Appendix D: Reports from National Focal Points

Burkina Faso

Introduction : rappel du projet

La croissance de l'Internet et son rôle de plus en plus grand dans notre vie et notre travail quotidien soulève un large éventail de questions qui peuvent justifier plus de discussions publiques entre les utilisateurs, les concepteurs, l'industrie et le gouvernement. OSIWA, APC, FOSSFA, l'Institut International du Développement Durable (IIDD), la CEDEAO, AfriNIC, Panos et d'autres estiment qu'il est temps d'évaluer l'utilité de la création d'un nouveau forum par l'entremise duquel les citoyens des pays peuvent examiner les questions touchant la croissance et l'utilisation d'Internet.

Ce mouvement dénommé Forum sur la Gouvernance de l'Internet sera donc le cadre idéal pour discuter et échanger sur les perspectives de la gouvernance de l'Internet à l'échelle mondiale. Des rencontres nationaux, régionaux et au niveau international sont prévues à cet effet. 8 pays sont embarqués en Afrique de l'Ouest dans l'initiative : Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Léone, Gambie, Sénégal, Togo.

C'est dans cette dynamique que s'est inscrit l'association Yam Pukri depuis juillet 2010 avec dans un premier temps la création d'un groupe de discussion sur certaines thématiques spécifiques à la gouvernance de l'internet et dans un deuxième temps la réalisation d'un sondage d'opinion sur la population Ouagalaise à propos des questions principales relatives à la gouvernance de l'internet. Le présent forum se présente donc comme la troisième grande activité et le début d'une série de forum prévu au cours de l'année 2011.

Ainsi, l'association Yam Pukri en collaboration avec d'autres personnes ressources a organisé le 13 Novembre 2010 le premier forum burkinabè sur la gouvernance de l'internet.

Objectif du Forum

Ce forum poursuivait les objectifs suivants :
- La synthèse des débats sur le groupe de discussion en ligne initié depuis juillet 2010 et la discussion des perspectives futures du débat en ligne.
- La discussion des résultats du sondage sur la gouvernance de l'internet effectué en Juillet-Août 2010.
- La présentation de deux conférences sur des thèmes spécifiques liés à la gouvernance de l'internet.

De la participation au forum

Le 13 Novembre 2010 s'est tenu donc dans la salle de conférence de l'association pour la promotion des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication Yam Pukri, le premier forum sur la gouvernance de l'Internet au Burkina Faso.

Le forum a vu la participation de nombreuses personnalités du secteur public et privé et de la société civile. Ainsi, des représentants du Ministère des Postes et des Technologies de l'information et de la communication, de l'Autorité de régulation des Communications Electroniques, de la Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés étaient présents à ce forum.

On a aussi noté la présence de nombreux membres du groupe de discussion WAIGF et des groupes du réseau Burkina-NTIC.

Comme prévu dans le programme, le forum a démarré aux environs de 9h avec le mot de bienvenue du chargé de communication de l'Association Yam Pukri qui après avoir remercié les uns et les autres pour leur présence à rappeler le programme de la journée.

Après cette introduction la parole fut donnée à Mr Ouédraogo Sylvestre président de Yam Pukri et modérateur du forum. Mr Ouédraogo a rappélé le contexte du forum et a fait l'historique de la

question de la gouvernance de l'internet dans le monde et au Burkina Faso.

L'autorité de régulation des communications électroniques et la gestion des noms de domaine .bf au Burkina Faso : Présentation de Mr Serge Sanou.

Après cette brève introduction du modérateur, la parole fut donnée au premier présentateur de la journée en la personne de Mr Sanou Serge représentant de l'Autorité de Régulation des Communications Electroniques (ARCE) pour sa communication sur la gestion des noms de domaine .bf au Burkina Faso. Avant d'aborder la question à proprement parler de la gestion des noms de domaines Mr Sanou a d'abord tenu à éclairer les lanternes sur les rôles et missions de l'autorité de régulation ainsi que sur ses ancrages institutionnels et réglementaires. Il a également présenté les différents chantiers en cours et à venir de l'ARCE.

