



The Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum 2018 (SAIGF-18)

28th to 29th NOVEMBER 2018

Garden Court Marine Parade

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

SAIGF-18 REPORT





Contents

Abbreviations	1
Background on SAIGF.....	2
Welcome Address: Cllr Madlala (Durban City Metro), South Africa	4
Remarks: Mr. Jacob Munodawafa, Executive Secretary of SATA	4
Remarks: Dr George Ah-Thew, Acting Senior Programme Officer ICT, representative from the SADC Secretariat.....	5
Remarks: Ms. Natasha Tibinyane, on behalf of Namibia as the Chair of SADC	6
Keynote Address: Ms. Nonkqubela Jordan – DDG from DTPS South Africa	6
SAIGF-18 Theme – “Inclusive and Secure Internet”	7
III. Roles of Standards in the Connected Communities and Smart Cities,	8
IV. Children Online protection	9
V. OPERATIONALIZING THE SOUTHERN AFRICA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (SAIGF): THE SAIGF MODEL.....	10
VI. HIGHLIGHTS OF AFRICA IGF AND GLOBAL IGF 2018.....	10
THEMATIC PAPER PRESENTATION	11
VII. Fostering incubator activities for the disadvantaged group in the digital economy	11
VII. HOW TECHNOLOGY WILL RESHAPE JOBS	12
VIII. Cyber Security Vs Cyber War: What everyone should know.....	13
DAY TWO	14
Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT).....	14
IOT SECURITY	15
How It Works 101: Names and Numbers	15
IV. MISAVA AGENCY FOR DIGITAL IDENTIFIERS (MISADI).....	16
V. Rethinking women and youth engagement to safeguard our future on the Internet	16
VI. 5G ICT Technologies and the 4th IR: Enabling the Digital Economy!	17
VII. Role of ICT in development, innovation and economic growth	18
VIII. Block Chain- From Concept to reality and introduction to BC platform	19
IX. Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) - Cyber Security	19
X. Media and Content Issues.....	20
XI. Evolution of Internet Governance	20
XII. Media Statement and Recommendations	21
SAIGF-19	22
Vote of Thanks and Closure	22
Sponsorship and Support.....	23

Abbreviations

AI- Artificial Intelligence

AFRINIC- African Network Information Centre

APC- Association for Progressive Communications

AIGF- Africa Internet Governance Forum

SAIGF- Southern African Internet Governance Forum

AUYC- African Union Youth Club

GIGF- Global Internet Governance Forum

ICANN- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

ICT- Information, communication Technology

IGFSA- Internet Governance Forum Support Association

IOT- Internet of Things

ISO- International Organization for Standardization

MISA- Media Institute of Southern Africa

MCT- Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Team

NCPF- National Cybersecurity Policy Framework

NIGF- National Internet Governance Forums

NEPAD- New Partnership for Africa's Development

CRASA- Communication Regulators' Association of Southern Africa

SADC- Southern African Development Community

SANGONeT- Southern African NGO Network

SATA- Southern African Telecommunications Association

OSISA- Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa

UN- United Nation

SAIGF-18 REPORT

Background on SAIGF

The Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF) is the regional Internet Governance Forum (IGF) established with the objective to ensure that the views of the Southern Africa region are represented at the Global IGF and to contribute towards the establishment of a coordinated and coherent framework for dealing with Internet Governance (IG) issues in the Southern Africa region. This encompasses multi-stakeholder participation in the development of democratic Internet policies.

The SAIGF was launched in September 2011 in Johannesburg, South Africa by SADC Secretariat, Southern African NGO Network (SANGONeT), Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Over the past few years, the following SAIGFs were hosted, namely:

- SAIGF-13 in August 2013, Angola;
- SAIGF-14 in September 2014, Malawi; and
- SAIGF-15 in December 2015, Zimbabwe.

The Global Internet Governance Forum is the global platform for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on prevailing and emerging issues on Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability, and development of the Internet. The establishment of the Global IGF was formally announced by the United Nations Secretary-General in July 2006. It was first convened in October–November 2006 and has held an annual meeting since then.

Similarly, at the African Continental Level, the Africa Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF) supports and promotes the consolidation of the on-going regional initiatives. AfIGF aims to be a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multi-stakeholder and multilingual discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa in general and Internet Governance.

Most SADC Member States have established their National Internet Governance Forums (NIGFs). These NIGF feed into regional (SAIGF), continental (AfIGF) and global (GIGF) Internet Governance (IG) processes.

