	The African Internet Governance Forum - AfIGF 2016
	16 – 18 October 2016 **Durban International Convention Centre (ICC), Republic of South Africa** **Durban, South Africa** **FULL REPORT**

Background of AfIGF

The African Internet Governance Forum is Africa's multi stakeholder forum of Internet actors. With other Af* (Af stars: AFRINIC, AFTLD, AFNOG, AFREN, African Internet Summit and Africa CERT), AfIGF 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 jointly hosted by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum's website is www.afigf.org. It currently runs social media outlets on Twitter and Facebook. It's website is: www.afigf.org

Objectives of AFIGF

AfIGF aims to be a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multi-stakeholder 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 Internet Governance 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 Internet governance issues on the continent.
- To strengthen the multi-stakeholder dialogue model for Internet Governance in Africa through regional and national forums.
- To ensure a multi-stakeholder representation of all parts of 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 Internet Governance Forums.
- To promote use of African languages in the cyberspace.

Participation

Over 200 participants drawn from government, private sector, academia, research institutions, technical community, civil society organizations, media, and other stakeholders from over 30 countries attended

physically the 5th African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF2015) held from 16 to 18 October 2016 in Durban, South Africa. The adopted agenda is attached in annex.

Opening

AfIGF 2016 was officially opened by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa, Mr. Willies Mchunu. Welcome statements were delivered by Prof. Hlengiwe Mkhize, Deputy Minister of Communications, Mr. Raul Echeberria, Vice-President ISOC, Mr. Chengetai Masango, Coordinator, IGF Secretariat and Dr. Elham M. Ebrahim, Commissioner, Infrastructure, The African Union.

The key Note Address was delivered by Dr. Siyabonga Cwele, Minister of Communication of the Republic of South Africa.

Below is the summary of the various opening statements. Available speeches are in annex.

The Deputy Minister of the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services
In her welcoming speech, the Deputy Minister, Hon. Prof. Hlengiwe Mkhize welcomed participants and commended the organizers of the conference. She reminded participants the aims of AfIGF which is to be a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multi-stakeholder and multilingual discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa in general and Internet Governance issues in particular. She highlighted the specifics of AfIGF and touched upon key elements of AfIGF such as inclusiveness, awareness raising, capacity development, coordination, representation, advocacy, access, content development, etc. She concluded by wishing successful deliberations to the conference.

The Vice President of ISOC
In his introductory remarks, the Vice President of ISOC indicated his happiness to meet in South Africa, the members of the African Internet community. He indicated that staff of the Internet Society have attended in 2016 many national and regional IGFs around the world and noticed the new way to discuss and deal with IG issues in an open and multistakeholder manner. Having been in the WSIS process since its inception, he acknowledged success made, especially at the national and regional levels where action is taken. He advocated diversity and involvement of all stakeholders in order to ensure relevance of decisions taken and actions undertaken. He cited two major events which occurred recently and which impact the Internet Governance Ecosystem; these are the SDGs and the IANA transition. He ended by wishing fruitful debate to participants.

The Coordinator of the IGF secretariat
The IGF is hosted by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Efforts (UNDESA) in Geneva. The secretariat coordinator indicated that IGF was an inclusive space for exchange but global challenges as well as local ones existed. He advocated learning from similarities and differences between global, regional and national IGFs. He put emphasis on the need to have a strong participation of the developing countries in IGF and emphasized the contribution to be made which will lead to achieving the MDGs. He ended by inviting stakeholders to participate in the global IGF in Mexico to be held in December 2016.

The African Union Commissioner
The AU Commissioner began her speech by welcoming all participants to the 5th African Internet Governance Forum and specifically thanked the host country for its leadership role in championing emerging socio-economic development initiatives that are transformational and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). She also thanked ministers present and congratulated both the APC and NPCA for successfully hosting the 4th edition of the African School on Internet Governance. She highlighted the fundamental changes that have been brought about by Information Technologies. She also noted the issue of low broadband access in Africa and called upon member States to put in place structures and systems to protect their interests on the Internet as well as ensuring that National IGF's are established. She spoke about the role that Digital

Transformation will play in the achievement of the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063 Goals and Aspirations. She concluded on the steps that the AU commission has taken to improve access, promote connectivity, combat cybercrime and enhance Africa's participation in IG fora.

Opening statement by the Prime Minister of KwaZulu-Natal
The Prime Minister welcomed the delegates and indicated that in September 2012, this province had hosted a meeting of African ICT Ministers. In this regard, he urged the African governments to work towards their complementarity for the benefit of their population and should create jobs and eradicate poverty. He emphasized the need to consider and use Internet connectivity as a tool for economic growth because access to ICT infrastructure and telecommunications were essential for any country's development. In this context, he was in the opinion that connecting projects to broadband Internet were vital investments for the benefit of citizens. He concluded by declaring the 5th African IGF open.

Keynote address by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of the Republic of South Africa
He welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of South Africa and noted that the conference will discuss the management framework of the Internet in Africa, including policies, applications and projects. He indicated that ICT growth in Africa was very rapid, that the internet was spreading and it has positive effects on growth. Because of the lack of fixed line, mobile telephony was being extensively used while the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals call for the availability of broadband Internet. As a continent we must pay attention to access to the Internet. We need to allow our citizens to participate in the Information Society. He put emphasis on the need to make Internet governance multilateral and inclusive. He indicated that there were different approaches on policy development and implementation. He spoke about universal access in South Africa and the country's plan to move from consumer to producer of content on the Internet.

Remote Participation

AfIGF 2016 enabled remote participation from several parts of the world and used social media extensively during the meeting. Livestream was done through: http://www.ustream.tv/channel/zndcZASeqKJ, viewed by over 1,200 persons by 18:30 on 18 October 2016.

Partners

The fifth African IGF was co-organized by the African Union Commission and the Economic Commission for Africa in cooperation with the South African Government, fully supported by the Association for Progressive Communication (APC) and the NEPAD Coordination Agency.

The European Union provided direct support to the AU to organize the fifth African Internet Governance Forum through its African Union Support Program (AUSP).

AfIGF 2016 was also supported by:
- The Internet Society
- ICANN
- The Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA)
- AfriNIC
- ZA Central Registry
- .zadna

High Level and Ministerial Session

This year's African IGF had major innovations at the first day, which consisted of a High Level Segment, a Plenary Session and a Ministerial Open Dialogue on Internet Governance.

The High Level Segment and the Plenary Session attracted high caliber experts of the Information Society from all stakeholder groups.

The Plenary Session received a presentation on "Building the foundation for Innovation" followed by a signing of a "Multi-Primary Administer Service Agreement" between the President of the DONA Foundation Dr. R. Kahn and the Minister of Communication of the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Siyabonga Cwele.

The following presentations were made during the High Level Segment:

1. Shaping the Future of the Internet in Africa

2. Internet of Things

3. Currency Cryptonym

4. Emerging Innovation

5. e-Commerce

Ministerial Open Dialogue on Internet Governance

The panel opened by the statement of Gambian Minister of ICT, who presented Gambia as a state which has highly developed ICT policy and operational facilities such as optic fiber networks throughout the country. He added that the country has a national data center, currently working with Huawei to build national Broadband. However, he expressed his concern towards certain issues in Gambia as the country top level domain name, (.gm) which is administered from abroad, in Norway. Due to the slow ineffective administrative registration processes at ICANN, he hoped that the African Union would assist Gambia in this specific issue, in line with what is stipulated in the African Declaration on Internet Governance.

The Minister of RASD expressed his gratitude towards the African Union & African states which empower democratic principles & fight colonization. For him, South Africa is a leader in the fight against injustice. He indicated that Internet topic was crucial in RASD context because there was daunting work to be done in the context of rapid growth of digitalization in the world. He stressed the need to build expertise on Internet governance.

