The African Internet Governance Forum - AfIGF 2019

12 September 2019

N'Djamena, Chad

Report

Background of the African Internet Governance Forum

The African Internet Governance Forum is Africa's multi stakeholder forum of Internet actors. It carries the voices and efforts of the African continent to the global agenda, while ensuring that the benefits of a viable information society accrue to every African. It was formally launched in Nairobi, during the global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in 2011. The AfIGF Secretariat is hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum's website is www.afigf.africa. It currently runs social media outlets on Twitter and Facebook.

Objectives of AFIGF

The African IGF aims to be a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multistakeholder and multilingual discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa in general and Internet Governance 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 the use of African languages in the cyberspace.

Partners

The eight African IGF was organized by the African Union Commission in cooperation with the Government of Chad. AfIGF 2019 was also supported financially by:

- The Policy and Regulation Initiative for Digital Africa (PRIDA)
- APC
- UNDESA
- Internet Society
- ICANN
- IGFSA
- AFRINIC
- Chad Local private sector partners

The African IGF program is in annex.

2019 Key Highlights

Pre-events:

- The 7th edition of the African Scbool on Internet Governance (AfriSIG) held from 5 to 9 September
- The National IGF of Chad on the 9th of September

Item	Key results
Fist time Francophone to host AFIGF & first central Africa country	Chad
Inaugural Africa youth IGF	+350
First Seniors caucus	Ndjamena Statement on role of Seniors in IG4D
Highest attendance of AFIGF	+700
Highest representation of countries	45
Highest level opening and closing ceremony	- Senior Minister of State & Chief of Staff of the President of the Republic representing the Head of State - The Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission representing the Chairperson
First time award ceremony to recognize individuals for their contribution in Internet development on the continent	- Ridha Guellouz has proposed in 1998 at the Indianapolis ITU Plenipotentiaries Conference convening of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) - Makane Faye & Moctar Yedaly have initiated the African IGF and have been running it successfully since its inception despite all odds

Session/Event: **Opening ceremony**
Date: 10 September 2019
Time: 11 :50 am
Moderator: Mahamat Nour Hamit, Protocol at the Presidency of the Republic, Chad
Reported By: Sarah Kaddu, Uganda & Jean Paul Nkurunziza, Burundi
Name of panelists : Mary Uduma, Chair of the African MAG,
: Mactar Seck, UN Economic Commission for Africa
: Amani Abu Zeid Commissioner of the Infrastructure and Energy Division, African Union
: Hon Idriss Saleh Bachar, Minister of Posts & ICT, Chad;
: H.E. Kwesi Quartey, Deputy Chairperson of African Union
: Pahimi Kalzebé Deubet, Minister of State, Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic of Chad.

Summary of the Presentations: Key Issues raised:

The Moderator introduced the session by thanking all the participants and honorable guests, who later invited Mary Uduma to address the participants.

Speaker I- Mary
Mary Uduma, the Chairperson of the African IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) thanked the high authorities present starting with the representative of the President of Republic of Chad. She observed that the African IGF MAG is honored to speak in front of them.

She added that the presence of high ranked officials at the 8th African IGF is a signal to other Head of states of Africa to get involved. She further noted the importance of capacity building, partnership and cooperation between Africans. She however had concerns about the killings of strangers in South Africa. She stressed the oneness on the African continent and no African should be considered a stranger on an African continent.

On the theme of the 8th African IGF: "Shared Responsibilities of Stakeholders for a Robust Internet Governance Ecosystem in Africa", she calls for collaboration between Governments, the Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, among others to embrace the new techs that enable Africa to overcome the challenge they come along with. For instance, she noted that, ICTs can be used to fight hunger, poverty, illiteracy and allow the attainment of UN SDGs 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063.

Furthermore, Mary reminded participants that the Global IGF 2019 will be held in Berlin, Germany from 26 to 29 November 2019, and its open to Head of States and Parliamentarians from Africa to attend. And, that, its an opportunity to the Chad Parliamentarians to attend as well. Mary said the participants were coming from thirty countries of East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa and Northern Africa. Also noted that, Chad had set the bar so high and it shall be a challenge to the next hosting country. Mary ended her speech by congratulating Chad, which is the first Francophone African country to host the AfIGF event, and for supporting the highest number of participants.

Speaker II: Mactar Seck

He represented the Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa. He reminded participants that IGF is a forum/platform that debate on public policy issues related to the Internet, and not for decision making. He noted that, year 2025 might be a year for digital economy, but yet, Africa

still looks not yet ready, even if progress have been made. For instance, only $150 billion were generated by mobile telephony in Africa.

He also pointed out another example of Jumia, which is now present on the Wall street stock Exchange. Mactar Seck pointed out the challenges for Africa related to ICTs, such as: The Broadband 'Internet penetration in Africa is 7,3which is the lowest of the world. He also observes that, Africa needs capacity building because 25% of jobs are ICTs and that by 2025, they shall require ICT skills.

Other issues he noted include: the difficulties of taxation of mobile applications, and lack of African content. He recommends improved access to ICTs in order to improve the participation of Africa in digital economy. He further observes that, UNECA in collaboration with African Union have set up an African center for excellence. Additionally, UNECA has prepared the African strategy for digital transformation that will be approved in 2020. He further noted with concern that, only 2 African countries have hosted the global IGF. UNECA will work out strategies to ensure 3 African countries can host Global IGF before 2025.

Speaker III: Amani Abu Zeid

Amani Abu Zeid noted that Africa is an ocean of opportunities for the digital agenda, and another bigger opportunity for Africa are the youth. She noted that the ICT sector is the factor for realization of the Agenda 2063 of the African Union. And that, Africa needs to improve Internet access (actual penetration rate is at 40%) if we need to protect our culture and our economic interests. For that, Africa needs human resources. She further observes that, there is a need to activate IGF processes in different countries of Africa.

The theme of the 8th AfIGF: Shared Responsibilities of Stakeholders for a Robust Internet Governance Ecosystem in Africa calls for an inclusive and holistic approach to addressing issues affecting Africa. She recalled different programmes conducted at the African level by the African Union such as the AXIS project and the PRIDA programme. She observes for instance, there is a need to fight against cyber criminality. She calls upon all African countries to ratify the Malabo convention. She also invites all stakeholders to get involved. Additionally, she thanked the organising team and the sponsors of the event. She conveys best wishes for the Egyptian and Ethiopian new years.

Speaker IV: Hon Idriss Saleh Bachar- Minister of ICTs

He notes that the President Idriss Deby has been supportive of Internet as a powerful tool for development, that is why we need good governance of the Internet. He also observes that the WSIS promoted open participation in Internet Governance and management, and promoted the multilingualism. He also observes that, the African IGF is a space to set up a common African point of view on the Internet Governance at the global level. In Chad, for example, the penetration and the use of Internet is progressing quickly, as well as the International connectivity.

He further notes the importance of Internet in realizing the SDGs through e-Health, e-Commerce, e-Learning, among others thus an ambitious Chadian agenda for Internet in 2022, i.e Chad wants to be the country with the lowest cost of Internet in the sub region with a penetration rate of 35% at least.
The Minister further notes that whereas the Internet is of advantage, it can also be used for bad intentions. That is why there is a need to continue discussing solutions to the malevolent use of the Internet. For instance, the Ministry of ICT in Chad is engaged in building the digital future by promoting innovation et respect of human rights in the digital space. It is open to all suggestions that could help to realize these goals.

Finally, the Minister gave an official copy of Presidential Law 022 of10 January 2019, by which the Republic of Chad has ratified the Malabo Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection to the representative of the Chairperson of the African Union.

Speaker V: H.E. Kwesi Quartey, Deputy Chairperson of African Union

Kwesi represented the President of the African Union who couldn't attend the forum due to pressing commitments in other parts of Africa. He noted the deep involvement of President Idriss Deby in the promotion of ICTs even at the continental level.

On the just ended youth IGF, he noted that African youth is a big opportunity for the continent on the ICT sector. And, that, the Internet is a powerful tool for Africa to realize the Agenda 2063. He also notes AU, in collaboration with NEPAD, and the UNECA is preparing digital Africa agenda. He asserted that, Africa needs to develop its ICT infrastructure in order to be ready for Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things era. On this note, there is a need for every children to receive digital literacy. AU has set up a cyber security expert group.