The SAIGF is the sub-regional IGF convened by the SAIGF Multi-Stakeholder Coordinating Team (MCT), which is a steering committee chaired by Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. The SAIGF MCT was established to organise all SAIGF-related activities. It consists of members from various stakeholder groups (Inter-Governmental, Government (Previous & Current Host), Civil, Private Sector, Technical Community, Academia and Youth. The TOR of the MCT was approved by the SADC ICT Ministers in 2012. Present members of the SAIGF MCT are the SADC Secretariat, Southern Africa NGO Network (SANGONeT), Ministry of ICT, Postal and Courier Services of Zimbabwe, Communication Regulators' Association of Southern Africa (CRASA), Southern African Telecommunications

Association (SATA), Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Zimbabwe and the African Union Youth Club.

The Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum is an annual forum of stakeholders drawn from SADC region to participate in the development of democratic policies in the SADC region.

The overarching goal for SAIGF-18 is Internet Governance (IG) is for a Sustainable, Secure and Inclusive Digital Economy for Southern Africa. The SAIGF-18 was held at Garden Court, Marine Parade Hotel in Durban, South Africa from 28th to 29th November 2018. The theme for the SAIGF-18 was: “Inclusive and Secure Internet”

DAY ONE



Welcome Address: Cllr Madlala (Durban City Metro), South Africa

On behalf of the Mayor of eThekweni Metro, the welcome remarks were done by Cllr Madlala. He used the opening platform to do market of Durban and the entire KZN Province. In keeping up with the purpose of the forum; he highlighted important developments in the ICT sector that is taking place in the country and also in eThekweni Metro. He highlighted that Internet of Things (IoT) and innovation dictates the way we live. He emphasized the smart city as a replicable model.



Remarks: Mr. Jacob Munodawafa, Executive Secretary of SATA

Mr. Jacob Munodawafa provided a global perspective about the Internet and its implications to the society. Mr. Munodawafa highlighted that Internet access, email and social media are part of the contemporary life and emphasize that future of the of the Internet is India. He highlighted the public protection, cybersecurity, personal data privacy is a major challenge. In mapping the future, he highlighted the importance of bringing up the innovative solution and urge the collective to advocate and convene dialogues in communities.



Remarks: Dr George Ah-Thew, Acting Senior Programme Officer ICT, representative from the SADC Secretariat

Dr George Ah-Thew delivered his remarks on behalf of the SADC Director of Infrastructure. He said that 4.08 Billion people are using the Internet today. With 7.7 Billion as the World Population today, this translates to an Internet User penetration of 53%. Therefore, more than half of the world's population have access to the Internet. The question is, how can the SAIGF help to bridge this digital divide? In SADC, today we have around 315 Million inhabitants. This digital divide on Internet Users corresponds to over 105 Million people to be connected in one year! It is quite a challenge! The Youth of SADC make up 76% of the population. Dr Ah-Thew intimated that the SAIGF wishes to inspire participants with new thinking

to help Governments solve this problem! He also stated that the increase in connectivity unfortunately also translates to increase of cybercrime. The theme for the SAIGF-18 is "Inclusive and Secure Internet" is fitting as SADC continues to build capacity to strengthen the trust of users online. We want the Internet and computer networks to be safe for SADC Citizens.

Dr Ah-Thew provided the evolution of the SAIGF since its inception. He noted that all the SAIGF convened in the past were sponsored by SADC Governments and for the first time the SAIGF is fully sponsored by the private sector. He paid homage to all the sponsors such as the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA), Google, Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA), African Network Information Centre (AFRINIC) and Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

He urged that NIGFs must synchronize with SAIGF in order to be functional with the IGHF process. He encouraged countries to volunteer hosting SAIGF and maintained that before the end of the forum; the next host country shall be announced to the Delegates.



Remarks: Ms. Natasha Tibinyane, on behalf of Namibia as the Chair of SADC

Ms Natasha Tibinyane began by commending Namibia on launching their first Internet Governance Forum in 2017. She highlighted the cooperation between the Government and civil society in Namibia. She stated that the forum was initiated by the Ministry of ICT's and then called for the civil society to lead the process. She acknowledged the high number of youth present at this year's SAIGF and mentioned that the inclusive part of the theme cannot be adhered to without the presence of youth. She raised an issue of the Internet being one people cannot trust, as we come across issues on the Internet, one of them being child online protection. She also pointed out how African indigenous content is not abundantly present on the Internet. Only 4% of the World website contains Africa's content, with this issue being of great concern, she left the responsibility of sharing and writing about Africa and in our own language to the youth as they

have vast and new opportunities. She stated that for all these issues of concern to be fixed we need ICT policies that need to be harmonized by Multi-stakeholder committee together with the SADC and different governments.