Pour ce qui est de la gestion des noms de domaine, le présentateur a tout d'abord présenté les définitions et enjeux de cette notion. Ensuite, il a présenté les types de noms de domaines et l'historique de la gestion des noms de domaines au Burkina Faso. Enfin, il s'est appesanti sur le processus de gestion des noms de domaines et les perspectives en la matière avec la création future du NIC Burkina.
Ce qu'il faut retenir essentiellement de cette présentation, c'est que la gestion des noms de domaine .bf est du ressort de l'ARCE et que cette institution travaille à alléger et accélérer les procédures de création de ces noms de domaines. Il faut également retenir que cette « nouvelle jeune » institution

a de nombreux chantiers parmi lesquels l'élaboration du plan national de cybersécurité, la création d'un centre de veille technologique et la création du NIC Burkina[1].
Cette présentation qui a été riche en informations a suscité de nombreuses questions de la part de l'auditoire. Ces questions portaient à la fois sur les activités et chantiers de l'ARCE d'une manière générale et sur la gestion des noms de domaine. Plusieurs thématiques ont ainsi été abordées.
Il s'agissait entre autres pour les participants de savoir si l'ARCE a les moyens de ses ambitions et dans quel délai les différents chantiers évoqués par le présentateur vont être exécutés. Il s'est agi également de questions portant les modalités et démarches de façon pratique pour l'obtention d'un nom de domaine en .bf. Enfin, les questions avaient aussi trait aux mécanismes de sensibilisation du grand public des actions de l'ARCE.
De la question de la gestion de la cybercriminalité et la sécurité en ligne : Présentation de Mr Florentin Zango de la Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés.

A la suite de Mr Sanou de l'ARCE, la parole fut donnée à Mr Florentin Zango de la Commission de l'Informatique et des Libertés pour sa présentation axée sur le thème de la cybercriminalité et la sécurité en ligne. Mr Zango a axé sa présentation sur sept points principaux à savoir la définition de la notion de cybercriminalité, le champ des menaces, les acteurs des menaces, la cartographie et la forme des menaces, la répression et les problèmes juridiques, la protection et la sécurité, et enfin le rôle de la CIL en tant qu'acteur de la lutte.

Ainsi, selon le présentateur, La cybercriminalité, c'est l'ensemble des infractions pénales susceptibles de se commettre sur le réseau Internet.
Le terme de cybercriminalité ne désigne pas a priori de nouvelles formes de criminalité spécifiquement liées aux technologies modernes de l'information ; Il s'agit bien plus aussi de délits connus qui sont commis à l'aide de l'informatique plutôt qu'avec les moyens « conventionnels ».
Après cette définition Mr Zango a passé tour à tour en revue les différentes formes de menaces, leurs origines, les mécanismes éventuels de protection etc.
En conclusion Mr Zango a affirmé ceci : *La révolution de l'information place la société moderne*

devant de nouveaux défis difficiles à relever. Le potentiel destructeur des attaques électroniques sur les infrastructures de l'information est immense. Le nombre toujours croissant de systèmes informatiques et la densification des réseaux de systèmes font que la probabilité des incidents et des attaques augmente voire s'intensifie. « La sécurité à 100 %, n'est pas réaliste, comme dans le mythe de Sisyphe un perpétuel travail de montée et de descente; souvent atteint mais jamais acquis.
Cependant, la persistance de cette dualité, ne témoigne-telle pas de la richesse et de la vitalité d'une science toujours mouvante et en évolution ? » a-t-il conclu.

Cette présentation a également suscité de nombreuses interventions et questions.
Ce que pensent les Burkinabès des questions relatives à la gouvernance de l'Internet : Résultats du sondage réalisée par Yam Pukri et présenté par Inoussa Traoré.

L'après midi de la journée fut consacrée à la présentation des résultats du sondage réalisé par Yam Pukri en Août 2010 sur la gouvernance de l'Internet au Burkina Faso. La présentation des résultats a été réalisée par Inoussa Traoré de Yam Pukri.
Dans sa présentation, Mr Traoré a d'abord rappelé le contexte général de l'étude en ses termes :
« La croissance de l'Internet et son rôle de plus en plus grand dans notre vie et notre travail quotidien soulève un large éventail de questions qui peuvent justifier plus de discussions publiques entre les utilisateurs, les concepteurs, l'industrie et le gouvernement »

