

WEST AFRICA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

Lagos, Nigeria

2011.

FOURTH SESSION, REPORT.

THEME: *“PROMOTING THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MODEL FOR INTERNET DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA”*

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:

- *Nigeria*
- *Ghana*
- *Senegal*
- *Gambia*
- *Sierra Leone*
- *Benin*
- *Liberia*
- *Burkina Faso*
- *Togo*
- *Cote d' Ivoire*

VENUE: *WELCOME CENTRE AND HOTELS
MM INT'L AIRPORT ROAD, LAGOS*

DATE: *27th – 29th JULY 2011*

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Deliberations;

The Forum, officially begun at 10:00am, on Wednesday, 27th July.

The first session, was the official opening of the fourth WAIGF, face to face forum with Rendition, of the Nigeria National Anthem.

Nigeria, has most recently held its National, general elections, about two months, ago. Within the new government, more ministries have been created and others divided. This did not leave out the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology, as a result of this, said , Emmanuel, of NITDA, we will not be able to have, official government, representative, to this forum.

Members of the Consortium, present, were introduced by Remmy Nweke, the facilitator of the session;

Emmanuel Edet(NITDA), Nnenna Nwakanma (FOSSFA) , Ben Akoh (IISD) & Katim S. Touray (ICANN)

The panelists took turns to thank the participants and the organizers and mentioned what organizations they represented; Emmanuel Edet (representing NITDA) welcomed all the participants, next was Ben Akoh, Katim Touray and Nnenna Nwakanma, who introduced the delegates of the countries, present.

The overview of Day One of WAIGF

Nnenna further explained that the West African Internet Governance forum is not just peculiar to West Africa but , we have other regional forums, e.g the East Africa Internet Governance Forum (EAIGF), Central Africa Internet Governance Forum (CAIGF), the upcoming South Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF)and hopefully we hope to have a North Africa Internet Governance Forum(NAIGF). The whole essence is to have an Africa internet governance forum (AFIGF), where Africa will be able to have its continental forum to have its regional internet governance issues, presented at the continental level.

She further stressed that Digital revolution is one that Africa cannot miss and everyone is looking up to the consortium to make that difference. The Internet is only a tool and it is only human beings that use that tool; countries are using it for open data, good governance, individual and group participation of citizens in the national development of countries, education, health, capacity building etc. it is up to this

gathering to decide what the internet can do for us in Africa. She sees the internet as a tool for Africa development.

As the deliberations continued, participants introduced, themselves and sharing their expectations, of this fourth session, of the regional forum.

Expectations from participants:

Remmy Nweke ; from preparatory meetings earlier held, I hope this time to have more insight into how we can get help in pushing our frontiers in Nigeria and get locals to patronize our own ccTLD

Participants from Sierra Leone;

- To know how to get local and a safety space where we can keep our data and emails away from cyber criminals
- To see practical steps that will bring development in Africa.

Participants from Liberian;

- To acquire more knowledge which they will eventually inculcate at the national level.

From Nigeria, Oladipo ;

- Accessibility of the internet to every individual irrespective of age, gender, occupation, nationality or ethnics.
- The hope to see a wireless connectivity as against the high cost of modems.
- The need to know how internet services can be made cheap for easy accessibility
- The effects and how intensive internet awareness of Nigerian youths with regard to security.
- The deliberations discussed during the session will yield vital knowledge that will benefit the internet activities in Togo and other West African states.
- The need to share difference experience about internet governance, thereby giving room for more understanding about the issue and how to make positive use of the internet for the development of their individual states.
- Developing government's interest in internet, related issues, pointing the need for government to be consequently involved in the process.
-

From Nigeria, Emos;

- Knowing how to manage the youths with the wealth of knowledge they get as a result of their involvement in internet.

From Nigeria, Bright;

- A need for more insight into the roles of the WAIGF
- Wanting to know how to help stakeholders achieve their objectives.

From Ghana, Eric;

- Sharing experiences of national IGFs, for individual nation to learn from each other.

From Nigeria, Nkem;

- empower our youths to make them understand the need to use the internet positively.
- I look forward, to this forum, coming up with ideas that will reduce cyber crime in the West African cyber space.

Participant from Nigeria;

- To understand the current policies and policy issues in Nigeria and West Africa and how to incorporate it into education in dealing with home-line and cyber security and on Issues that touch the youth right now.

Participant from FOSSFA;

- To ensure that West Africa outlines, its main IG issues, that will be represented at the Global Forum .
- To discuss and strategize sustainable partnership and way forward for WAIGF.

The second session, was an interactive session;

All the country's resource persons had an opportunity, present their national IG issues;

Togo IGF: Major issues discussed in the Togo national IGF are the problems of accessibility and the need to have a public discussion on internet issues. Online survey has been put in place to find solutions to the issues.

Nigeria has not gotten a national IGF but a private sector initiative by DigitalSENSE Africa Media has provided a platform that has serve as preparatory forum for regional and global IGF since 2009.

Ghana IGF challenges and way out

Accessibility, cyber security and uneven charges among regions in the country.
A network set up by government to address the issues discussed.

Cote d'Ivoire, the only country with active executives that are elected in their national IGF and govt takes the lead in the local IGF.

Liberia has a functional national IGF with support and participation from telecom operators, media and other internet related institutions. SIM card registration is also put in place to fight insecurity. Improved literacy is one of the achievements of Liberia local IGF. The challenges facing their local IGF are inaccessibility of the internet, high cost of service and problem of capacity building.

But with the emergence of IGF, attentions of the organizations have been gained and the involvement of private sector, academia and international organizations.

Burkina Faso has a vibrant local IGF with a reliable access, started back in 2010 and have succeeded in holding a forum also has in place an online forum.

Reactions, from the Participants, on the National IGF's;

- The need for highlights on the roles of mobile phone in promoting internet accessibility in WA states, with the CBN having a financial system strategy to combat inaccessibility of Nigerian cards over the internet and outside the country. Internet has really promoted socio-economic development with the creation of employment opportunity for a large portion of the populace.
- High cost of internet accessibility can be reduced by competitions by telecom operators reducing their tariffs and governments creating opportunity for new and old telecom operators to grow.
- Reports of previous IGF should be made available in order to know the rate of progress achieved over the year.
- It is advised, that invitations should be extended to youths requesting their participation and their importance in the governance of the internet.
- From the Cote d'Ivoire experience, the youths have the highest rate of involvement in cyber crime which in return leads to blockage of their IP addresses, creating a bad image of the nation to the international arena.

