt with, given that the some of the new developments related to global Internet governance, such as the intention of the Government of the United States of America to transfer key functions of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, activities centred on dotAfrica and the adoption of the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection by the Conference of Ministers of Justice. She also noted that the event was occurring as the international community was engaged in the 10-year review of the implementation of the outcomes and action lines of the World Summit on the Information Society.

She informed the Forum about the state of the Internet in Africa, stating that connectivity was growing and that 20 per cent of the continent's population would be online by the end of 2014. She added that mobile technology was allowing more people in Africa to access the Internet, with mobile broadband penetration reaching close to 20 per cent by 2014, up from 2 per cent in 2010. Fixed-broadband had continued to have the lowest penetration rate of 0.5 per cent even though the use of it was expanding by double-digit rates. Price was seen to be one of the barriers responsible for the low uptake of broadband in the continent, which was supported by figures indicating that the average price of broadband in Africa was about 64.3 per cent of gross national income per capita, far exceeding the world average of 22.1 per cent of income. A regulatory framework was needed to achieve a balance between the promotion of competition in services and in infrastructure. She cited a recent report from McKinsey, which showed that the Internet's contribution to the gross domestic product of Africa remained low, at 1.1 per cent. Ms. Denton stated that it was encouraging to note that African Governments had put the Internet high on their development agenda through ongoing initiatives, such as the SMART Africa manifesto], which was aimed at enhancing access to the Internet, including broadband.

12. Finally, Ms. Denton urged participants to support efforts to strengthen national Internet governance forums on the management of Internet resources and critical infrastructure on the view that they those events would play an important role in developing effective Internet governance at the regional and global levels.

C. Official opening statement by the Minister of Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of Nigeria

13. The official opening statement was delivered by the Minister of Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of the Government of Nigeria, Omobola Johnson, who began her speech by welcoming participants to Nigeria and thanking the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat and ECA for choosing Nigeria to host the third African Internet Governance Forum. She noted that mobile was enabling people in Africa to receive data and conduct transactions and that mobile penetration was set to grow by 24 per cent over the next five years, a rate that was double the world average. The high growth trend had increased connectivity in Africa, which would enable the continent to create wealth and more jobs and to enhance the economy. Internet, as a catalyst, had accelerated development. Internet was helping increase access to education and providing useful tools for teachers.

14. The Minister advised participants that Africa as a region needed to play a global role in the development of the Internet. The continent had to take an active role in decisions regarding the Internet and to influence how it was governed. Finally, she declared the third African Internet Governance Forum officially open.

IV. Review of recommendations of the African Internet Governance Forum 2013 and presentation of the objectives, programme and expected outcomes of the African Internet Governance Forum 2014

12. A representative of the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat outlined the the recommendations of African Internet Governance Forum 2013 and introduced the

programme and expected outcomes of the 2014 meeting. He said that African Internet Governance Forum 2013 was held in Nairobi from 23 to 26 September 2013 and had 95 participants from 29 countries, including several remote participants. The event was preceded by three major pre-event workshops organized by partners. He also indicated that the 2013 meeting dealt with seven thematic issues:

(a) Human rights, freedom of expression and free flow of information on the Internet:

(b) Legal and other frameworks: spam, hacking and cybersecurity:

(c) Internet as an engine of growth and sustainable development;

(d) Emerging issues: Internet surveillance;

(e) Internet governance principles;

(f) Taking stock;

(g) Principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation.

The participants made recommendations in line with those themes and focused on specific stakeholders, including young people, governments, regional institutions, businesses, civil society and the media.

13. In introducing the programme of the Forum, the speaker stated that the meeting's main objective was to examine the state of Internet governance in Africa in the context of the theme of the ninth global Internet Governance Forum. He discussed the programme structure and format and indicated that the meeting had been preceded by workshops held on 10 July that had been organized by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie and the Public Information and Knowledge Management Division of ECA. The main event entailed an opening session on the morning of 11 July followed by parallel sessions covering: (1)

reports from regional and national Internet governance forums, and (2) a 10-year review of the World Summit of the Information Society: Africa perspective by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. The meeting would continue with panel discussions of the sub-themes divided into two parallel tracks of sessions involving panellists representing governments, the private sector and civil society.

14. Finally the speaker from the secretariat informed participants that the outcomes of the Forum were expected to include the following:

(a) Shared vision of the role and importance of Internet governance for the development of the agricultural sector in Africa;

(b) Increased awareness and capacity-building among stakeholders to enable meaningful participation in global Internet governance;

(c) Clear mandates for the work programmes of the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat;

(d) Strengthened African representation at the global level.

V. Updates from the five subregional Internet governance forums (West, Central, Southern, East and North) and national Internet governance forums (Benin, Kenya and Nigeria)

15. Regarding the report of the West African Internet Governance Forum, the meeting was informed that the Forum had met in 2013 and would convene in Banjul from 6 to 8 August 2014. Two countries were expected to join the subregional Internet governance forum in 2014: Cabo Verde and Mauritania. The practice was that the host country from the previous year would serve as Chair until the next Internet governance forum

event. At its 2014 meeting, the West African Internet governance forum would have among its members, two lusophone countries, Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde.

16. It was noted that the representative of the Central African Internet Governance Forum would send the report of the Subregional Forum to the secretariat. No reports from the North African Internet Governance Forum or the Southern African Internet Governance Forum were for were provided to the meeting.

17. The representative of the East African Internet Governance Forum informed participants that its country members were Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. He stated the United Republic of Tanzania would host the East African Internet Governance Forum in 2014, which was planned to be held in early August. He indicated that the United Republic of Tanzania has remained committed to coordinating the two-day event and, after it had been held, the outcome and report of the Subregional Forum would be shared among stakeholders.

18. Among the national Internet governance forum reports, it was reported that Benin had organized such a forum at the national level with a focus on how the Internet could be available to everyone. The encouraging partnership between the private sector and the Government of Benin to enhance access to the Internet was also noted.

19. The Forum was informed that Kenya had held a national Internet governance forum on 3 July 2013 on the theme “Connecting counties for enhanced multi-stakeholder governance”. The event had 130 participants on-site and remote connections for other participants. The topics covered were policies enabling and increasing access and net neutrality. The President of Kenya had launched e-services online in 2013 and some country authorities were providing free Internet access. It was also noted that Kenya

had three Internet exchange points. Those points were able to control most of the local traffic, which as a result reduced cost of access. Kenya was facing challenges with regard to cybersecurity and it was noted that, although the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Protection of Data had been welcomed, there was concern about the lack of involvement during the formulation process. Although young people were keen to be involved in that process, the scale of hacking in Kenya had been increasing to the point that the country was number five in the world hacking rankings.

20. The meeting was informed that the Cameroon Internet Governance Forum had been held from 18 to 20 June 2014 and was based on the theme "Which Internet for Cameroon?" It was noted that there was a lot of concern about the extensive scamming that had been taking place in the country. Discussions at the National Forum had focused on the use of Web2.0 to commercialize peoples' activities and innovations. Policy issues on cyber security were also discussed, including the use of the Internet for online shopping and e-commerce. Recommendations had included transferring from IPv4 to IPv6 and how to carry out that shift, adopting the .cm domain, and conducting a review of information technology houses in the country.

21. The meeting was informed that the Nigeria Internet Governance Forum had convened on 9 and 10 June 2014. The national Forum had 600 participants on-site and a number of others remotely. On the first day of the meeting consisted of a youth workshop that had focused on inappropriate behaviour on the Internet, Internet access as an enabler for job opportunities, and how to harness social capital through social media for job creation. The main event had taken place on the second day, which had included discussions on a variety issues, including, among them, building a democratic framework for data inclusion and Internet governance in Nigeria. The secretariat of the

Nigeria Internet Governance Forum was hosted by the Nigeria Internet Registry Authority. At the Forum, there were also several sessions during which a number of issues had been raised, such as the relevance of dialogue, funding, engagement of academics and formalization of the framework for the Forum.