Keynote Address: Ms. Nonkqubela Jordan – DDG from DTPS South Africa

Ms Nonkqubela Jordan noted that Internet is the cornerstone of digital society. She highlighted that efforts are being championed and implemented in building a digital society in SADC & Africa. "The continent need Integrated, rapid, reliable, safe, secure, agile network" she said. On the issue of Cyber Security, Ms. Jordan mentioned that Africa Governments are united in calling for a framework under UN where all countries are treated equal and where human rights are observed and affirmed. she reminded the delegates that as Africans we need that sense of ownership in the digital economy. We need to address amongst others; protection of personal data; and development of local economies (DotAfrica) and innovation.

She noted the importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the IoT in driving the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4th IR). The South African Government has been striving to address the digital accessibility. South Africa has adopted the “Internet for all”. She urges that we need to identify Home-Grown solutions, skills and capabilities to support Africa's Internet economy.



SAIGF-18 Theme – “Inclusive and Secure Internet”

- Dr. George Patrick Ah-Thew

Dr Ah-Thew indicated that the 13th Annual Meeting of the IGF Theme was “The Internet of Trust”. It was for this reason that the SAIGF MCT decided on the Theme “Inclusive and Secure Internet”. He

highlighted that only a secure and reliable cyber space can generate and preserve trust in the Internet. He said that Secure Internet refers to Cyber Security, Trust and Privacy and Inclusive Means Involvement of everyone - multi-stakeholder cooperation. All stakeholders agree on the importance and relevance of cybersecurity. He urged for multi-stakeholder cooperation to ensure cyber security and the Internet is secured. Closer to home Dr. Ah-Thew, made reference that the SADC Mobile Penetration in 2017 was 73.1% (ranging from 39.5% to 161%) and the SADC Internet User Penetration in 2017 was 19.7% (ranging from 9.6% to 56.5%).

Dr. Ah-Thew also indicated that SADC Theme for this year is “Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development”. He said that Secure Internet is one of SADC’s major Infrastructure that is leveraged towards Economic Development. Furthermore, Inclusive means everyone, thus ensuring that Youth are included. Hence, no one will be left behind! This was his explanation on how the SAGFI-18 Theme “Inclusive and Secure Internet” is aligned to the SADC Theme for this year.

This SAIGF-18 theme was then dissected into following sub-themes: Cyber Security, Trust and Privacy; Digital Inclusion and Accessibility; Emerging Technologies; Evolution of Internet Governance; Human’s rights, Gender and Youth; Development, Innovation and Economic Issues; Media and Content; and technical and Operational Topics.

THEMATIC WORKSHOP



II. NOT YET UHURU - The Future of the Internet?

- Mr. Bob Ochieng -

Mr Bob Ochieng provoked the delegation with several thought provoking questions. In his presentation he asked how can digital economy address the two sides of Africa. He was noting the fact that we have rural communities and the urban communities in the Continent. Mr Ochieng Provided global and regional perspective around Digital Economy. Based on the challenges and unsaturated market in the African Continent; in 2012 the community came up with an ICANN-Africa Strategy to try and address some of these gaps through a 2-pronged approach. That is; Promote Awareness and Meaningful Participation of Africa in ICANN & the wider IG Ecosystem in partnership with other I* and

Af*Organizations; and Transform the DNS & Internet Industry in Africa by Facilitating capacity development and Cultivating an environment for the emergence of an Africa grown domain name industry and business. He concluded by saying Internet Governance & the Digital Economy matters greatly and Africa's time to act on her opportunities and challenges is now.



III. Roles of Standards in the Connected Communities and Smart Cities,

- Mr. Jacob Munodawafa -

Mr. Munodawafa started by defining what the smart cities are. His definition said A smart sustainable city is an innovative city that uses ICTs and other means to improve quality of life. Smart Cities rely on

integrated and interconnected systems to effectively provide better services and increase quality of life of citizens. In his presentation he gave the rationale behind connected communities and cities. Amongst the reasons is the desire to offer quality of life to citizens through the provision of adequate fresh water; general access to cleaner energy, access to services; the ability to travel efficiently from one point to another; a sense of safety and security. More importantly to address exponential growth of urbanization.