During the third session of the Day, participants shared, on their expectations, from the Regional organizations; (ECOWAS, NEPAD, WATRA, WASCI, etc) on the Internet Governance Forum

- Making laws that guide the use of internet in the region, making provision for punishment for offenders of such laws, even if the offender moved from one ECOWAS nation to the other
- Educating the youths on ways to make positive impact with the use of internet for personal, national as well as regional development without having to defraud or hack another person.
- ECOWAS is expected to have a regional treaty with regards to internet security and governance.
- ECOWAS should ensure a means whereby ISP pays back to the society from where revenue is being generated.
- Emergence of true multi-stakeholders active participation.
- The high cost of internet accessibility should be checked, making a balance between charges for service provided and the quality of services provided.
- Involvement of rural dwellers in African nations by bringing internet accessibility nearer to them.
- There should be a measured security over details supplied for SIM registration.
- These regional bodies, should sensitize the activities of WAIGF in their forums/conferences/workshop (s), to increase awareness.
- WAIGF must have a Secretariat, fully supported by the regional bodies.
- There should be an online platform to discuss IGF issues.
- Discussions should not be the only agenda that should be observed in our local Forums, but ways to start implementing our policies and taking decisions on individual country yearly project.
- Availability of previous WAIGF reports in order to be able to ascertain the rate at which changes and progress have been in individual nation and at the regional level in preparations towards the Global IGF.

Second Day;

Thursday 28th July 2011

The session begun at 9:30am

Ben Akoh, of IISD begun his presentation by , requesting the participants, involvement. "Today we will subject our imaginations to work. We will imagine the ICT world 10 years from now" he said.

Let's take Nigeria ,as an example; Available resource oil ,

- 20yrs from now how much oil, will we have?
- What will be our population?
- How much oil can we sell? And
- How much employment can we generate?

Reactions

- A) 20 years from now, there will be more demand of Oil in Nigeria and the perception will change therefore Government should harness the resources better
- B) The Nigeria economy should be diversified, the concept of FTZ should be better managed such that Nigeria will be the gateway for African countries

What potential negative effect can there be?

Reactions

- A) More desperation on the part of the people
- B) Oil should run out now so that we can all go back to the basics (farming)
- C) The economy will likely collapse because there is no diversification in the economy yet.
- D) There will be chaos over the country
- E) The unity of the country will disintegrate as can be seen in Somalia
- F) If petroleum disappears in Nigeria, more problems will come up in Mali and this will have a multiplier effect around other African countries
- G) 40% of energy in Benin is from Nigeria and if this ceases, Benin will collapse.

In summary, Nigeria facilitates many technical structures; crisis in Nigeria will affect most African countries

It is only multinationals like shell petroleum that are very good at making such projections with facts rather than guesswork.

*If you can think about the future you can come back to today and make the good sides happen.
This is called **forecasting***

The Presentation, by Mr. Akoh, IISD

Why the importance, of looking at the future, scenarios?

ISOC has done a couple of work on these scenarios and conducted a research in 7 countries which is based on the concern about the internet related issues. The issues were based on the following

- Access
- Internet neutrality
- Critical internet resources
- Privacy
- Security
- Internet abuse and misuse
- Intellectual property rights
- Governance of the Internet

Existing scenarios

ISOC video clip.

Excerpts from the video

People are asking what the internet would be 10 years from now.

Possibilities

- Getting smart online gadgets
- Challenges of getting connections with other brands/platforms globally
- Centralized network; policies from the network distributors
- Government transforms the networks into intranet. Restrict global interaction and high costs.

Reactions

- Internet is a good place for interaction, however government seeing the internet as a threat can truncate the whole process if individuals do not take up the challenge
- The general assembly should be advocated to see the Internet as a necessary tool for further development and government should be sensitized to see the positive values
- The presentation is on the dynamism of the internet for the public, looking at the security from individual points of view but the society is not just for one person. We need to profit from the internet. There is also the need to assure/guarantee the internet materials such that people can comfortably use it.

Issues

- Most African countries are not IPV6 compliant. The implication is that you cannot access internet in the countries with the IPV6
- People can block you out of information because you are not IPV6 compliant
- Assuming you want to sell something, they can see you web address but they cannot pay you because your bank is not IPV6 compliant. The only option available would be to travel to such countries and open accounts
- If IPV4 is only in Africa, while IPV6 is in America, the implication is that it will only allow Africans to trade among themselves thereby restricting them from selling to the western world.

Cyber criminality Scenarios;

Policy Reform

(Regulated Market)

- Completely policy regulated market space developed to harmonize economic growth.
- IP addresses exist but cost of access is prohibitive – govt allocates critical internet resources.
- IP addresses that are issued by govts who can transact business internationally. Others are unable to do so.
- A black market of government provided IP addresses runs parallel to those in the unregulated market

Unregulated Market

- Absence of market forces , regulation or policies
- No tech innovation in internet/mobile.
- Total chaos in market
- Infrastructure exists but services remain challenging.
- increased spamming results -> breakdown of global business.
- inter regional trade affected.
- No global trade takes place.

IP address and access devices abound but quality bad.

VIPNet

- A separate internet network
- More secure IP system guarantees business transactions, entertainment and high-speed communication for the rich.
- Powerful institutions protect their clients
- Barriers of entry to poor
- Internet access becomes status symbol.
- Access created through single IP proxy shared by multiple users.

Internet Commons

- Different stakeholders involved in shaping critical internet resources
- Africans engage in local/global policy.
- IP addresses issues managed by a multi-stakeholder community
- Marginalised private sector engagement still abound

In the next session, the participants were engaged into group work;

GROUP ACTIVITY

Four groups are formed as follows:

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| GRP 1 | GOVERNMENT (REGULATED MARKET) |
| GRP 2 | UNREGULATED MARKET |
| GRP 3 | VIP net |

Terms

- No right or wrong answers
- No debates about imaginations or dreams
- Each answer should be a statement
- Each group will document their statements and present them to plenary
- Each group has a chair and rapporteur

Activity 1

- Examine the four scenarios – In 10 years from now, build a few more details specifically focused on cyber security in the West African Region (7 mins)
 - There is no limit to your imagination
 - Write everything that comes to mind
 - Wear the “hat” of your group.
 - Private sector
 - Government / regulator
 - Society
 - Unregulated

ACTIVITY 2

- For each scenario, respond to the questions:
 - What should be done to attain this scenario? (5 mins)
 - What should be done to avoid this scenario? (5 mins)
 - Involve stakeholders, processes, issues in your thinking.

ACTIVITY 3

- Plenary
 - Each group reports back.
 - What are your future scenarios?
 - What needs to be done to attain them?
 - What needs to be done to avoid them?

Reports from the groups**Group 1 The Government (regulated market)**

- As government 10 years from now, we will put up a strongly regulated internet market
- Little or no privacy in the cyber space
- Strengthen legislative framework
- Be ahead
- Block IP addresses at will for public good
- Implement stiff penalties to ensure compliance
- Prohibitive costs
- Government will be the ISPs
- No private sector participation

- Legislate the use of CLTD
- Keep contents local
- Restrict content
- Every body will need a unique identification to get through to the internet
- Firm control of scam and internet fraud

What should be done to be there?

- Establish infrastructure and laws
- Enlightenment and advocacy

What should be done to avoid this scenario?