He further observes that the PRIDA project being conducted in collaboration with the European Union, aims at building capacity, empowering the Internet Governance process and harmonization of ICT policies in Africa. On that note, he invites all the stakeholders to keep involved in the African IGF as it started in 2011. He further reminds participants that, one result of the African Internet Governance Forum, is the African Declaration in Internet Governance January 2018. Additionally, he thanks all who helped in the successful preparations of the African IGF 2019. Similarly, he notes that, H.E. Kwesi Quartey said the President Idriss Deby is the number one supporter of all these initiatives.

Speaker VI: Pahimi Kalzebé Deubet, Minister of State and Secretary General of the State House, Chad

For the official opening remark, Pahimi Kalzebé Deubet, Minister of State and Secretary General of the State House, Chad, represented the President of Chad.

He thanked H.E Moussa Faki Mahamat Chairperson, African Union Commission for choosing Chad as the host of the African IGF 2019, and the first central African country to host such an event.
He noted that IGF is a platform for exchange of ideas pertaining the Internet and ICTs, which is attracting more and more experts. He notes with concern that, Africa is not producing enough wealth compared to its natural resources, for instance, Africa was producing only 3% of the world wealth in 2015. There was a need to catch up.

He further observes that, ICTs are tools that will allow us to catch up with this trend. The IGF allows us to learn from others' experiences. We are making good plans, but do we have capacity to implement those plans? he asked.

He observes that, It is a good idea to have IGF. Internet allows to promote the African culture, to bring development in Africa, Since its birth 30 years ago, Internet has brought out new evolutions such as the Artificial Intelligence, and the Internet of Things. The African IGF must produce outputs that are defending a common African position at the global IGF.

Finally, he declared the 8th Edition of the African IGF officially opened.

Actions recommended:

- Capacity building on ICTs by introducing ICT literacy in all African schools, - **ALL Africans (immediate)**

- Collaboration between Governments, the Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, among others to embrace the new techs that that enable Africa to overcome the ICT regulatory challenge they come along with- **ALL Africans (immediate)**
- UNECA to work out strategies to ensure 3 African countries can host Global IGF **before 2025**
- A need to activate IGF processes in different countries of Africa- **Africa IGF Secretariat (Immediate)**
- All African countries should sign and ratify the Malabo Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection adopted in 2014.

Session/Event: **Keynote**
Date: 11 September 2019
Time: 14:30 – 15:00
Moderator: Moctar Yedaly
Reported By: Abebe Chekol, Ethiopia

Name of speaker:

Alison Gillwald, Directrice Exécutive, Research ICT Africa, South Africa

Summary of the Presentations:

Dr Alison started her speech by congratulating the Government of Chad for supporting the vibrant African digital future through generously hosting the 8th edition of the African IGF. She emphasized the importance of resilient, safe and secure information infrastructure including the harmonization of the digital policies in the context of the Africa free trade agreement and the regional integration. However she noted that the intensification of the digitalization of the economy and society presented some of the greatest policy challenges across the global currently.

Highlighting the challenges of harnessing the benefit of digital economy, digital inclusion, mitigating the risks associated with the increasing number of people going online many of them without digital literacy to defend their rights online, the adverse effect of countries adopting latest technologies of AI or drones or blockchain including the data justice extracted through these technologies, etc. She also noted the recent violence in South Africa on foreign nationals and pledged the South African Government to take decisive action to end the violence and protect the properties and people affected. This has been exacerbated, she noted, by the use of crude fake news to further inflame the situation and to spur retaliation.

To this end there is a need for global cooperation to deal with this kind of harmful content as one of the greatest challenges countries whether developed or underdeveloped face today. The technologies that are being used to make governments accountable are also being used to misinform and undermine democratically elected governments and to force undemocratic political outcomes. In this regard, the potential of big data analytics that contributed immensely to control and predict diseases or enable transport planning is also being used for political gains and others which she referred as an example the Cambridge Analytica case to remind participants of the challenge to our ability to govern the Internet in the public interest.

To this end, many countries including those in Africa started to set up an information regulator. However information governance can only be effective through international cooperation in which commissioners who met at the annual Information Commissions' International Conference held in South Africa earlier this year pledged to work together to contain some of these threats which cannot be dealt with at the national level alone.

It is noted that we can't expect rights online when they do not pertain offline. Given the Internet being an integrated ecosystem, African countries need to act upon some of the regional and international treaties such as the Malabo Convention and Budapest Conventions.

Internet being a global public good, the challenge has been to find new forms of international cooperation and institutions to support the development of this global public good which Africa (although being a diverse continent linguistically, culturally, etc.) has been very absent in the global debate.

Highlighting the internet governance in practice, Dr Alison indicated even though global public goods such as the Internet require global governance, cooperation and coordination, they should be driven by the level of engagement at the national level. The question therefore are who should pay for global public goods that serve common interest, how to leverage the private sector resource to deliver public goods, how to tax private sector companies profiting from delivery of public goods and should nations with the resources and skills to safeguard global public goods subsidise the safeguarding of global public goods, where there are not local resources to do so?

In this context, Dr Alison goes on to explain the governance of the Internet which operates at three levels requiring different but interrelated forms of governance, namely, the content, application level; the Internet interface level; and the demand side that stimulate the growth of the interface and content and application. In the Internet interface level, she indicated some of the key actors and the global policy issues undertaken by institutions like ICANN noting that although in the IANA transition process multi-stakeholder structures were set up in ICANN, the participation by different stakeholders however is very uneven. For Africa, Afrinic as a regional technical body has been handling the distribution of Internet number resources that helped strengthening Internet self-governance in Africa through bottom-up, community and multistakeholder policy process. She highlighted the mobilization of the African countries around the AU-led dot. Africa domain is a great collaboration effort that stakeholders need to build on.

Furthermore, Dr Alison underlined the challenges at the different levels of the internet governance functions. At the internet interface level which is reliant on infrastructure and service layer the extent and quality is dependent on effectively regulated competitive market. Whereas on the supply side access to broadband infrastructure constrained, in all African countries demand side constraints are the biggest challenge due to affordability and meaningful access to the internet. The main barrier to coming on line is the cost of a smart device and for those online the main reason for not using services more is the unaffordability of data. Therefore there is a need to address the digital inequality.

Some of the solutions suggested include the sharing and deploying of unutilized spectrum, the use of universal service funds to extend commercially available public wi-fi to all public spaces. Finally governments need to see the tax regimes to bring down costs and reduce the input costs into their economies including those irrational social networking taxes that inhibit to get people online. Regulating the global service providers from generating mega profits from business activities in national jurisdiction is important.

Finally the fundamental inequalities offline should be addressed as they are replicated and even amplified online which is observed to have been rather exacerbated with new technologies evolving such as AI, IoT, etc. She finally encouraged participants to come up with organic, indigenous African solutions to the continent's problems.

Key Issues Raised:

- The global cybersecurity is dependent on the strength of the links. Hence the failure of African countries to participate in global governance or signing up to global treaties and implement them presents a risk to the entire Internet governance ecosystem;

- Given the Internet as a global public good require global governance, cooperation and coordination, effective governance works well by the level of engagement at the national level. The issue therefore is how to leverage the private sector resources to deliver public goods, how to tax private sector companies profiting from delivery of public goods and how nations within their capacity and capability should safeguard global public goods.

- According to the studies mentioned by the speaker some of the countries that have been surveyed have less than 20% penetration level necessary to meet the critical mass to unlock network effects linked with economic growth and other social benefits.

- Access to connectivity is lacking generally among people that are poorer, less educated that earn less income than those online and they are generally live in rural areas and who are more likely to be women and older citizen.

- While the main barrier to becoming online is the cost of smart devices, for those who already are online the main reason for not using services more is the unaffordability of data

- Affordability is a key challenge on the continent due to cost of imported devices as it is evident that broadband coverage exceeds Internet penetration levels in all African countries/

- Vast majority of Africans would still not afford the use the Internet in any sustained and meaningful way at current prices based on existing business models, licensing frameworks and spectrum valuing and use.