He outlined some smart cities initiatives that were adopted and that include water management, waste management and Smart data & e-Government. Mr. Munodawafa highlighted the need to have standards in order to have smart cities. “First step to a Smart City: reliable access to electricity and clean water” he echoed. He further presented the Smart cities & some International Organization for Standardization (ISO) technical committees. Amongst his recommendations are that the development of smart cities and connected communities requires the input of all stakeholders; Government, private sector organizations and the citizenry.



IV. Children Online protection

- Ms. Bridget Linzie –

Ms. Bridget Linzie made a presentation about protecting children online. She said that digital resilience involves having the ability to understand when you are at risk online, knowing what to do if anything goes wrong, learning from your experiences of being online, and being able to recover from any difficulties or upsets.

Ms. Linzie emphasised the need for ICT skills being taught from early stage of schooling –technology is becoming abundant as teachers set homework that requires online research and tools and use of Apps to manage that homework. She suggested that Governments must provide Internet access to schools. She further said that need to increase awareness to teachers’ role to provide Internet access rules and support for Internet safety to students. Limited Parental Protection and support was highlighted as one of the challenges. She

mentioned that most parents do not place restrictions for child online activities (parental controls mechanisms available on all Internet enabled devices). Parents digital skills are quite below par to their children's digital skills. Most parents are not aware of the Internet related risks.

Ms. Linzie recommended increase in digital safety skills to children's, parents, teachers and caregivers. To encourage children's, parents, teachers and caregivers to report online challenges to relevant bodies and institutions. To increase capacity and trust in relevant bodies and institutions and help centres which provides child online protection services.



V. OPERATIONALIZING THE SOUTHERN AFRICA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (SAIGF): THE SAIGF MODEL

- Mr. James Mutandwa
MADYA -

Mr Madya started by giving historic background of Internet Governance. The establishment of Global IGF. The Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF) was launched during a Meeting that was held from 1 to 3 September 2011 in Johannesburg, South Africa. At their Meeting in 2012, the SADC Ministers responsible for ICTs: "Urged Member States to set up their National Internet Governance Forums (NIGFs) and contribute their input by participating in the Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF)" Said Mr Madya in his presentation of the evolution of SAIGF. He further explained the objectives and the evolution of SAIGF. He concluded by explaining the relationship between SAIGF and the National IGFs. He informed delegates that SAIGF envisage providing guidance to National IGFs with purpose of role-modelling and transfer of expertise. The national IGFs will receive capacity building interventions from the SAIGFs.



VI. HIGHLIGHTS OF AFRICA IGF AND GLOBAL IGF 2018

- Mr. Cade Zvavanjanja -

Mr Cade Zvavanjanja provided highlights of both Africa IGF 2018 and Global IGF that was attended by Mr Kenneth Thlaka. The seventh Africa IGF was held Khartoum in Sudan and Over 300 participants from 25 countries attended conference. There was a need for African stakeholders to be engaged on Internet Governance issues and organize annual national IGFs. Khartoum resolved that there must be a Policy on Artificial intelligence and block chain within each country.

The thirteenth Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Paris, France, 12 to 14 November 2018 and was attended by Mr Kenneth Thlaka. At least 3000 delegates from around 143 countries descended to Paris for 13th IGF. President Emmanuel Macron of France, who hosted the Forum, launched the “Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace”. The conference emphasised on aligning Internet issues to the Sustainable Development Goals. Youth chapter became one of the highlights of Paris Forum. The conference urged for Internet policies that are localised and further encouraged local content.

THEMATIC PAPER PRESENTATION



VII. Fostering incubator activities for the disadvantaged group in the digital economy

- Chief K Masimba
Biriwasha

The presentation started with the explanation of the Ubuntu as an African philosophy. It went further to explain the what Internet is. He outlined the transformative Internet potential in Africa. Chief Biriwasha said “The Internet’s greatest impact in Africa is likely to be concentrated in six sectors: financial services, education, health, retail, agriculture, and government”. “Social capital or Ubuntu is the glue that holds communities together, facilitating the exchange of information, goods and services outside the realm of formal systems” Explaining the theoretical framework. In his conclusion highlighted

that local people need to get involved in influencing the trajectory of the Internet. There must be an explicit aim of developing 'active citizenship', in contrast with merely emphasizing content consumption.



