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CÔTE D'IVOIRE



REPORT

WEST AFRICA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM EDITION 2013

Theme:

Internet Governance for Peace: a shared responsibility of all stakeholders

[From 3 to 5 July 2013, CRRAE-UMOA, Abidjan-Plateau]

Scientific Committee, July 2013

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1. Preamble.....	3
1.2. Forum Organization.....	3
1.2.1. Steering Committee.....	3
1.2.2. Scientific Comittee.....	3
1.2.3. Organization Comittee.....	3
1.2.4. Partners and sponsors (Liste jointe en Annexe 2)	4
1.3. Methodology of work.....	4
1.3.1. Participants (attached as Annex 3 list)	4
2. OPENING CEREMONY	4
3. FOCUS ON THE FORUM.....	6
3.1. Opening Session	6
3.2. Session 1: Managing critical Internet resources.....	6
3.3. Session 2: Infrastructure, Investment and Broadband Access	8
3.4. Session 3 : Accessibility, Diversity and Content	9
3.5. Session 4 : Internet Governance for Development	10
3.6. Session 5: Citizen Engagement: actions and social media to promote peace..	11
3.7. Session 6 : Cybersecurity.....	11
3.8. Session 7 : Protection of users online.....	13
3.9. Session 8: Community issues of waigf.....	13

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

The 6th edition of the West Africa Internet Governance Forum (WAIGF) was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Post and ICT of Côte d'Ivoire, from 03 to 05 July 2013 at CRRAE-UMOA at Plateau in Abidjan.

More than just an annual event, The West Africa Forum on Internet Governance (WAIGF) is an open and global platform for multi-stakeholder discussion in which public authorities, private companies and civil society of the West African sub-region meet to forge a common vision around issues that affect all stakeholders on the issue of Internet governance.

One of the most expected results of this forum were organization and establishment of WAIGF secretariat.

The quality of this edition has been highly appreciated by the 150 participants with 35 of the 12 other countries in the ECOWAS region, because all stakeholders in the West Africa were represented. This forum has been enhanced by the presence of Prof. Hama Beidi, High Commissioner for Computing and ICT of the Prime Minister of Niger and Mrs. Ouattara HADJA, Member of Parliament of Burkina Faso.

Debates and discussions of this year were around the main theme: **"Internet Governance for Peace: a shared responsibility of all stakeholders"**.

1.2. Forum Organization

1.2.1. Steering Committee

The WAIGF 2013 steering committee Abidjan was steered by the Ministry of Post and ICT and represented by the Head of the Private Office of the ICT Minister, Mr. André Apete and the Technical Advisor, Eric CONTAYON.

1.2.2. Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee was composed of representatives of the following structures: MPTIC, ARTCI, IGICI, BNETD, AfIGF. This committee was chaired by Dr. Assoko Heracles of MPTIC.

The mission of this committee was to define scientific vision of the forum and to purpose program and panelists in order to achieve the objectives.

1.2.3. Organization Committee

The organization of the forum was the responsibility of the Cabinet AFCES whose mission was to provide all necessary logistics equipment to the forum

1.2.4. Partners and sponsors

1.3. Methodology of work

The forum took place in three (03) main parts:

Part One: Opening Ceremony

This was the Introduction phase of the forum and we assist to speeches by officials.

Part II: Expert Panels

WAIGF was organized in eight sessions in which we had panels. Each session was conducted in two phases:

- Presentation: Each speaker made his presentation in fifteen (15) minutes related to the theme of the session.
- Session Questions/Answers: Following the presentation, a session of questions / answers allow participants to ask questions to the speakers which served at the end of the session as recommendations for the WAIGF final Communiqué.

Part Three: Closing Ceremony

Closing ceremony was marked by the adoption of the final communiqué of the forum and closing of these two (02) days discussions. In a warm atmosphere, officials, experts, participants and organizers made an appointment for a new edition of the West African Internet governance forum, to contribute to the development of the Internet and the digital economy.