- Regardless of the inflated supply-side data available, at the speed with which people are getting connected today, achievement of SDG 2030 target of global connectivity is unrealistic.

- To address digital inequality particular attention should be given to stimulate demand side ecosystem. In this regard in addition to addressing affordability issues, human development elements such as education and income are determinant factors to accelerate access and intensity of use. Furthermore, development of relevant local content and applications in local language together with enhancing citizens' digital literacy are important demand stimulants.

Actions recommended:

- After five years of the Malabo Convention, only five African countries have signed the convention, member States are once again highly encouraged to take the necessary action to ratify the convention and show their solidarity towards creating global online safety, security and data protection

- African countries should promote safe, secure and trusted Internet environment to enhance access and use of the Internet by all.
- The mobilization by African Union Commission around securing the dot.Africa is a good example of African collaboration and cooperation on Internet governance that such multistakeholder collaboration has to be strengthened;

- All stakeholders should strengthen collaboration to enhance Africa's representation and active participation at the global Internet governance space.

- To address digital inequality, efforts have to be directed towards enhancing education and improving peoples' income as key determinants of access, intensity of use, and use of the Internet for production and not only consumption.

- African countries should address counter-productive tax regimes that inhibit access and reduce intensity of use and explore ways to appropriately taxing companies (mainly global tech companies) extracting profits as a result of spreading online services to domestic users.

- Supporting the AUC to enable collect all universal indicators to explore alternative policy and regulatory interventions and inform innovative policy making approaches;

- Promote development of a new interplay between state and markets with novel access service delivery, investment and risk models such as deploying unutilized spectrum to create and extend access

High Level Roundtable Policy Discussion: "Frontier Issues for Internet Governance in Africa: Achieving Equal Digital Opportunity for All",

Moderated by: Moctar Yedaly, African Union

Panelists: Parliamentarians, Senior Policymakers, African Union Commission, European Union

Discussion

Rapporteurs: Gorfu Assefa, Ethiopia, Brenda Leboshomo Menazo, RDC, Ade Bade, Benin

Summary

The moderator, Mr. Mactar Yadelay, pointed out that the aim of the high level round table policy discussion is to reflect on issues related to Africa's digital transformation agenda, namely digital economy, youth employment, multistakeholder partnership, digital laws and strategies, personal data protection, etc.

Issues Raised

Panelists responded to questions raised by the moderator as below:

- **What does the EU do in order to promote Digital Economy in Africa?**
  - The EU representative replied that the European Union is contributing to the promotion of digital economy through the project PRIDA, e.g., supporting development of digital strategies in Chad and funding 30 million Euro for laying the Optical Fiber infrastructure between Chad and the Sudan.
- **What does ECA do for supporting development of Digital strategy in Africa?**
  - ECA's representative disclosed that projects preparation is well underway on e-commerce, ICT for youth employment, development of infrastructure.
  - Some project proposals have already been sent to member States for review and comments.
- **What should be the involvement and participation of the Private Sector in the development of Digital Strategy?**
  - AFICTA's representative reacted that his organization is working in cooperation with the Private Sector, especially in the domain of strengthening public-private partnership.

- **What is the role of the parliament in promoting Digital strategy?**
  - The parliamentarian disclosed that the major problem in Chad is that consultations on digital policies and strategies exclude the civil society. Because such consultations are only done between the government and Regional Commissions.
  - Digital laws and strategies coming from Regional Commission do not reflect the situation on the ground.
  - The concept of Internet Governance is not known by ordinary people.
  - Cyber Security and personal data protection are becoming a challenge for Chad.
  - In 2020, we plan to organize a forum on the role of parliament in the fight against cybercrime in the sub-region.
  - Poor network coverage and bad connection.

- **How do universities help students to improve their competency in ICTs/Internet?**
  - Universities attempt to impart ICT knowledge and skills, but not to all students.
  - It is difficult to know what students want ICT for. Because some of them just learn ICTs out of curiosity and for pleasure, some want ICT knowledge and skills in order to

increase their employability and still some others ICT skill in order to increase job opportunities.
  - Nowadays most universities are not able to meet students' ICT learning needs.

- **What does the role of Civil Society in Data Protection?**
  - The Parliamentarian said only 20 countries in Africa managed to put in place a bill on personal data protection and still some are considering the case.

- **How are the youth positioning themselves in the digital economy or digital transformation agenda?**

The youth representative clearly stated that young people want ICT products and services have to be:

- Available
- Accessible
- Affordable
- Adoptable

in order to enable them fulfill their needs, expectations and dreams.

Other Issues Raised

Finally, panelists were further requested by the moderator, Mr. Yedaly to summarize their position in one word. The reply was as below:

- ECA–Inclusion
- AFICTA-Regulation
- Parliamentarian-Responsibility
- University-Education
- Youth-Affordability

Recommendations

- ECA member States are encouraged to involve all concerned parties in the review process so as to obtain as much inputs as possible towards enriching the content of the project proposals.
- AFICTA suggested a strong echo-system which facilitates the partnership and business among more ICT sectors and actors.
- Parliaments need to be given a chance in the development of digital laws and strategies as they can help in aligning them with local situations.
- It is essential to sensitize and increase peoples' awareness on private data protection, cybercrimes, etc.
- We need to build students capacity on ICT/Internet.
- ICT professional have to reinforce ICT competencies and capacities of students.
- Universities and private ICT companies must work together in order to address the ever increasing demand of students for ICT knowledge and skills.
- The need to expand digital literacy among the youth and the community cannot be overemphasized.
- It is essential to develop a critical mass of youth ICT workforce.
- Civil society's engagement is indispensable in ICT education and policy discussion

Session/	**Session VI: Achieving Digital Inclusion In Africa**
Date:	11/09/2019
Time:	14:00 to 15:20
Moderator:	Cisse Kane, ACSIS
Reported By:	Botsyoe Edinam Lily, Ghana Youth IGF/GCNet , Oarabile Mudongo, Research ICT Africa

Name of Panelists:

- Safia Mahamat Youssouf, Chad
- Mohammed Timoulali, Morocco
- Noha Abdel Baky, Egypt

Summary of the Presentations:

Digital Inclusion means empowering people through Information and communication technologies (ICTs). Digital inclusion ensures everyone and particularly minority groups have access to online resources, and benefit by gaining technological skills to use for personal development. Information and communication technology (ICT) has enabled people to participate and benefit from today's growing knowledge and information society.

Dr. Cisse Kane, the moderator of the session began the session by mentioning that, in the past, "the internet was a commodity for few persons and not inclusive but progress has been made on the facilities and infrastructure that existed and with many people mobilizing for access and inclusion"

He continued by asking "what digital inclusion meant to each panelist?" and allowed all speakers to take turns to respond. Each panelist began with an introduction and went on to share their views on digital inclusion especially based on their regions, stakeholder groups and countries they represented.
Madam Safia, mentioned that inclusion is derived from the word "include" and goes beyond the old "links" that have been in operation but is now seen as a tool for development in Africa.

Mr Mohammed continued by highlighting the 4 areas that form inclusion as comprising the below:

- Accessibility
- Availability and affordability
- Accessibility
- Literacy/Capacity of users
- Improved participation of investors

Another point he raised was regarding the metrics used in measuring inclusion. He mentioned that, there are many dimensions to measure inclusion but what remains missing is the statistics on users online or connected which is necessary to appreciate the work done and essential for planning to connect the unconnected . He shared a use case in Morocco, where there are statistics on users online at least every three (3) months.

He concluded by adding that, inclusion also implies that the situation in rural areas against those in the urban areas is likely to be different due to an imbalance in accessibility of resources. He requested stakeholder groups to be engaged and ensure that digital inclusion is far reaching.

Madam Noha Abdel gave her thoughts on the topic and mentioned that discussions around digital inclusion are very key as Information technology is integral in empowering and transforming lives of

people. She said the impact goes beyond social media and expands to healthcare, education, sanitation and more.

She agreed with the other panelists regarding Africa's readiness for inclusion and mentioned the cultural and language barrier in the context of content found online. She continued to highlight the existing gender gaps especially for women, other marginalized groups and also gave a scenario where discussions of this nature exist in Egypt with stakeholders which are not entirely inclusive. She concluded by sharing initiatives she is part of which are aimed at equipping young people globally with computer literacy skills and education on Internet Governance.