VII. HOW TECHNOLOGY WILL RESHAPE JOBS

- Ms. Nomso Kana -

Ms Nomoso Kana made a presentation on how will technology reshape jobs. She started by providing overview by highlighting that Job transition is not new in the industry sector, in the pursuit of higher productivity at lower cost options, jobs have for many years been shed. Automation, digital platforms, and other innovations are changing the fundamental nature of work. Disruptive technology, rapid penetration of the 4th industrial revolution, Automation, digital platforms, and other innovations are changing the fundamental nature of work. She explained how various industries will be

affected by the 4th Industrial Revolution. She provided an overview of the SADC region in terms of Internet penetration and ICT contribution. ICT contribution to GDP: avg 3.2% (SA ICT GDP contribution R105.7B, 2016/17 fiscal yr.). Internet penetration: 35.2% in Africa, 14% are active Internet users, Facebook has most users globally (1.87B users every day!), 170M in Africa, 14M in South Africa.

She emphasised that there's no Digital Transformation without Connectivity. Pervasive high-speed connectivity is the catalyst of and foundation for the development of the 4IR. Ms Kana highlighted that disruption technology is an opportunity as well as a challenge. She noted that New business models causing less human engagement but designed for humans. She also mentioned several jobs that will be obsolete as result of 4th Industrial Revolution.

"Digital technology also can enable new forms of entrepreneurial activity i.e. Youtube content providers "vlogger", >100k youtubers in Africa; with more than 100 000 viewers per video they can earn between \$500 - \$10k depending on the advertisers in the video" Ms Kana elaborated as she was talking about jobs that will be created by technology. Social Media strategists, Bloggers, App developers, data scientist and drone operators are some of the new jobs that was mentioned as jobs that will be in demand. She concluded by giving some few recommendations to SADC secretariat.

Amongst the recommendations, she said - Digital infrastructure: Explore public-private partnerships to stimulate investment in enabling infrastructure, the lack of digital infrastructure is holding back digital benefits in many economies, both developing and developed; public-private

partnerships could help address market failures.



VIII. Cyber Security Vs Cyber War: What everyone should know

- Ms. Sade Savings -

Ms Savings provided presentation on Cyber Security and Cyber war, providing the delegates on the important facts that must be known. Her introduction comprised of definitions of key concepts and she defined Cyber Security as the collective techniques of protecting computers, networks, programs and data

from unauthorized access or attacks that are aimed for exploitation. She then defined Cyber wars as the use of computer technology to disrupt the activities of a state or organization, especially the deliberate attacking of information systems for strategic or military purposes.

Ms Savings provided highlights on the cost implications of the cybercrime. She made reference that It is estimated that the cost to Africa is about \$3.5 billion in 2017. 90% of African businesses are not equipped to effectively protect themselves. Mobile Banking Malware, Crypto currency and Internet of Things are amongst platforms are susceptible to cybercrime. She mentioned that the biggest cyber threat is not technological, instead it's the users and employees inside the organization.

She concluded the presentation by highlighting possible interventions to mitigate these challenges. She urged for a commitment to innovation in preventing and predicting future Cyber Threat is imperative for all stakeholders concerned with realising Africa's full potential. She further recommended Investing in skills and individuals to pursue careers in the field of Cyber Security is in fact the key opportunity that everyone should be aware of *and* act on.

DAY TWO



Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT)

- Noma-Efese Mnqete,
Deputy Director:
Cybersecurity Operations
(Department of
Telecommunications & Postal
Services) –

Ms Noma Mnqete presented to the forum Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) in South Africa. In her introduction she provides outlook and cyber trends in South Africa and highlighted that they had a huge impact on the economy of African organisations. Ms Mnqete highlighted that “According to Africa Cybersecurity Report, over 90% of African organisations are exposed to cybersecurity risks and 64% of African organisations don’t train employees. over

90% of parents don’t understand what measures to take to protect children against cyber”.

Ms Mnqete highlighted the top cybersecurity related threat in South Africa and amongst those are Intrusion and information security. She provided the regulations that are in place and some are in progress to mitigate against the cybersecurity threat. Amongst those are policies such as National Cybersecurity Policy Framework (NCPF) and Cybercrimes and Cybersecurity Bill. The mandate of The Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services has a mandate to establish a Cybersecurity Hub to serve as a central nodal point for consultation and coordination on cybersecurity matters with stakeholder.

She presented the functions of the cybersecurity hub; and these includes awareness, information dissemination and coordination of Sector CSIRT establishment. “In order to disseminate information and respond quickly to Cybersecurity threats and incidents, the Hub has established a War-Room” said Ms

Mnqete. She highlighted various process flows in the hub in terms of how it will deal with incidences. In her conclusion she urges the delegates to report cybersecurity threats.