Il a ensuite présenté les principaux résultats du sondage. D'une manière générale il ressort un certain niveau d'ignorance du large public sur certaines questions essentielles relatives à la gouvernance de l'internet (gestion des noms de domaines, neutralité du fournisseur d'accès etc.) mais aussi un certain engouement du public sur les enjeux et la pertinence de la question.
Après cette présentation, le public présent a posé de nombreuses questions et apporter certains compléments d'informations et témoignages.
A la suite de cette séance de questions-réponses et débats, le modérateur de la journée a fait la synthèse des différentes discussions déjà réalisées sur le forum WAIGF-BF et à inviter les participants à s'inscrire et à participer aux différents débats afin qu'on puisse arrêter ensemble les thématiques du prochain forum.
Prévu pour prendre fin initialement à 16h, le forum va finalement prendre fin une heure plus tard avec le mot de remerciement du modérateur de la journée.
Conclusion
L'enseignement majeur que l'on peut retenir de ce forum est la qualité des échanges et des débats et le degré de participation des participants. En effet, chacune des présentations a été suivi d'une séance de questions-réponses très riches en questions et apports ou compléments pertinents. Les participants à leur tour ont reconnu à l'unanimité non seulement avoir appris beaucoup de choses sur les questions spécifiques telles la gestion des noms de domaines, la cybercriminalité etc. mais surtout avoir pris conscience des enjeux liés à la gouvernance de l'Internet et la nécessité d'un plus grand dialogue sur ces questions. C'est pourquoi ils ont souhaité que le débat puisse continuer à travers les groupes de discussion en ligne et l'organisation d'autres forums.
D'une manière générale, les objectifs du forum ont été atteints et l'activité peut être jugée satisfaisante.

Ghana

Ghana will hold a national face to face forum in March 2011. Below is the input from the national country coordinator in relation to the online mailing lists that he has been coordinating.

Challenges

- The online discussions have been characterized with certain people pursuing their personal vendetta against others. Whenever discussions take off well, just a comment from one person is enough to demoralize everyone.
- Lack of support from certain key stakeholders, especially government is making the local IGF efforts a fruitless pursuit.

Recommendations

- Development of a code of conduct for the mailing list
- Find innovative ways of engaging government and other key stakeholders for their full participation in the online process and the face to face process.
- Organize youth programs as a way to encourage interest of the youth in internet governance issues

Some of the topics discussed on the list include infrastructure, local content and access and cost of access to internet.

Liberia

The Liberian IGF was held in Monrovia on the 20th of August 2010. More than 50 participants including people from government, ISPs, civil society, media and students attended the event which was organised by the Center for Media Studies & Peace Building. Mr. James Sulonteh represented the Liberian Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.The Liberia Internet Governance Forum has been convened by the Center for Media Studies & Peace Building in Monrovia since June 2010. This began with an online discussion that has now grown to 150 members. The face to face forum was held under the theme "Stepping up Access towards Poverty Reduction and National Development" was linked to the government led Poverty Reduction Strategy as a means of integrating development.

Mr. Prutus Sackie of the Center for Media Studies & Peace Building (CEMESP) opened the Liberia -IGF with moderation, and recounted the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) processes, including the ongoing online Liberian debates, and the need for a formal session that will increase partnership.

In opening remarks, the Executive Director of CEMESP, Malcolm Joseph, encouraged participants to share their experience in order to increase the capacity of Liberians in the new information age. He noted that the internet is an important factor in today's world, noting that the conference is meant to build solidarity that will strengthen internet utilisation in the country.

K. Abdullai Kamara, Coordinator, IGF-Liberia recalled the origin of the IGF from the WSIS process, to the various IGFs that have been held in the past and the process of the regional forums and the origins of the Liberian IGF. He pointed out issues that were discussed under the Liberian online forum, as well as issues arising from the process. Abdullai further urged participants to strengthen

their participation and eventually have a hand in the governance of their internet. His presentation drew parallels to Open Access, Internet Security and the involvement of government in the process.

Reference the interest of Liberian participating on the online session, he noted that people were mostly interested in issues of access, diversity and cost of access. Other issues that came up include security, openness and privacy.

From the government of Liberia, Mr. James Sulonteh representing the Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications reported that the Government of Liberia (GoL) is working to ensure proper governance and utilisation of internet services in the country. He said this is being done through the planned effort to introduce fiber optic technology that would enhance service and pricing in the country. He noted that all of these are linked to the overall government Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Business Session

In a presentation on Security, Floyd Sayor, an Information Technologist , reviewed the issue of security in internet use. He noted that simple security measures like logging in on public machines and providing personal information on public sites needed to be carefully taken care of, as they form the basis for major problems on the internet. Floyd encouraged the public to exercise care and caution in the way they handle their personal information. He said there were also issues about online abuse, both from ordinary users or techies.