The moderator, Dr. Kane opened the floor with the following questions below to engage with the audience:

- What efforts are being made to ensure digital inclusion for women, elderly people, people living with a disability and other marginalized groups?
- What do we do to avoid Cybercrime?
- What are the recommendations for people living in rural areas in terms of digital inclusion?
- AU has an agenda and strategy for universities and bodies especially regarding the system of education. What is the proposition of the AU to consolidate all ideas?

Firstly, Safia mentioned some initiatives that seek to include marginalized groups in Chad and added that there have been meetings with various stakeholder groups to plan deployment of digital alphabets for people living with disability. She added that she is a part of a network present in eleven (11) African Francophone countries to push the agenda of gender inclusion and shape the digital economy by raising the potential and competencies of women in the technology space. She said that, by doing this, people who did not go through formal education are empowered and return to their communities to champion many developmental initiatives. She concluded that the program is all inclusive and forms part of a plan with the Africa Development Bank (ADB) to make sure many communities are covered.

On Cybercrime, Mr. Mohammed continued to emphasize the need for African Union (AU) to invest in programs that seek to address Cybercrime and protection and ensure African member states adhere to the existing Cyber Security convention He mentioned that, the problem that exists, is the absence of penalties for the perpetrators of the crime not concerning just Information technology but many other areas. He added that competition should be encouraged in the Internet business in order to have lower cost of Internet and better internet services.

Key Issues Raised:

The panel members in their submissions highlighted four (4) main areas to achieve digital inclusion. These include:

- **Accessibility:**

The audience questioned what has being done to include marginalized groups such as people living with a disability, the aged, women and youth (especially in rural areas)

The panel addressed this by mentioning that initiatives have sprung across the continent to attend to the needs of these people since they are given high priority in media spaces about what they face in order to close the digital divide with such groups. Another panelist went on to say that, in addressing issues on such groups, it is critical to involve them in all discussions to ascertain what exactly their needs are.

- **Availability and affordability:**

The panel mentioned that in tackling accessibility, multiple ways should be considered such as; encouraging competition in the internet ecosystem which leads to minimizing monopoly, implementation of Wi-Fi networks in all public places and dialoguing with leadership to allow for investments in the sector ultimately leading to access for all.

- **Literacy/Capacity of users:**
  A panel member shared what her organization is doing to help equip young people with IT skills in about 40 countries using different languages

- **Improved Participation of Investors:**
  The panel mentioned that the participation of investors reduce monopoly and would allow for lower cost of internet.

Actions recommended:

- African Governments/African Union need to support youth and women to accelerate and achieve inclusion.
- There is a need for educational reforms by governments that introduces the teaching of digital skills from primary schools leading to the acquisition of digital competencies to offer solutions to issues such as; malnutrition, food insecurity and migration.
- There is a need for investment in countries by governments, for the creation of innovation centers
- Countries and governments need to improve the digital infrastructure
- Governments have to work on a digital transformation strategy which are far from the local or known process that has not been helpful and hence requires the exploration of newer strategies.
- Governments need to invite comments from all levels concerning the future of digital transformation. That is, there is a need for national strategy involving all stakeholders
- In ensuring inclusion, Governments need to implement Wi-Fi networks in all public places
- There is a need to encourage the creation of more community networks which are currently helping communities but not seen as legal in some places

Other Discussion Points:

A participant raised the issue of the need for interpretation in Arabic language during the conference; and; a panel member responded by saying Arabic was an official language recognized by AU but the absence of such translation could be for the sake of the majority of people present and the cost of interpretation which can be channeled to bring more people to the event

Session/Event: **Affordable & Non-discriminatory Access to the Internet in Africa**
Date: 11th September 2019
Time: 06:05pm
Moderator: **Yaovi Atohoun**, ICANN
Reported By: Joshua Joshua & Prudence Nyamishana

Name of panelists:

- Noor Mohammed Zafroullah, Mauritius
- Daouda Alhadj Adam, Chad
- Alison Gilwald, South Africa

Summary of the session:

Everyone in Africa is expected to have access to the internet but there are factors that hinder access to the internet. this factors such as cost of bandwidth and power affect the availability of the internet. The Internet Penetration in Africa countries are still quite low South Africa has a penetration of 31.9% and Rwanda a penetration rate of 7%, with the help of other parties and the government the internet can be accessible to all areas, parties like the Internet Exchange Point can help pass local traffic without around the region or country and save the cost for upstream providers by all local traffic through the Internet exchange point.

The stockholders have a role to play to make the Internet Affordable to support the government to assure we have the access in many angles in Africa and since access to funding is one of the biggest issues in the region, stakeholders need to work to get support to create networks an example can be a town or community creating their own networks popularly called Community Networks. Countries Internet Exchange points in Africa need to works together to form sub-regional and regional Internet Exchange point to allow Africa routes its networks and strive to provide cheaper internet to locations that either has expensive internet or have no internet access.

Key Questions Raised:

- How can the AU have an agreement to make the Internet Cheaper?
- There is still limited access to devices, for example, some African don't have access to devices like laptops or phones to connect to the internet, how can the African Union work with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) to make devices cheaper?
- Can the African Union encourage governments to provide electricity to the people since it is a barrier to Internet Access?
- How can the Internet be used for the right cause and how can the Youths be taught to channel the internet to a platform for good?
- How can Africans use the internet to make money?
- how can Africans make digital inclusion a reality?

Actions recommended:

- Important to understand how to make the Digital inclusion a reality. Excessive tax and issues of power source are barriers to digital inclusion. Therefore, there is a need for good regulation and good electricity to increase the inclusion of everyone.
- National regulators both Upstream Internet Service Providers and the Internet Exchange Points (IXP) should ensure that users are not overcharged and help to regulate the price
- Power is one of the major sources that is barring people from accessing the internet therefore, Internet Service providers and the Government can work together to build more power infrastructure.
- Reduction of Taxes on the Internet Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

- is an African Union framework for countries to interlink using fibre and the countries are advised not to impose taxes on users, countries can use that avenue to diversify and not rely on a particular country or provider.

Session/Event:	**SECURITY, SAFETY, STABILITY & RESILIENCE OF CYBERSAPCE**
Date:	12th september 2019
Time:	8:00 am to 9:30am
Moderator:	Roland konodji Guelgnar, Chad
Reported By:	Adisa Bolutife, Nigeria Oumie Saine, Gambia

Name of panelists:
Cade Zvavanjanja, Zimbabwe
Oarabile Mudongo, Botswana
Fika Gapili Tedang, Chad
Vladamir Radunovic, Diplo foundation

Summary of the Presentations:

The opening statement was presented by the Moderator, **Roland Konodji**, it on the discussion of security, safety stability and resilience of the cyberspace, while reflecting on the need for cybersecurity and its components.

Vladamir Radunovi, the first speaker, emphasized the importance of protecting the cyberspace, adding that the the current situation of cybersecurity globally is frightening. He noted that the dimensions of cybersecurity threats are now quite different from what it used to be with vulnerabilities in sensors and devices being the major concerns. He further explained how various cases of ransomware have struck down many businesses across the world and the need to address them. Vladimir noted that the asset in which we desire to protect through cybersecurity is data. Data is the essence in cybersecurity, as it is in other fields like building infrastructure in power, energy etc. Major threats to cybersecurity are hackers, both criminals and government are actively developing technology to hack networks. Africa needs to develop technologically in order to compete effectively in the global Internet economy.

The second speaker, **Fika Gapili Tedang** noted that security of the cyberspace means security of different platforms, and this is defined in the "Digital Chad 2020" vision. He stressed that every citizen has an online digital identity and there is a need to secure online platform especially for electronic transactions. He mentioned two key areas, the legal aspect - countries needs to have policies in place that addresses security of online platforms, and secondly, the technical aspect - which points to both the technical security and infrastructure. He added the point that citizens need to adopt a process of digital cleaniness while using the internet, adding that government must see the need to ensure availability of cybersecurity infrastructure in Africa. He then highlighted that the government in Chad is working on various projects to strengthen and secure the online business platforms in order to ensure the security of users.