IOT SECURITY

- Mr. Cade
Zvavanjanja -

Mr Zvanjanja started his presentation by providing an evolution of Internet of Things (IoT). Amongst the biggest concerns of adopting IoT is the device Security and management, control, visibility of IoT device. He highlighted the regulatory aspects that must be taken into consideration. These aspects include security, privacy, connectivity and standards. These issues affect element of ion of IoT system implementation framework, echoed Mr Zvanjanja. He concluded his presentation by recommending that SAIGF develop an ecosystem of Sustainable peace and security in SADC to enable investment, trust and Entrepreneurship within the IoT ecosystem and emerging technologies. He further recommended that the Forum Create an expert working group on Emerging technologies: sub working groups of key technologies.



How It Works 101: Names and Numbers

- Mr. Bob Ochieng:
GSE Africa -

Mr Bob Ochieng started his presentation by asking what is the Internet, who runs the Internet and does the Internet work? He provided a historical background of ICANN including the mission and ecosystem. Mr Ochieng presented about the unique name and address. Anything connected to the Internet – including computers, mobile phones, and other devices – has a unique number called an IP address. IP stands for Internet Protocol. IP addresses can be difficult to remember, so instead of numbers, the Internet's Domain Name System uses letters, numbers, and hyphens to form a name that is easier to remember.

He has also presented about Routing, which is explained it as a way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination: the most direct route is via Los Angeles. Mr Ochieng Explained "If I

have a route for your destination, I know the “next hop” to which I can deliver the packet”. He concluded by highlighting that ““A Name + Number + Route (DNS) = You have arrived...”. He then emphasised that this processes what ICANN does. He also provided graphic illustration on How Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses Are Distributed.

IV. MISAVA AGENCY FOR DIGITAL IDENTIFIERS (MISADI)

- Moses Hoboyi-

Mr Hoboy started by give background and the rationale behind Digital Object Architect. The aim of digital Object Architect (DOA) is to address the information management side of the Internet. The rationale behind DOA amongst others is to provide multilingual support and enhance security. He spoke about MISAVA Agency for Digital Identifiers (MISADI); and its purpose among others is to establish national infrastructure and to develop and facilitate DOA Marketing and Awareness strategies. The function of MISADI is to develop policies, regulations and standards to ensure compliance to applicable legislation and national policies.

Mr Hoboy provided the current the status of DOA and in his presentation he highlighted that Cabinet approved the establishment of the MISAVA Agency for Digital Identifiers (MISADI) and further mentioned that MISADI will be in production/live phase 2018/19 financial. In his conclusion he highlighted that his

department will develop e-identity app and explained the reasons behind the application. He finally illustrated process flow of e-identity architecture.



V. Rethinking women and youth engagement to safeguard our future on the Internet

- Bridget Linzie – CRASA

Ms Bridget Linzie started by highlighting the Sustainable Development Goal 5 that talks to Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls. She warned that we will not achieve the SDGs on universal Internet access and empowerment of women through ICTs unless technology policy is specifically designed to tackle and overcome the steep inequalities of gender, education and income. Stating the challenges facing women, Ms Linzie stated that Overall, women are 1.6 times more likely than men to report lack of skills as a barrier to Internet use. However, women's

confidence in their digital abilities rises dramatically with increased education. Among those with little or no schooling, 40% of women and 33% of men say they “don’t know how”. This drops to 9% of men and 18% of women with secondary education, and only 3% of men and 5% of women with tertiary education. Household economic status was also a significant factor, but less influential than education. One in three women from the lowest income group noted lack of skills as a barrier, compared to one in four among other women.

She provided various statistical overview of the gender gaps in terms of various modes of Internet access and usage of technological devices. Ms Linzie then recommended that the establishment of inclusive strategy to increase women participation in development of the Policy around Internet Governance & Governments must enact adequate legislative measures to protect the right to safety and bodily integrity of women and girls.

In her presentation Ms Linzie spoke about promotion of youth rights. She provided a continent overview in terms youth access to technological devices and connectivity. Perception that Internet is limited in its ability to solve young people’s day-to-day problems, and at the same time, it easily distracts young people; alluded Ms Linzie. One of the most notable challenges faced by youth on usage of Internet is the Safety and privacy concerns also limit Internet use, including such as scamming, either through duplication of their personal content online, or through confidence scams.

As part of the policy consideration the speaker highlighted the need to provide content that is relevant to the national

schooling curricula, information on where to gain job experience, and insight on where and how to find support for running or promoting one’s own small business via the Internet or with the help of mobile technology would clearly support young people in their wish for empowerment and independence.