The Malawi minister of ICT indicated that Malawi Internet context includes issues related to the digital divide in rural areas while people living there are key elements to development, thus the need to bring Internet to their environment. He stressed the need for South Africa to take care of and teach the neighbor states towards reaching the common goals of having Internet development in the continent. He invited present investors and business people to invest in Malawi.

South African Telecommunication & Post Minister shed light on the fast growth of ICT digitalization process, the increase of economic transactions and announced the launch of some Public Private Partnership projects to promote cybersecurity in the region. He underlined the importance of attracting investment in innovation by encouraging decentralized innovation centers in SA to benefit the youth. He also indicated the imperative to use the African languages which are a rich heritage for the continent. He concluded with the promotion of online learning, which constitute a mechanism to involve a large population and bring up to date curricula.

The AU commissioner reflected on the AU capacity building programme in the setting up and development of Internet Exchange Points (IXP), which benefited many African countries from all five regions. She also stressed the importance of STC (ministerial) yearly meeting outcomes. She indicated that the last one was held in September 2016 in Bamako and resulted in the adoption of the African Union Declaration on Internet Governance and the launch of several regional IXP programmes.

Following discussions between panelists and participants, it transpired that African countries share the same concerns and issues on Internet Governance, and thus there was need to duplicate at the national and sub-regional levels meetings and forums like AfIGF, as the most efficient means to come up with solutions on IG. There was also a common agreement that African countries should endorse the African Union Declaration on Internet Governance for its onward submission to the African Head of States Summit.

Pre-conference workshops

Parallel to the High Level Segment, the following five workshops were organized respectively, by AfLIA, GIPO, the Youth Caucus, APC and ACSIS:

1. Delivering an Inclusive Development: How Libraries Help Bring People Online and Reach the SDGs and AU's Agenda 2063
2. GIPO's Observatory Tool on IG

3. Youth and Internet Governance

4. From expression to repression-what kind of internet do we want in Africa

5. The role of the African Civil Society on African Internet Governance

African IGF 2016 Plenary sessions

AfIGF 2016 plenary sessions run from Monday 17 to Tuesday 18 October 2016 using panel format with a moderator and 3 to 5 panelists for each session. The list of sessions with summary report is below in chronological order.

Session 1: Assessing the role of Internet Governance in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Moderator: Dr. Cisse Kane
Rapporteurs: Haddija Jawara and Mandiaye Ndiaye

The 1st Panelist, started by outlining the vision, mission and the core values of the Africa Library and Information and Associations and Institutions (AFLIA), which is the trusted voice of African library sector. Its mission is to empower the library and information community to actively promote the African development Agenda through dynamic services that create socio-economic development, improve the quality of life of the community and encouraging justice, peace and security, create gender equity, women empowerment and education, health and youth development, etc. He raised the issue of delivering and inclusive development and how libraries help bring people online. For him libraries are central and relevant, these institutions are not only for books but are rather hubs of information access. They are critical spaces of information and should be used in connecting the next billion. Then we need to break the silos (separation of stakeholders) that are driving access. He recommended that African governments need to use libraries to deliver on national development plans SDGs and the AU Agenda. A main emphasis was also put on the importance of partnership with government as it is essential for connectivity.

The 2nd Panelist, addressed in his communication the implementation of the national policy of the Internet Governance of Burundi and stressed the importance of the awakening of the national ICT policy making. He stated access, language and awareness as the main challenges to make effective telecommunication and Internet governance in Africa.

The 3rd Panelist started by assessing the concept of the world as a global village as is partially in agreement with the technology analogy of viewing the world as a system where a defect or a flaw in one part will affect the other part of the system, or the entire system. Learning on the technology analogy, Internet Governance therefore serves as a shield behinds ICTs which connect the world (as a system) together with enormous resources and capabilities that drive and sustain development within the system. He indicated that when it comes to Africa the role of the Internet Governance in the SDGs is to create inclusive and environmentally healthy to address poverty build and share prosperity for the present generation while striving continually to meet the needs of future generations. We need to ask ourselves the use of the internet for what? Which is basically for transforming digital divide into social inclusion for development. One of the locating point of interception of IG and the SDGs and key objectives is to create a pro-development policy tool, and inclusive environment. That's why it is important to communicate this vital interception in the outcome of this year Africa IG forum. He underlined that African governments needed to understand that access to information has become as essential component of modern life and is redefining the relationships between government and people, object and people. Therefore, achieving the SDGs will require systematic re-adjustment of societies in conformity with the unfolding digital realities and opportunities provided by the Internet. He concluded by indicating that as African countries embark on the SDGs implementation, IG must be embraced as a social development tool for community transformation, a facilitator for pro-economic policies, a key domain for facilitating multi-stakeholders consensus and communication.

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panellists and participants:
- Cooperation between stakeholders as driving key to access
- Partnership with government as it is essential for connectivity
- Involvement of all sectors in policy making processes
- Libraries and documentation centres are central and relevant hubs which should be used by the population and officers in connecting the next billion as knowledge centres and learning centres

- Governments should play their role in ensuring access and connectivity to all citizens

Session 2: Bridging the gender divide in the digital transformation of Africa

Moderator: Anriette Esterhuysen
Rapporteur: Vivian Affoah

The 1st panelist presented a survey which started by the definition of "gender", then indicated that it was important to move beyond looking at the numbers, and engage with the data in identifying gender gaps. Beyond looking at the gender digital divide dimension, it was important to address the dimension of the rural and urban divide which poses a challenge. The result of the survey showed that the figures differ in the urban and rural areas within same gender groups. It was therefore important to look at the education of people as well. The study found that the income of men and women considerably affected their access to the Internet. It was indicated that monitoring Internet use should not be only people to download, but rather engage with others and be content creators.

The 2nd Panelist addressed issue of patriarchy and use of new technologies. Patriarchy was defined as a system where men have dominated, social, political and cultural spheres. It manipulates many settings preventing women and girls to bridge the digital divide. The panelist indicated that patriarchy has to be interrogated as it is a mechanism which starts form the time the children are brought up and male dominant ideas injected on them. As people grow, it sets them apart and girls are not able to participate fully in ICT. Hence the way ICT tools are used by boys and girls differ in some African countries. Women are censored about their content because of the socialized attitude where people are told about things to say and what kind of content to put online. The Internet should be that space where there is free interaction and contribution to social economic development of countries. For their full participation, many African women need to sensitized and empowered in the use of the new technologies and the benefits to be gained from them. Policies should be developed in a way to empower women to be full participant and beneficiary of the information and knowledge societies.

The 3rd panelist indicated that the Maputo protocol which was adopted in 2003 defines and lays out guidelines for protecting women's rights, though its implementation was very difficult in most African countries. Capacity building is needed to link the Maputo protocol to ICT issues.

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panellists and participants:

- More focus policies needed. Policies should look at access.
- ICT capacity building is paramount if women need to benefit. Put in place African Gender and Internet Governance EXchange programs. Mentoring is essential.
- Technology should be relevant to women. Need to bring more women in both developing technology and developing content. Need for relevant platforms and programs.
- Create specific Funds for women. . United Nations printers, computers to assist and for students to learn .women must teach other women. Need to sensitize young people in Africa to play their role.
- Develop content in local languages.

Session 3: Africa's Digital Economy: Africa and Human Rights on the Internet

Moderator: Nonkqubela Jordan
Raporteur: Nonhlanhla Chanza

The 1st Panelist raised the issue of surveillance equipment that several African governments have been investing in and the implications that this has for the protection of human rights online. She also said that conversations about human rights and Internet governance should move beyond the role of government but also focus on the responsibilities and roles of intermediaries especially when it comes to how they process data and personal information of Internet users. She also called on discussions on human rights to move beyond focusing on cybercrime.