The third panelist, **Cade Zvavanjanja,** in his submission, implored end-users to keep in mind that whatever they do online, regardless of their location, their digital footprints are being exposed to the cyberspace. He noted that cybersecurity is the protection of human right and when this right is protected, human right goals are achieved. He noted further the importance of reporting and that there have been technical incidences in Africa where proper reporting is not done and speaking of policy, lots of programs have been initiated but evaluation of these programs are lacking.

Cade highlighted that Africa has been a net importer of cybersecurity infrastructure, training and certifications, while touching on the need to build capacity of women in the cybersecurity field. He recommended that the African Union needs to bring together member-states to cooperate on improving

cybersecurity in Africa, not just on paper, but through policy harmonization and cooperation against threats.

The final panelist, **Oarabile Mudongo,** started by highlighting the importance of sensitization and capacity building in cybersecurity. He then touched on the need for regulation, stating that this must be done by examining the existing challenges and contexts that exist in different member-states.

Oarabile also noted the failure to evaluate the existing security structures as a major barrier in ensuring cybersecurity. He quoted statistics from Research ICT Africa, highlighting that almost 6% of South Africans have been swindled online, with almost 10% at the risk of facing such threat. He implored other African countries to emulate Mauritius, as they have developed layed-down strategies to tackle cyber threats by involving stakeholders from different sectors in building their cybersecurity framework.

Key Issues Raised:

- The panel highlighted that the dimensions of cybersecurity threats are now different, as vulnerabilities in sensors, devices are major concerns for governments and businesses around the world.

- Lack of proper reporting of technical incidences and evaluation of policy impacts in Africa was stated as one of the key factors affecting cybersecurity in Africa.

- Cybersecurity threats in emerging technologies and the vulnerabilities that comes with these technologies were raised as major concerns in the cybersecurity space.

- The panel added that data protection is an important issue in cybersecurity, while reflecting on the fact that Africa produces millions of data, however, we fail to take advantage of this resource and management of the data needs to be achieved, despite various complications.

- The security of the E-commerce platforms in Africa was also identified as a major challenge, taking into consideration the situation in Chad as a case study.

- The need to capacitate women in cybersecurity was emphasized, while identifying that the digital gender gap remains significantly wide.

- In answering the question on why Africa faces cybersecurity threats, one of the key concerns raised was lack of evaluation of the existing cybersecurity threats.

- Ineadequate mastery of some of the new emerging technologies by security agents in Africa was said to be responsible for creating loop-holes for enabling cybersecurity threats in the continent.

- It was noted that efforts by governments to secure and manage big data have proven ineffective due to lack of data management and security strategies.

- Management and storage of data, acquired from Africans, by foreign companies was identified as a potential breach in security of data, with emphasis on ensuring Africans' data are domiciled in Africa.

Actions recommended:

- Government and online businesses are advised to ensure security of electronic transactions via the legal/policy methods and also technical methods , with focus on security and infrastructure.
- Government needs to ensure the availability of technical infrastructure to enable security of the cyberspace.
- Stakeholders were urged to commit to building capacity of women in cybersecurity
- The panel suggested to the African Union to bring together member-states to cooperate on improving cybersecurity in Africa, not just on paper, but through policy harmonization and cooperation against threat.
- Governments were urged to improve sensitization and capacity building of citizens in the field of cybersecurity.
- It was proposed that governments should create policy regulations for cybersecurity while examining existing challenges in various countries.
- The panel also recommended that a cyber security model should be developed by the African Union to be adopted and modified by member states.
- Another key recommendation for government to build capacity of women in cybersecurity fields in order to further close the existing gender gap in the field.
- African countries were urged to emulate Mauritius, by developing layed-down strategies to tackle cyber threats and involving stakeholders from different sectors in the process.
- Policy makers were advised to understand and include cyber security strategies in their agenda
- Governments and other stakeholders are implored to ensure proper documentation and reporting of cybersecurity incidences.

Session/Event:	**Digital Cooperation & Future of the Internet**
Date:	12 September 2019
Time:	09:00 – 10:00
Moderator:	Koliwe Majama, APC
Reported By:	Edoh Afi, Togo, Blam Fudzulani, Malawi

Name of panelists: 1. Hossam Elgamal, AFICTA 2. Elizabeth Orembo, Kenya 3. Daouda Ahmat, Chad 4. Guiguemde J. R. Ragnimpinda, Burkina Faso

Summary of the Presentations:

The Digital Cooperation & Future of the Internet session was moderated by Kholiwe Majama and she opened the session with a question to the panelists on their take on the digital cooperation in the context of the African continent. While recognizing that Internet is a platform for shared values and allows communities to cooperate through various forums, there a clear need for Africa to have its own multistakeholder model of addressing issues relating to internet governance. The moderator raised concerns on the roles of various stakeholders or lack thereof in the African governments. The panelists agreed to the point raised by the moderator on the need to recognize and involve all stakeholders within the communities, but pointed out the need for governments in Africa to work with the local stakeholders and invest in the local research organizations that would help improve local development of the ICT sector.

Another concern that was raised by the panelists was the lack of coordination by the governments and the Africa Union Commission through various implementations of ICT projects and policies. The need to engage the citizens was also highlighted as a motivation for citizens to accept new policies and digital initiatives when the government is implementing new projects and policies. The Africa union one passport initiative as highlighted in the Africa trade agreement is one key area for Africa to move towards a digital space, however there is a need for member states to harmonize the legislations that govern the issue of data protection for citizens and other international treaties.

Key Issues Raised:

- The lack for stakeholders to work together
- Different policies and legislations not speaking to each other
- Many discussions and projects not being monitored centrally
- Countries not participating/ taking part in the global IGF
- Governments not investing in the local stakeholders, building local capacity
- ICT not wholly included in many curriculums within Africa
- Lack of political will to push the digital cooperation at country level
- Lack of open and participatory governance in most African countries
- Lack of trust among stakeholders

Actions recommended:

- The need for stakeholders to work together
- To harmonize policies and legislations that allow for digital inclusion and participation of citizens
- Need for PRIDA project to establish monitoring and evaluation of various projects in Africa
- Bring the global IGF conversation at the local level, and make it suitable for our country needs
- The need for Africa to leapfrog on the digital cooperation initiatives and empower various players of the eco system.

- Involve more our academia in areas of research and incorporate ICT in the curricula
- Establish an e-commerce for the African continent to be able to participate in the digital economy.
- There is a clear need for African countries to learn from each other as opposed to always looking to the western countries.
- Open and participatory governance
- Build trust among stakeholders

Session/Event:	**Session X: Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Growth**
Date:	10:20 – 11:20
Time:	12th Septmber 2019
Moderator:	Verangai Mabika, ISOC
Reported By:	Noha Abdel Baky, Egypt, Daniel Murenzi, EAC

Name of panelists: Adisa Bolutife, Nigeria ; Hamit Djeroua, Chad ; Ahassan Haru, Nigeria

Summary of the Presentations:
The moderator gave a brief overview of the emerging technologies and introduced the panelists

The moderator invited the panelists to share the challenges and solutions in Africa regarding Emerging Technologies

Mr. Hamit mentioned about the one of African challenge of access to quality water and the recommended solution is how to collect information about drinkable and good quality using internet, 80% of countries in world have no access to quality water (data from OMS).
He shared data about people with no access to water and the diseases in result of that like Cholera

The mission of the recommended solution was to help governments, share info about good water, education about water consumption, reduce the children death and leverage the health and well-being of individuals

Presenter demonstrated the key proposed solutions, using of Internet of things, such as: using drones to collect data, cloud computing and big data for processing and improving the planning.