1.3.1. Participants

The forum was attended by one hundred and fifty (150) participants from all sectors, private, public sector and civil society (Internet Community).

2. OPENING CEREMONY

The opening Ceremony of the 6th West Africa Internet Governance Forum was held on Wednesday, July 3, 2013 in Côte d'Ivoire, under the chair of the Ministry of Post and ICT at CRRAE - UMOA Abidjan Plateau with the theme " Internet Governance for Peace : a shared responsibility of all stakeholders."

The presence of important personalities such as Professor Hama BEIDI, High Commissioner for Computing and ICT of the Prime Minister of Niger and Mrs. Ouattara HADJA, MP Burkina Faso, has shown the importance of this meeting which was held for the first time in Côte d'Ivoire. There were a total of a series of five (5) addresses at this ceremony.

The first adress was that of Dr. Eric YAO, Vice President of Initiatives for Internet governance in Côte d'Ivoire (IGICI). He addressed a welcome message to all

delegations and presented IGICI and its actions in Côte d'Ivoire. Dr YAO demonstrated also the importance of civil society in the ICT sector in a country.

Mr Ali Drissa BADIÉL, representative of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) thanked the authorities for hosting this meeting and congratulated for the choice of this theme about peace. He said that the Internet is an essential tool contributing to the overall cohesion. Also, he presented the activities and projects of the ITU under Internet governance and the children online protection. Finally, he expressed the need to see the participation of all the actors in Internet governance.

Judith Ann OKITE, Internet Governance Coordinator in Freedom Open Source and SoftWare Foundation for Africa, thanked all the stakeholders for expressing interest around this event. She invited all participants to a real sharing of experiences and ideas to a new and improved Internet generation in Africa. She has also thanked all partners and sponsors and welcomed all delegations. A particular honor was expressed to Guinea Bissau who participates for the first time at this forum.

The fourth statement was made Mr. Sylvester M'POUE, Representative Mr. DIEMELEOU BILE, Managing Director of the Regulatory Authority Telecommunications of Cote d'Ivoire (ARTCI) in Warsaw, Poland to participate in the Regulators World Symposium of the International Telecommunication Union. In his speech, he thanked the Ministry of Post and ICT and the Ivorian government for agreeing the hosting. He also noted the role of regulators in the governance of the Internet and invited participants fruitful discussions during the three (3) days.

Eric CONTAYON, Technical Advisor of the Minister of Post and ICT, has closed the chapter of speeches as the representative of the Minister of Post and ICT. He has expressed the encouragement of the Minister to the initiators and organizers of the forum. For him, this forum is important because it facilitates Integration in West Africa and congratulates the innovation introduced this year choosing a theme about Internet and peace. Hoping this forum foundation for a better development of the Internet, Mr CONTAYON has solemnly declared the opening of the WAIGF 2013.

3. FOCUS ON THE FORUM

Relevant topics were presented by experts. These communications were made after the opening session that focused on the main theme of the forum with eight (8) sessions :

- Session 1: Managing critical internet resources
- Session 2: Infrastructure, Investment and Broadband Access
- Session 3: Acessibility, diversity and content
- Session 4: Internet governance for development
- Session 5: Citizen engagement : actions and social media
- Session 6: Cybersecurity
- Session 7: Protection of Users Online
- Session 8: Community issues of WAIGF

3.1. Opening Session

Theme : « Internet Governance for Peace : a shared responsibility of all stakeholders »

Presenter: Pierre DANDJINO, Vice President Africa ICANN

Founded in 1988 and headquartered at Los Angeles in the United States, ICANN is the organization in charge of Internet regulation in the world.

Africa's challenge is to engage fully in Internet governance.

To achieve this, we must implement these actions:

- Participate to International debates to maintain Internet;
- Encourage governments to take an active part in International, sub-regional and national discussions about Internet Governance ;
- Encourage youth to Innovate .