- Have a democratic government and ensure a multi stakeholder participation
- No infrastructure, no access
- Government should not be involved
- Government should leave this in the hands of the private sector as they would be better managers.

Group 2 Unregulated market (creating chaos)

- Government should stay out thus leaving everyone do what they wish
- To create this environment, remove all the legal procedures
- Remove user identities
- Create multiple identities
- Create conflict of policies with other nations

How to avoid the scenario

- Increase literacy level
- Open networks to foster collaborative learning
- Aggregated database
- Improve technology
- Involve stakeholders in policy making

Group 3 VIP Net

- You can only register through the masters
- Ensure tight security
- Put in place guidelines
- Ensure lots of gains
- Fight internet crime
- Costly to put in place
- Ensure high quality

What we can do to have this kind of network

- Build lots of confidence amongst participants
- Network owners will really influence the government to take care of the rules and laws
- Involve lots of technical officers

How to avoid this type of network

- The state has to take its position to discourage private network
- All the actors will be involved to finance the project
- The civil societies and oppositions will be active players

Group 4 Internet commons

- Involve all the stakeholders
- Instill public confidence
- Build the WAIGF into a political entity
- Destroy opposing interest groups
- Encourage excessive private interest

Topic: *Pursuing dot Africa (.africa)*

An initiative of Africa for Africa; for the benefit of African community

Presenter: *Kofi Kwarko*

(Presentation)

Slides are in English but presentation is in French

- We have decided to put things in place to have the identity of Africa
- The inventors met in Lagos and Johannesburg and got the award to launch operation in Africa
- Registrars in African organization have responded to this positive move
- What ICANN is saying is that everyone in Africa needs to support this program (60%) thus sensitizing the communities
- By end of last month ICANN launched the new method of administration
- About 300 domains exist in these countries
- Approval has been gotten for the propagation of these processes and by 2012 ICANN will have received the interests in China
- There is need to see the realities of these suggestions

Regional operating company

Location: The African registry corporation and the dotAfrica foundation are based in Africa while the International registry operator is based in Australia

Decision:

- All the stakeholders need to see the registration of Africans
- See the capacity building from the point of view of technology
- Affiliated with American International group of Financing
- At the level of concentration, .africa will be an NGO
- Globally 2 regional organisations are in place
- .africa will be a non-profit NGO
- .africa foundation will be involved to regulate the subscriptions and funding
- Objective is to put in place the resources for the .africa domain
- Contract will be based on the two international bodies outside Africa and within Africa
- The 2 systems will work hand in hand to ensure partnership. Africa will be the operational base

- The African identity will administer all the activities on the internet

Proposed Business Model

- The budget for the company that will run this will be approved by all the actors
- Establishment of two regional(Africa based) organisations namely; the African registry corporation(operating company)and the dot Africa foundation (not for profit or trust)
- Purpose of Arc is to provide operational capacity building and readiness from the start. The sole shareholder of ARC(the foundation) becomes the delegated authority for the gTLD
- ARC to operate n terms of an approved operating budget, all surplus funds to be transferred to the shareholder for distribution towards African based ICT development initiatives and organisations (Regional Development project)
- aFTLD to appoint the international Registry partner, Tripartite agreement to be established between ARC, the foundation and IRP

Objective

- Give training on the operations from the 1st day (2013)
- Point out all International partnership
- ARC comprises of an operational centre with approximately 7000 delegates

First Responsibility

- Put a platform in place with a regional framework in Africa to meet up with all the challenges
- Work on the sensitization of the public
- Get international registration
- Accept resources from foreign countries interested in the .africa domain
- There is need to sensitize ourselves for training
- Seek public opinion to ensure we see the project in Africa

Reactions

- Beautiful presentation and we are aware of the war in the dotafrica project
- The presentation is a proposal not yet a done deal
- We know AU is interested
- Nevertheless Why the presentation?

Response

- The presentation is just to inform us on the initiative
- Arc intention is to have only a dot Africa domain that will beneficial to all African countries
- We are also making this presentation because of the short time to present to ICANN in Dakar
- At that meeting there will be the need to highlight the challenges of dot Africa
- Finally ARC is a typical African solution

More reactions;

- What plans do you have to create a positive image? E.g. in Nigeria most people do not use .ng but .com
- Is the .africa not very long e.g ministry.africa

Response;

- .ng is the ccTLD. The target of ARC is to get registration for all the ccTLD's
- Most of the ccTLD's should be able to sell the local domain

Reaction;

- I have a .ng account and mastercard cannot do business with me

Response

- Build a market strategy to create the awareness and interest

Reaction;

- It is not all about a marketing strategy, there is need to clean the system. Clean our cyber space to give the good image

Information;

- There is an initiative to create a portal of portals. e.g. create an e-africa initiative

Response';

- It is much more than a consortium in Africa. In Addis Ababa, they saw the need for a community project in Africa
- Part of the objective of ARC is to see the objectives of the communities and project it.

Reaction;

- From the issue in Africa, what can we do?
- Francophone countries are not comfortable with this .africa issue, because they feel marginalized
- There is a ccTLD from the EU and we cannot get in there if we are not permitted
- It is quite difficult doing business with the .ng domain
- Getting all stakeholders in Nairobi into the .africa domain will be possible thus making direct payments with all forms of credit cards possible

Response;

- The attitude of the internet users will only have to change
- ccTLD will regroup all the communities in Africa

**Topic: CAPACITY BUILDING SESSION,
AFTLD, (Africa top level Domains Organization)**

Presenter: Eric Akumiah

(Presentation)

Collaborating with Arc hopefully, we will do things together

Domain Registration within the cctLD communities;

- Africa has 56 ccTLD's including some of the islands around Africa
- afTLD researched and collected data on status of African ccTLDs – 1st presented at afTLD in 2008
- Aim is to assess status of ccTLDs in Africa

ccTLD STATUS;

- Relationship with local community-presence only
- Relationship with national government
- Level of registry operations
- Delegation from IANA
- Agreement/relationship with ICANN
- DNS, Nameservers use and stability
- Now consider updates only- not much change

Africa ccTLDs sponsoring organizations;

- There are 4 types of managers
 - The Private
 - University
 - Government
 - Telco
- About 9 African countries do not have ccTLD.
- IANA requires admin contact to be in country

General remarks;

- Africa is enjoying significant growth in internet penetration- it cannot be ignored
- However a lot more remains to be done
- ccTLD in Africa do not appear to be enjoying similar significant growth
- governments in Africa need to become more aware of and better prioritize the important role of ccTLDs and their governance
- more research needed to characterize ccTLDs In Africa

Who are we?

afTLD acts as a focal point for all the African TLDs managers, to discuss matters of policy that affect ccTLDs globally and then to present the group's position as one voice.