The 2nd Panelist mentioned that the Internet is an empowerment tool and went to talk about key rights and issues relevant to the discussion namely Freedom of Expression, Data Protection, and Expression that threaten national security. He argued that most governments interfere with the Internet because they see it as a threat to national security but this brings a question as to what constitutes national security. He then referred to article 19 of the **Johannesburg principles** on National Security, Freedom of Expression and Access to Information. These principles speak to the tensions between national security and freedom of expression

The 3rd Panelist explained that the Internet is an integral part of people's lives and affects the rights that all citizens hold dear. She mentioned that she was meant to read a statement on Internet Shutdowns which had been crafted by participants of the African School on Internet governance (AfriSIG) following a multistakeholder approach.

The 4th Panelist's presentation focused on the importance of ICTs and Human Rights. He mentioned that ICTs represent a true revolution for all countries and hold great promises for improved development as highlighted by a World Bank Study. He also highlighted the contributions that ICT can make towards helping Africa achieve high economic growth, create jobs, and boost e-government while creating other benefits for other sectors of the economy i.e. farming, the health sector etc. He mentioned that ICT needs 21st century infrastructure and boldly stated that ICT can help Africa resolve many of its challenges. He then moved on to talk about Internet threats in particular the challenges of cybercrime which have resulted in major financial losses for African countries. When expanding further on Internet threats he talked about the Security and the Protection of the Rights of Internet users, and also argued for restrictions on other forms of expression like child pornography. He asked what responsibilities service providers have when it comes to policing the Internet space. With regard to social media he asked what kind of information do they spread and whether they contribute to hate speech when their platforms are used to spread such messages. He spoke against service providers that refuse to cooperate with authorities in providing information and called for international cooperation on policing the Internet space against threats. Other threats he highlighted are around data protection and privacy and called for people to be allowed to express themselves freely on the Internet without any harassment. Current laws to address these challenges include personal and privacy laws, personal transactions and cyber security laws. He concluded by emphasizing that there is a need to ensure citizen trust in the Internet and this can't be the responsibility of governments and ISPs only. Other stakeholders must get involved too.

Lastly a statement on government initiated Internet Shutdown crafted by participants of the 2016 AfriSIG was read which speaks to economic and political impacts and costs of internet shutdowns for all stakeholders. This statement provides guiding principles that should shape processes and inform decisions on internet shutdowns.

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panelists and participants:

- Need to involve in a collaborative way Education ministries and civil society in order to draw up to date targeted programs on IG issues.
- Need for each country to organize a National IGF using the multistakeholder approach involving all sectors. This will avoid confrontation between government and other groups and also unilateral Internet shutdowns.
- Need to ratify the AU Convention dealing with personal data protection and cybercrimes.

Session 4: Connecting the next billion which role for Africa?

Moderator: Hisham Aboulyazed
Rapporteur: Elizabeth Kasujja

The presentations were made by 4 panelists as per the AfIGF attached programme. The presentations were centered on how Africa shall contribute to the process of connecting the next 1 billion people to the internet. It was gravely noted that inadequate skilling is still a major challenge in Africa which aggravates the unemployment problem and especially affects the youth.

We must establish clear goals specifying what we want to achieve using transparent and inclusive methods, supported by good governance. We need to understand where we are; the statistics help us understand the challenges better. When you understand the *why* of any situation, it is that much easier to come up with the *how* to address the challenge. There is a major digital divide that should be closed by capitalizing on internet governance. All stakeholders must come together including governments, civil society, private sector, research institutions, academia and media; and contribute towards connecting the next billion to a safe, well governed internet space.

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panellists and participants:

- There is a major challenge in terms of access, quality and education on the Internet in Africa. The African countries that do have a good Internet connection are few and far in between. It has also been observed that access is generally sought using mobile devices but the quality of the signal is very poor.

- Low access to services due to low income and low level of education.

- A high percentage of income is spent on communications and people sacrifice on basic food. Despite that the vast majority of the population stay half of the time without airtime and connect seldom on the Internet.

- Low level of public investment in the ICT sector as well as vandalization of the existent ICT infrastructure. Uncoordinated and unbalanced infrastructure roll-out coupled with inadequate complementary infrastructure.

- High taxes on ICT equipment and services are further aggravated by the inadequate human capacity. In addition to that, the digital divide seems to be getting larger without focus on digital access to those who are not in urban and peri-urban areas.

- D-friction, Governance friction (g-friction) and Political friction (p-friction); these highlight challenges of lack of terrestrial fiber pipes to major towns and cities, high frequency license regime, delay in reaping the digital dividend due to digital migration delays. It also relates to awareness challenges, privacy concerns and concerns related to security of data. There is also a major shortage of capital

coupled with lack of incentives to industry players. There is a general lack of political will, multiple taxation issues and ineffective monitoring and evaluation processes.

The following action points were put forward by the panelists:

- Avail and promote local content. Develop a policy framework and strategy for promoting local content development and consumption. Ensure open government data.

- Greater focus and emphasis on how marginalized communities can participate in the Information Society and Knowledge economy.

- Need to ensure that access to broadband is not only available but also accessible. The suggested model for adoption is PPP (Private Public Partnership).

- Essential to include, support and nurture youth inclusion in any transformation focus. The youth are not only the future but are current leaders.

- In order to ensure that higher institutions are producing the right skills that are relevant to industry and will enable graduates to be qualified for jobs, there need to be greater collaboration of ICT industry and education sector on Skills for Digital Economy and Skills for Digital Knowledge Networks.

- Promote affordability of the internet to the people in Africa for example through subsidizing broadband to academic institutions, reduction of operational costs for internet service providers and levying taxes on internet enabled devices. Also set up e-services for citizens for example e-government, e-payment systems, e-commerce and e-learning platforms.

- Do it by ourselves by creating Community Networks where communities provide the internet access for, and amongst themselves by connecting via a network of WiFi access points. This may be supported by deploying phone charging stations within the community.

- Go all the way; TV white spaces should be released for internet deployment to underserved areas and at affordable rates.

- Explore the adoption of an open curriculum for e-learning as there has been a success story to use as case study of over 300,000 students enrolled in the Open University of Nigeria.

- Multiple tax constraints on operators should be removed.

- Other stakeholders should be better organized in country to provide articulated and clear recommendations on mitigating local challenges constituting impediments to connecting the next in-country millions to the internet.

- Take Spectrum into more consideration in a balanced way with concern to the current operators.

Session 5: Security and Privacy issues in the Internet

Moderator: Dr. Edmund Kaititi
Rapporteur: Radwa Samy

The presentations were made by 5 panelists as per the AfIGF attached programme.

The Gambia's national strategy for cyber security and data protection (principles and strategic goals) were presented by the 1st Panelist. It is based on the African Union Convention and needs to be implemented through awareness and education as well as international cooperation. It will be implemented from 2017 to 2025.

Security and privacy issues in the Internet in South Africa was discussed by the 2nd Panelist, stating the role of digital economy in economic growth, E-commerce, yet there are many victims of cyber security as every citizen is a user vulnerable to future threat.

The 3rd Panelist introduced issues security and privacy, giving examples of most African countries. He indicated that people have less trust to their governments compared to Internet applications' usage. He cautioned on the need to know what to share and whom to share it with.

Another panelist indicated that there is a relative decrease in cybercrime rate since 2015.

IANA role and evolvement was discussed by a Panelist who indicated that it was a department under ICANN, now it plays a vital role in Internet governance, assuring equal representation with consensus over decisions.