3.2. Session 1: Managing critical Internet resources

Moderator : Amessinou KOSSI, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of Benin IGF

Theme 1: Current use of IPv6 addresses in the region | Alain AINA, Special Project Manager, AFRINIC

The reserves of IPv4 addresses dwindling more and more, it is imperative for Africa to make the migration to IPv6 in order to overcome the shortcomings of addressing resources. To support African stakeholders, the Internet and IP addresses Registry Manager, has a policy in terms of very dense deployment, including the implementation of RPKI, DNSSEC technologies.

It is therefore necessary to help the government and the private sector to migrate to IPv6 for Internet development and to benefit of the digital economy's advantages in our region.

Theme 2: Experiences in managing ccTLDs in ECOWAS Countries - .ng (Nigeria | Mary UDUMA, President of NIRA (Nigeria Internet Registration Association)

The experience of Nigeria in the management of domain names is highly appreciated in West Africa. The Nigeria ccTLD has long been ruled by international organizations. However with the implication of Nigerian government, the civil society through the NIRA is in charge of « .ng ».

The NIRA has undertaken huge extension activities of the "ng." which aim to present it as a Nigerian brand and considerably lower its price.

Theme 3: Challenges of dotAfrica in the development of the Internet in West Africa | Koffi Fabrice DJOSSOU, Africa Liaison of UNIFORM ZACR

Following the decision of ICANN to launch new gTLD and on the basis of the mandate received from African governments for the implementation of DotAfrica and after an international tender process, the African Union Commission has selected Uniform ZACR to be the DotAfrica (.africa) technical operator of continental gTLD.

Note that the African Union has adopted the initiative "Dot Africa" to open domain name as "Dot africa" as a reference on the Africa continent as of "com.", ". org ", etc.. The DotAfrica want to be the Africa gTLD for the welfare of the community and an African digital identity.

3.3. Session 2: Infrastructure, Investment and Broadband Access

Modérateur : Mrs Fadjimata GALI ADAM DANTIA, General Secretary of the Minister of News Information Technologies and Communication of Niger

Thème 1: Broadband Infrastructure in West Africa: potentials of submarine cables
| Guy – Michel KOUAKOU, ARTCI

The inventory from 2000 to 2010 in terms of broadband infrastructure in Africa is far from brilliant because there was only one submarine cable that served the continent.

Internet development has required additional infrastructure: the acquisition of broadband infrastructure as the submarine fiber optic cables. Until 2012, Africa was served only by one cable; now the continent has a large capacity in terms of international transmission with five (5) functional marine cables: SAT-3 / WACS MAIN ONE, the GLO1, WACS and ACE.

The benefits of submarine cables are numerous: the increasing of the international bandwidth, traffic security, sustainability of investments with a long life of submarines cables (20 years).

Thème 2: Broadband satellite backhaul for mobile Internet services in West Africa
| Dr Békrou, Technical Advisor of the General Manager of the National Bureau of Technical Studies and Development

The Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization (CTO 2012) estimated that 314 million Africans live more than 50 kilometers and 581 millions those at more than 25 kilometers of landing points and the networking of optical fiber. These are African people with the size of the United States and the European Union that could be excluded from plans and strategies of deployment of Broadband satellite backhaul.

Eight (08) African countries, including four in West Africa, would be deprived of their international connectivity without satellite. There are Liberia, Guinea, Sao Tome y Principe, Sierra Leone, plus the hinterland countries which are condemned to pay transit fees.

These two facts prove the need to coordinate national strategies deployment of Broadband satellite backhaul to ensure the emergence of a more favorable environment to the growth of the mobile Internet in West Africa suburban and urban areas. These include: - 1. Deploy wired options with fiber optic (FTTC, FTTH, FTTB, etc.) To the backbone and especially in urban areas densely populated and people with high purchasing power - 2. Consider Broadband satellite backhaul (Ku and Ka bands) for suburban and rural areas with low population density and reduced purchasing power, and finally 3. Consider civil and military satellite applications to ensure the resilience of national cyber space, protect critical national infrastructure,

ensure the integrity of the territories, manage migration flows and anticipate climate change.