22. Highlights of the National Forum were as follows:

- Discussion on using a multi-stakeholder approach to facilitate platforms for expressing diverse points of view and issues.
- The African Union Commission welcomed the intention of the Government of the United States to transfer the key Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions and encouraged the engagement of the private sector in the process.
- The need to engage parliamentarians as key stakeholders in the Internet governance forum processes was noted.
- A call was made for the establishment of a regional fund for the Internet Governance Forum for Africa.
- The need to involve other telecom stakeholders was emphasized
- It was noted that other countries should be encouraged to organize national Internet governance forum events involving the private sector in a similar manner to the event organized in Nigeria

VI. Presentation of issue paper on the theme "Connecting Africa for enhanced multi-stakeholder Internet governance"

23. The discussion focussed on the main theme of the 2014 African Internet Governance Forum following a presentation made by a representative of the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat.

24. The presenter raised the basic challenges facing Africa, including: policies to enable access; content creation, dissemination and use; and the management of Internet identifiers. He noted that a lot of investments had been made in recent years in infrastructure, including in placing fibre-optic cable around Africa, significantly increasing the overall connectivity capacity available to the continent. However, access remained a challenge in most parts of the continent away from the coastline and the cable-landing stations, including limited domestic backbones even inside some of the coastal countries. For that reason alone, satellite-based connectivity was still relevant in the continent.

25. In the global context, it was noted that Africa had shared a number of concerns relating to the Internet with the rest of the world. Those included human rights, trust and cyber security, as well as the future of the Internet ecosystem. The representative of NETmundial also reiterated the principle that rights that were granted off-line must also be protected online, as written in a 2011 report by the Special Rapporteur of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). That principle had since been confirmed through several resolutions of OHCHR. Those rights included: freedom of expression; freedom of association; privacy; accessibility (universal access design); freedom of information and access to information; and right

to development. They still had needed to be protected, particularly in the face of the global challenge posed by cybercriminals.

26. The representative stated that emerging Internet-related topics did not adequately deal with existing Internet governance structures or arrangements. Issues for particular consideration were: massive online surveillance; the liability of Internet intermediaries or whether they should be protected; information literacy; and ethics, particularly with regard to building links to the African Network of Information Ethics.

27. The representative added that the Internet had created a critical point for all participants for making a significant institutional change and realignment. Africa had realized that the way to prosperity for many Africans had historically been through accommodating that kind of change. Africans should not continue to conduct business in the same old way and expect greater success.

28. The discussion covered the following issues:

- The absence of Africa from the Internet of things
- African concerns pertaining to migrating to IPv6
- The security of transboundary law enforcement

29. In the ensuing discussion, a suggestion was made to make available more public Internet Protocol addresses to reduce the number of private address and relieve pressure on the network and improve service quality. Governments should sit at the same table to discuss the modalities of sharing infrastructure deployments and the formulation of a

memorandum of understanding to promote information-sharing in order to improve Internet access.

VII. Session on policies enabling access

30. Four panellists, representing the African Network Information Center (AFRINIC), the private sector in Nigeria and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Malawi, gave brief presentations in line with the theme of the session, policies enabling access. The private-sector representative highlighted the importance of access to the Internet as a human right. He argued that it was a good thing to promote increasing access to the Internet but it was unfortunate that denying privacy through imposing Internet surveillance was a challenge that hindered the use of the Internet. He mentioned that the Government of Nigeria, for example, had ordered $40 million worth of equipment which could be used for surveillance on the Internet, as well as for other communication services.

31. Two panellists gave presentations that reflected the perspectives of Governments. A delegate of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies in Côte d'Ivoire said the Government had decided to develop the sector on the view that ICTs were playing a key role in the socioeconomic development of the country. In order to increase access, the Government had focused its programme on five areas, including the development of infrastructure through the deployment of submarine cables and enhancing development of the cybersecurity framework. A delegate of the Commission for Science and Technology of Malawi noted that the Government had taken actions to increase access to the Internet and that informed policy decisions should be made to enhance access to the research and education networks in Africa.

32. The Forum was also briefed about the objectives, mission and membership of AFRINIC. It was noted that the supply of IPv4 addresses was becoming exhausted in other parts of the world but in Africa, AFRINIC was providing those addresses and would continue to do so for the next two years. AFRINIC was also deploying IPv6 addresses. The policies of AFRINIC had been developed by the community, through a bottom-up process of consultation and consensus that made its services more community-oriented.

33. It was also noted that as IPv6 would be the next generation Internet Protocol standard, Africa must actively transition to that standard in order not to be isolated from the global Internet. In that regard, it was noted that AFRINIC was playing a leading role in the development of critical infrastructure in Africa and the world with the objective to achieve a more secure and stable Internet.

VIII. Session on creating, disseminating and using content

34. This session was comprised of four panellists: representatives of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions and the Rwanda Telecentre Network; and a Government representative of member States. It began with a short video from the Google public policy unit, which emphasized the importance of "following the money" and the many videos uploaded on the YouTube website, such as Gangnam style, An African city, That Igbo Chick, Bellesa Africa and Sixpackfactory, which showed that much easier than ever before. As a result, many videos were uploaded to YouTube every 100 hours and revenue in the global industry had grown since the year 2012.

35. The panellists inquired as to whether policymaking was keeping up with changes in content creation at a time when creativity was booming. Just as technology was evolving, so was the related content. They also inquired if Africans were contributing to content creation and wanted to know who created content and how it was done, how the content was disseminated and how Africans used it.

36. Another key question raised was how many of the 2,000 languages in Africa were being used. Less than 5 per cent of the content created in Africa was published online, while a proper representation would be 16 to 17 per cent African content published online.

37. The panellist representing the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions discussed measures aimed at allowing the free flow of information on the Internet and the commercial and government advocates for those measures.

38. Access points for the public would accelerate access to information and this was set to be a key part of development agenda beyond 2015, which would make it easier for people to exercise their socio-political space and development and also enabling civil-society organizations to pursue social and political activities.

39. The panellist stated that there was need for policies that ensured the use of local languages on the Internet. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions was an advocate of preserving indigenous languages and was a core signatory of open systems and the global community. The panellist encouraged the Government to become signatory of the Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development where one could engage directly and sign up. The panellist also stated that even though Africans faced challenges, such as illiteracy, they should not

ignore the principle of freedom, which should always be applied, even apply and there should be no exception for the digital era.

40. The discussion covered the following topics:

- Regulation and management of Internet content
- Standardization of Internet governance and E-commerce
- Adopting a flexible approach with regard to the Internet in order to enable the relevant market, new technologies and creative innovations to evolve.
- The Internet is large but depends on exceptions to flourish
- Setting policies to combat plagiarism and piracy.

41. Some of the suggestions made during the discussions were: enacting legislation on content; making content accessible and affordable; encouraging more capacity-building, training and retraining; and supporting research to provide reliable content. Furthermore, participants recommended that countries needed to catch up with new technologies and to apply the five anti-piracy principles: (a) efficient, effective and scalable; (b) guard your content and provide transparency; (c) create alternatives; (d) follow the money; and (e) innovation and creativity. It was also pointed out that economic data had shown that flexibility facilitated innovation.

IX. Session on the Internet as an engine for growth and development

42. The session started with brief interventions by the panellists who represented the Alliance for Affordable Internet, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, and the Government of Senegal. The discussion focused on: aligning policies based on best practices; creating open, competitive markets; policies, such as the cyber crime ,

that prevented the use of some Internet features which would otherwise give every person access to be an agent for development; the potential for Governments to save money by empowering their populations; and need to set policies aimed at protecting privacy. It was also noted that access to the Internet was not enough, the Internet should also contribute to economic development. As a means to ascertain the contribution, web index measurements could be used to indicate what people did online and how much money they made online.

43. The representative of the Government of Senegal stated that the experiences in his country indicated Governments make the largest investment in infrastructure that supports the Internet. The expansion of the Internet had made it possible to increase the opportunity to provide e-learning, making education available to more people. Rural accessibility had improved over the years through the engagement of public-private partnerships in providing Internet services.