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panellists and participants:

- Balance between security and privacy
- Encryption depends on which side you stand for, whether enabler or inhibiter.
- Importance of Multi stakeholders in including all people and raise awareness about that.
- Awareness is extremely important since most of users don't know possible threats and how to protect themselves.
- Government cares more about security not profits
- There is need for active dialogue between Multi stakeholders and government.

The following action points were put forward by the panelists:

- National strategies should collaborate with international cooperation and Public Private Partnership.
- Capacity building in internet governance in issues related to education, security, access.
- Advocate for cyber security legislations,
- Use of encryption services with responsibility.
- Awareness about cyber security.
- Cooperation between stakeholders in both regional and international levels.

Session 6: Inclusive development & Digital Transformation in Africa

Moderator: Dr. Aneerav Sukhoo
Rapporteur: Radwa Samy Mohmed, Dr.Cisse Kane

The presentations were made by 4 panelists as per the AfIGF programme.

Presentations focused on how to enhance digital transformation in Africa. In this context it was noted that the main obstacles for digital transformation in Africa were low Internet Penetration compared to others parts of the world, due to bad or absent infrastructure and the high costs especially for landlocked countries. Africa is also facing the challenge of localization of the contents (for example, Chad government website is located in France). The dot Africa case is also an example of the challenges Africa faces. It was noted that any delay of the delegation for Dot Africa is a denial of digital transformation in Africa.

In addition Internet Ecosystem is becoming more and more complex with challenges related to costs and affordability, digital literacy, technical skills, language, lack of localization and lack of harmonization of enabling environment.

What solutions to overcome these obstacles? How changes impacted us: Valuable efforts are being made within many African countries, like Mauritius in making ICT AS THE ENABLER for inclusive development (e-services fiber, free wifi, awareness campaigns, motivation together with comprehensive enabling environment and legal framework). Despite all this, panelists noted that there is a long way to go for digital transformation in Africa. However the following quote of President Nelson Mandela was used to bring hope: "It always seems impossible until it is done".

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panellists and participants:

- Evidence based information.
- Capacity to use Internet.
- Internet cuts or shutdowns anytime.
- Remove the barriers, and bring the unconnected on board.
- Mobile connectivity is an opportunity.
- Africa needs a common vision and a strong political will.

The following action points were put forward by the panelists:

- Pursue infrastructure implementation and development.
- Digital transformation in Africa requires strong actions from government including ensuring common vision (at a continental level) for integration of all at all stages taking into account diversities, inclusion at all levels of decision making, interdependence and collective responsibility.
- Working toward localization of Internet resources and Infrastructure as well as digital contents in Africa will help reducing bandwidth costs, money and energy and will lower Internet costs.
- Freeing slow Internet will help fostering Internet penetration. African countries should also encourage competition to lower the affordability barrier.
- AFRINIC encourages to jump into IPV6 and enhance opportunity for access to end users.

Session 7: Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation: Accelerating the Digital Transformation of Africa

Moderator: Tope Fashedemi
Rapporteur: Vivian Affoah

The moderator noted that the session would investigate opportunities available to the youth, who has a good role to play in Africa. There is huge opportunity for creating business. In Nigeria, when it became biggest economy in Africa, ICT was contributing to the GDP. The ICT sector remains the only one still growing even in the face of current economic challenges in the country.

The 1st Panelist, indicated that most sessions didn't raise the security of children on the internet. There was talk about the billion that has to be connected but no mentioned protecting youth with internet. Hence there should be need to talk about it. The situation is bad as most children are not trained in basic education. Family is the first cycle to instruct children. The second cycle is school. When they go to school, there is a third cycle like community church. When they don't have enough from home and school, the church or community must come in. In most places society is not playing their role in training children. In Africa, most parents don't know about internet hence parents aren't able to tell children about using the internet safely. Not many schools have included security of children on the internet. Churches are also not showing to children how to use internet and to be safe. It is furthermore, difficult for youth to go to training centers to be taught how to be protected online. That's why Capacity building sessions for youth on safe practices on the internet is needed.

The 2nd Panelist showed how her company has developed simple ICT tools for development agencies like USAID in their work of impacting peoples' lives. USAID for instance assists people to buy food crops but one challenge is that due to personal needs of some of these people when they get the money, they use it for school fees, furniture etc. and neglect what they had originally intended to do. They therefore developed a mobile voucher system by partnering with companies so they receive voucher and they use it to buy the crops the original thing they should buy. The information is stored on the phone; redeem vouchers to buy crops, lamps etc. Info companies send out reports on transactions on these practices.

The 3rd Panelist discussed challenges on use of ICTs to connect rural areas. Main focus should first on connecting farmers working to the internet. There is no power, internet and other resources in those areas. Only human resource is available. There is technology to communicate with farmers with telephones. Those phones cannot be connected with the internet. Technology to convert messages from research in the internet into audio messages to the farmers. There are many local languages in Togo hence the messages are put together in the popular spoken language. They take the audio to the mobile telephone operators who then package them and then the farmer gets a call from the operator and when they answer, they listen to the audio for things such as prices of cocoa etc. to know how to sell and maximize their produce. This helps these farmers to get good sales for their products. The youth must therefore think about their needs to craft their business plans while taking advantage of opportunities on the internet. It is important to identify the issues in our societies and use internet to fix them.

The 4th Panelist spoke on behalf an organization which aims to empower young people in rural communities. Passionate so youth are socialized, focused on high school student, there is a gab between their secondary and tertiary is wide so the project aims to help them to adapt better. The goal to have a community base on ICT and exposure to digital literacy. Exposing them to all technology they can use to move themselves in their career aspiration. The organization helps them to move forward in life with psychological support in accepting their individualities, and coordinated with universities to have the application to be done by the students, who are assisted when filling the application form. They also teach the students internet. There is an issue with systems/

internet space flooded with English so they help them understand the internet language and also for those who speak local dialects they help them as well to be able to effectively do so with an online application. The organization plan to put in place an innovation ICT centre to further assist these young people to take advantage of the opportunities on the internet.

The 5th Panelist discussed how to synchronize young people to developmental goals. Realizing the need for mentorship for young people to develop their ideas helps in multiplying their talent. It will help also in contributing to their development. Most important thing is to identify a problem in the society before looking for capital to implement the project. Most of the young people sometimes focus on getting money and not solving a problem in their societies. Entrepreneurship in this context participates in creating jobs.

During the discussions it was noted that the representation of women in innovation was very low in Africa while involving women was also an avenue to establish balance in societies. We need more women to participate in the entrepreneurship models in innovation. What can be done as different stakeholders for people is for youth to show their innovations for other groups.

On implementation of youth programs in policies, it was noted that the youth must be included in policy making, this helps bring diverse ideas on how to solve issues affecting the society. Young people need to be offered innovation fund. Governments are funding young people initiatives but do not monitor. Entrepreneurships come from different backgrounds and youth are sometimes forced to use it for other things. What can be done is to facilitate targeted credit for young people.

The following key issues were raised during discussion between panellists and participants:

- Most people say the young are native citizens of the internet. Most young people spend about 80% of their time on the internet for something that is not productive. Meanwhile others are making money. What can be done to ensure the youth are more productive and use the internet well?

- There are new set of skills for people to learn how to learn to be an entrepreneur. Uganda now has lots of people and start uppers using the internet to promote their businesses. People now buy clothing on the internet. People are beginning to see that you can use the internet to sell and do other things.

- African young business should look for opportunities online and apply for it. So many opportunities for young people to take advantage such as Yali program which offers opportunity for people. People must think outside the poverty and take advantage of the opportunity.