Thème 3: L'utilisation des bandes de fréquences vacantes pour améliorer l'accès à Internet en Afrique | Dr Mawaki CHANGO, Consultant à Internet Governance & Public Policy à APC

The latest technological evolution and related knowledge shows that the current management of radio spectrum does not make full and efficient use of the frequency bands available in many countries, particularly in Africa. TV White Spaces (TVWS) are made of the unused low frequency bands allocated to broadcasting. Ongoing experiment shows that they can be tapped into in order to improve Internet access, notably providing connection for the so-called last mile in rural and remote areas. The use of TVWS for Internet access will help lower costs by increasing competition. The lower radio frequencies used by TVWS can help reach areas where higher frequency systems are less cost-effective, and TVWS can provide an alternative physical path to the Internet in order to ensure a more reliable Internet access. In Africa, Kenya and South Africa have started piloting the use of TVWS for Internet access, which shows that the technology works in practice. What remains is the development of adequate policy and regulatory frameworks as well as technical standards for interoperability between different systems and vendors' equipment.

3.4. Session 3 : Accessibility, Diversity and Content

Modérateur : Sahr Gborie, President of Sierra Leone IGF

Thème 1: Success Stories in local content creation | Gbenga SESAN, Project Manager of Paradigme Initiative Ng

Nigeria is one of the countries with high production of local content consumed in the worldwide, especially in the fields of music and film.

Content creation is the source of many opportunities as creation of jobs for young people and the development of the Internet ecosystem.

Thème 2: Success Stories in local content creation | Djiba DIALLO, Manager of Development Platform of Microsoft West and Central Africa

One of the most important stakeholders in content creation is the developer whose role is to provide the tools to communicate with the computer. The difficulties faced by content creators are: Hardware and software access, training, bandwidth, the monetization of content and new markets development.

3.5. Session 4 : Internet Governance for Development

Modérateur : Mrs Mary UDUMA, President of NIRA and Nigeria IGF

Thème 1: ITU and Internet Governance | Ali Badiel DRISSA, Representant of Africa
Area ITU

ITU is a specialized agency of the United Nations for Telecoms / ICT which places particular emphasis on the World Summit on the Information Society that ITU was the spearhead.

Other actions of ITU in Internet Governance are governed by Resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU, ITU Council, World Telecommunication Development Conference and the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly. Some of these actions are: supporting countries in IPv6 deployment, NGN IP and cyber security.

In addition, ITU is involved in the Internet Governance Forum with contributions to the fight against climate change and including disability rights in the governance of the internet.

Thème 2: Africa and the new gTLDs | Fabrice Koffi DJOSSOU, UNIFORM ZACR

Since June 20, 2011, the Board of Directors of ICANN launched the new gTLD program.

The potential impacts of this program for ICANN and the community are:

- Encourage innovation, business opportunities, security of many services and brand management online;
- Promote cultural, geographic online communities, launching internationalized domain names;
- Promoting DNS Industry in Africa.

Thème 3: Multi-stakeholder Internet Public Policy: Toolkit for practitioners |

Abdulai KAMARA, Libéria IGF et Sahr GBORIE, Sierra Leone IGF

The Toolkit for multi-stakeholder Internet Public Policy was launched in 2012 and was initiated by civil society through the IISD (International Institute for Sustainable Development).

These kits are instruments of advocacy with policy makers to introduce political liberalization of the media sector. They also focus on governance and can be used to fight against cybercrime.