VI. 5G ICT Technologies and the 4th IR: Enabling the Digital Economy!

- Dr Fisseha Mekuria-

Dr Fisseha Mekuria presented about enabling digital economy. He started by providing highlights about the roles and mandate of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) South Africa. Digital Inclusion forms part of the National Development Plan of South Africa. Dr Mekuria provided a graphic illustration around enabling ICT technologies for Fourth Industrial Revolution (4th IR). He highlighted enabling policies, skills, standards, Research and Development. Appropriate technology to navigate through the 4th IR require 5G Wireless ICT Standard & Associated ICT Ecosystem.

Dr Mekuria illustrated in details the 5G ICT ecosystem and he noted contributions to

5G Standardization for Rural 5G and connecting the Next Billion with Affordable Broadband. With the right R&D and innovation frameworks 5G can boost the creation of new service industry, improve competitiveness of local businesses, allowing Africa to compete regionally and on a global level. Dr Mekuria was affirming the positions of the Mobile World 2018. This forms part of efforts to support innovation and entrepreneurship.

He continued to provide some of the progress CSIR made in the ICT sector. He spoke about their partnership with Ericsson around affordable Broadband & Digital Inclusion. He summarised his presentation by highlighting the need to Support Resource Constrained Regulatory & Policy Authorities in the Development of Innovative Technical Regulations. Affordable Broadband & Digitally Including the next 4 Billion Should be an Emerging Market Strategy for the 4th IR. He advised that 4th IR Requires Multidisciplinary Research & Transformative Technical Regulation & Policy.

VII. Role of ICT in development, innovation and economic growth

- Mr. Mdu Mkhonza -

Mr. Mdu Mkhonza explained Why Art and Science are more closely related than we think. “Both science and art have useful spin-offs. Applied science is technology.

Applied art is decoration. Technology and decoration are applications of science and art for practical purposes. Technology and decoration make life easier. But they don’t change how we fundamentally perceive what is around us. Science and art do” as Mr. Mkhonza was quoting Professor Dave Featherstone, Professor of Biology and Neuroscience, on Quora: Forbes Tech.

Mr. Mkhonza displayed a creative graphic picture created by a boy called “Ene Nkonyane”. He spoke about the exhibition that is planned. The exhibition will focus on abstract art's impact on various digital ecosystems and therefore create unlimited economic opportunities for ordinary citizens and techno-savvy youth and women. He used this platform to talk about Innov-art Movement and also highlighted on their funding requirement.



VIII. Block Chain- From Concept to reality and introduction to BC platform

- Mr. Jacob

Munodawafa, SATA

Mr. Jacob Munodawafa provided a detail presentation about Block-chain and use of one of the digital currencies, namely Bitcoin as an example however he put a disclaimer that it is not a Bitcoin presentation. He provided historical background and the conceptualisation of Bitcoin. He spoke about how bitcoin is been transacted. Block chain retains data via transactions as with existing database. Some Block-chains are Standard encryption practices. He concluded by highlighting the capabilities of Block-chain and most notably is that it is Ensuring appropriate visibility; transactions are secure, authenticated & verifiable.



IX. Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) - Cyber Security

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) made a presentation about Cybersecurity. On issue of Cyber Security, ICASA is guided by Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI). The objective of the GCI as an initiative is to help countries identify areas for improvement in the field of cyber security, as well as to motivate them to take action to improve their ranking, thus helping raise the overall level of commitment to cyber security worldwide. The GCI is based on five (5) pillars which include, legal, technical, organisational, capacity building and cooperation.

South Africa has promulgated several legislations and policies to mitigate against cybercrime and to enforce cyber security. Most notable is the National Cyber Security Policy Framework (NCPF) published on 4 December 2015, with the aim of Promoting a cyber-security culture and demand compliance with minimum

security standards. The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (“POPI”) is amongst the acts promulgated to enforce privacy. There are several institutional mechanisms to implement cyber security interventions. It is for this reason ICASA was established with the mandate to: “ensure *information security and network reliability*”.



X. Media and Content Issues

- Mr Tabani Moyo -

Mr. Tabani Moyo illustrated the traditional media platform mentioning Television and radio. He then mentioned Netflix, Showmax and DSTV as the modern alternative to traditional media platform. He explained how they have disrupted the media industry particularly in the television space. “The digital revolution has disrupted the media industry to an extent that journalists and media managers have been forced to adapt.” Mr. Moyo was quoting Churchill Otieno: Doing Digital Media in Africa. The media industry had to adapt from Internet

and then later mobile device forced the industry to use a different approach. He highlighted features that are in the mobile devices that makes phones such a popular media platform.