Crispin Tulay from the Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment spoke on Internet as a driver of development in Liberia, in which he recalled that issues like cybercrime, freedom of expression, connectivity, government regulations, open source, privacy, child protection have confronted users since the internet inception in Liberia in the late 1990s, and noted that discussing them is key to driving development in Liberia amidst acute illiteracy.

Citing the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, he said the Internet is necessary for alleviating poverty, improving access to health care and education, conserving and fairly distributing resources, and strengthening participation in decision-making processes. This, he said, should be measured less in terms of sheer numbers of connected individuals and more in terms of accessibility and contribution to social progress.

On the media, he related the Internet as a resource for journalists in enhancing writing and production styles for radio; and as alternative story source. This is not without disadvantages, as some internet sources can be misleading and not factual; some run the risk of plagiarism without attributing content; Journalists must go beyond internet sources and filter information for local consumption.

He concluded that the Internet is a unique opportunity for government and development organizations to influence the local and international discourse on social, economic and political development at the community level. This will require liberalizing the telecommunications sector to achieve affordability and access; as well as internet trainings in adult literacy and accelerated learning programs, to tackle illiteracy. This will be further accomplished through the adoption of innovative measures such as community-based or public access points in community centers or town halls where community people will be informed on health, education, development, political

and other issues.

Group Discussion -Recommendations

Participants reviewed the issues under discussion and to come up with relevant recommendations that could drive the processes forward.

On Internet Security, Openness and Privacy, participants noted that security can be ensured by developing corporate level intranet that are organized solely within the corporate areas and on related facilities, whereby information are rotated within a closed circuit. The group also encouraged encryption of data, the development of firewalls and the protection of passwords.

On openness, the group noted that the cost of software is high and that could be addressed by the utility of open source software, which have limited risks. Participants noted the theoretical absence of privacy online, but expressed caution that users ensure that materials that ought to be truly private are not placed on the public sites.

In deliberations on Internet Access, Diversity & Affordability, participants pointed out the challenges of access in accordance with fewer and over centralization of service providers, and the limited quality of service -lack of broadband connectivity. Access was also discussed within the context of limited capacity in the use of IT facilities and the obsolescence of infrastructure

Challenges to diversity were pointed out as regards the limited economic features outside of urban areas that would encourage the deployment of ISPs and related facilities. Internet use is generally restricted to government, NGOs and Business organizations, and in urban areas. Participants finally noted that the issue of affordability is generally due to the high cost of IT equipment and the corresponding cost of service, and recommended that government and ISPs consider decentralizing services; reduction of Service costs and providing capacity in IT use nationwide.

Photographs from the workshop can be found here: http://www.waigf.org/countries/liberia/

Nigeria

Nigeria will its national face to face forum in March 2011 national face to face IGF. Belwo is the report on the online deliberations.

Online discussions focused on the following topics:

–Managing Critical Internet Resources

–Security, Openness and Privacy

–Access and Diversity

–Internet Governance for Development

–Nigeria's image on the Internet.

Challenges

•Level of engagement is not equal among all stakeholders.

•Understanding of Internet Governance Issues

•Government interest in the process is low;

•Funding for the process; and

•Motivation to participate in the process is low because of the absence of tangible outcomes

Recommendations

•For Nigeria, there is a need for funding to sponsor more stakeholders and engage them in the process.

•Groups and partnerships should be developed and these thematic partnerships can contribute to policy decision which will in turn create concrete outcomes.

•Large Population;

•Emerging interest among the youth;

•Increased access to the Internet

Senegal

The national face to face forum was held on the 29th of July 2010 at the Place du Souvenir Africain in Dakar, Senegal. The event was organised by ISOC Senegal and the Information and Communications Technology Ministry. After a short introduction on Internet governance by Mrs Maïmouna Diop Diagne, ICT Director at the Ministry for ICT, the objectives of the national forum were presented.

The participants were reminded that the next internet governance forum would take place in Lithuania (from 14 to 17 September 2010) will be based on the following themes:
  • Access and diversity

  • Managing critical Internet resources

  • Security and openness

  • Internet governance for development

  • Cloud Computing

  • Taking stock and the way forward

The following people sat on the different panels in the workshop.