3.6. Session 5: Citizen Engagement: actions and social media to promote peace

Modérateur : Kamara Abdullai, Libéria IGF

Thème 1: Contribution of Social Media contribute to peace and democracy |

Cédrick N'GOTTA, SG ONG Akendewa

It's possible to promote social and humane works through social networks. This is the example of Social CIV, a project of Akendewa: an initiative to carry out social and humanitarian activities via the web. This network has been particularly active during the recent post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in which interventions has saved lives by denouncing the arbitrary kidnapping.

Thème 2: The future for the media industry in socially-networked world |

Barthélémy KOUAME, Editor-in-chief of FRATMAT Mobile and Fratmat.info

The future of media in the world of social networks is sure. Far from being opposed, media and social networks are complementary. Controlling social media is a way to regulate society and to provide social, financial and material welfare for producers and consumers.

Thème 3: Internet as tool for governance |

Christian ROLAND, Technical Advisor, Representative of

The Honourable Yasmina OUEGNIN, Member of Côte d'Ivoire Parliament

Six (6) points are essential for good governance, there are: accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness, responsiveness, foresight and the rule of law.

Internet is an important means of promoting the image and broadcasting of public policy management leaders. It has also been revealed that social networks such as Facebook and Twitter have largely contributed to publicize Ms. Yasmina Ouégnin, and thus contributed to his election as a member of Cocody during the parliamentary elections of 2013 in Côte d'Ivoire. Politicians should therefore use social networks to communicate with their community.

Thème 4: Impact of citizen actions for capacity building | Victoria N'dee

UWADOKA, Marketing Communications Lead

Business, innovation, access to technology are real opportunities for citizens and especially for young people to secure their future.

Today, technology has become undeniable, that is why it should be integrated in all training systems.

3.7. Session 6 : Cybersecurity

Modérateur : Poncelet Ileleji, Gambie IGF

Thème 1: Securing electronic transactions for efficient e-government program | Alain AINA, CEO AFRINIC

Security services to implement for securing online transactions are: data integrity, confidentiality, non-repudiation and authentication. We should add to this, the use of symmetric and public key cryptography which are technologies used together to certify and improve key transactions.

Thème 2: Cybersecurity: strategies for a safe and secure Internet | Badiel Ali Drissa, ITU West Africa Representative

Many cyber attacks undermine trust in the use of Internet. The negative impact of cyber attacks affects seriously the economy of the most concerned countries.

To cope with this, we must develop and implement strategies to effectively tackle cyber crime. The ITU Global Cybersecurity-GCA Program (Global Cybersecurity Agenda) is one of those strategies and is built on five (5) pillars: the legal, technical, procedural, organizational measures, capacity building and international cooperation. The GCA also allows, through a partnership with IMPACT (International Multilateral Partnership against Cyber Threats) to assist countries in the implementation of national cybersecurity policies, including the creation of national CERTs (Computer Incident Response Teams) to effectively fight against cyber crimes. Another component of GCA for the protection of children online is the COP initiative (Child Online Protection).

Thème 3: Operationalization and cooperation of African CERTs | Lanciné CAMARA, Technology Watch Service Manager of CI-CERT

A CERT is a team of computer security experts whose mission is to respond to cyber incidents and help stakeholders to restore their systems. The role of a national CERT is to be the focal point for any treatment and management of IT incidents. Côte d'Ivoire has its CERT called CI-CERT (Côte d'Ivoire - Computer Emergency Response Team) which was established in 2009 working with the rest of the CERT community to solve IT Incidents. CI-CERT was established June 19, 2009 by ATCI (Telecommunications Agency of Côte d'Ivoire) to secure the Ivorian cyberspace.

The cooperation of African CERT is important because it will encourage the creation and capacity of national CERT / CSIRT in each African country and promote collaborative actions between those that are already established.

Thème 4: 4. Cloud Computing: Can we trust the Internet in the Clouds? | Seydina DIOP, Policy Analyst Francophone Africa Google

Cloud computing exist since the advent of the Internet, but knows a scalable computing capacity. The cloud allowed to Google to get about 3200 people per second for a search. It gets an easy maintenance and a safe environment in terms of data security and information.