Structure

- General assembly
- Board of directors
- Staff

Current membership;

In 2009 we initiated formal membership introducing registration this also includes associate members

Capacity building;

- Our focus is on building capacity of Africa ccTLDs

- Including helping countries who do not have control relocate to country
- Capacity building program not restricted to aTLD member countries
- aTLD working with sponsors and partners to help African ccTLDs through
 - a. Technical workshop
 - b. Policy and administration
 - c. Marketing (business)
 - d. Outreach

Capacity Building Activities;

- September 2010 AROC workshop in Bamako
- September 2011 policy meeting, IGF 2011 Nairobi Kenya
- October 2011 ICANN meeting in Dakar, Senegal DNSSEC training
- November 2011 IROC workshop in Ouagadougou

Reactions;

- Suggestion: in the marketing why don't you have a database such that foreign business groups can have access to prospective business partners where credibility can easily be ascertained?

Response;

- Suggestion well noted but we are still in the process of developing such
We will make effort to incorporate it into the aTLD work

Reaction;

- Promotion of ccTLDs; favour the use of internet at the international level. Develop a partnership between coted'ivories and other internet providers
- Seeking a better and cheaper use of the internet in cote d'ivores
- In Benin lodging cost is about N6,000.00, there is a problem of parameters e.g. .com have subventions to pay
- I have 5 domain names to myself and all have nothing to do with Africa so I can pay online and I used an African registrar
- What goes into costing of domains in Africa
- What is the pricing parameters
- What goes into the pricing?

Response;

- .ng are regular 3rd level domains and they are not expensive (about N1,000 – N1,500)
- In .ng we have silver, platinum, gold and standard registrars, we do not regulate their prices
- With.ng you can pay online
- Registration is online

Reaction;

- What is your approach to make the ccTLDs affordable in Africa?
- What can be done to remove the excess payment Africans pay as the transaction is free

Reaction;

- This is beyond our scope for this forum
- Technical people actually started these ccTLDs without marketing skills.

- We want to get the managers and intimate them on why people are not buying the domains

Topic: DIPLOFOUNDATION

Presenter: Emmanuel Edet

(Presentation)

About Diplofoundation

- Involved in Blended Learning Since 1996 (as part of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies)
- Established as Independent Foundation by Governments of Malta and Switzerland in 2002
- Offices in Malta, Geneva and Belgrade
- 20 full-time and 40 part-time staff
- UN ECOSOC Special Consultative Status
- Alumni of over 1500 diplomats, officials and academics
- Number of fellows and associates in Africa

What Diplo Does;

- Capacity Development Programmes
- Academic Courses (accredited, MA, short courses)
- Development of Tools and Methodologies for Information and Knowledge Management
- Innovative approaches to learning – always engaging, interactive and collaborative

Challenge;

- Complexity
- Multidisciplinary-Multistakeholder

Needs;

Capacity Development

- Introduce **inter-professional communication** in the curriculum (academic courses and professional training)
- **Multistakeholder** composition of participant groups – opening trainings to other professional and institutional groups
- “Walk the talk” – **use online tools** for training and community building
- Encourage **peer-to-peer** collaboration – involve experienced peers as intermediaries between senior experts and new trainees
- Introduce “Learning by Doing” – combine **training and practice**

Response;

Tailored Approach to CD

- **Contextualisation and flexibility**
= adjustment to needs
- **Multi-stakeholder approach**
= knowledge sharing
- **Horizontal coordination**
= understanding among different ministries

- **Vertical coordination**
= communication through hierarchy
- **Cost effective**
= online and blended
- **Sustainability**
= communities of practice and multiplier effect
- One hour Awareness building -ministers, parliamentarians
- One Day understanding main concepts- high officials (Deputy Ministers, Heads of Departments)
- One month in-depth knowledge – officials in charge of particular issue

e-Content Development;

Training materials

("process-centred" approach)

- Booklet
- Online training materials

Awareness building materials;

("user-centred" approach)

- Illustrations
- Video materials

Comic

Multi-stakeholder Target Group;

policy makers and involved stakeholders (business, NGO, IO, government, media, IT community, academia, youth, educators...

Capacity Development Programme

- **Training Course (online or blended)**
 - (In-depth understanding, multiple perspectives, shared context, knowledge and experiences)
- **Research Projects**
 - (Skills-building, policy oriented, national- regional-international level)
- **Policy Immersion**
 - (Practice oriented, participation in global processes, links with int. organisations)
- **Facilitating Communities of Practice**
 - (National, regional and global communities of practitioners, continuous communication)

Capacity Development Programme

- Awareness Building
- Training Courses (online or blended)
- Policy Research
- Policy Immersion
- Facilitating Communities of Practice (Training for trainers)

Awareness Building

- **General awareness building:**

- preparing materials (short movie, posters, comics, booklets)
- disseminating materials
- **Political awareness training:**
 - half-day in-situ training
 - top decision-makers and high level officials
 - introducing basic terminology, political relevance, international relations

Training Courses

- **Training workshops:**
 - 1-4 days long intensive in-situ training
 - mid- and high-level officials
 - understanding the main concepts
 - improving communication and international relations skills
- **Online courses**
- **Foundation Course**
 - Ensures basic understanding and shared context
 - Guides participants with varied backgrounds
 - Creates an initial community and shares knowledge
- **Advanced Courses**
 - Explore important issues in depth
 - Provide multiple perspectives
 - Engage participants experience and views

Policy Research;

Online collaborative research

- Initial training provides context and background for policy research
 - (*what is policy? how to do a policy research?*)
- Research of the national and regional challenges and status, and impact of relevant policies
- (*what, who, where, how, when?*)
- Research results published and disseminated to decision makers

Policy Immersion

- Practice oriented
- Participation in policy processes
- Links with international organisations
- Opportunity to apply previous training
- Merit-based selection

Does it work?

- Training of 1000+ professionals from over 140 countries worldwide over the last 7 years
- Establishment of National, Regional and Global Expert Communities
- Continuous communication after the training

Results;

Outcomes

- Policies that reflect local needs
- Policies that have support by various stakeholders (business, academia, civil society)

Institutional capacities and trained people to implement these policies

In a nutshell

Approach

- Quick
- Effective
- low cost

...resulting with

- localization
- inclusiveness
- ownership

...producing

- capacity for implementation

Reactions

- Teaching politicians on use of internet within 1 hour will it be sufficient?

Response

- The 1 hr is just to create the awareness not really a capacity building exercise

Diplo has partners that help in the on ground training

Topic: *The Cybercrime Initiative*

Presenter: *Emmanuel Edet*

(presentation)

Commonwealth Connects

- To exploit the historical, institutional and linguistic commonalities of the Commonwealth to foster social and economic development through the sharing of ICT wealth
- Network with Member Countries
- Develop and maintain the CCP ICT Repository – to support the transfer of ICT-Wealth amongst member countries
- Provide the support that countries require to realise ICT projects
- Promote the Commonwealth Connects Programme amongst Multi-lateral Development Organisations to seek the support and collaboration of international and national organisations that give priority to country and regional development;

The Proposal

- The Initiative
- The Threat
- The Commonwealth as the enabler?
- Assistance for developing countries

- Landmarks before CHOGM endorsement
- Implementation
- Partners and Funding

What is the Cybercrime Initiative?