In his presentation Mr. Moyo also highlighted the threats to digital sharing of content. He mentioned amongst others digital illiteracy and anti-free expression laws and policies, for example Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania’s Bloggers Tax etc. Lack of understanding of digital rights issues is also a challenge that was highlighted in the presentation. Mr. Moyo concluded by recommending the review regulations/formulate new ones to consolidate and grow local content. He further suggested the need to set thresholds on indigenous language development and translations.



XI. Evolution of Internet Governance

- Mr. Kenneth Thlaka

-

Mr. Thlaka provided presentation on the evolution of Internet governance also

paying attention on current issues in Internet governance. He provided historical overview of Internet from its inception. He then provided definition of Internet governance as “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.”.

On Internet governance, Mr. Thlaka highlighted its administration requires skill, engineering talent, discipline to keep complex system running. He mentioned that the Internet administrative Organization utilizes multi-stakeholder model. Multi-stakeholder approach demands new way of thinking about authority and responsibility. On Accountability and authority; Mr Thlaka posed questions in terms of whether the organizations have to authority to run the Internet and whether are they accountable and to who. He concluded his presentation by asking “who has the authority and accountability of the Internet administration”?

XII. Media Statement and Recommendations

Dr George Ah Thew presented the Media Statement of the forum which also included the following recommendation:

- 1) The SAIGF should be convened for a period of at least three (3) full days so ensure sufficient discussion on the Agenda Items and development of harmonised positions to be presented at the Africa IGF and Global IGF.
- 2) Member States are encouraged to volunteer hosting the annual SAIGF.
- 3) At the conclusion of each SAIGF, a tentative host for the next SAIGF should have already be determined.
- 4) Include Research and Development sector group in the SAIGF MCT.
- 5) Promote participation of the youth sector group in the steering committees of National IGFs.
- 6) Ensure alignment of convening National IGFs and the SAIGF with the Africa IGF and Global IGF.
- 7) The SAIGF MCT to maintain relationships with SADC National IGFs and their Organizing Committees and provide guidance, where required.
- 8) National IGFs to submit a copy of their Meeting Reports to the SAIGF and Global IGF for online presence.
- 9) Explore bringing International Experts (other Regional IGFs) to deliver the forum keynote presentations.
- 10) The SAIGF MCT to provide assistance to Seychelles and Y for setting up their National IGF.
- 11) Member States are encouraged to participate actively in the Africa IGF and Global IGF.
- 12) Strengthen gender main-streaming on IG issues.
- 13) Promote the establishment of CIRTs in all SADC Member States and create

- awareness and capacity building on their activities.
- 14) Promote the use of new technologies of the 4th Industrial Revolution such as block chain, DOA, AI, IoT etc that may be shaped and framed in a way that meets African users' needs and aspirations.
 - 15) Promote access to Internet in the rural and under-served areas.
 - 16) Promote the technology and innovation ecosystem.
 - 17) Promote capacity building and skills development programme to support SADC's Internet and digital economy.
 - 18) Promote collaboration between all stakeholders in IG policy formulation.
 - 19) Promote digital safety skills in children's, parents, teachers and caregivers.
 - 20) Promote the participation of academia in Internet safety related initiatives.
 - 21) Encourage children, parents, teachers and caregivers to report online challenges to relevant bodies and institutions.
 - 22) Promote the awareness and establishment of national reporting mechanisms, such as helplines and hotlines, to provide the means to report incidences of child abuse or exploitation.
 - 23) Promote investment in skills and individuals to pursue careers in the field of Cyber Security.

- 24) Support the evolution of education systems and learning for a changed workplace: Improve basic Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STEAM).
- 25) Promote incentives for private-sector investment to treat human capital like other capital (egg. Tax benefits).

SAIGF-19

The SAIGF-18 agreed that a tentative host for the next SAIGF must be determined before the closure of any SAIGF. The Chair of Namibia IGF volunteered to host the SAIGF-19 in Namibia. The forum agreed that the next SAIGF, that is SAIGF-19 will be convened in Namibia. More details in regards to the exact dates and venue shall be communicated to participants in due course by the SAIGF MCT.

Vote of Thanks and Closure

Ms. Jurchen Traut a Youth representative from the United Republic of Tanzania and the Vice-Chairperson of SADC delivered the vote of thanks on behalf of all participants of the forum. The SAIGF-18 was officially closed by Ms. Palesa Legoze the Director of Internet Governance from DTPS of South Africa.

Sponsorship and Support