Using Chad as a testing zone and technology electronic equipment was put in river chari, and using 3G/4G or lower for internet data transmission, data is sent to the cloud and analysis of the data is done at central level. The electronic equipment is done using Solar energy cells. 70% of the population with no good water, after Chad there is proposal to expand to other countries of Africa and even in Asia

Second presenter, Mr.Ahssan shared two videos about the AI applications like for military uses and presented the applications of emerging technologies, how it is applicable in health, education, agriculture, enhancing security and also blockchain technologies (to be used in Elections for privacy as an example). Using 5G technologies, which is 4 times faster than 4G we are currently using, will help to move faster and embracing the virtual reality. Cloud computing will reduce the cost of infrastructure

The third presenter, Mr. Adisa mentioned that the use of technologies now is far beyond what is used to be in the past which was for the repetitive tasks. Many things are being done now by Emerging technologies like Data mining and others. The key focus is that these technologies are built on data and Africa produces a lot of data without using them, so we have a lot of opportunities not to be missed.

The moderators redirected the discussion to the audience and raised a question about the necessity of the dialogue about Emerging Technologies. The conclusion was that we have a lot of opportunities coming up in Africa with a lot of challenges as well and we need to find a way to have a balance on the policy level

Key Issues Raised:

- Participants raised the concern of gender balance in the panel, how emerging technologies is considered at policy level.

- The realistic situation in Africa is that we lack access and other basic needs, there is no digital culture or proper use of ICT tools. Also, African data is controlled by foreigner private companies. The AU convention on Cybersecurity and Data Protection is only signed by 12 countries.

- A participant raised his concern about the political situation too and the development model which is based on a short-term model while neglecting the expertise and research so the mentality needs to be changed

- A recommendation about using Emerging Technologies in Transportation between African Countries and to virtually connect the cities to exchange services.

Actions recommended:

- Head of governments needs to be informed on the key recommendations for emerging technologies.
- Open data policy as we are lacking policies in Emerging Technologies
- Capacity Building and re-skilling to get the youth ready to the opportunities and new jobs created as a result of Emerging Technologies, as many of jobs will be automated
- Investing in Infrastructure and using Technology to do so
- Using Expertise and relying on research
- There is a need to re-think how the African data is used and who is using it
- Extend the discussion on this topic and not limiting it to the forum only

Other Discussion Points:

Discussion on Gender balance, youth

Any Other Remarks:

- Dialogue and discussions on Emerging Technologies should not end at the forum and should be extended to policy-makers

Session/Event:	**Closing ceremony**
Date:	12 September 2019
Time:	4:00 pm
Moderator:	Chad
Reported By:	Justin Rugondihene (Rwanda) and Jean Paul Nkurunziza (Burundi)

Name of panelists:

Summary of the Presentations:
The closing ceremony was graced by the presence of Honorable **Kalzeubé Pahimi Deubet**, Minister of State and Secretary General of the State House, Chad and Honorable Minister Idriss Saleh Bachar in charge of posts and ICT in Chad.

They thanked the people of Chad, organizing committee and other local institutions for the faultless organization of the AfIGF 2019.

A Vote of Thanks was read also on behalf of the participants by SIGI Waigumo Mwanzia of Kenya who talked about the summary of 17 recommendations of youth forum which took place in Ndjamena , Chad one week before the kick off of AfIGF2019.

Mr. Moctar Yedaly, the Head of the Information Society Division of the African Union (AU) delivered a statement. He noted that this AfIGF 2019 was the first one to be honored by such ranked authorities. He talked about the background of AfIGF and expected outcomes. He noted that the forum has been a source of inspiration of new ideas that helps AU to initiate new projects to be implemented within the framework of AU digital transformation agenda.

All speakers thanked the government of Chad for the warm hospitality and expressed gratitude to various sponsors of the event among others African Union, AFRINIC, ICANN, AIRTEL Chad and UNECA.

During the closing ceremony AU, UNECA and the government of Chad **awarded** Ridha Guellouz (Tunisia), Mr Moctar Yedaly (AU), and Makane Faye (IGF secretariat, Senegal) for their contribution to the development of Internet in AFRICA in particular their role in successful coordination and organization of AfIGF since its creation.

Key Issues Raised:

- Need for harmonization of ICT policies in Africa;
- Insufficient Access to Internet in remote Areas;
- Framework for combating Cybercrimes in Africa;
- Privacy and Data protection;
- Ruralization of secured innovating digital services.

Actions recommended:

- Recognize the role of the Youth in IGF and Internet Governance space;
- Promote Multistakeholders approach for deeper digital cooperation;
- Consider Internet as a transnational resource with opportunity to tackle youth unemployment;
- Consider 17 recommendations of youth forum.

INDUCTION AND NRIs SESSION

There were two plenary sessions as follow:

Session I: Induction for newcomers **& Session II**: NRIs Session

Session/Event:	**Induction Session**
Date:	10 September 2019
Time:	09H30-10H30
Moderator:	Makane Faye, Secretary, African Internet Governance Forum
Reported By:	Mamadou Ndiaye, Senegal

Name of panelists: Adil Sulieman, AU, Mary Uduma, WAIGF, Lillian Nalwoga, Uganda IGF and EAIGF, Abdeldjalil Bachar Bong, Chad, Ridha Guellouz, Tunisia National IGF and North African IGF

Summary of the Presentations:
The moderator gave a brief overview of the global Internet Governance Forum (IGF), its history, objectives and operating mode. He put emphasis on the IGF secretariat and the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), which jointly prepare the annual meeting of IGF. He also underlined the role of the Dynamic Coalitions and Working Groups at IGF.

Each of the panelists provided information on the structure, mandate and operations of their respective initiatives and how they contribute to raising awareness on Internet Governance and bring together various stakeholders at country, regional or continental level to exchange on policy issues related to the Internet.

Key Issues Raised:
One participant alerted on the leadership of civil society on Internet Rights with the publication of the African Declaration on Internet Rights, while several participants wondered if Internet and the social networks were contributing on the socio-economic development of the countries. The issue of Internet shutdown was also raised.

Panelists responded by indicating that most of them including the African IGF secretariat and the African Union Commission participated in the development and promotion of the African Internet Rights, which will be uploaded on afigf.africa. Several examples of the economic contribution of the Internet into a country's social economic development were demonstrated. Discrimination to Internet access was also discussed including the positive and negative usage of the social networks.

Actions recommended:
(For each action, please identify who should act and the time frame for acting)
The African IGF secretariat needs to upload on its website African Declaration on Internet Rights.
African countries need to widely promote the positive aspects of the Internet while at the same time educate the population, especially youth on the negative impact and wrong usage of the social networks.

Discussion Points:
One participant raised the issue of the need for interpretation in Arabic language during the conference while another thought that the Chadian officials will not preside over the opening ceremony because they were afraid of Internet usage.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

African Youth IGF Session

Date: 11 September 2019
Moderator: Keith Andere, kenya; Abdeldjallil Bachar Bong, Chad Reported By: Mahendranath Busgopaul, Mauritius IGF

Name of panelists:

Yaovi Atohoun, ICANN,
Victor Ndonnang, ISOC, and
Akinremi Peter Taiwo, ACSIS.

Summary of the Presentations:

The Youth Internet Governance Forum was organized on 10 September 2019 under the theme: **Shaping the next generation of internet users** at the 8th Internet Governance Forum in Radisson Blu Hotel Ndjamena, Chad. A total of 6 sessions were held. These included: Induction for newcomers, welcome remarks by the African IGF Secretariat, Mary Uduma, Chairperson of African IGF MAG, and a keynote address by the Deputy Chairperson of the African Union. Other discussions included: Youth engagement in the internet governance process, Online content and media: Fake news and misinformation, Capacity building on data governance and digital identities and a final session on Emerging technologies and the future of work.

They thanked the MAG and the African Union for recognizing the importance of the youth IGF and their support to the Forum. The youth in Africa make up 25% of the world's population; as such African countries should leverage on the internet to create more opportunities for the youth.

The Parallel session conducted by Victor Ndonnang of ISOC reported on: Connecting the unconnected, communities at the front line: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions.

The other Parallel session was conducted by Yaovi Atohoun of ICANN. The session stressed on: ICANN Ecosystem.

Key Issues raised

- There is a need for the youths to get involved in shaping policies that affect the growth and democratic usage of the Internet in Africa
- Young people should be encouraged to challenge the status quo to enable sustainable innovation and development in Africa.
- The Government of the Countries in Africa should involve more young people in national policy-making processes.
- As the major users of the internet, the youths are in the best position to contribute to the conversations of Internet Governance, security, accessibility and safety online.
- Youth Participation in Internet Governance is very important, they need to actively participate in the ecosystem. A plea as such is made to the African Union and the governments.