44. The representative of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie stated that an enabling environment for the growth of the virtual market was needed. That could be achieved through developing the necessary legal frameworks. Such frameworks would boost confidence among all users. Internet e-learning platforms should be deployed to enhance the knowledge and education levels of Africans, which, in turn, would improve the continent's economic status.

X. Session on Internet governance forum and the future of the Internet ecosystem

45. The moderator provided a brief overview of the state of the Internet ecosystem and of the issues and informed the meeting that the session would only focus on issues regarding Internet regulation in terms of Internet usage and the way forward in terms of transition of key functions of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The four panellists, representatives of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, dotAfrica and the Governments of Brazil and the Democratic Republic of the Congo made brief speeches. Highlights of the speeches included the representative of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers noting that the Corporation had opened offices in different areas, making its services more accessible throughout the continent and the representative of the Government of Brazil stating that the country was firmly committed to preventing Internet surveillance and had initiated NETmundial.

46. It was noted that in March 2014. the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the United States, had announced that the Government would transition key Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions, a action that would change the future of the Internet ecosystem. A multi-stakeholder group had been formed with 27 members from different occupations and backgrounds to follow up on implementation of that initiative, which was expected to be facilitated online and to be transparent and accessible to the public. It was also noted that the participation of Africa in the Internet Governance Forum process had been very active and increasing, and going forward, the continent should continue be active and consolidate its efforts so that it could increase its participation in new initiatives.

47. The representative of the Government of Brazil discussed the country's participation in NetMundial initiatives and shared the experiences associated with them, The representative also shared insight from the country's efforts to foster social participation for enhanced democracy. A platform developed had not been launched at the time of the meeting due to the electoral period. However, it had different functionalities, including community blogs and social-media interfaces, and it also broadcasted debates. Before NETmundial, public consultation was facilitated through the platform. People around the world globe posted their opinions and views on the democratic governance of the Internet and over 280,000 votes were submitted

48. The discussion focused on the following topics:

- To change the future and issues relating to transition of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority after the Tunisia World Summit on the Information Society
- Privacy and national security and concerns raised at NETmundial
- Capacity-building for Internet governance and Internet public policy
- Stewardship of key Internet functions and responsibilities
- Interaction between users and social media interfaces
- The ecosystem of the Internet Governance Forum had become more diversified
- The policy environment implemented by the Government of Brazil to improve democracy of the Internet and to understand and involve all relevant stakeholders in deciding the future of the Internet
- The role the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers plays in creating accountability
- Africans needed to strengthen the amount of representation in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- The role of civil society in the future of Internet.

- The big question was: “What progress have we made by Africa in transferring key Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions?”

49. The participants made the following suggestions:

- Improve the terms for rights to access to information and guarantee the essential rights for online users.
- Set policies aimed at combating piracy and plagiarism on the Internet.
- Follow the example of the Government of Brazil in providing open-source and free software.
- Become more actively involved in the processes that will shape the future of the Internet
- Government’s should increase their participation in global Internet Governance Forum

XI. Session on critical Internet resources

50. The session focused on the new top-level domains, the growth of country-code top-level domains, and the status of the migration from internet protocol system IPv4 to system IPv6 in Africa. A panel consisting of representatives of AFRINIC, Google and the Governments of Gambia and Kenya made brief interventions on the topics. It was noted that information on the state of the domain name industry was available online. The following was also noted: “.com” was the most utilized domain while “.tk”, which was available free was the second most used top-level domain worldwide; . no African country-code top-level domains were in the list of the most used global top-level domains; the domain “.ml” (Mali) was also made available free and was managed outside the country; information on country-code top-level domains was not readily

available in Africa, but freely available in Europe and the United States; and there was a need to collect statistics on country-code top-level domains in Africa.

51. It was noted that the database of addresses used was maintained by AFRINIC. A large amount of money was lost through using the Internet without local Internet traffic exchange points The efforts of the Internet Society to support implementation of Internet exchange points in Africa were welcome. It was noted that at the time of the meeting there were 16 copies of root servers in Africa.(http://www.root-servers.org/)

The panellist representing Google asked the participants who currently had access to the Internet to go to the website "whatdomain.org", which presented the concept of changing Internet neighbourhoods for domains at different levels. New global top-level domains were being added to the existing global top-level domains, changing the neighbourhoods at specific levels.

52. The panel also discussed the new generic domain name for pornographic companies ".xxx domain" .It was noted that the continent should start making better use of national domain names. There needed to be more support for the African organizations working on promoting ".Africa" and expert groups should be set up to work with those organizations.

53. The following points were made during the ensuring discussion:

- there were about 77 new global top-level domains in Africa. It was pointed out that cost had been a major constraint. There were also other constraints. The submission

of new generic domain names was processed in a computer language not accessible to Africans.The opening of Africa to the use of Internet protocol IPv6 needed to be a necessity. Citizens of certain African countries still needed to obtain visas before going to other countries and the Internet would have solved the problems It was necessary to translate technical ideas to make them accessible to local firms. If African countries did not start to make good policies, Africans would always be excluded.

54. Participants suggested joint efforts be encouraged to propel the development of the Information Society in Africa. They called for implementing the use of local languages, work on the use of national domain names and hosting websites inside the countries, and encouraged the use of IPv6 protocol to facilitate the fight against cybercrime.

XII. Session on emerging issues

55. The session focused on: the intention of the United States to transition to main Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions and dotAfrica issues. Three panellists made brief introductions. The representative of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers informed participants that the National Telecommunications and Information Administration had announced on 14 March 2014 that it had intended to transfer stewardship of Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions to a community of multi-stakeholders. The Administration had put forward principles that the multi-stakeholder community must follow in developing a proposal for the transition. The timeline for the transition was noted and it was also pointed out that the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority contract expired on 30 September 2014. It was also noted

that a coordination group had been formed to work on the transition, which consisted of 13 stakeholders represented by 37 group members. The Administration would not accept proposals that replaced its role with a government-led or intergovernmental organization solution and that it was open to comments and contributions from the general public. The next step would be for the coordination group to develop a transition plan.

56. The representative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme of the African Union discussed the challenges dotAfrica had faced in putting their application forward. It was noted that AUC had welcomed the initiative by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to transfer main Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions. The Commission had been mandated by the Conference of Ministers of Information and Communications Technologies to lead the process of applying for a dotAfrica domain name and had then delegated the activity to a task force created by the African Union to coordinate that process. A South African company (with an excellent reputation in domain-name registry and more than 101 million domains registered under it) had been assigned the task of coordinating the dotAfrica initiative. Since then, dotAfrica had received more than 2,000 applications, including three applications by cities for the dotJoburg, dotCapeTown, and dotDurban domains. Two competing applications had been received and auctions would take place to award the domains on a competitive basis. It had been suggested to countries that provide a list of desired names. Thus far, 17 countries had submitted a list, while three countries had submitted objections.

57. It was noted that the DotConnectAfrica Trust has submitted a competing application for the dotAfrica global domain, but that the request was not feasible as the Trust did not have support from 60 per cent of the member States. At the time of the discussion, the issue was being reviewed by an independent review panel that started work in mid-May and was due to report to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers board within six months. It was expected that the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers would issue its decision by mid-2105.

58. The meeting was informed that the Future Internet Research and Experimentation Initiative (FIRE) programme provided Internet services and builds capacity in Africa. Based on experiences in Asia and Latin America, the Initiative had launched an awards programme for proposals to enhance access to the Internet and had handed out grants ranging from $7,500 to 10,000 for proposals. It was noted that the theme of the 2014 awards programme was to be “innovation, access and e-development”.

59. Participants raised several issues, including: the delay in finalizing dotAfrica and the engagement of many different stakeholders both in the dotAfrica and in the transition to the key Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions processes. It was noted that 42 countries had supported the application of AUC to provide a manager for the dotAfrica top-level domain. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers’ application process had a clear guideline that the Commission’s NEPAD programme needed to abide by. The representative of NEPAD advised participants that if countries did not respond to the list of reserved domain names, such as place names, and assign a focal contact point or office to liaise with dotAfrica, NEPAD would keep the names related to known places and others and put them on a portal to encourage countries to

apply, so that there would not be further delay in the launch of dotAfrica. It was noted that some countries had problems with their allotted country domain names.