Panel 1 on the theme: Internet economic and social scale in Senegal

  • Mr Malick Ndiaye SCA, moderator

  • Mr Olivier Sagna – Osiris

  • Mr Mamadou Deguene – RTS

  • Mr Karim Sy – OpenSys

  • Mr Tidiane Sarr – Ferlo

Panel 2 on the themes: Access and diversity and Education and research

  • Telemedicine and its applications, Professor Ibra Bara DIOP, Fann Chu

  • Access in Africa, Mr Aïssatou Dieng Diop consultant and former manager at SONATEL

  • ICT and Internet importance In education, Mrs Fatimata Sèye Sylla, ICT component Coordinator of the USAID Basic Education (EDR)

- Freedom of access and of contents, Mr Olivier Sagna Secretary General of Observatoire des réseaux et des Systèmes d'information OSIRIS
- Universal Service,Mr Michel Lamotte, president of Digital Solidarity National Network (réseau national de la solidarité numérique)

Panel 3 on the themes: Cloud Computing and Internet governance for development

- Cloud Computing, Mme Coura Fall, <u>GOREeTIC Director</u>
- Internet governance for Development – IG4D, Mme Maïmouna Diop Diagne, ICT director at the Ministry for ICT

Panel 4 on the themes: Managing critical internet resources and Security, Openness and Privacy

- Critical Internet resources, Mr Alex Corenthin, president of ISOC SN and Network Information Center manager
- Projects and Information security laws, Mr Lo Adie legal adviser

1.*Panel 1 : "Internet economic and social scale in Senegal"*

The ICT industry importance in the national economy cannot be ignored. It is worth noting that electronic trade is not widespread in Senegal if reference is made to a research on ICTs carried out by the Telecommunications and Post Regulating Agency (ARTP) and the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD).For the ICT sector to move forward, it is essential to identify the potential in Senegal.

The Internet and new technologies must be demystified and open to all. The media must play an important role in the sensitization of these technologies. Currently, there are 7 million cell phones in Senegal; the Internet future is the cell phone, so it is important to measure the impact of these technologies.

Discussions

Interventions focused on the following points:

- The question of access to knowledge via ICT for underprivileged young people
- The question of the digital solidarity fund which had mobilized plenty of resources and whose future now is uncertain.
- The question of lack of ICT development strategy in Senegal.

Nevertheless, inspite of the formal lack of ICT national strategy documents, the Government of Senegal all the same has a strategy at its disposal.

2. *Panel 2: "access and diversity" and "education and research"*

2.1 - Education and research

2.1.1 - Telemedicine and its applications in Senegal

Telemedicine, via its numerous applications (telediagnosis, tele-expertise, tele-mentoring and tele-radiology), is reality in Senegal as pilot projects have been implemented.

The matter, to day, is to spread its use in all the regions of Senegal.

The telemedicine centre in Senegal, which is an answer to a specialist deficit, is part of an African Union project with multiform partnerships with the ICT Ministry, Telecoms Ministry, ADIE, ARTP and the Indian republic.

The Telemedicine Centre also provides a training (teletraining) and expertise exchange framework.

ADIE was of a great help in the establishment of an optical fiber local network within Fann CHU and between the different medical centres of two regions in Senegal (Dakar and Saint-Louis).

It is essential now to consolidate what is existing and to create a network covering all the regions in Senegal, which requires an institutional support, given the project constant evolution.

2.1.2 Education and ICT: Basic Education Project USAID EDB

It is no longer necessary to remind about the importance of ICT and the Internet in education; but Senegal is confronted with a problem of access to information.

The EDB Basic Educaion project which concerns ten regions in Senegal has set itself several targets:

- To equip and connect at least 408 junior secondary schools to the Internet
- To create and make operational an ICT club and an ICT management community organ in each of these junior Secondary Schools.
- To develop, test and distribute guidebooks and teaching materials in these junior Secondary Schools.
- To implement a website for each secondary school.

Failure rates are very high in Senegal but with ICT projects, many things have changed; Some young people have been able to benefit from training thanks to projects carried out by USAID but a lack of help coming from government authorities can be noted.

The approach methodology adopted by the project team as follows:

- Place and feasibility studies
- Mobilization and commitment of government bodies and the private sector
- Modelling: Design, Experimenting, Result
- Partnership creation
- Professional development of teachers

Thus, the preliminary work results showed

- Implementation high cost, from the point of view of equipment and training.
- Development high cost
- Electrification problem
- Connectivity challenges

The EDB project did enjoy some contribution coming from organizations such as Intel (60 computers supplied) and Google which supports the project.

2. 1. 3. LICOM Project

The aim of the LICOM (International Liberalization of ICT services trade) project carried out by PANOS in four African countries (Ghana, Nigeria, Benin, Senegal) is to help better understand what is at stake at the international level when the ICT services trade is liberalized and thus, as a result, to show the characteristics and performances of ICT industry companies.