- We see the Commonwealth as a catalyst and enabler in promoting Cyber Security.

What is the purpose of this Initiative?

- To provide assistance for countries to realise the means to combat Cybercrime – policy, legal, technical, human

How will it work?

- The Commonwealth working in conjunction with partner agencies having relevant mandate, expertise, funding or access to resources

The Internet

- Individual and democratic freedoms
- E-Governance
- Financial transactions, trade and commerce –

Confidence in Internet structures will serve to drive economic global activity

“Unfettered, secure, stable and reliable access to critical internet resources is thus key to the sustained global socio-economic activity which is dependent on the Internet and of even more importance to developing countries of the Commonwealth.”

The threat of Cybercrime is borderless.

It knows no boundaries.

- Child pornography
- Money Laundering
- Human Trafficking
- Fraud
- Terrorism
- Drug Trafficking

“There is a lack of harmony and compatibility in the criminalisation of behaviour on the Internet as well as definitions of cyber offences.”

What can be done?

- Global problem needs a global solution
- Updating and harmonising legal regimes
- Real time effective international cooperation
- Assist developing countries to achieve this

Commonwealth Model Law provides a foundation for this, but more is needed.

- COW
- IGF Meeting in Nairobi
 - Caribbean Regional IGF
 - East African IGF
- Commonwealth Business Forum
- Partner Interactions

Moving Forward;

- CHOGM endorsement in October 2011
- CIGF platform for resources and tools
- Regional Meetings - Outreach & Energising
- In-Country Assistance
- ICC
- UNODC
- ICMEC
- EU
- CBA
- ICSPA
- ICANN
- CBC
- FCO
- CTO
- CPA
- ITU
- World Bank
- Development Banks
- Member States Development Agencies
- OCSIA
- Council of Europe

How to Resource?

- COMSEC seed fund to develop Common Law & launch initiative
- Agencies with funding and mandates as identified in previous
- Business
- Government

Why is the COMSEC here?

- To introduce the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative to the WAIGF
- To Collaborate and seek the endorsement of West Africa for this initiative irrespective of the colonial foundations; and
- Feedback from participants on the Initiatives

Reactions;

- If the countries do not want be part of the initiative what happens?

Response;

- Nothing happens. The CW cannot force itself on that country; every country is sovereign. in international politics you cannot force any country to take part to enact laws within their sovereignty

Reaction;

- In cote d'Ivoire (francophone) have some ideas of this nature
- We should not as a region wholly endorse this initiative as of now, we should review it, study it, at a country level, before embracing it as a region.
- Can it be adapted to individual country context?

Response

- Common Wealth is aware that Africa is multilingual
- Any country can tap into it is she so desires

Topic: *INTERNET GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES*

Presenter: *Mrs Nkem Nweke , (Digital Sense Africa)*

(Presentation)

Introduction

- **DigitalSENSE Africa Media Limited** is a CAC – Corporate Affairs Commission - registered integrated company of information analysts and communication experts since.
- In what started off as Remnek Kommunications in year 2003, we have transformed into a team of internationally reputed and award-winning Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry analysts and perception management consultants; professionally affiliated to African IT Journalists and Nigeria chapter of African ICT Media, Joint Action Committee on ICT Awareness and Development (JACITAD) among others.
- We are the organizers of the Nigeria DigitalSENSE Africa Forum series since 2009 with focus on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as a tool for socio-economic empowerment and development.
- DSA Forum on Internet Governance for Development (IG4D) in Nigeria has served as the preparatory session for the country on the global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) ever since.
- Before now, DSA (Remnek Kommunications) have consulted for the Panos Institute for West Africa and Open Society Institute for West Africa (OSIWA), and clients like Linkserve Limited, the pioneer Internet Service Provider in Nigeria, Nigeria Internet Exchange Point (NIXP) LtG, Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NiRA) as well as Nigeria Internet Group (NIG), Teledom Group, and Computer Aid International (CAI) and Legatum 2010 Africa Award for Entrepreneurship to name a few among others; traversing business and economy, agriculture and ICT.
- DigitalSENSE Africa Media publishes ITRealms Online www.itrealms.com.ng, our weekly online publication offer in collaboration with Champion Newspapers Limited, which has remained a veritable source of news from Nigeria, with a goal to deliver quality Information and Communications Technology (ICT) news for Development (ICT4D).
- ITRealms Online recently bagged the first runner up at Telkom-Highway Africa New Media award'10 at Rhodes University Grahamstown, South Africa, in addition to being honoured by the Free and Open Source Software Foundation for Africa (FOSSFA) as an authentic new media entity for the 21st Century.
- ITRealms Online is edited by multiple-award winning Remmy Nweke.

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Nigeria IG4D

- Following the success of the initial Nigeria DigitalSENSE Forum on Internet Governance for Development (IG4D) in 2009, DigitalSENSE Africa Media has organised and hosted two other succession; that is 2010, 2011 collaborating stakeholders including ICANN .
- In 2009, the chairman of pioneer Internet Service Provider (ISP) Linkserve, Chief Chima Onyekwere presided over the Nigeria IG4D; In 2010, the then president, ISP Association of Nigeria (ISPAN) Chief Sam Adeleke took over the chairmanship and in 2011, the former president of Nigeria Internet Group (NIG), Dr. Emmanuel Ekuwem.
- At this juncture, it's very apt to commend the leadership of NCC for its foresightedness on ICT consumerism generally in Nigeria and for consistency and we wish to urge other Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government whose mandate fall in or within ICT for development to emulate NCC and NiTDA who have made this WAIGF possible.
- Additionally, DSA this year introduced the Nigeria IPV6 Roundtable in commemoration of the World IPV6 Day in Nigeria, which was held on Thursday, June 2, 2011, under the chairmanship of former Communications Minister, Chief Olawale Ige; literally in collaboration with NCC and NiTDA.
- Equally, DigitalSENSE Africa was inspired by the WSIS General Assembly Resolution 56/183 outline, paragraph 5, which encourages multi-stakeholder approach, therefore instead of allowing Nigerian Internet community to suffer because of inability of government to live up to its position, DSA decided to take the bull by the horn in partnership with private interest groups and firms as well as ICANN.

General Assembly Resolution 56/183, in its paragraph 5, encouraged "effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, and encouraged other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to contribute to, and actively participate in, the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit and the Summit itself"

- For instance, in 2009 the theme focused on "Internet Governance: Creating Opportunities for All Nigerians; 2010 was on "Five Years of IGF, the Way Forward for Nigeria" and this year it was a two-day event on "Internet Governance & Broadband Evolution in Nigeria."
- Religiously, it has been severally prescribed that my people suffer because of lack of knowledge and DSA management wanted to guide against this and contribute in changing the orientation of the current and future Internet users and community in Nigeria.
- We unequivocally believe that Nigeria's position should be well articulated at DSA forum series for onward projecting at the IGF no matter how small and also empowering the largely Internet

community on the need to play globally, because the world is/will not be waiting for Nigeria to take decisions.