XIII. Session on enhancing digital trust

60. The focus of the session was on cybersecurity and enhancing digital trust with regard to the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Protection of Personal Data. Three panellists, representing ECA, the Internet Governance Forum Secretariat, and the Government of Liberia made brief introductory presentations. They emphasized that cybersecurity was a cross-border issue and that more than 2,000 cybercrimes were registered in 2012 alone. Cybercrime was growing at such an alarming rate that countries needed to act and implement cyberlegislation. ECA and AUC had been mandated by the Conference of Ministers in charge of ICTs and had been working since 2011 on the development of the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection. The Convention had been adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Justice in May 2014 and by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government in June 2014, in Malabo.
61. During the session , some of the cited issues related to cybersecurity were the following: lack of provisions to protect children, the need to make personal data more secure as some countries were interfering in the privacy of individuals; terrorism in Nigeria, Kenya and other countries; and restrictions on Internet use, with China and Iran being cited as countries that control the platform in their country, although it was noted that China had recently indicating it was .considering to make the Internet an open network.

62. It was also noted that more businesses would have conducted business online if they had been confident that the operations were secure. Civil-society organizations needed to enhance their efforts to pressure Governments to ensure and guarantee privacy and inspire confidence in the use of the Internet.

63. Participants raised several issues and concerns, with one prominent discussion point being the ratification and implementation of the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection. It was noted that at least 15 countries needed to ratify the Convention rapidly so that it could be implemented. Member States needed to create awareness about the provisions of the Convention. Countries also needed to put in place computer emergency response teams. Member States requested that ECA and AUC shall offered support to member States in developing or transpose cyber legislations and in building the capacities of their computer emergency response teams. It was noted that ECA had also undertaken policy research in that area to provide member States with policy guidance and to advise on emerging issues in cybersecurity. It was also noted that there was a need to balance human rights the economic benefits of the Internet, and security.

XIV. Session on Internet and human rights

64. The session focused on the following: privacy and end-user rights: openness and citizenship: and the Internet and access to media and information. Three panellists representing the Association of Progressive Communications, South Africa, the Unwanted Witness, Uganda and Femme et Environment “Bata Gbako”, Central African

Republic each gave brief introductory statement. One of the issues discussed was the violation of human rights online, which was increasingly practiced by Governments in Africa in the pretext of ensuring security. It was noted that individual users' rights with respect to privacy and data-protection were at stake, significantly affecting confidence in the use of the Internet. Also emphasized was need to prioritize the protection of women's rights with respect to the violation of women's rights online.

65. Participants recommended the following:

- Encourage the respect of human rights online, as well as offline
- Encourage a balance between cybersecurity and user-privacy and data-protection
- Encourage stakeholders to help build awareness among Internet users about privacy, security and surveillance
- Endorse and disseminate the draft African declaration on Internet rights and freedom
- Mainstream discussions on the Internet and human rights in discussions related to Internet governance forums
- Prioritize effort aimed at dealing with violence against women online.

XV. Commission on Science and Technology for Development ten-year review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

66. This session was moderated by the Federal Minister of Communication Technology of the Government of Nigeria, Omobola Johnson. The panellists comprised: Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief of ICT Analysis Section, Division of Technology and Logistics of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and David Souter, Consultant to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

67. In her opening remarks, the Minister indicated that the Economic and Social Council had requested the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to conduct a 10-year review of the progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. The results of the 10-year review would be submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for its overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015. As part of the open process of collecting inputs from the African region, participants of the Forum discussed that topic.

68. Mr. Fredriksson discussed the background of the 10-year review by the Commission. He began by explaining the two mandates of the Commission, emanating from requests made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution E/2013/9, and at the first World Summit on the Information Society+10 review meeting, which was held in Paris from 25 to 27 2013, based on the theme “Towards knowledge society for peace and sustainable development”. He informed the Forum that the Commission had published a questionnaire online in order to collect contributions from stakeholders and requested the participants to fill in the online questionnaire no later than 31 August 2014.

69. Mr. Souter gave a presentation entitled "Trends of the World Summit on the Information Society, recommendations and resolutions." He recalled that the convening of the Internet Governance Forum had been recommended by the World Summit on the Information Society as part of efforts to achieve an inclusive information society and that the initiative was centred on development. In the context of implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, he noted that the diversity of African contexts, experiences, views and priorities, as well as changes in the international economic environment, rapid change in ICT and markets, as well as the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to a development agenda beyond 2015. He also noted that Africa had experienced many changes with regard to access and use of ICTs, including, among them, introducing a backbone cable network of optical fibre and the emergence of mobile payments and banking (m-banking).

70. The participants were requested to share experiences, views and priorities on the following:

- The extent to which a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society developed in the 10 years since the World Summit, and how the outcomes of the World Summit had contributed to this.

- The major challenges that had inhibited the emergence of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, and how effectively were those challenges being addressed
- The priorities for stakeholders seeking to achieve the outcomes of the World Summit and progress towards the information society as part of development agenda beyond 2015

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Monitoring mechanism to track the implementation of the World Summit
- Progress on implementing broadband technology in Nigeria and the need to manufacture optic fibre in the country.

71. Recommendations agreed by the participants included the following:

- Strengthen the local capacity of Africans in all areas
- Strengthen the stakeholder approach through consultation with all relevant parties
- Take into account the issues particular to ICTs and combat online violence against women
- Put in place monitoring mechanisms for evaluating progress made in WSIS uimplementation
- Strive to increase African participation in the governance of the Internet
- The Commission on Science and Technology for Development should encourage African Governments to be more involved in discussions pertaining to governance of the Internet, a process that is now mostly be carried out by civil-society organizations.

XVI. Session on enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation: the African Internet Governance Forum – issues and statutory matters

72. The objective of the session was to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation in African Internet governance through the African Internet Governance Forum. That could be achieved by reviewing existing and previous activities of the African Internet Governance Forum and developing a road map that included new tools, mechanisms and strategies to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation.

73. A representative of the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat gave a presentation that covered the organization's existing statutory arrangements, previous activities and future plans in the context of the multi-stakeholder cooperation among key players in the area of Internet-governance in Africa. Included in the presentation were discussions on the role that the Forum played in coordinating the contribution of Africa in international debates and policymaking processes relevant to Internet governance and on the secretariat's effort to make the Forum's process as participative and inclusive as possible. An example cited was that 30 per cent of the participants of the Forum were representing African Governments, working alongside representatives of civil society and the private sector.

74. The discussion dealt with the following questions:

- What lessons could be learned from the previous African Internet Governance Forum and what could be done to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation within the Forum
- What are the key priority activities to enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation both within the continent and at the international level

- What are the roles of subregional Internet-governance forums in enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation and how can those roles be coordinated at the regional level within the African Forum
- What tools, mechanisms and strategies should be used to track and follow up on the Forum's key outcomes and recommendations.

XVII. Report from the pre-Forum workshops

75. Four workshops covering the following topics were held prior to the Forum (the reports are in annex I) :

    (i) Internet Assigned Numbers Authority transition, led by the International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

    (ii) Data protection and privacy, led by the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

    (iii) Public access, led by the International Federation of Library Associations

    (iv) Knowledge management, led by ECA

XVIII. Presentation and adoption of the report of the third African Internet Governance Forum

76. The report of the third African Internet Governance Forum was presented by a representative of the secretariat. After a discussion on it, participants adopted the following recommendations:

A. Policies enabling access

- Develop a policy framework and present it to AUC for ratification by member States.
- Enhance the capacities of libraries and other public access points with the intent to increase public access to the Internet
- Include a clear target on access to ICTs, mainly broadband Internet, as part of the sustainable development goals.

B. Content creation, dissemination and use

- Encourage stakeholders to use efficient, effective and scalable measures to educate people with the aim to spur innovation and creativity in content development
- Encourage countries to set policies aimed at protecting intellectual-property rights on the Internet (online content).