- South Africa government always puts opportunities online to the young people to take advantage of. WUMBA brings mentors to young people in the communities in the different areas you know more about into using the internet. They also tell the youth to change their language and things they follow on the internet to focus on opportunities.

The following action points were put forward by the panelists:

- Government should facilitate innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Government must involve young people when creating policy for young people and children. Government should use young people facing those challenges and together come up with ideas on how to make the situation better.
- Governments need to integrate innovation and entrepreneurship in the education system so children can learn in the early stages and grow up to be innovators and entrepreneurs.

- Governments and individuals should also support hubs teaching young people innovation for young people and startups.

Session 8: Review and approval of the African IGF Charter and reports on Regional IG conferences

Moderator: Mary Uduma
Rapporteur: Makane Faye

Following a brief presentation of the draft charter, it was decided to make it available online in order to receive comments from various stakeholders for its finalization during AfIGF 2 017.

Session 9: Status of the Recommendations of AfIGF2015

Moderator: Adil Sulieman
Rapporteur: Kossi Amenessou

During the presentation, it was indicated that there were ten recommendations at the IGF 2015. Some of them were geared to member States, the African Union and ECA while others were geared to stakeholders (private sector, academia, civil society, etc.). One of them was funding and sustaining the African IGF. It was indicated that once a country decides to host the African IGF it should adhere to the bid which was submitted to all member States and that the host country should inform stakeholders on time to enable sourcing of funds and meaningful participation.

Session 10: The African Union Declaration on Internet Governance

Moderator: Moctar Yedaly
Rapporteur: Vivian Affoah

The African Union Declaration on Internet Governance was presented, few questions of clarifications raised. It was endorsed by participants with few updates taking into account the IANA evolution. The conference requested the AUC to submit the Declaration to the African Union Policy Organs for consideration and adoption.

Session 11: Recommendations of AfIGF2016

By Aicha Jeridi, HIVOS, Tunisia, Rapporteur General

Rapporteur: Kossi Amenessou

Following presentation by panelists and subsequent discussion, the following recommendations were made:

Session 1: Assessing the role of Internet Governance in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

To Governments

- Governments need to use and partner with libraries to deliver on national development plans SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063.

To Governments and RECs

- As countries embark on the SDGs implementation strategy, Internet Governance must be embraced as a social development tool for community transformation, a facilitator for pro-economic policies, and a key domain for facilitating multi-stakeholders consensus and communication. At the same time, Governments should realise the potential of Internet as a platform for interacting with citizens, deliver services, enhance open governance and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Session 2: Bridging the gender divide in the digital transformation of Africa

To Governments supported by civil society

- Launch campaigns to sensitize women on the relevance of how to use the Internet and how to avoid traps of the Internet and also create platform and design programs that address issues related to women rights in African states.

To Governments supported by private sector

- Bring more women in both developing technology and also in developing content.

Session 3: Africa's Digital Economy: Africa and Human Rights on the Internet

To all stakeholders

- The African Declaration on Internet Rights and Principles should be adopted and implemented. It is a guide to respecting human rights on the internet for policy makers, the media, businesses, the technical community, civil society and human rights defenders.

To Governments supported by civil society, media and private sector

- Government and civil society should initiate educational programs at community level and in local languages that would raise awareness on the Internet. In this regard, Government should consider the cost of not mobilising the potential of the Internet as an enabler of free expression and the free flow of information. The promotion of rights and freedom online is the responsibility of governments, and other critical stakeholders that include the media, civil society and the private sector.

- Promote national Internet Governance forums as key platform for multistakeholder dialogue, thus anticipating or / and mitigating Internet shutdowns; and support ongoing communications between government and citizens.

Session 4: Connecting the next billion: which role for Africa?

To Governments and Parliaments

- Establish a policy framework and strategy for promoting local content development and consumption.

To Regulatory Body supported by the private sector

- Promote affordability of the Internet to the people in Africa through subsidizing broadband to academic institutions and libraries, reduction of operational costs for Internet service providers and levying taxes on Internet enabled devices.

To Local Governments

- Create Community Networks where communities provide the Internet access for, and amongst themselves by connecting via a network of WiFi access points. This may be supported by deploying phone charging stations within the community.

Session 5: Security and Privacy issues in the Internet

To Governments

- African member states should sign and ratify the AU Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection. In this context, they should implement relevant regulations related to Access to Information, data protection, privacy and cybercrime.

To Governments and all stakeholders

- Reinforce capacity building on Internet governance issues as education and cybersecurity.

Session 6: Inclusive development & Digital Transformation in Africa

To Governments

- African governments should establish clear goals specifying what was needed to achieve Digital transformation using transparent and inclusive methods, supported by good governance.

To Governments, Private Sector and Regulator

- Encourage organizations and governments to migrate from IPV4 to IP6 and host local IXP and content to reduce the cost of access to the internet. In this context, regulators should review current regulations taking into account the new challenges of migration process to IPV6.

Session 7: Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation: Accelerating the Digital Transformation of Africa

To Governments

- Government should involve young people when creating policy for the youth and children.

- Governments need to integrate innovation and entrepreneurship in the education system and support hubs teaching young people innovation.

- Member States should implement the African Union Pan African radio and television project taking into account the needs of youth.

Session 8: Review and approval of the African IGF Charter and reports on Regional IG conferences

To All stakeholders

- Make the draft charter available online, to receive input from all stakeholders.

Session 9: Status of the Recommendations of AfIGF2015

To Governments

- Government should respect multi stakeholder approach in implementing national IGFs.

- IGFs should be organized according to the bottom up approach so as the discussions held at the national, regional and continental levels are up to date.

- Recommendations of the various IGFs should be taken into consideration in government, sub-regional and regional organizations' future actions and plans.

Closing

The conference was closed by closing remarks from the Deputy Director for Infrastructure of the Department of Communications of South Africa. Also, prior to the statement of the Deputy Director, Mr. Moctar Yedaly Head of the Information Society Division of the AU delivered closing remarks.

Gratitude

Participants at the fifth African IGF express their gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of South Africa, the Africa Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and our sponsors who contributed to a successful African Internet Governance Forum.

Durban, Tuesday, 18 October 2016.
The African Internet Governance Forum

Programme Coordinator
    Makane Faye, Resource Person, African IGF Secretariat

Rapporteurs

1. Aicha Jeridi, HIVOS, Tunisia, Rapporteur General
2. Michel Tchonang Linze, CAPDA, Cameroon
3. Radwa Samy Mohmed, General Authority for Investment, Egypt
4. Antonin Benoit Diouf, IDEP, Senegal
5. Cisse Kane, ACSIS, Switzerland
6. Elizabeth Kasujja, Alibeth Consults, Uganda
7. Kossi Amessinou, Ministry of Planning & Development, Benin
8. Nonhlanhla Chanza, Right to Know Campaign, South Africa
9. Mandiaye Ndiaye, University Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal

10. Haddija Jawara, Gambia Press Union, The Gambia
11. Ade Agnide Bada, ACSIS, Benin
12. Vivian Affoah, Media Foundation for West Africa, Ghana
13. Jean Paul Nkurunziza, ISOC, Burundi
14. Arsene Tungali, Rudi International, DRC

Knowledge Facilitator
Girma Dessalegn, ECA, Ethiopia

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: The African Internet Governance Forum - AfIGF2016

16 –18 October 2016
Durban International Convention Centre (ICC), Republic of South Africa

Main theme: "Inclusive development and the Digital transformation of Africa"