- The youths are encouraged to engage with policymakers in their various countries and keep making recommendations to the policymakers as policy regarding the internet keeps emerging.
- There is a need to create an environment of Trust and the Youths are encouraged to hold the leaders accountable.
-

Actions recommended:

- Our governments need to address the issues of Cyberbullying
- There is a need for a concerted multi stakeholder approach as well as the need to contextualize data protection legislative processes.
- Utilization of the creative arts industry to push for heightened grassroots level participation
- Governments and policymakers must consult and adopt a multi-stakeholder approach to policy development.
- Data protection provisions must begin implementing their provisions and ensure the functionality of data controllers in order to guard against human rights violations
- Organizations need to go beyond the bottom line and efficiency when considering emerging technologies
- Take a step back to consider the holistic picture of how the nature of work, the composition of the workforce, and the notion of workplace interact with each other to shape the future of work
- We need both a visionary and pragmatic approach to take full advantage of emerging technologies by imagining the possibilities based on industry-specific data to define a transformational strategy.
- Organizations need to rethink workflow, workforce, and workplace from the ground up to take advantage of technologies while creating meaning and value for employees.
- Companies have to align organizational structure, leadership, and workforce development as they execute a cohesive strategy that goes beyond a short-term equation of cost and efficiency to creating sustainable innovation.
- There is a need for urgent attention and investment in the human capital development of the Youths. Especially in skills development to let the youths in Africa to remain relevant in the future of work.
- The youths in Africa urge the African Union and Governments to help in balancing the key elements that are changing the future of work: Automation and Innovation.
- The youth should understand that routine job will be automated and it is advised to invest in relevant future skills and knowledge acquisition.
- Media/Digital literacy is very important to all internet users. to individuals who operate media platforms. It's also important to authenticate the source of information,
- The youths and other individuals are advised not to forward un-authenticated information to other internet/ media platform users
- Always evaluate/analyse information before consuming and or sharing with other potential users
- Digital literacy awareness campaigns to all youth about the dangers of` online content is important

- There are suggestions from the manual on development of regional and nation NIGFs produced by the African Union
- NRIs should promote the development of multi-stakeholder framework in there organizing committee.

Parallel Session Overcoming linguistic barrier: Universal acceptance for digital inclusion & Breakout Session: ICANN Ecosystem

The two parallel sessions merged into a single one. 34 participants from various countries and stakeholders' groups (students, researchers, Government agencies, civil society organizations) participated in this session. The session was very interactive and started with a self-introduction of the participants.

Participants were introduced to the ICANN Ecosystem in the Global Internet Ecosystem.
Topics covered in the first part are:

- How ICANN is structured (Organization, Community, Board)
- ICANN community: Supporting organizations and advisory committees
- Various type of support to the community for an active participation
- Internationalized domain names and Universal Acceptance

Questions raised have permitted a better understanding on:

- Relation between ICANN, ITU and RIRs (like AFRINIC)
- Use of Two character for country code top level domain names
- Differences between internationalized domain names and content in local languages
- Tools to test readiness for Emails addresses readiness in relation to the Universal acceptance.

Participants were finally invited to learn more from the ICANN online platform and also to join the AFRICANN community mailing list that is used to communicate with the community on ICANN related matters. All were invited to participate in the next ICANN meeting schedule for November 02 to 07, 2019 in Montreal (Canada).

Parallel Session on "Connecting the unconnected, communities at the front line: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions."

Panelists:
Verengai Mabika, Senior Policy Advisor ISOC
Josephine Miliza, Community Network Operator
Solomon Okot, Community Network Operator

40+ attendees

Recommandations:

As today, despite the significant efforts from the governments, private sector, international organizations and other stakeholders, 800 million Africans are still noted connected to the Internet and most of these unconnected are based in rural areas.
This main objective of this session was to discuss sustainable alternative solutions to connect the unconnected.

Recommendations:

1. Governments and all the stakeholders should find alternative but sustainable solutions the non-connected especially those who lived rural areas
2. Train and empower the unconnected people especially those who lived in rural areas to build their own Internet Networks.
3. Build and deploy Community Networks (Community own networks) in rural Africa to support the efforts of connecting the unconnected
4. Include Community Network Experts in Regulatory Proceedings
5. Increase Regulatory Transparency, fairness and flexibility (Utilizing and offering unlicensed/licensed-free spectrum, Spectrum sharing, Innovative Licensing). Regulators should consider reducing these costs for operators like community network operators, either through bidding credits where spectrum rights are auctioned, or reduced spectrum fees.
6. Consider Public Funding for Community Networks: Use Universal service fund to fund community networks and other innovations solutions to connect the unconnected.

Parallel Session on Ruralization of secured innovating digital services for the sustainable stability and development of Chad

Date:	10 September 2019
Time:	11:00 – 1:30 pm
Moderator:	Mr. Roland Konodji Nguelngar
Reported By:	Dr Abdoulaye Chaibo (Tchad), Dr Adoum Mahamat Moussa (Tchad), Mr. Justin Rugondihene (Rwanda),

Name of panelists: Dr Bakhit Amine Adoum, Mr. Mahamat Issa Abakar, Mr. Younouss Hassan Korei

Summary of the Presentations:

The session aimed at exploring the way to bring digital services and all innovative technologies closer to all categories of population in particular the one situated in rural areas.

The moderator asked a series of questions to the panelists who responded successfully to all of them before opening the floor to participants.

Key Issues Raised:

The panelist Dr Bakhit focused his intervention on the vulnerability of connected equipment.

He gave some examples of Internet of things (IOTs) and highlighted their use and security.

Then he raised some pertinent questions on which participants discussed.

Mr. Mahamat Issa Abakar spoke about the importance of drones in the agro-sylvo-pastoral environment and how they can help to deal with climate change. He defined the concept of drones and climate change. Then he gave some examples of drone usage and their benefits for the development of rural areas.

Finally, The 3rd panelist M. Younouss Hassan Korei presented on the theme of youth and social media challenges. He started by the problem statement and provided statistics on the proportion of youth that uses Internet in general and social media in particular. He said that the misuse of internet by the youth can provoke social, cultural, educational consequences. He also talked about the importance of protection of private data and early childhood.

Actions recommended:

- Establish a regulatory framework for the use, operation and security of IOTs by governments for the benefit of rural areas;

- Need for political will to increase budgets for the use of ICT as crosscutting enabler of key sectors such as health, education, agriculture, livestock and others;
- Development of local content adapted to national context;
- Ruralization of digital content and services by stakeholders (state, civil society, business, etc.);
- Include digital knowledge and literacy courses in school programs by governments;
- Conduct regular awareness campaigns on the proper use of Internet and prevention of risks of social media.

Other Discussion Points:

During this cession, main points discussed were:

- The security of IOTs and the risks of their use while evoking the right of consumers to question the security of connected equipment ;
- Regulation of IOT in particular drones ;
- Use of drone in agriculture, livestock and climate change adaptation;
- Need for Early Childhood Protection Strategy with focus to the use of Internet and Social media ;
- Protection of personal data for Internet users ;
- Low penetration of IoTs ;
- Low distribution of energy;
- High internet bandwidth costs;
- Lack of awareness about the use of the Internet and social networks ;
- Campaign on ICT institutions available services destined to the citizens.