C. Internet as an engine for growth and development

- Encourage countries to set policies that help keep the Internet affordable
- Encourage countries to set policies that support broadband access

- Encourage the establishment of multi-stakeholder coalitions in order to ensure the affordability of the Internet at the country level
- Encourage increased investment in Internet infrastructure, especially in rural areas
- Support small and medium information and communications technology entrepreneurs in their effort to develop e-business and applications.

D. Internet Governance Forum and the future of the Internet ecosystem

- Welcome the opening of offices for the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers in different subregions including in Africa, at this will give communities better access to the services of the Corporation accessible. Encourage greater multi-stakeholder cooperation within the African Internet Governance Forum as way to increase participation of stakeholders in the transition of the functions of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
- Ensure representation of African stakeholder groups in the coordination group for the transition of the Authority's functions
- Ensure that the African Internet Governance Forum adopts the best practices carried out by the Government of Brazil in the NETmundial process.

E. Enhancing digital trust

- Civil-society organizations should enhance their efforts to pressure Governments to guarantee privacy and confidence in the use of the Internet

- African countries should create awareness about the provisions of the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Data Protection
- ECA and AUC should assist countries in the formulation and implementation of cyber legislation and the establishment of computer emergency readiness teams
- Stakeholders should play in a key role in building capacity and awareness of the Convention among relevant bodies
- A balance between human rights and the , economic benefits of the Internet and security must be considered as countries promote increased access to the Internet
- African Governments should ratify the Convention and work with stakeholders to implement it.

F. Internet and human rights

- Encourage the respect of human rights online, as well as offline
- Encourage maintaining a balance between cybersecurity and respect for user privacy and data protection
- All stakeholders should enhance awareness among users of the Internet on privacy and security, as well as on Internet surveillance
- Endorse and disseminate the draft African declaration on Internet rights and freedoms
- Mainstream Internet and human rights in discussions related to Internet governance forums
- Prioritize efforts to tackle online violence against women.

G. Critical Internet resources

- Call upon civil society organizations to undertake considerable outreach activities to raise public awareness about the need to transition from IPv4 Internet protocol to IPv6 in a smooth and timely manner.
- Urge the business sector to adopt IPv6 and carry out a rapid migration process.
- Encourage African Governments to adopt national strategies to transition from IPv4 to IPv6, starting with public institutions and to require that the private sector also transition to IPv6.
- Call upon all stakeholders to support the growth of the African domain-name industry. Local content to be hosted online needs to developed as a way to add value to the domain-name industry.
- Urge the African top-level domain to develop a mechanism that will gather statistics on the state of each African country code top-level domain with the aim to:
    - facilitate the implementation of registry automation;
    - improve operational sustainability of registry services;
    - be used in the implementation of new technologies in African country-level domains so they could use IPv6 and domain-name system security extensions (DNSSEC) by 2020.
- Urge African countries to take advantage of the dotAfrica offer to reserve domain names of interest to them and that reflect their national, cultural, geographic and other heritages.

- The programme of work for the upcoming round of the new global top-level domain programme should be centred on the needs of developing economies and poor communities. The application fee should be symbolic and the legal and technical treatment should be more adapted. Well-defined outreach activities should be implemented help citizens of developing countries and in poor communities understand the whole process and the economic, cultural and/or linguistic advantages of a global top-level domain.

H. Emerging issues

- Participants welcomed the signing of 42 countries in support of the application by AUC to manage the dotAfrica domain. They recommended that the process for acquiring and managing dotAfrica should follow a process for multi-stakeholder participation to ensure that it was widely recognized and supported, and would, therefore, lead to the successful implementation of it.

I. Enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation: the African Internet Governance Forum – issues and statutory matters

- Define clearly the role of each stakeholder in the African Internet Governance Forum, including developing a scorecard for monitoring the Forum's performance and preparing an action plan for 2015.
- Accept the offer of the Free and Open Source Software Foundation of Africa to host the Forum's website.

- Identify and encourage the appointment of Internet-governance forum ambassadors at national, subregional or regional levels.
- Improve the organization of the Forum's events in order to attract more sponsors and consult with and gather inputs from as many stakeholders as possible by organizing activities well in advance.
- Prepare issue papers in advance of the events. Prepare policy briefs that could be based on issues discussed during the event and circulated to all stakeholders at both regional and international levels.
- Strengthen the national Internet-governance forums and the existing regional African Internet Governance Forum at the expense of subregional forum, which were found to be unnecessary.
- Explore funding mechanisms in order to increase participation by Governments
- Enhance South-South cooperation with Brazil within the framework of the African Internet Governance Forum.

XIX. Closing of the third African Internet Governance Forum

77. The closing ceremony included a statement by Kasirim Nwuke, Chief of New Technology and Innovation Section, ECA and a closing speech by Henry Akpan, Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of the Government of Nigeria.

78. Mr. Nwuke thanked the Government and people of Nigeria for their warmth and hospitality and for their efforts in making the meeting a resounding success. He also

congratulated the local organizers, the members of the organizing committee drawn from key partners, and the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat for the commitment and dedication they had shown in making the event a great success. Finally, he thanked the sponsoring partners for their continued support and the local sponsor for their contribution to the success of this event.

79. Mr. Akpan closed the meeting with thanks to all participants to the Forum, ECA, the interpreters and the African Internet Governance Forum secretariat for the work done in making the meeting vibrant and a great success. He also thanked ECA for selecting Nigeria to host the important event. Finally he wished participants safe journeys to their respective countries and declared the African Internet Governance Forum 2014 officially closed.

Annex I

Pre-conference workshop reports

Report on workshop organized by the Economic Commission for Africa during the third African Internet Governance Forum in Nigeria

DATE: 10 July 2014.

A. Title of session

Access to knowledge and information for development: The Access to Scientific and Socio-economic Knowledge in Africa (ASKIA) initiative and the African Virtual Library and Information Network (AVLIN).

B. Organizer of the workshop

Economic Commission for Africa.

- The workshop discussed a number of wide-ranging issues relating to access to knowledge and information for development
- Presentations
    - The African Virtual Library and Information Network discussed lessons learned and possible elements for mechanism to link African knowledge institutions.

- A representative of the Access to Scientific and Socio-economic Knowledge in Africa initiative discussed the implementation of the African Virtual Library and Information Network initiative
- Innovations and emerging technologies promoting information discovery, access, and diffusion in Africa: best practices, challenges and the way forward.

- Significant issues were cited as needing to be tackled for the successful promotion of information discovery, access, and diffusion in Africa were identified. These were presented in terms of challenges and opportunities.
  - New technologies provide new challenges related to:
    - Acquisition, preservation, maintenance and security issues; Training staff and users;
    - Lack of awareness and commitment among key stakeholders.

C. Main outcomes of the workshop (lessons learned and recommendations)

Lessons learned from the African Virtual Library and Information Network

- Be inclusive, but start work with what you have, and rapidly expand to fill gaps.
- Although the mainstream practice was to use advisory committees, in a fast-moving field, it may be better to use groups of experts.
- Start with a project approach, but good initiatives should quickly be included in the regular programme.

- Do not insist on a separate project manager for each initiative.
- Do not personalize, rather institutionalize.
- Good proposals are necessary, but action is key.
- Consider, incubate and release.
- The technical feasibility of projects is as important as their conceptual robustness.

D. Possible elements of a fresh mechanism to link African knowledge institutions

The following were suggested as possible mechanisms that could be adopted to successfully link African knowledge institutions:

- Build collaboration around concrete projects that each institution could work on in their home base and that contribute to their home programmes.
- Build with institutions, not based on geographical locations, but apply diversity as a key criterion. Have at least two persons serve as focal points,
- Create a regular pattern of activities because institutions tend to think and budget in terms of cycles.
- Start by building capacities for fund-raising, budgeting and organizational awareness. An effective manager must be able to raise funds internally and externally. With no money, there is no progress. Accountability is as important as raising money.
- Spread technical capacity among staff, as specialization could kill an initiative.
- Seek opportunities to build independent institutions that support strategic objectives.