Agenda

Monday 11 October – Saturday 15 October 2016	
African School of Internet Governance	
Friday 14 & Saturday 15 October Preparations by Secretariat and logistics team	
Sunday 16 October 2016	
08:30–09:00	**Registration**
09:00–10:15	**Opening Session:** • Welcoming Remarks by the Executive Mayor of EThekwini Municipality- Councillor Zandile Gumede • Statement by ISOC – Mr. Raul Echeberria, Vice-President ISOC • Statement by the IGF Secretariat - Mr. Chengetai Masango, Secretariat Coordinator • Remarks by the African Union Commissioner - Dr. Elham M. Ebrahim • Opening Statement by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal - Mr. Willies Mchunu • Key Note Address by the South African Government: Minister - Dr. Siyabonga Cwele
10:15–10:30	**Group Photo**
10:30–11:00	**Coffee break**
11:00–11:30	**PLENARY SESSION:** • Building the foundation for Innovation – Dr. R. Kahn • Signing of the Multi-Primary Administer Service Agreement by Dr. R. Kahn (DONA Foundation) & Minister: Dr. Siyabonga Cwele
11:30–13:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS I:**

High Level Session	AfLIA	Youth	GIPO

	Shaping the Future of the Internet in Africa – Dr. Dawit Bekele, Director ISOC Africa Regional Program	"Delivering an Inclusive Development: How Libraries Help Bring People Online and Reach the SDGs and AU's Agenda 2063"	"Youth and Internet Governance"	GIPO's Observatory Tool on IG
	Internet of Things – Dr. Mawaki Chango, Assistant Professor, Kara University, Togo, Founder, DigiLexis Consulting			
	Currency Cryptonym– (Privat eCompany) Dr. Mashao- SITA			

13:30-14:30	**Lunch break**			
14-30–16:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS II**			
	High Level Session	**APC**		**ACSIS**
	Internet Innovation – Mr. Mike Silber, ISPA Mr. Bello Moussa, Huawei	"From expression to repression-what kind of internet do we want in Africa"		"The role of the African Civil Society on African Internet Governance"
	Emerging Innovation – Mr. Andile Ngcaba, DDMEA			
	e-Commerce – Mr. Mark Barnes			
	Skills bank in Africa/Coding-Mymoena Sharif- CEO Designate NEMISA			
15:30-16:00	**Coffee break**			

16:00-17:00	Open Dialogue on Internet Governance - Ministerial Roundtable
17:00-17:30	Recommendation and Way forward-Ministerial Session
18:30	**GALA DINNER** • Opening Address by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal • Toast remarks by Minister: Dr. Siyabonga Cwele
Monday 17 October 2016	
09:00–10:45	**Session 1**: Assessing the role of Internet Governance in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Moderated by Dr. Cisse Kane, President, African Civil Society for the Information Society (ACSIS).
	Presentations by: Dieudonne Karasavye, Advisor, Office of the 1stVice-Presidency, Burundi; and Segun Olugbile, President, Global Network for Cybersolution, Nigeria, Dr. John Tsebe, President, AFLIA Rapporteurs: Haddija Jawara, Mandiaye Ndiaye Discussion:
10:45–11:15	**Coffee Break**
11:15–13:00	**Session 2**: Bridging the gender divide in the digital transformation of Africa: Moderated by Anriette Esterhuysen, Director General, APC.
	Presentations by: Ms. Haguibatou Barry Baud, Chairperson, Solidarity Guinea; Ms. Chenai Chair, Researcher, Research ICT Africa; and Ms. Irene Kagoya, Communications & Advocacy Officer, Akina Mama wa Afrika, Uganda. Rapporteurs: Vivian Affoah, Jean Paul Nkurunziza Discussion
13:00–14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00–15:45	**Session 3**: Africa's Digital Economy: Africa and Human Rights on the Internet–Moderated by: Nonkqubela Jordan, ADDG International Affairs, Department of Communication.
	Presentations by: Ms. Berhan Taye Gemeda, Ford-Mozilla Open Web Fellow, Strathmore Law School, Kenya; Kenyi Yasin Abdallah, Project Officer at Human Rights Development Organization, South Sudan; Dr. Raphael Koffi, Ag. Director Telecommunications, ECOWAS Commission; and Mauricia Cindy Abdol – AfriSIG 2016 Alumni. Rapporteurs: Nonhlanhla Chanza, Antonin Benoit Diouf Discussion
15:45–16:15	**Coffee Break**
16:15–18:00	**Session 4**: Connecting the next billion, which role for Africa?-Moderated by: Hisham Aboulyazed, Sr. Manager, Information Society, NTRA, Egypt.
	Presentations by: Dr. Jimson Olufuye, President, AfICTA; Silas Ngabirano, Assistant Commissioner, Ministry of ICT, Uganda; Dr. Dawit Bekele, Director, ISOC Africa Bureau; and Loren Braithwaith Kobosha, SACF. Rapporteurs: Elizabeth Kasujja, Kossi Amenesou Discussion

18:00 – 20:00	Cocktail - Sponsored by Huawei

End of the Day

Tuesday 18 October 2016	
09:00–10:15	**Session 5**: Security and Privacy issues in the Internet - Moderated by: Dr. Edmund Katiti, CEO FikiyaTech.
	Presentation by: Ebrima Jobe, Director, ICT, The Gambia; Michael Ilishebo, Law Enforcement Officer, Zambia Police; Bob Ochieng, Manager, Engagement, ICANN Representation for Africa; Tony Parry, IITPSA; and Carl Uys, Bowline Rapporteurs: Aicha Jeridi, Michel Tchonang Linze Discussion:
10:15–10:30	**Coffee Break**
10:30–12:00	**Session 6**: Inclusive development & Digital Transformation in Africa – Moderated by: Dr. Aneerav Sukhoo, Deputy Director, Central Information System Division, Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation, Mauritius.
	Presentations by: Lucky Masilela, Manager, dot Africa project; Tidjani Mahamat Adoum, Manager, Infrastructure, SOTEL-TCHAD; Alison Gillwald, Executive Director, Research ICT Africa; and Alan Barreth, CEO AfriNIC. Rapporteurs: Radwa Samy Mohmed, Cisse Kane Discussion
12:00–13:00	**Session7**: Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation: Accelerating the Digital Transformation of Africa – Moderated by: Tope Fashedemi, Director, e-Government, Ministry of Communications, Nigeria.
	Round Table: Emmanuel Vitus Agbenonwossi Elolo, Web-Journalist and Freelance Researcher, Togo; Mauricia Cindy Abdol – Secretary-General, Waumbe Youth Development, Cape Town; Orabile Mudongo, Technical Analyst, DNS Africa; and Arsene Tungali, Executive Director Rudy International. Rapporteurs: Ade Agnide Bada, Vivian Affoah Discussion
13:00–14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00–15:15	**Session 8**: Review and approval of the African IGF Charter and presentation of the reports on Regional IG conferences – Moderated by Ms. Mary Uduma, Coordinator and Chairperson of the Nigeria IGF. Rapporteurs: Makane Faye Discussion
	Presentations by: Regional IGF Representatives: For West Africa, Koffi Raphael, Ag. Director Telecommunications, ECOWAS Commission; For North Africa, Hisham Aboulyazed, Sr. Manager, Information Society, NRT, Egypt; and for Central Africa, Michel Tchonang Linze, General Coordinator, CAPDA. Brief discussions on National IGFs