3.8. Session 7: Protection of users online

Moderator : Issa TRAORE, Agent of Telecommunications of Mali

Thème 1: Internet User Charter: Challenges and opportunities | Bérenger BOHI,
President of Association of Internet Users in Côte d'Ivoire

The charter was initiated by the AUI-CI with the participation of different actors in the private sector, civil society and the Ministry of Posts and ICT. It aims to educate and bring users to adopt healthy use of Internet. This chart is not intended to replace the law but rather to accompany him.

Thème 2: Stakeholder roles in child online protection | Seydina DIOP,
Représentant Google Afrique de l'Ouest

Google is implementing several initiatives for the children online protection. These initiatives are based on a multi-stakeholder approach, including the private sector and civil society. In Côte d'Ivoire, one of these initiatives is the implementation of the project "SECURITIC", an awareness campaign on cybercrime for youth.

Thème 3: Cross-border Cooperation in fighting cybercrime : the case of
pedophiles network | Madame AHOUTY Charlotte, National Police
Commissioner and Representative West Africa INTERPOL

In the context of fight against pedophilia, Interpol took numerous resolutions in collaboration with member countries to strengthen international cooperation.

Thème 4: Fight against Cybercrime: Experience of Côte d'Ivoire | Captain Aly
Samassi, PLCC

The Ivorian policy against Cybercrime comes in several points. First, organizational measures through the establishment of the Department of Computer and Technology Traces (DITT), Côte d'Ivoire Computer Emergency Response Team - CERT-CI (CI - CERT) and the Platform for Combating Cybercrime (PLCC). Secondly, the establishment of a legal framework for the adoption of specific laws. In addition, there were capacity building, awareness and finally, the development of international cooperation. The implementation of this policy has provided viable solutions to problems of cybercrime in Côte d'Ivoire.

3.9. Session 8: COMMUNITY ISSUES OF WAIGF

- **NIGERIA**

After many participations in global IGF, Nigeria launched Internet Governance Initiatives since two (02) years.

National IGF 2013 of Nigeria was held on 18 June 2013.

- **BENIN**

Benin held his first forum in 2012 and the second in June 28, 2013 with the participation of all stakeholders, the support of government and ISOC Benin.

Looking ahead to 2014, it is planned to improve success of the national forum in terms of participation. A national coordinating committee has been set up to ensure that the recommendations are taken into account by the actors and present the WAIGF 2014 in Benin.

- **LIBERIA**

The last National Forum was Held in 2011 and since then, discussions continue online. The discussion was about issues related to the Internet and Its governance. Following to the discussion, there has been positive change in the country: such as the landing of WACS cable, the E-Gov project which is now extended to the companies' registration process.

The government became a big partner and with his support, Liberia has participated to the Global IGF 2012. the challenge to succeed is financing because despite the government's commitment, there are much remains to be done as involvement of all stakeholders in Internet governance. Finally, we must reorganize the national forum.

- **SENEGAL**

ISOC Senegal is the focal point of the organization of the national Internet Governance Forum but there are also the involvement of the government and the private sector.

In terms of Internet governance, many measures are carried out: public awareness about ICT, new initiatives such as: TVWS, develop the digital economy, improve legal framework, create partnerships for young entrepreneurs, promote online local content, promote the use of free software, the deployment of broadband fiber optic networks, put SMEs online.

In terms of security of personal data, cafes and parents should be aware to the adoption of a charter of good practice in the use of Internet. In terms of recommendations, it is necessary to protect countries domain names.

The next National Forum will be held in September 2013 with the theme: "Senegal in the digital economy: Strengths and weaknesses."

- **SIERRA LEONE**

Sierra Leone, in 2012, hosted the 5th edition of WAIGF. In the same year, she Organized a national forum in June 2012 and has set up a coordination committee to follow up the recommendations.