- In development, the more the merrier.
- Ensure that the benefits of an initiative are clearly explained to possible partners. Outputs, outcomes and impacts must each have target beneficiaries to whom the objectives are relevant.
- Initiatives must aim to create institutional capacity to self-start and should contribute to collaborative efforts rather than depend on outside help.

E. Ways forward in promoting information discovery, access, and diffusion in Africa

- A project should be designed to re-engineer the Network in line with the new ECA knowledge-management strategy and other Commission initiatives, including the databank and the development account project on mobile data collection
- New institutional arrangements should include a subregional component, such as the Commission's subregional offices and the regional economic communities and mechanisms for the network to work effectively and efficiently.
- Phased implementation of the project (pilot + evaluation + scaling up) should be undertaken with the aim to create the necessary enabling environment and activities based on identified needs, including capacity development.
- It is critical to improve the exchange of experiences, and access to information and knowledge in Africa.

F. Recommendations by group discussants:

I. The framework of the African Virtual Library and Information Network should enable active participation by national, subregional, and regional institutions.

II. There should be clarity as to what type of knowledge and information should be collected for exchange and dissemination in the Network

III. Determine the elements needed to make the Network and the Access to Scientific and Socio-economic Knowledge in Africa initiative sustainable.

IV. Develop a framework for building capacity and raising awareness.

I. The African Virtual Library and Information Network framework should allow for active participation by national, subregional, and regional institutions.

a. It must identify the institutions to be covered, along with their activities and stakeholders. Among the institutions are those associated with Governments, the private-sector, civil society, academia, media and professional bodies. Each of the institutions should assign a contact person or representative to act as a focal point, which is needed at all levels: regional, subregional and national.

b. A campaign approach should be adopted to sell the Network to the public. It should include the creation of a website and getting people and institutions to link to it, indexing the Network on search engines, and making different packages available for different groups.

c. There should be continuous capacity-building for institutions involved in the Network

d. Communities should be involved at the lower level so that they could share their views and attain a sense of belonging.

II. Type of, knowledge and information to be collected for exchange and dissemination in the Network

Comment [I1]: What is meant by materials - is it something concrete. To me, it seems like information.

a. Information to accelerate the development of Africa

b. Water, sanitation and health materials

c. Information and materials on science, technology, innovations for education and entrepreneurship

d. Economic data for planning purposes

e. Materials on food security

f. Materials on energy

g. African indigenous knowledge

h. Best practices in working to research development

i. Cultural values to empower young people and accelerate the implementation of economic activities.

III. Sustainability elements for the African Virtual Library and Information Network and the Access to Scientific/Socio-economic Knowledge in Africa

a. A sound management structure

b. Sufficient funding and a business model for the Network and the initiative

c. Regular maintenance of infrastructure

d. Provision of benefits and value-added services to members, to remain relevant

e. Continuous training sessions and an awareness campaign

f. Analysis on a regular basis

g. Establishment of key indicators to measure progress

h. Creation of feedback mechanism

i. Local content

j. Provision of broadband

k. A virtual library on the African Virtual Library and Information Network that includes a facility for requesting help and information from a library.

IV. Elements of the framework for building capacity and raising awareness

a. Working on access to the organized system

b. Working on the system on the implementation level

c. Developing the experts' capacity: instructors; system developers; standards, policies and copyright-issues experts and others

d. Improving the capacity of the end-users to use the system

e. Training on teaching, learning and research

f. Training on effective searching and retrieval techniques for users

g. Consideration should be given to the diversity of end-users when developing the programme

h. Developing materials for guidelines and proper content

i. Setting acceptable standards

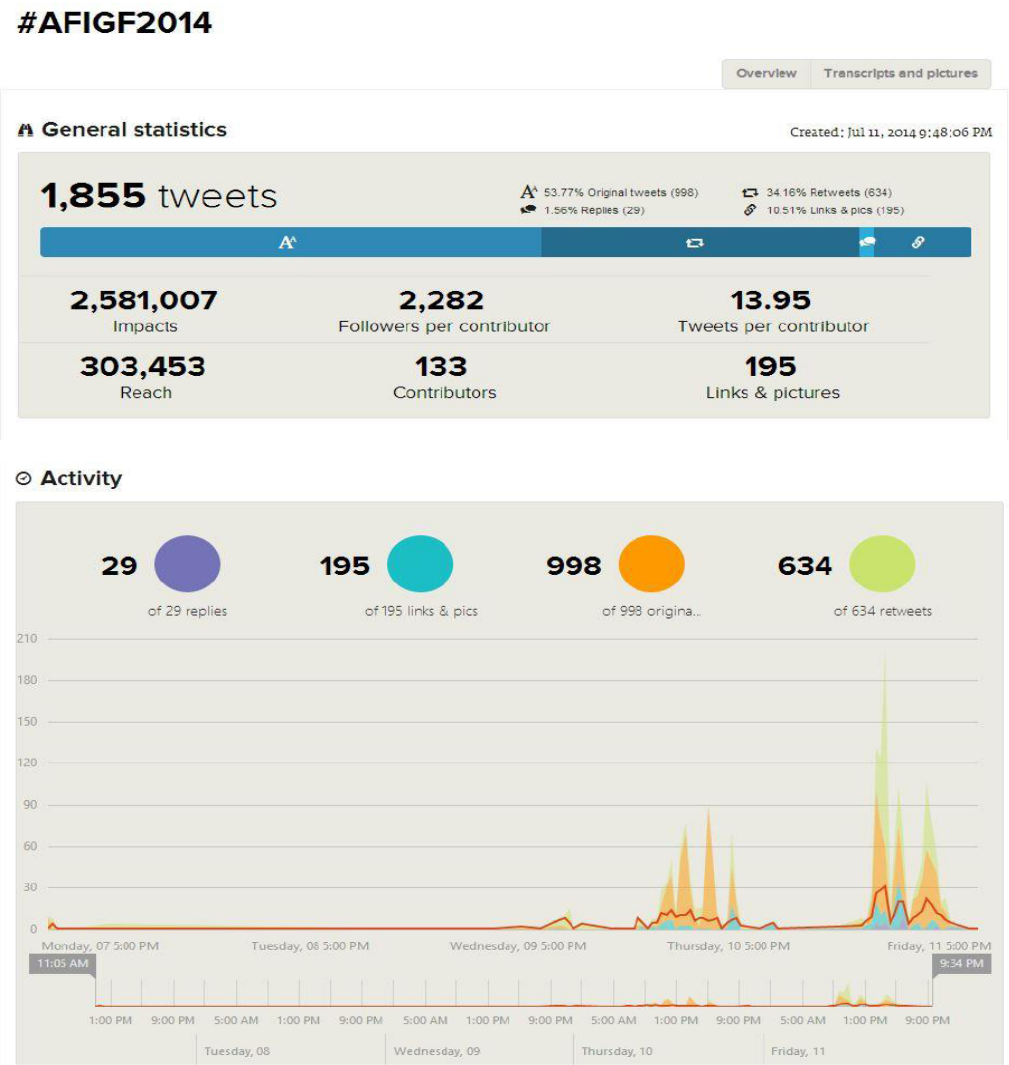
j. Assisting new innovators

k. Building awareness about the Network's values through publications, social media, frequently-asked questions, introduction to library associations, student associations, higher officials of universities and organizations, print media, workshops and conferences