	Rapporteur: Elizabeth Kasujja
	Discussion
15:15–15:30	**Coffee Break**
15:30–16:00	**Session 9**: Status of the Recommendations of AfIGF2015 – Moderated by: Adil Sulieman, Senior Policy Officer, Information Society Division, AUC
	Rapporteur: Antonin Benoit Diouf
15:30–16:30	Preparation of AfIGF2016 recommendations – Moderated by: Makane Faye, Resource Person, African IGF Secretariat
	Participants: All rapporteurs
16:30–17:00	**Session 10**: The African Union Declaration on Internet Governance – Moderated by Moctar Yedaly, Head Information Society Division, AUC
	Rapporteur: Vivian Affoah, Kossi Amessinou
17:00–17:30	**Session 11**: Presentation of the Recommendations and Conclusions of AfIGF2016 by Rapporteur General, Aicha Jeridi, HIVOS, Tunisia
	Moderated by: Kossi Amessinou, Ministry of Planning and Development, Benin
17:30–18:00	**Closing Statements & Vote of Thanks**
	Closing Remarks by: Moctar Yedaly, Chief, Information Society Division, AUC
	Closing Statement by: Director of Infrastructure, Ministry of Communications, South Africa
	Vote of Thanks: Chairperson of .ZA DNA
End of AfIGF 2016	

Programme Coordinator
Makane Faye, Resource Person, African IGF Secretariat

Rapporteurs
15. Aicha Jeridi, HIVOS, Tunisia (**General Rapporteur**)
16. Michel Tchonang Linze, CAPDA, Cameroon
17. Radwa Samy Mohmed, General Authority for Investment, Egypt
18. Antonin Benoit Diouf, IDEP, Senegal
19. Cisse Kane, ACSIS, Switzerland
20. Elizabeth Kasujja, Alibeth Consults, Uganda
21. Kossi Amenesou, Ministry of Planning & Development, Benin
22. Nonhlanhla Chanza, Right to Know Campaign, South Africa
23. Mandiaye Ndiaye, University Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal
24. Haddija Jawara, Gambia Press Union, The Gambia
25. Ade Agnide Bada, ACSIS, Benin
26. Vivian Affoah, Media Foundation for West Africa, Ghana
27. Jean Paul Nkurunziza, ISOC, Burundi

Knowledge Facilitator
Girma Dessalegn, ECA

ANNEX II: Summary of the Deputy Minister's Opening Session During the Fifth African Internet Governance Forum

In opening the Fifth Session of the African Internet Governance Forum, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services in South Africa, Hon. Prof. Hlengiwe Mkhize started by welcoming Ministers and Deputy Ministers from African Union Member-States. Other groups which she welcomed were members of the Diplomatic Community, champions of the internet generation, representatives of civil society, AU Secretariat and partners,government representatives and industry captains.

Specific acknowledgements went to: the African Union Commissioner in charge of Infrastructure and Energy, Dr. Elham M. Ebrahim; one of the founders of the Internet Protocol, Dr Robert Kahn; the Vice-President of the Internet Society, Mr. Raul Echeberria and the Premier of Kwa-Zulu Natal Province, Mr Willis Mchunu.

Emphasis made by the Deputy Minister was that the AfIGF comprises of sub-regional IGFs in cooperation with the **African Union Commission (AUC)** and the **UN Economic Commission.** The highlight was also on the aims of AfIGF which is to be a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multi-stakeholder and multilingual discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa in general and Internet Governance issues in particular. Some of the specific objectives which the Professor Mkhize touched on include:

• To increase awareness and build capacity on Internet Governance 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 Internet governance issues on the continent.

• To strengthen the multi-stakeholder dialogue model for Internet Governance in Africa through regional and national forums.

• To ensure a multi-stakeholder representation of all parts of 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 continent.

•   To facilitate the participation of African stakeholders in AfIGF and other appropriate regional and national Internet Governance Forums.

•   To promote access to information and knowledge.

•   To promote content development and use of African languages in the cyberspace.

- **H.E. Minister Dr Siyabonga Cwele**

- **Mr Willies Mchunu Premier of KwaZulu-Natal**

- **Executive Mayor of EThekwini Municipality- Councillor Zandile Gumede**

- **Honourable Ministers**

- **Representative of UNECA**

- **Mr. Chengetai Masango, IGF Secretariat Coordinator**

- **Distinguished participants**

- **Ladies and gentlemen**

On behalf of the African Union Commission (AUC), it is my great pleasure and honour to welcome you all to the fifth African Internet Governance Forum taking place at International Convention Center (ICC) in the beautiful city of Durban, South Africa.

First of all, allow me to thank the republic of South Africa for hosting the fifth African Internet Governance Forum. South Africa has demonstrated once again leadership role in championing emerging socio-economic development initiatives that are rather transformational. I shall thank you, your Excellency, Dr Siyabonga Cwele, and through you, I would like to express our gratitude to the people and Government of South Africa.

Let me also take this opportunity to thank the Honourable Ministers who are in attendance for their participation in this important forum. This goes to show that the issue of Internet Governance is receiving the attention it absolutely deserved from our policy makers.

I want also to congratulate APC and NPCA for successfully hosting the 4th edition of the African School on Internet Governance (AfriSIG) from 11 – 14 October 2016. Thank you and please keep up this great capacity building initiative for our African Youth.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Information technologies have created fundamental change in our society, driving it forward from the industrial age to the networked era. The Internet has changed business, education, government, healthcare, and even the ways in which we interact with our loved ones—it has become one of the key drivers of social evolution.

As we marked the 10 year anniversary of the World Summit on Information Society last year, we are reminded by the fact that Broadband access in Africa is still at 20% and Africa's participation in the global internet debate is still rather very low. Indeed now is the time for Africa to put in place the structure and systems required to address the challenges and protect her culture, tradition, heritage and economic interests on the Internet. Africa must make sure that she has the human capacity and resources to deal with those challenges. It is significantly important that we make sure at the national level – that national IGFs are established and enabled.

"Internet governance must be rooted in the African consciousness"

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The theme of the 5th African IGF is "**Inclusive Development and the Digital Transformation of Africa**". This year is the African Year of Human Rights with particular focus on the Rights of Women. It is refreshing that we are embracing Inclusive Development where no one is left behind.

Digital Transformation is the catalyst that will enable our continent to leapfrog into the 21st century and will accelerate actions toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2063 Goals and Aspirations.

The effect of ICTs on the African economy is impressive, but the way they are changing everyday lives of Africans is truly transformational.

Due to the development of broadband, Internet will become even faster, available anytime and anywhere. The "**Internet of Things**" will further materialize, connecting objects, homes, cities and machines.

Consequently, we, the policy makers need to review our approaches and adapt ourselves to the new world of digitalization.

This is our challenge: Building an African information society for future generations.

Honourable participants,

Ladies and gentlemen

The African Union Commission has taken steps to improve access, promote electronic transaction, combating cyber-crime, enhancing Africa's participation in IG fora at the international level and launching the .Africa TLD. The following is to name a few achievements:

- The African Internet Exchange Point System (AXIS) is developed for the coordination of capacity building for Member States on setting up and building IXPs. Following the technical and financial contributions of the African Internet Exchange System (AXIS) project, thirty two member states have now established internet exchange points.

- The African Leadership in ICT program (ALICT) is one of the flagship projects of the African Regional Action Plan on the Knowledge Economy (ARAPKE). Its overarching goal is to develop a group of ICT and Knowledge Society leaders that can become agents for change in their respective countries and be catalysts for regional cooperation in the domain of ICT, and Knowledge Societies both at the country and regional levels.

- In response to a call by the African Union Ministers in charge of Communication and Information Technologies meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2009, to the African Union Commission to develop jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, a convention on cyber legislation for the Continent that adheres to the legal and regulatory requirements on electronic transactions, cyber security, and personal data protection. I am pleased to announce that the convention was adopted by AU Assembly in June 2014. Eight countries out of required fifteen) have singed the convention and one country (Senegal) ratified it. We call the remaining member states to follow suit.