Challenges

- Of course, the aforementioned have not been without challenges which are not limited to:
- 1. Lack of commitment for an Internet-based economy by most MDAs
- 2. This necessitates their foot-dragging in participation of such forums
- 3. Majority of public sector/servants yet to imbibe the culture of democracy and openness which involves reporting to tax payers on their progress at all fronts, especially on ICT matters and WSIS outcome towards meeting the MDGs for the country.
- 4. Investing in a structured public enlightenment campaigns remain a nightmare for most public sector entities, especially when it involves a private sector participation.
- 5. Lack of electricity power supply to power ICT tools for dissemination of relevant information still a heinous tasks.

Nigeria IG4D

- We ensure that every session of our events especially on the Nigeria DigitalSENSE Forum on Internet Governance for Development, there is a communiqué which is shared among participants and government at the highest levels.
-
- In fact, as a follow-up the hosting of Nigerian IPV6 Roundtable came as a result to delve more and draw attention to IPV6 needs of Nigerians including the proposed task force on IPV6.
- Above all, the determination to drum home the importance of deployment and adaptation of the .ng country code Top Level Domain among Nigerian has remain paramount, hence we collaborate with the Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA) ICANN and other bodies and entities in proclaiming the Internet gospel in this part of the world.

Summary of Communiqué 2009

- Nigeria should make pronouncement with respect to the security of the Internet and discrimination thereof, especially meted out on honest and God fearing Nigerians who are more interested in engaging positively with the world on the Internet.
- The discrimination against Nigeria's based Internet Protocol (IP) address should stop.
- While ISPs and industry groups should encourage members to buy-into the Internet Exchange Point of Nigeria ([IXPN](#)) and register their domains on .ng.
- **Stakeholders to ensure maximum participation** at all times, at Internet Governance related forums.
- Strengthening partnership of the forum with MDAs via collaboration with NCC, NiTDA, NBC, Galaxy Backbone and private sector. [More](#)
- Received report of Presidential Inter-Ministerial Committee on WSIS outcome in view of the nation's efforts since 2005;
- Internet access was recognized as the centre of modern business, anchored on the belief that the future lies on the Internet, thus should be seen as fundamental to human development and capacity building of all Nigerians.

- Welcome the recent court judgment over the controversial 2.3GHz spectrum in Nigeria, saying it's reassuring on independence of NCC and the need to move forward through spectrum allocation intended to boost ICT in the country.
- Nigeria Internet community should be encouraged to participate at all Internet Governance Forum, either physically, individually, in groups or remotely.
- Reiterating that Nigeria and Nigerians are committed in the fight against cyber-related crimes purportedly emanating from Nigeria-based Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.
- Parental care must be intensified and identified as crucial if the fight against 'yahoo, yahoo boys' is to be won, by showing interest in what their wards are doing online. [More](#)
- Call for adoption of Internet Protocol version Six (IPv6) by all stakeholders in Nigeria, mostly Internet Service Providers (ISP), hardware makers, operating system vendors and web companies as migration has become imperative. Moreso Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) with deadline for migration.
- Intimated participants on plans by the Nigerian government and internet stakeholders to host the West Africa Internet Governance Forum (WAIGF) on July 27-29, 2011 in Lagos, for sub-regional preparation for the sixth annual global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) scheduled to hold in Nairobi, Kenya on September 27 through 30, 2011.
- Stakeholders should not despair on issues of cyber security as its receiving attention at all levels in the country, especially with military participation.
- Call on Federal Government to establish Broadband Stimulus for the ICT sector to boost infrastructure deployment; National Internet Registry (NIR) to guard IP management, introduce rebates for the sector.
- Specific urgent awareness and capacity building on IPV6 be organized for stakeholders in Nigeria, on/before 'Test Flight Day – World IPv6 Day' June 8, 2011; giving birth to Nigeria IPV6 Roundtable.
- Law makers should pass bills on cyber transactions in Nigeria.
- Participants and Nigerians should see .ng as a goldmine (landed asset) of the country.

Our efforts ,so far are all about

... Making Sense of Digital Revolution in Nigeria!

Reactions;

- Multistakeholder means multinationals. We should look at the small scale industries. The man on the street is not aware of these issues mentioned. The challenge should be to get the man on the street connected
- Expand the stakeholders to the small scale industries

Response;

- Muli stakeholder such as MTN is a misrepresentation
- For a like this has become an annual event by various organisations and such for a involves even school children

Reaction;

- I understand Nigeria is a big country there is a federal national internet governance forum what next?

Response;

- Working a lot with people at the grassroots shows that as yahoo yahoo can be transformed into positive aspects since it is a form of internet knowledge. We should connect with people at the grassroots

Reaction;

- The man on the street cannot see how much of your presentation can translate to food on his tackle. The objective should be to translate the internet to better their behavioral patterns. We should strive to give them the necessary tool.

Topic: NEW gTLD PROGRAM UPDATE
Based on a draft from Anne-rachel Inne, ICANN
Presenter: Katim S. Touray, (ICANN Board Member)

(Presentation)**Outline**

- Overview about domain names, gTLD timeline and the New gTLD Program
- Why is ICANN doing this; potential impact of this initiative to businesses, governments, Internet communities and users
- Program - who, when, what, how, how much
- Implications for Africa
- Where to get more information

Internet an Evolving Ecosystem

ICANN's Mission and New gTLDs**1998 - founding documents**

"The new corporation ultimately should ... 3) oversee policy for determining the circumstances under which

new TLDs are added to the root system"

ICANN/U.S.A. government agreements

"Define and implement a predictable strategy for selecting new TLDs"

2009 - Affirmation of Commitments (9.3)

Promote competition, consumer trust and consumer choice

Why Expand the Top-Level?

- Remove existing limitations to ASCII gTLDs which do not reflect growing Internet reality and needs
- Create platform to innovation in the industry and Internet
- Open doors to increase choice and competition in the market place

What is the New gTLD Program?

- An initiative that will enable the introduction of unlimited generic top-level domain names or extensions (both ASCII and IDN) into the domain name space
- Managed by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Potential Impact - Businesses

- Opportunity for investment
- More choice and competition
- Platform for innovation; new business model opportunities
- Brand management and online marketing practices
- Impact to industry sectors; security; control; user behavior
- Upgrade systems/applications to accept new TLDs

Potential Impact -Governments & Communities

- Increase of online cultural, linguistic, geographic communities
- More globally and culturally inclusive internet with IDNs
- Local ccTLDs
- Geographic names

Potential Impact – Internet Users

- More choice; innovation; competition
- Online cultural, linguistic, geographic communities
- New ways to find information, products and services

Who Can Apply?