- **GUINEA BISSAU**

This is the first participation of Guinea Bissau at WAIGF 2013 and has never Held a National Forum. Guinea Bissau has participated in seminars and conferences organized by ECOWAS and UEMOA about cyber security.

In terms of Internet infrastructure, there are many difficulties. There is no broadband network. However, it is soon expected the installing of a national backbone optic fiber.

- **GAMBIA**

The first national forum was held in 2010 around the main theme of cybercrime. In terms of funding, it should be noted donations from the World Bank, contributions of some banks and support of Alcatel.

Gambia is very active with regard to Internet governance. About cybercrime, she opted for a multinational strategy: work in synergy with other countries on cybersecurity.

Challenges are enormous: fights against cybercrime, experiences sharing with other countries in terms of Internet governance, involve the government in the governance of the Internet.

About prospects, we must ensure that there is a synergy of action in terms of policies to fight against cybercrime and a focal point for the national IGF should be established.

- **MALI**

In terms of Internet governance especially the management of domain names, the ccTLD "ml" management was assigned to the regulator which don't have technical skills, so he transferred this charge to AGETIC. There is also the introducing by AGETIC of sectoral policies with e-Government project. There are two (2) optical fiber

projects to connect the north and south of the country, creating a naming charter for the management of ccTLD 'ml', the granting of a 3rd license in order to increase competition.

- **NIGER**

Niger held his first national in Internet Governance Forum in June 2013 and has been funded by the government and has been placed under the patronage of the Prime Minister. Two (2) major objectives resulted from this forum especially the successful organization of the forum and the effective participation of Internet players.

Regarding challenges, NIGER is committed to find ways to ensure that Internet penetration is high, create ICT jobs for young people, finalize the Internet Exchange Point project, organize an ICT symposium, promote Internet domain names, find ways to involve all stakeholders in the national Internet Governance Forum.

- **TOGO**

The Togo held his first national forum April 18, 2011 under the theme: "The Internet in Togo: what impact and how to get the most benefit?". The main objective was to identify the major issues which concern Internet players in Togo.

There are many challenges: Establish an IXP and a NIC to manage of the ".tg", create a national CERT.

Regarding prospects, there is the organization of the national forum on September 3 by a consultative committee of all stakeholders.

- **BURKINA FASO**

The IGF process since 2010 has been driven by Yam Pukri Association (www.yam-pukri.org) which is a civil society organization operating in the area of ICT promotion for young people and in rural area. The first national IGF was held in 2011. In 2012, there was not national forum but online discussions.

The 2nd National Forum was held on 22 June 2013, sponsored by the regulatory authority, with an emphasis on the role of civil society in governance for peace. Many questions have been discussed: quality of operators service, reasons why cafes are not comfortable, bad communication in crisis period.

Many recommendations have been made after the forum : civil society must play a role in raising awareness on Good Practices about Internet use (by making a short film).

The main challenge for Burkina Faso, is how best to structure and organizes the activities of the national IGF and establish a permanent structure by involving all stakeholders.

The IGF timetable proposed is a focus group for making proposals and discuss about a model for the IGF viability.

- **COTE D'IVOIRE**

In terms of Internet Governance, Côte d'Ivoire has opted for a particular model: an associative structure composed by of the regulator, the Ministry of Post and ICT, civil society and private sector. IGICI (Initiatives for Internet governance in Côte d'Ivoire) was created under the impulsion of ATCI.

About activities, Côte d'Ivoire will launch the national Internet eXchange Points in August 2013, the management of the ".ci" reformed with the advent of the new Telecommunications Code. There is also a national emerging CERT which works with the Platform of Fight against Cybercrime. Côte d'Ivoire held two (2) national forum on Internet governance in 2010 and 2012.

In terms of challenges, we need to improve access to Internet, strengthen the legal framework, reduce the digital divide and reduce Internet access price.

ANNEX