- On dotAfrica, the AU endorsed dotAfrica application passed all the necessary evaluations, reviews and procedures, including initial evaluation in 2013. ICANN and ZACR signed the registry agreement on 26th March 2014. Following this signing, DotConnectAfrica (DCA) contested and filed for an ICANN Independent Review Panel (IRP). ICANN then stopped further processing of the dotAfrica application until the IRP has ruled on the complaint filed by DCA. This IRP process delayed the technical launch of the dotAfrica Top-level domain. The delay will have a negative impact on the various projects and initiatives that the continent has been looking forward to. This delay also has adverse effects on Africa's

general participation and contribution to the Internet economy and to the broader Internet governance ecosystem.

Honourable ministers,
Ladies and gentlemen

The African Union Commission strongly believes that the building of an Africa's information society requires a secure cyber space, an appropriate infrastructure and efficient coordination. Multilingualism in cyberspace is a key concept to ensure cultural diversity and participation of all linguistic groups in the information society.

The first Extraordinary session of Specialized Technical Committee of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Communication and Information and Communication Technologies (CCICT-1) was held in Bamako, Mali, 11 – 14 September 2016 to specifically address agenda items related to Internet Governance and Cybersecurity. I am pleased to advise that the African Union Declaration on Internet Governance was also considered and the STC recommended that the draft declaration be presented to AU organs for consideration and adoption. The STC also made some recommendations on the two items under consideration in order for the African Member States to articulate and formulate common African positions on these crucial topics.

We are inviting all stakeholders in this gathering to join with us and together develop ICTs for the benefit of our economies, for the benefit of our people.
This is what drives our action.
This is what will eventually lead to the integration of Africa

Honourable ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen

To conclude, I would like to thank the men and women who made this event possible. You have done a wonderful job.
I would like also to express our gratitude to all the forum sponsors for their contributions and support.

I wish you a fruitful deliberation and Thank you for your kind attention.

ANNEX IV: Opening remarks by Mr. Chengetai Masango, IGF Secretariat
Opening Session, 16 October 2016, 09:00 – 10:15 am UTC+2

Your Excellencies,
Honorable delegates,
Distinguished Experts,
Colleagues present on-site and online,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the United Nations Secretariat for the Internet Governance Forum , I would like to congratulate you for organizing the 5th African regional IGF (particularly African Union Commision / United Nations Commission for Africa, APC and other organizers showing a community effort . It is an honor to be here at the African IGFand many thanks for inviting me, for your warm welcome and hospitality.

Also, allow me to thank the Government of South Africa, respectively, for hosting this important meeting.

As you know, the IGF is a multistakeholder forum for policy dialogue in an open, inclusive and multistakeholder environment, on issues pertaining to Internet, that was established in 2006 by the World Summit on Information Society WSIS and convened by the United Nations Secretariat General, the IGF Secretariat's institutional home is with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs DESA.

The IGF's manadate is derived from paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda and its main task is 'to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet for the benefit of all.

There are currently 65 existing IGF initiatives on national, sub-regional and regional level. It has been said many times that one side does not fit all as fair as INTERNET Governance is concerned. (as long as the basic tenants are kept – that of openness, inclusiveness, and multistakeholderism.)

The Internet penetration in Africa 28% and 49% for the world. There fore Africa still has some catching up to do. And it can be done.

There are general policy challenges but each region has is its own unique challenges as well. Africa has a lot of knowledge and best practices it can share with the world and vise versa.

Regional and national IGF's of Africa has a strong bond of collaboration and support with the global IGF. Excellent organization of the multistakeholder discussion forum on Internet Governance matters in Africa for Africans citizens exists for now five years, and it produces many significant outputs and recommendations that later on shaped the way of progress of Internet for the people of this part of the world.

It also gave valuable feedback and lessons for the global IGF, especially serving as a model for stakeholder engagement across the region and beyond, Best practices in IXP's implementation, and for the connecting the Next Billion (CNB) input and multistakeholder advocacy for Internet improvements. We can all learn from our differences and our commonalities . Everyone has something to contribute.

There are still many things to be done, especially now as we all aim at achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developing Goals, that significantly depends on a strong ICT capacity for economic and social development, and related to this on good Internet policies.

The same was reaffirmed by the UN member states in December last year, when the World Summit on Information Society Review (WSIS+10) outcome document, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The document extended the IGF mandate for another 10 years, giving us all an opportunity to improve our work, to come up with more comprehensive discussions and working modalities for producing tangible results.

In order to make a global change, we need to start from our own homes and understand what are the biggest issues. Increasing participation, of those that understand especially from the developing countries, is critically important if we want to maximize the impacts of our work, and you, dear colleagues, are the key partner in this.

I will also kindly use this opportunity to invite you all, especially government representatives to attend the upcoming IGF annual meeting, that will take place in Guadalajara in Mexico from 6 to 9 December.

 This year's overarching theme that is: '*'Enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Growth*'.

We hope that you will all take active participation at this year's IGF, if not on-site, then by using all benefits of having Internet access and participating online.
I wish you a very productive discussing and a successful meeting.
Thank you.

ANNEX V: Speech at the opening of the 5th African IGF.
Durban, South Africa.
16th October 2016.

Raúl Echeberría

Internet Society
Vice President for Global Engagement

Distinguished authorities, ladies and gentlemen:

I feel very honored to speak at the opening of this 5th African IGF and I have to say that I am very happy to be here, happy to join the African community in this important debate and also happy to have the opportunity to visit this beautiful city in this beautiful country.

My colleagues at the Internet Society and myself have already attended this year many of the national and regional IGFs that are being organized across the world. And it is amazing to see all the energy around those initiatives and how we have created a new way to discuss and to deal in an open and multistakeholder manner, with things that are very important for our societies.

I, myself, have been involved in IGF since its inception. In particular, I was involved in the work in the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) from where the recommendation of creating this forum came up, and the negotiations at the Summit in 2005.

11 years later, we can say that the IGF has been very successful; we have created something very useful, a real innovation in international governance. This is impressive, but what is even more impressive is the large network of national and regional IGFs that have been created. This is very important, because most of the policy making happens at the local level, so the closest we can bring the open and multistakeholder discussion to where the policies are discussed, the best in order to ensure that we take advantage of all the expertise and knowledge that it is available across all stakeholders groups.

Taking advantage of that diversity is the only way to be sure that the outcomes of the policy debates will fit the needs of our societies.

Today, there are 2 important things that impact our discussions.

One is the adoption in 2015 of the Sustainable Development Goals. It's not new for most of us that the Internet is the vehicle for achieving other goals, goals that are the human, social and economic development. But the SDG offer a good basis for a common understanding about that.
Now it is much more visible that Internet development is an horizontal issue to all the SDGs, that it is impossible to achieve the SDGs without taking advantage of the new technologies. We are not talking just about increasing the number of people connected, what is of course very important, but we are talking now about how to use Internet for accomplishing the goals on Education, Health care, creating jobs, etc.

This gives us a much more tangible framework for a meaningful discussion among all stakeholders

The second thing is the successful transition of the IANA functions oversight.
This is very important for 2 reasons: because it was a very successful example of how we conducted community based, open, transparent and bottom up processes and we produced the expected outcomes, …. and we did it on

time; and the other reason is because we can focus now on other very important matters that are the ones related with continuing promoting meaningful access to all the people.

Those who are here today, spending a Sunday on Internet Governance discussions, we are here because we share something. We care about what we do.
We care about Internet, but we care also and mainly about people.

This is our work, we have to connect the unconnected because this is essential, but we have to continue working on building an Internet that contributes to reduce inequities, to give opportunities to those who have not had enough opportunities, an Internet that helps to improve people's lives, an Internet of opportunities.

This meeting surely will be one important step forward for achieving that objective.

Thank you.