Entities from anywhere in the world that meet the pre-defined criteria and requirements as outlined in the Applicant Guidebook

ATTENTION!

- Not for individuals
- This is a business commitment to become a **REGISTRY!**

How to Apply?

- Online
 - **TLD Application System (TAS)**
 - will be accessible via www.icann.org
- Process application in English
- Answer questions; upload documents

Critical deadlines

When can I apply?

- Application period starts on 12 January 2012 and runs until 12 April 2012
- Detailed times will be available on ICANN's website

What do I Need to Apply?

- **Review Applicant Guidebook for details**
- Get strategic third parties involved early
- Attention to additional requirements for **geographic, community** and **IDN** applications

- Review deadlines

How Much?

Evaluation fee - US\$ 185,000

- Paid to ICANN
- US\$5,000 of which is due upon TAS registration
- Refunds apply in certain cases
- Other fees may apply – might not be paid to ICANN

On-going Registry Fees

- US\$ 25,000 annual Registry fee

Transaction fee US\$ 0.25

Status Update

- Processes Simulation planned for Q3
- System (TAS) Targeting Q3 completion of TAS
- Customer Support Support in place for communications campaign
- Evaluation Panel Evaluation panels will be announced soon

What Should I do Now?

- Evaluate if the New gTLD Program is for you
- Review Applicant Guidebook
- Get educated about the Registry business and the DNS industry
- Understand what is needed to get ready

If I Choose NOT to Apply...

Monitor the program to understand:

- Impact to brand/trademark
- Impact to community and geographic names
- Potential Industry trends
- Competitors actions
- Changes to Internet
- User behavior

Implications for Africa ...

Let's get involved:

- Identify opportunities and interests
- Develop partnerships
- Build capacities
- Help develop programs to help needy applicants
- Spread the word
- Do it!

More Information...

- www.icann.org
- New gTLD Program web-pages

- Applicant Guidebook
- Factsheets
- Global Events
- Public Comments
- Status Reports

Reactions

- How do I cope with a situation were everything just gets changed to Chinese?
- Looking at the new gTLD, it looks good but I am more concerned about the use in Africa
- The costs are they being reviewed?

Response;

- There is value in pushing the domain name
- It is only recently that we are asking for the management of this gTLD in Africa
- You have to map out a strategy to increase and people should take pride in registering
- People may not know what you are offering if it is free

Reactions;

- What can I really gain from this new method?
- Are they really putting values to this program
- What do we really gain from this program
- What do we gain from the combination of languages in the program?

Response;

- There are people applying to be Africadot....
- Confusion is very limited. In applying for gTLD system you should be able to spend a little bit more money
- E.g. As many embassies are going online for visa applications, multiplicity of languages will not reduce the quality of the internet

Reaction;

- There are two sides to the coin there are lots of people who will be proud to have their local domain like Lagos as .lg and be proud of it
- 2ndly to get the people outside to recognize and respect us as a domain name
- We should not politicize the issue of Multilanguage.
- I am Nnenna and bought nnenna.org and some others, I want as an individual to extend my digital identity
- We know registration is not open yet, it will start from January and end in April, what is ICANN financial benefit over this?
- Who are the possible new internet Godfathers?
- Is this a money making venture for ICANN
- Geographic name in Senegal is the name of a firm, Lagos is in Nigeria and also in Portugal if you have a .lagos how do you reconcile this
- When registration commences, if you do not have \$185,000 what becomes of your fate thereafter?

Response;

- If you buy a car, how do you fuel it? You do not think about the cost of fuelling your new car at purchase same goes with the new gTLD
- Possibly after the 1st round, the next round will be cheaper
- With geographic names clashing, the government regulatory bodies come in with their guidelines

Third Day, Friday 29th July 2011

Debate on the role of Government, the session begun at 10:30am.

Facilitator: Judy Okite, FOSSFA.

Question(s)

- How are our Governments, involved in the Internet governance forum/discussions, at the National, regional and global level ?
- Internet governance involves the regulation of rules and laws of the internet who makes the laws in our various countries? regulators? Are they involved?
- How much is the Government doing online, as far as development of the nation is concerned? These are key issues that should drive any government to be involved, in this multi-stakeholder forum.

“It is up to each and every one of us, to engage, if you refuse to engage, those who engage, will make the decisions for you”

Response(s)

- Today, our government have authorized the debate on the use of the internet, it has to regulate the use of the laws and maintain the use of the internet
- What is really important is to underscore the role of the state. The private sector has to be in partnership with the government in the funding and use. To make Africa compliant in the globalization, government should give credit to the international bodies/
- We request that the state should be involved in the debate
- Stakeholders have their roles to play
- If government put the laws to guide internet governance, what roles then will the stakeholders play?
- Multistakeholders forum should be on equal footing for all the stakeholders. Government should not be the driver of this forum.
- Most fora that have been created have been led by CSO's, there is lack of capacity in the west African region because it is being driven by the CSO's. Government should play a role because of the lack of capacity
- Government does not necessarily have the required skills to drive internet governance

Question(s)

- How can we Civil Society, actors engage more?
- How can we build our capacity to lead the Internet governance?
- How can we better engage other stakeholders including government

Response(s)

- The power of the presence cannot be overemphasized. If the minister had been here yesterday for the opening ceremony, many media houses would have been present too and this would have lent louder voice. The presence of government is needed.
- In Africa, we are doing east, south and West African internet governance. The idea is to engage actors like MTN, which is South African based. With government presence, it would be easier
- ECOWAS is a member of the internet Africa governance base; if government were present; they would have given better credibility and weight to pour communiqué enough to influence better participation of ECOWAS.
- The state is an organ occupied with the interest of all people therefore the state and the populace should play their own roles
- How can the state streamline the activities if they do not understand the freedom required in internet governance
- The state has a role to play which we have not identified, however their presence is needed.
- When the state is present, the population will be motivated
- It is necessary to concentrate on the debate, in the space of security, once the space is open every one is vulnerable
- Legislation should help in security of information on the internet
- Are our hands not tied if different governments of different countries have different policies?
- We only need to streamline their legislation to be effective within the African states
- It governance and policy makers there is no disparity between the people and government because they are a subset of the people
- If an everyday person can have access to the internet you can put pressure on government to do something about it
- The terms we use can push us forward or backward in our presentation to government
- Presentation of the issues to government in the right perspective will ease the issues of policy formulations.

Ms. Okite, further extended a hand of welcome to all the participants to the 6th Global IGF, to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from September 27th-30th 2011, she encouraged the participants to register online for ease of logistics and read out the official invitation, to WAIGF from the Steering committee, Chair, –in Kenya, Ms. Alice Munyua.

In the last session, the Nigeria Secretariat, read out the communique' (attached) with participants, engaging by editing and Emmanuel of NITDA gave the vote of thanx and closing remarks.