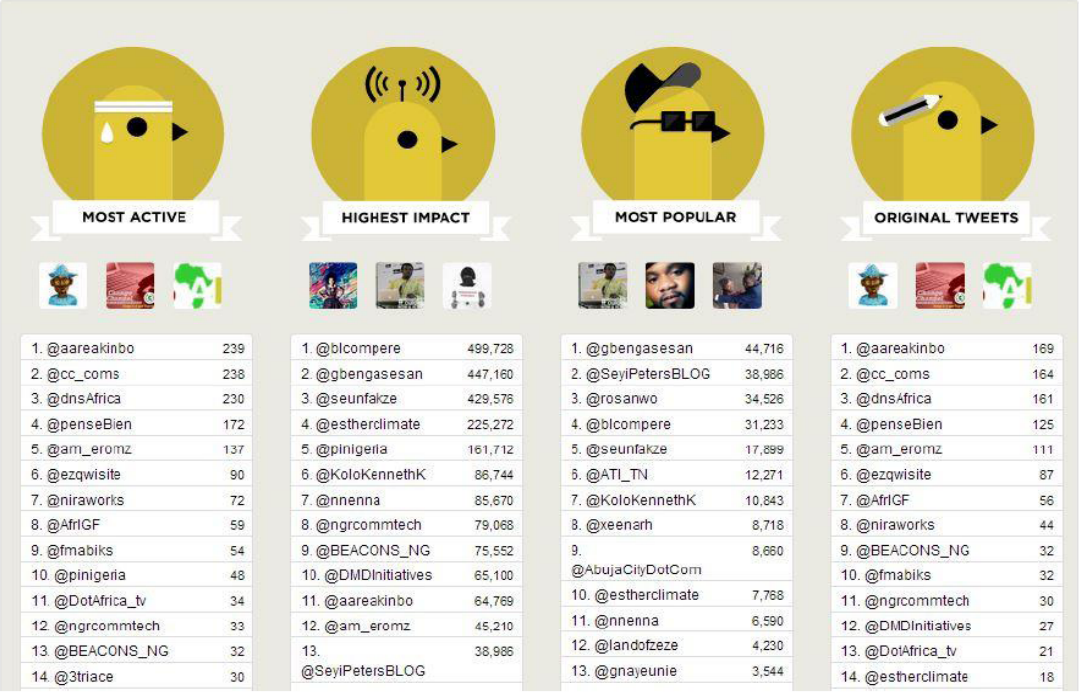
Annex II

Twitter Reports

TWITTER REPORT FOR THE OFFICIAL HASHTAG: **#AFIGF2014** AS AT 10.48PM (GMT+1) 11/07/14



Top contributors - Rankings



MOST ACTIVE		HIGHEST IMPACT		MOST POPULAR		ORIGINAL TWEETS	
1. @aareakinbo	239	1. @blcompere	499,728	1. @gbengasesan	44,716	1. @aareakinbo	169
2. @cc_coms	238	2. @gbengasesan	447,160	2. @SeyiPetersBLOG	38,986	2. @cc_coms	164
3. @dnsAfrica	230	3. @seunfakze	429,576	3. @rosanwo	34,526	3. @dnsAfrica	161
4. @penseBien	172	4. @estherclimate	225,272	4. @blcompere	31,233	4. @penseBien	125
5. @am_eromz	137	5. @pinigeria	161,712	5. @seunfakze	17,899	5. @am_eromz	111
6. @ezqwisite	90	6. @KoloKennethK	86,744	6. @ATI_TN	12,271	6. @ezqwisite	87
7. @niraworks	72	7. @nnenna	85,670	7. @KoloKennethK	10,843	7. @AfrIGF	56
8. @AfrIGF	59	8. @ngrcommtech	79,068	8. @xeenarh	8,718	8. @niraworks	44
9. @fmabiks	54	9. @BEACONS_NG	75,552	9. @AbujaCityDotCom	8,660	9. @BEACONS_NG	32
10. @pinigeria	48	10. @DMDInitiatives	65,100	10. @estherclimate	7,768	10. @fmabiks	32
11. @DotAfrica_tv	34	11. @aareakinbo	64,769	11. @nnenna	6,590	11. @ngrcommtech	30
12. @ngrcommtech	33	12. @am_eromz	45,210	12. @landofzeze	4,230	12. @DMDInitiatives	27
13. @BEACONS_NG	32	13. @SeyiPetersBLOG	38,986	13. @gnayeunie	3,544	13. @DotAfrica_tv	21
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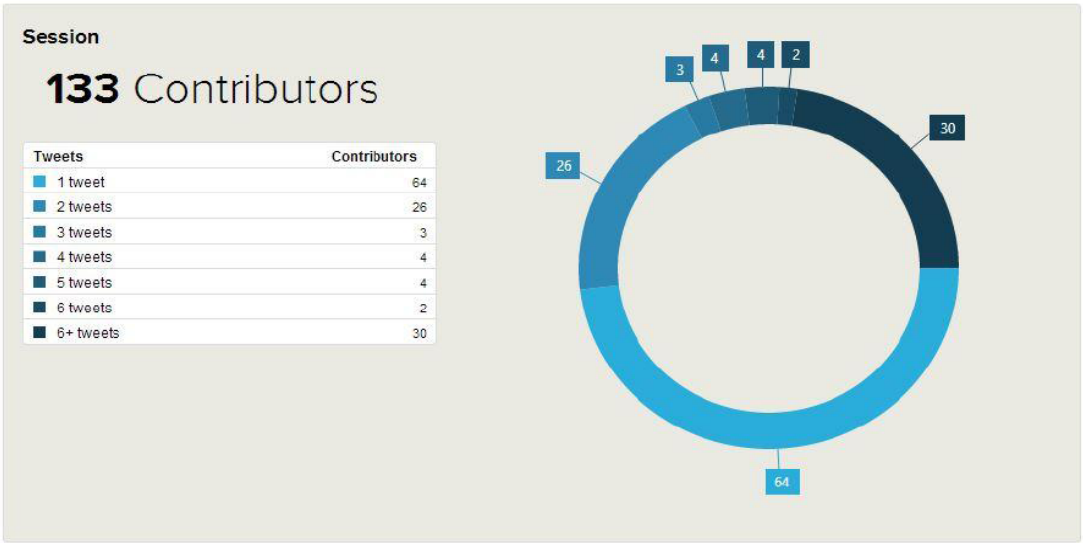
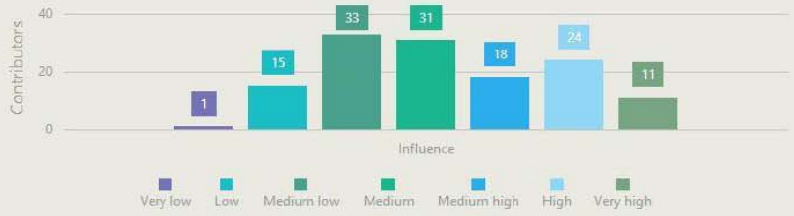
Tweets/contributor



Contributor influence

Session

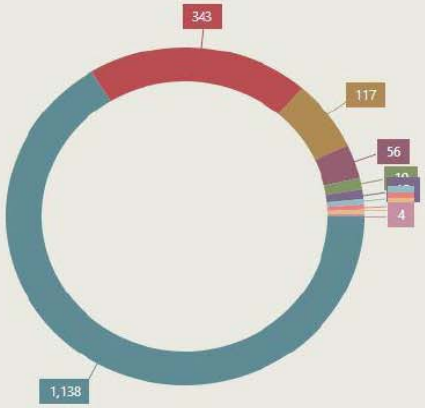


Tweets/device

Session

TOP **10** Source

Device	Contributors
TweetDeck	1,138
Twitter Web Client	343
Twitter for Android	117
Twitter for iPhone	56
Twitter for BlackBerry	19
Hootsuite	15
supernova6	9
Twitter for iPad	8
Twitter for Windows Phone	7
Twitter for Android Tablets	4



Tweets/language

Session

TOP **9** Languages

Language	Contributors
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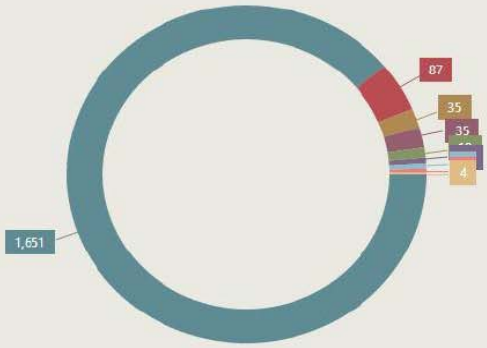
de	35
fr	35
da	18
und	10
sk	9
vi	6
sv	4