ANNEX

The 8th African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF2019)

10-12 September 2019

Radisson Blu Hotel, N'Djamena, Chad

"Shared Responsibilities of Stakeholders for a Robust Internet Governance Ecosystem"

Agenda and Work Programme

05-09 September 2019: African School on Internet Governance, Kempinski Hotel	
09 September 2019: Chad National IGF, National Museum	
10 September 2019	
08:30 – 09:30	**Registration**
09:30 – 10:30	**Session I - Auditorium Room - Induction Session for Newcomers** – **Moderated by:** Makane Faye, AfIGF Secretary **Panelists:** Adil Sulieman, AU, Mary Uduma, WAIGF Lillian Nalwoga, EAIGF, Abdeldjalil Bachar Bong, Chad, Ridha Guellouz, Tunisia **Rapporteurs:** Mamadou Ndiaye, Senegal **Opening of the Youth Forum by** H.E. Kwesi Quartey, Deputy Chairperson, African Union
10:30 – 11:00	**Coffee break**
11:00 – 13:00	**PARALLEL SESSIONS SEGMENT I**

Auditorium Room	**Amphitheater 1**
Breakout Session #1 African Youth IG Forum: Shaping the next generation of Internet Users **Rapporteurs:** Organizers & Host	Breakout Session #2 Ruralization of secured innovating digital services for the sustainable stability and development of Chad **Rapporteurs:** Justin Rugondihene, Chaibo Abdoulaye, Adoum M. Moussa

13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00 – 16:00	**PARALLEL SESSIONS SEGMENT II**

Amphitheater 1	**Amphitheater 2**	**Conf Room 2**
Breakout Session #1 (ctd) African Youth Forum: Shaping the next generation of Internet Users **Rapporteurs:** Organizers & Host	Breakout Session #3 Connecting the unconnected, communities at the front line: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions, by ISOC **Rapporteur:** Victor Ndonnang	Breakout Session #4 ICANN Ecosystem **Rapporteurs:** Organizers

16:00 – 16:30	**Coffee Break**
16:30 – 17:30	**Session II**: National and Regional IGFs - **Moderated by**: Edoh Afi, Togo Round Table: NRIs which organized an IGF after African IGF 2018. **Discussion Open Mic** **Rapporteurs:** Elizabeth Orembo, Kenya, Avis Momemi, Cameroon
18:30	**Welcome Diner, organized by Chad**
11 September 2019 - Amphitheater 1	
08:30 – 09:50	**Session III: Report of the African Youth Forum and the Parallel Sessions – Moderated by:** Keith Andere, Kenya, Abdeldjalil Bachar Bong, Chad
	Presentations by: Joshua Chizaram Joshua, West Africa Youth and parallel sessions organizers Discussions Rapporteurs: Mahendranath Busgopaul, Mauritius, the rapporteurs of Youth Session and parallel session rapporteurs
11 September 2019 - Auditorium	
10:00 – 11:00	**Session IV: Opening Ceremony** MC: Hon Idriss Saleh Bachar, Minister of Posts & ICT, Chad **Speakers:** 1. Mary Uduma, Chairperson, African IGF-MAG 2. Dr. Amani Abu-Zeid, Commissioner, Infrastructure and Energy, African Union 3. H.E. Vera Songwe, Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa 4. H.E. Kwesi Quartey, Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission 5. H.E. Idriss Déby Itno, President, Republic of Chad **Rapporteurs**: Sarah Kaddu, Uganda, Jean Paul Nkurunziza, Burundi
11:00 – 11:30	**Coffee break & Group Photo**
11:30 – 13:00	**Keynote:** Alison Gillwald, Executive Director, Research ICT Africa, South Africa

	Rapporteur: Abebe Chekol, Ethiopia **Session V: High Level Roundtable Policy Discussion: "Frontier Issues for Internet Governance in Africa: Achieving Equal Digital Opportunity for All"**, **Moderated by:** Moctar Yedaly, African Union **Panelists**: Parliamentarians, Senior Policymakers, African Union Commission, European Union Discussion **Rapporteurs:** Gorfu Assefa, Ethiopia, Brenda Leboshomo Menazo, RDC, Ade Bade, Benin
13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00 – 15:20	**Session VI**: **Achieving Digital Inclusion in Africa – Moderated by Cisse Kane, ACSIS**
	Presentations by: 1. Safia Mahamat Youssouf, Chad 2. Mohamed Timoulali, Morocco 3. Noha Abdel Baky, Egypt , Discussions Host & **Rapporteurs:** Lily Botsyoe, Ghana, Oarabile Mudongo, South Africa
15:20 – 15:45	**Coffee Break**
15:45-17:05	**Session VII : Affordable & Non-discriminatory Access to the Internet in Africa – Moderated by Yaovi Atohoun, ICANN**
	Presentations by: 1. Noor Mohammed Zafroullah, Mauritius 2. Daouda Alhadj Adam, Chad 3. Alison Gilwald, South Africa Discussion **Rapporteurs:** Joshua Chizaram, Nigeria, Prudence Nyamishana, Uganda
18:00 – 19:00	**ISOC@AfricaIGF Networking Cocktail at Hilton Hotel, on invitation only**
12 September 2019 - Auditorium	
08:00 – 09:00	**Session VIII**: **Security, Safety, Stability & Resilience of cyberspace, Moderated by: Mahamat Moussa Adoum, Chad**
	Presentations by: 1. Cade Zavaganja, Zimbabwe 2. Oarabile Mudongo, Botswana 3. Fika Gapili Tedang, Chad 4. Vladamir Radunovic, Diplo Foundation Discussion **Rapporteurs:** Adisa Bolutife, Nigeria, Oumie Saine, The Gambia
09:00 – 10:00	**Session XIX**: **Digital Cooperation & Future of the Internet – Moderated by:** Koliwe Majama, APC
	Presentation by: 1. Ridha Guellouz, Tunisia 2. Elizabeth Orembo, Kenya 3. Daouda Ahmat, Chad 4. Guiguemde J. R. Ragnimpinda, Burkina Faso **Discussion** **Rapporteurs:** Edoh Afi, Togo, Blam Fudzulani, Malawi
10:00 – 10:20	**Coffee Break**
12 September 2019 – Amphitheater 2	

10:20 – 11:20	**Session X: Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Growth - Moderated by:** Verangai Mabika, ISOC
	Presentation by: 1. Adisa Bolutife, Nigeria 2. Hamit Djeroua, Chad 3. Ahassan Haru, Nigeria Discussion **Rapporteurs:** Noha Abdel Baky, Egypt, Daniel Murenzi, EAC
11:20 – 12:20	**Elders Caucus:** Moderated by Ridha Guellouz, Tunisia **Participants:** Seniors participating in African IGF
11:20 – 12:20	**Meeting of Rapporteurs:** Moderated by Makane Faye, African IGF Secretariat **Participants:** All Rapporteurs & MAG Chair
12:20 – 13:20	**Session XI: Status of the Recommendations of AfIGF2018 & Presentation of the Outcome of AfIGF2019 by**: Makane Faye, AfIGF Secretary, Peter Akinremi Taiwo, African IGF2018 Rapporteur General, Nigeria & Cade Zavaganja, African IGF2019 Rapporteur General, Zimbabwe **Moderated by:** Adil Sulieman, AU **Rapporteurs:** All rapporteurs
13:20 – 15:00	**Pause-déjeuner**
16:00 – 17:00	**Session XII**: **Closing Statements & Vote of Thanks** Vote of Thanks Closing Remarks by Moctar Yedaly, Head Information Society Division, African Union Commission Closing of the 8th African IGF by H.E. Idriss Déby Itno, President, Republic of Chad **Rapporteur:** Justin Rugondihene, Rwanda
18:00	**Farewell Cocktail, organized by Chad & End of the 8th African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF2019)**

Program Coordination: Makane Faye, African IGF Secretariat, Senegal
Knowledge Facilitation: Girma Dessalegn Mekonnen, UNECA
Rapporteur General: Cade Zavaganja, Zimbabwe
Rapporteurs: Cade Zavaganja, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Mamadou Ndiaye, Senegal, Justin Rugondihene, Rwanda, Elizabeth Orembo, Kenya, Avis Momemi, Cameroon, Mahendranath Busgopaul, Mauritius, Abebe Chekol, Ethiopia, Gorfu Assefa, Ethiopia, Brenda Leboshomo Menazo, DRC, Ade Bade, Benin, Lily Botsyoe, Ghana, Oarabile Mudongo, South Africa, Joshua Chizaram, Nigeria, Prudence Nyamishana, Uganda, Adisa Bolutife, Nigeria, Oumie Saine, The Gambia, Edoh Afi, Togo, Blam Fudzulani, Malawi, Noha Abdel Baky, Egypt, Daniel Murenzi, EAC, Peter Akinremi Taiwo, Nigeria, Chaibo Abdoulaye, Tchad, Adoum M. Moussa, Chad Jean Paul Nkurunziza, Burundi.