The project is carrying out a study to be published in September 2010.

The study shows that most of companies carrying out their business in the ICT industry are more computer orientated and so, are not involved in all the branches of this industry (engineering, consultancy …)

It is also worth noting that multinational companies are given an advantage   over national firms.

It is, unfortunately, noted that the laws worked out in the ICT industry are not followed.

2. 2. Access and diversity

2. 2. 1. Connectivity

Africa is confronted with a lack of connectivity and of diversity. As a matter of fact, the number of fibre optics serving Africa is negligible compared with the other continents.

This is the context within which several projects which are going to be implemented between 2010 and 2012 have been initiated: MAN / WAN Globe 1, WACS, ACE, ISL,

The implementation of these projects (several optical fibers) could make it possible for Africa to benefit from a traffic increase and a cost fall

As far Senegal is concerned, it will have two sub-marine cables at its disposal, which will allow one to take over as soon as the other one is out of order. It would nevertheless be interesting to invest in new optical fibers acquisition.

2. 2. 2. Freedom of access and of contents

The importance of intellectual property and copyright was reminded about while it needs being made more liberal at the maximum.

Currently, Senegal counts a few Internet sites with contents in national languages Wolof, Pular, …)

But another problem has to be noted: African contents hosted and still being hosted on foreign servers: what is the solution?

2. 2. 3. Universal service

In Senegal, the problem of access to ICT and more particularly to the Internet is more noticeable in rural areas, hence the creation of the digital solidarity fund managed by the telecommunications and Post regulating agency (ARTP)

As operators refused to invest in remote areas, because they were anxious to get a quick return of their investment, the fund was created to meet this need. The fund gathers together the ICT Ministry, the Local Communities Ministry, …

All decisions made in this commission are taken jointly, every body participating. So, it is responsible for collecting information on remote zones and put applications at their disposal.

The main question asked by the speakers is: "how do you have access to funding?"

It is an open fund but a physical person cannot have access to it unless he or she has a project.

3. Panel 3: "Cloud Computing" and "Internet government for development"

3. 1. Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is a concept of diverting remote servers computer treatments traditionally located on the user.

The use of cloud computing is based on three methods:

- SAS

- Infrastructure as a service – IAAS: the company maintains the applications, the runtimes,

- PAS

These are the few advantages provided by cloud computing:

- Low cost access to applications
- Digital inclusion : reaching the most socially excluded people in society
- Deployment of the education version
- Securing access to remote servers

Nevertheless, cloud computing includes risks as far as stability and security are concerned:

- What happens if the provider decides to put an end to the development of its service
- Or if new developments make the services rented incompatible with organization systems
- Access given by the provider but also by a competition hosted with the same provider:

But it is worth insisting that cloud computing deployment requires sufficient bandwidth in order to support applications to be used.

3. 2. Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)

Internet governance for development (IG4D) will be the new theme discussed during the 5th IGF.

Internet Governance for Development must be distinguished from Internet Governance Development. The focus in this issue is on the role of the Internet governance in relation with development.

This mainly concerns our continent as Africa has not finished with technologies access.

In the precise case of Senegal, a lack of long-term planning has been noted where as development must necessarily be based on a long term vision.

4. Panel 4: "Managing critical Internet resources" and " Security, Open Systems and privacy"

4. 1. Managing critical Internet resources

The two basic Internet resources centre on two points of Internet access: domain names and the addressing map.

Numbering cannot be ignored currently and yet there is not even a body responsible for this activity which is managed by the national centre for IP numbers distribution (SONATEL). As far as the addressing map is concerned, the IPv4's are seen to begin coming to an end.

So, this is the time to migrate to IPv6.

Thus, there must be a State will for this migration to be effective so as not take the risk that those who have an excess would sell them (notion of grey market).

Out of the world IP number, Africa only accounts for 2%.

The ECOWAS recommendations stipulate that national regulating body should be in charge of managing domain names; the Senegalese model integrates this recommendation within the framework of a domain names management committee presided over by ARTP, University Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar being entrusted with the technical management.

It is worth noting that in some countries, the domain name allocation lies within the authority of President of the Republic.

4. 2. Security, open Systems and privacy

Two questions were tackled:

How will the cyber crime problem be solved?

What sanctions should be taken when offences are committed?

As such, Senegal has five laws on the information society at its disposal.

For personal data, laws have been instituted as well a commission, but the latter is not yet working.

Both ADE (the State Information technology agency) and internet providers have to see to it that online data remain confidential.