Annex III

The African Internet Governance Forum 2014 programme

10 – 12 July 2014

Abuja, Nigeria

Provisional programme

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Thursday 10 July 2014

08:30 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 12:30 Pre-conference workshops

- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
- Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
- Economic Commission for Africa - Public Information and Knowledge Management Division

12:30 – 14:30 **Lunch break**

14:30 – 17:30 Pre-conference Workshops

- Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
- Economic Commission for Africa – Public Information and Knowledge Management Division

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Friday 11 July 2014	
08:30	**Registration**
09:00	Opening session Moderator: Mary Uduma of Nigeria Internet Registration Association Gitex Local Organizing Committee (LOC) Welcome statement by Economic Commission for Africa Welcome statement by African Union Commission Welcome statement by the United Nations Internet Governance Forum Secretariat in Geneva Remarks from Partners (AFRINIC, Association for Progressive Communications, dotAfrica, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers , International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie) Honorable Minister of Egypt Opening statement by the Minister of Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of the Government of Nigeria, Omobola Johnson
10:30	**Session 2:** Review of recommendations of African Internet Governance Forum

	2013 and presentation on the African Internet Governance Forum 2014 (Objectives, Programme, Outcomes) by Kasirim Nwuke of the African Internet Governance Forum Secretariat **Moderator**: Mrs. Uduma, Nigeria Internet Registration Association	
10:45	**Coffee break**	
11:15	**SESSION 3 TRACK 1**	**SESSION 3 TRACK 2**
	Updates from the five subregional or national Internet-governance forums (West, Centre, South, East and North) **Moderator:** African Union Commission	Commission on Science and Technology for Development's 10-Year Review of the World Summit on the Information Society: Africa perspective **Moderator**: Mrs. Johnson, Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of the Government of Nigeria

12:30	**Lunch break**	
13:30 13:50	**Session 4:** Presentation on the main theme of the African Internet Governance Forum 2014 "Connecting Africa for Enhanced Multistakeholder Internet Governance" **Presenter:** Mawaki Chango, PhD **Moderator:** Dr Edmund Katiti, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Discussion of the presentation and the issues paper	
15:00	**Panel discussions on sub-themes of African Internet Governance Forum 2014**	
15:00	**Session 5: TRACK 1**	**Session 5 TRACK 2**
	Sub-theme: Policies enabling access **Panelists:**	Sub-theme: Content creation, dissemination and use **Panelists:**

	• Gbenga Sesan, Paradigm Initiative Nigeria • Ahmed Sako, Ministry of ICT Cote d`Ivoire • Anthony Muyepa, Malawi Commission for Science and Technology **Moderator:** Minister from member States (TBC) Among the key issues to be considered are: - Internet access as a basic human right - Use, management and regulation of the Internet - Broadband access and Internet Exchange Point (IXP) - Competition, pricing and affordability of Internet access in Africa - Inclusivity of the Internet	• Rachida Jouari, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie • International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions representative • Paul Barera, Rwanda Telecentre Network • Government representative from member States **Moderator: "**Google"/ Titilayo Akinbolanriwa Among the key issues to be considered are: - Language and multilingualism - Culture - Intellectual property rights and open source, open commons - Net neutrality

16:00	**Coffee break**	
16:15	**Session 6 TRACK 1**	**Session 6 TRACK 2**
	Sub-theme: Internet as engine for growth and development **Panellists:** • Yves Miezan Ezo, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie • Nnenna Nwakanmna, Alliance for Affordable Internet • Private sector representative from Nigeria • Mallé Ndiaye, Ministere de la Communication et de l'Economie Numerique, Senegal. **Moderator:** Kasirim Nwuke, African Internet Governance Forum Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa	Sub-theme: Internet governance forum & the future of the Internet ecosystem **Panellists:** • Representative from Brazil • Pierre Danjinou, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers • Fabrice Koffi Djossou, dotAfrica • Baudouin Schombe, Coordonnateur, Centre Africain D'Echange Culturel **Moderator:** Mactar Seck, African Internet Governance Forum Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa

	Issues: - Exploration of the economic contribution of the Internet; - e-Learning and the future of education in Africa - Internet-enabled job creation: Digital jobs.	Key issues in the continent/globally to consider: - Privacy and national security - NETmundial - Capacity building for Internet governance, Internet public policy - Stewardship of key Internet functions and responsibilities.
17:00	**SESSION 7:** Report back from the pre-conference workshops **Moderator:** Minister of member State (to be confirmed)	
17:30	**End of the Day**	
Gala Dinner		

Saturday 12 July 2014		
08:30	**Session 8: Report from Sessions 5 and 6** Moderator**:** Moctar Yedally, Head, Information Society Division, Africa Union Commission	
09:15	**Panel discussions on sub-themes of African Internet Governance Forum 2014**	
09:15	**Session 9 TRACK 1**	**Session 9: TRACK 2**
	Panel discussions on the sub-theme: Critical Internet resources Panellists include: Sunday Folayan, AFRINIC Dawit Bekele, Information Society Representatives from Google Moderator: Tidjani Ben Jemaa/Tunisia Key issues in the continent/globally to consider:	Panel discussions on the sub-theme: Emerging issues Panellists include: Pierre Danjinou, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Fabrice Koffi Djossou, dotAfrica Mohammed Rudman, Internet Exchange Point of Nigeria (IXPN) Moderator: Afework Temtime, African Internet Governance Forum Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa Key issues in the continent/globally to

	- new global top-level domains vs growth in country code top-level domains - IPv4 vs IPv6 : Africa continent adoption level	consider: - the intent of the US to transition key Internet domain name functions including the African top-level domains - dotAfrica
10:15	**Session 10 TRACK 1**	**Session 10 TRACK 2**
	Sub-theme: Enhancing digital trust Panelists include: Siyabonga Cwele, Minister for Telecommunications and Postal Services, Government of South Africa Auguste Yankey, African Union Commission Michael Ilishebo, Cybersecurity Administration (Law Enforcement), Zambia Police Service Moderator: Minister from member States (to be confirmed) Key issues in the continent/globally to	Sub-theme: Internet and Human Rights Panelists include: Association for Progressive Communications Sarah Nalubwama, Unwanted Witness-Uganda Philomene Bia, Femme et Environment "BATA-GBAKO", Central African Republic Moderator: Kenya / Grace Githaiga Key issues in the continent/globally to

	consider: - The African Union Convention on Cybersecurity - Commonwealth cybergovernance model - Cybersecurity, as distinct from cybercrime	consider: - Privacy and end-user rights - Openness and citizenship - The Internet and access to media and information
11:15	**Coffee break**	
11:30	**Session 11: TRACK 1**	**Session 11 TRACK 2**
	Enhancing multistakeholder cooperation: the African Internet Governance Forum – statutory matters Moderator: Economic Commission for Africa Key issues to consider include: - Future activities and plans - Coordination with regional forums - Tracking / following up on recommendations	Enhancing multistakeholder cooperation: the African Internet Governance Forum – issues Panelists include: Moulay Hafid El Alamy, Minister of Industry, Trade, Investment and the Digital Economy, Government of Morocco Moderator: Minister from member States (to be confirmed) / Titilayo Olujumoke AkinBolarinwa

		Key issues to consider include: - Nature of outcomes document from African Internet Governance Forum, Communique, messages from African Internet Governance Forum.
12:15	**Session 12: Report from Sessions 10 and 11** Moderator: Judy Okite	
13:00	**Lunch break**	
14:30	**Session 13:** Finalization of the recommendations and conclusions (session for rapporteurs and coordinators) Coordinators of Reporting Team: Mactar Seck, African Internet Governance Forum Secretariat; Mary Uduma of Nigeria Internet Registration Association Gitex Local Organizing Committee (LOC), Tsega Belai and Nnenna Nwakanma	
15:45	**Coffee break**	

16:00	**Session 14:** Presentation of the recommendations and conclusions Moderator: Mary Uduma, Nigeria Internet Registration Association Gitex Local Organizing Committee (LOC)
17:00	**Session 15: Closing** - Economic Commission for Africa - Federal Ministry of Communication Technology of the Government of Nigeria
End of African Internet Governance Forum 2014	