WAIGF Communiqué

**Fourth Session of West Africa Internet Governance Forum,
Communiqué,
Date: 27th -29th July 2011
Lagos, Nigeria**

Theme: *“Promoting the Multi-stakeholder Model for further Internet Development in Africa”*

We, the participants at the regional West African Internet Governance Forum (WAIGF), held at the Welcome Centre and Hotel, Lagos (Nigeria), from 27th to 29th July 2011, organised by the WAIGF Consortium and the Government of Nigeria,

Recalling that this is the fourth session of the West African Internet Governance Forum;

Recalling that previous West African Internet Governance Forums had concluded that good Internet governance is critical for sustainable ICT development and social-economic impact;

Recalling that at the third, regional West African Internet Governance Forum in Dakar, Senegal, the Forum discussed issues such as access, security, critical internet resources , privacy, cloud computing, and openness, in the region;

Recalling the continued commitment and support given by international organisations such as ICANN, ISOC, and DiploFoundation, for the success of the WAIGF, and participation by various stakeholders in the forums;

Recalling that in the last three forums , we have continued working, under the same theme ,to emphasise the need for the multi-stakeholder, participation in the IGF process, within the region;

Agree that:

1. The universal access policies of the various West African countries should be implemented to improve affordable Internet access in rural and underserved areas.
2. While governments in the sub-region are taking measures to fight cybercrime and ensure cyber security, we encourage Governments to ratify and domesticate ECOWAS legislations on personal data protection.

- 3.** There is an urgent need for better sensitization of the public on Internet governance and the activities of WAIGF within the global, regional and national hemisphere.
- 4.** To ensure the sustainability of the forum, stakeholders should support the establishment of a WAIGF Secretariat which, among other things, will support national and regional IGFs.
- 5.** We encourage documentation of the Forum's deliberations to help keep track of progress towards the attainment of the goals and objectives of the forum.
- 6.** Stakeholders within the sub-region should be encouraged to conduct research into all aspects of Internet Governance within the sub-region.
- 7.** All stakeholders should implement their strategic plans to ensure that West Africa is a major global Internet player;
- 8.** Governments as major players should actively participate in, and create an enabling environment for greater public participation in Internet Governance Forums.
- 9.** The WAIGF should form strategic partnerships to ensure sustainability and funding.
- 10.** The WAIGF should constructively engage the media within the sub-region in Internet Governance activities and discussions.
- 11.** Governments establish a synergy between the sectors sharing responsibility for national vocational education, energy, telecommunications, transport and water management to streamline the investment expenditure in infrastructure that benefit availability and access of all to the Internet at lower cost.
- 12.** Governments enact legislation to make the Internet an official tool of communication between governments and citizens, enable them access services without constraint.
- 13.** Governments and their agencies should partner with stakeholders, including the private sector, and the media in educating and enlightening the populace on Internet Governance.

Thank the Nigerian IT Development Agency (NITDA) of the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Free Software and Open Source Foundation for Africa (FOSSFA), AfriNIC, the Internet Society (ISOC), the Panos Institute West Africa, Diplo Foundation, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Association For Progressive communication (APC), for their support for the forum;

Thank the local organizers, DigitalSENSE Africa (DSA) Media, (Remmy Nwekke), National Resource Person (Emmanuel Edet), and the Welcome Centre and Hotel management and staff for their hospitality.

Lagos, Nigeria
July 29, 2011

Participants List;

s/n	Name	Organization	Designation	Country
1	Amessinou Kossi	MDAEP	Project Manager	Benin
2	Ben Akoh	IISD	Project Manager	Canada
3	Ugo Akiri	NiRA	Head, Coop Services	Nigeria
4	Ore Somolu	WITEC	Executive Director	Nigeria
5	Thorpe Abiodun O.	MagazineFast		Nigeria
6	Smith Psacal	AYFT	ICT Coordinator	Nigeria
7	Marian Conteh	NATCOM	IT Manager	Sierra Leone
8	Adedotun Adewunmi	Freespirit Illustrations	CEO	Nigeria
9	Ojeniyi Ayokunnu	Greenstripes Tec	Chief Strategist	Nigeria
10	Abdullai Kamara	Centre for Media Studies	Chairman	Liberia
11	Tritore Inuossa	YamPakrt Associate		Burkina Faso
12	Koffi Fabria Djossu	ARC		SA
13	Sahr F. Gborie	Sierra Eriders	Project Coor.	Sierra Leone
14	Houndji Mireille	IGICI	Project Coor.	Cote d'Ivoire
15	Sonigitu Ekpe	MANR, Nigeria	ESO (Admin)	Nigeria
16	Milton Aineruhaga	FOSSFA	Executive	Uganda
17	Judy Okite	FOSSFA	IG Coordinator	Kenya
18	Nnenna Nwakanma	FOSSFA	Chair	Cote d'Ivoire
19	Chuso	SRCG		US

20	Edwin Okugbo	Perfectsoft	CEO	Nigeria
21	Amos Emmanuel	PROGRAMOS	MD/CEO	Nigeria
22	Princess Ethel Eweka	NITDA	Director	Nigeria
23	Iwuoha Prince	ADP	Director	Nigeria
24	Pewee N. Freeman	Centre for Right	Member	Liberia
25	Awosanya 'Yinka	DigitalSENSE Africa Media Ltd	Editorial/Research Assistant	Nigeria
26	Amos Emmanuel	PROGRAMOS	MD/CEO	Nigeria
27	Nkem Nweke	DigitalSENSE Africa Media	Executive Director Operation	Nigeria
28	Adewale Ibrahim		Agent	Nigeria
29	Saidu Njidda	NITDA	Director	Nigeria
30	Teki Akuetteh	Min of Comm., Ghana	ICT Legal Expert	Ghana
31	Bright Uwabor	NiRA	Admin Officer	Nigeria
32	Titilayo Salawu	NITDA	Board Member	Nigeria
33	Jimson Olufuye	ITAN/MTSA	President	Nigeria
34	Ken Omefuro	Techtrend Org	CEO	Nigeria
35	Eric Akumiah	ISOC/Ghana	Director	Ghana
36	Olufisola Oladipo	Chareese Technologies	Snr C/S Consultant	Nigeria
37	Nahmsath Yabouri	ATULL	Country Rep	Togo
38	Houndji Nireille	IGICI	Project Coor.	Cote d'Ivoire
39	N'Cho Christelle	IGICI	Member	Cote d'Ivoire
40	Yehi Franck	IGICI	Project Manager	Cote d'Ivoire
41	Katim S. Touray	ICANN	Board Member	Gambia

42	Chiso Ota	SRCG	ED	US
43	Djossu Koffi	ARC	dotAfrica	SA
44	Okom Emmanuel	Nigeria French Language Village	Interpreter	Nigeria
45	Oyeleso Rasheed	Nigeria French Language Village	Interpreter	Nigeria
46	Emmanuel Edet	NITDA	Head Legal Department	Nigeria
47	Remmy Nweke	NiRA	Board Member/Editor Itrealmsonline	Nigeria