The set of questions related to the development of a true digital economy remain linked to the digital signature.

The digital signature is recognized. Unfortunately, there is currently no accompanying measures but this is in progress.

In legal terms, the problem posed is to locate the criminal considering that servers are not necessarily hosted in the country when the crime took place.

Moreover, we have what we call the mobile payment which presents a serious problem with our African realities in which we share a machine with our cercle of family and friends; which is not the case in European countries. However, it starts developing in Africa with the help of internet providers.

These different panels were followed by exchanges which led to new recommendations

III. Recommendations

The recommendations have been made on the basis of the different sets of themes tackled

1.Economic and social importance of the Internet in Senegal

. To work out a national strategy approved at the highest level of the state

. To sensitize populations on information society laws for a better understanding

. To more involve young people in Internet governance

. To create the mechanisms required to measure the ICT impact in the national economy (Share in GDP)

. To refuse to admit electronic waste in Africa in order not to have to recycle it

. To revive the digital solidarity fund

2.Access and diversity

. To see that legislative and regulation texts concerning the field of freedom of access and freedom of contents are applied

. To have a connectivity regional vision enabling the connectivity of countries without an access to sub-marine cables to be improved

. To set up local infrastructure required to make electronic mail servers available in African countries

. To develop applications adapted to the population actual needs

. To make the latest generation mobile phones accessible to local populations

3.Education and Research

. To ensure better ICT projects coordination in the field of education in order to promote a synergy of actions.

. To take into account the needs of people with disabilities in the development of digital applications

. To popularize e-learning

. To promote young people training in national languages to allow local contents to be integrated

4.*Cloud Computing*

. To promote 3G use

. To guarantee a big bandwidth and wireless access to allow applications requiring more resources to be achieved

5. *Internet governance for development (IG4D)*

- Labour available, but the State does not necessarily accompany the efforts
- To identify the constraints which constitute brakes
- There should be more funding in the TCT sector
- To get ready to defend a regional cause with the involvement of ECOWAS and WAEMU

6. *Managing Critical Internet Resources*

- To migrate to IPV6 to prepare for the shortage of addresses resources to IPV4 limitations

7. *Security, openness and privacy*

- To guarantee privacy in patients data transfers within the framework of telemedicine
- To ensure the standby mode as far as the application of lows and regulation text is concerned to evaluate the position and take stock to have the national legislative and regulation device evolve.
- To accelerate the establishment of public keys certificate instruments in order to be able to apply the laws and regulations on electronic signature and trade.

8. *Others*

- Production of a white book by ISOC Senegal and partner organizations on "Internet Status in Senegal" by creating a wiki tool by October.
- At the highest level, organizing coordination of all the set of activities on ICT in Senegal.

Sierra Leone

The workshop was called to order by Mr. Brima Sowa at 10:00 am on the 23rd November, 2010. In a brief statement, Mr. Brima Sowa welcomed and thanked all stakeholders who responded positively to the call of Sierra eRiders SL, an indigenous non – governmental organization in promoting the development of ICT and Open Source Software in Sierra Leone. He further maintained that this workshop will aim to develop the future of Sierra Leone Internet together. Mr. Sowa also introduced the chairman for the workshop in the person of Mr. Mohamed Alie Bah,

Director of Communication of the Ministry of Information and Communications.

Highlighting the objectives of the Internet Governance Forum, Mr. Sahr F. Gborie, Coordinator Sierra eRiders SL, gave a brief definition of Internet Governance. According to him, Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector, and civil society, in their respective roles of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the internet. Mr. Sahr F. Gborie informed participants and facilitators that the internet governance Forum (IGF) was establish in 2006 as a direct result of the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). He maintained that the Internet Governance Forum was created for a predefined purpose i.e. to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability, and development of the internet. It has become a platform by which all stakeholders in their respective roles, i.e. governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, the private sector and civil society, academia and internet enthusiasts, work together to develop globally-applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of the internet.

Also in his statement, he made it clear that The West Africa Internet Governance Forum (WAIGF) is a project that aims to promote Internet Governance issues in West Africa through a multi-stakeholder process. The project is run by a consortium led by the Free Software and Open Source Foundation for Africa (FOSSFA). He informed the workshop that it is run in eight (8) countries: Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Togo. He emphasized that the initiative takes a bottom - top approach in this project, which is divided into three processes: 1 National online discussion 2 Face-to-Face national forum 3 Regional face- to-face forum Mr. Sahr F. Gborie closed by stating that the main objective of the event was to discuss internet governance issues in Sierra Leone that could be tabled in the regional forum. *Access and Diversity *Internet Governance for Development *Privacy and Security *Managing Critical Internet Resources

The report can be read on: http://www.waigf.org/countries/sierra-leone/article/report-on-sierra-leone-internet

Togo

Togo is holding its national face to face forum in March 2011. Here are some challenges faced by the national coordinator:
- Setting the dialogue environment
- Localization (FR) of the mailing list with informative welcome notes (67 individuals on the list so far)
- Getting people to discuss online! (lot of private mails)
- Is WAIGF Togo a registered organisation?
- Level of involvement of Government of Togo?
- Concerns on the inclusiveness of the process?
- Needs to go out meeting people and chat with some of them over the telephone

Gambia

The Gambia Face to Face forum was held on the 2nd of November 2010. The event was attended by stakeholders from civil society, academia, government and other special interest groups. The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Information Communication and Infrastructure, Mr Jamal Miknas, chaired the forum. He gave the opening remarks on behalf of the Ministry, which covered the entire aspects of ICT infrastructure development the ministry is embarking on and the importance of the Internet Governance Forum to the Gambia. Mrs Beran Gillen, Vice President Information Technology Association of the Gambia, moderated the whole event.

Through support from the West African Internet Governance Forum, the Gambia face to face event took place. The forum has to thank especially the Ministry of Information Communication and Infrastructure who saw to it that the forum was well covered on the National Radio and Television Services, private local FM stations and all the major newspapers in the Gambia. The Information Technology Association of the Gambia (ITAG) worked tirelessly to put together the event within the shortest possible time. The event was held at the Paradise Suites Hotel within the Senegambia area of the Gambia Tourism development area. The event lasted from 9.00am to 4:30pm. All sessions were well attended. At the end of the forum, group thematic sessions came out with issues from each key thematic area as outlined from the regional face to face Internet Governance Forum in Dakar, Senegal in August 2010.

Although, we had originally envisaged that the event will take two days, due to funding constrains the national face to face event could only be held for a day. The Information Technology Association of The Gambia hopes to have a similar event early next year by contacting local sponsors organizations, embassies to help fund the event.

Speakers

 Poncelet Ileleji – national resource person for Gambia gave a brief outline of the West African internet governance initiative and also briefed the participants on the outcomes of the regional event which was held in Senegal.

Archibald Worwui - Data Manager at the Medical Research Council in the Gambia gave a presentation on Internet Service Providers and Consumer Rights.

Fatim Badjie - former Minister of Information Communication and Infrastructure, shared her research papers on her recently concluded Masters in ICT for Development at the University of Manchester with participants. Her paper centred on Internet outreaching the Gambia, ISP's and Cellular Companies.

Gabriel Latjor Ndow former Trade Commission at the Public Utility Regulatory Authority, now a Science and ICT Consultant gave presentation on Science and Technology in the Gambia with updated statistical data on Internet Connectivity, usage and cellular companies outreach within the Gambia.

That was the last presentation prior to the break out sessions to discuss the various key thematic topics based on the regional event in Dakar, Senegal in August 2010.

Below are the outcomes of the various thematic discussions as approved by all the stakeholders at the Gambia Internet Governance Face to Face forum.

Cloud Computing

- local level
- Neutral ground
- Using cloud computing in its full potential

Taking stock of the internet governance and the way forward

- Formation stages / No multi stakeholder approach
- More forums such as the WAIGF
- Sensitization / Awareness/ Advocacy

ACCESS AND DIVERSITY
Urban vs. Rural

- Lack of awareness
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Affordability (low earning power)
- Lack of technical Know-how
- Literacy level is low
- Adequacy of the application platform
- Lack of electricity (Diversify power sources)

Internet Governance for development

- Government to develop web portal
- Each ministry should have its own website
- Intranet access between ministries
- Research and update of data
- Access to information and knowledge sharing from local to global
- Internet Educations
    - a. Should start from grassroots
    - b. Self regulation

Security, openness and privacy

- ISPs to have strong security measures in place for their customers
- Identity theft
- Posting private information online
- Internet Security Policy (national and institutional)
- Rogue websites / scammers

Managing critical internet resources

- Up to date antivirus
- Firewalls to restrict certain websites
- Passwords are kept confidential

- Protecting physical computers i.e. server rooms
- Strong IT / ICT policy
- Access rights and authentication