

CHAPTER ONE

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE NIGF 2018 YOUTH WORKSHOP HELD AT THE SHEHU MUSA YAR'ADUA CENTRE ON JULY 2 2018



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1.0 Introduction

The **Nigeria Internet Governance Forum Local Multi-Stakeholders Advisory Group (NIGF-LMAG)** in collaboration with other stakeholders in the country organized a successful two (2) day 2018 edition of the annual Nigeria **Internet Governance Forum (NIGF 2018)** at Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Center in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory with the overarching theme "INTERNET: AN ENABLER FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE". Over 500 stakeholders attended the forum including participants from public institutions, private sector groups, civil societies, professional bodies, academic community, trade associations, students and youths, military and para-military organizations, media, security and law enforcement agencies, ICT industry experts, Internet users, and the public.

The first phase of the NIGF 2018 featured Pre-NIGF 2018 Youth Workshop for the Nigerian Youths with the Theme: ***“Internet for opportunity, value creation and empowerment”*** was held on the 2nd of July, at the same venue.

The Youth Workshop started at about 10.02am with the introduction of members of the High Table by the Compere, Mr. Segun Olugbile, President of Global Network for Cybersolution. Mrs. Mary Uduma Chairperson of Nigeria Internet Governance Forum (NIGF) delivered a welcome address. Other distinguished guests at different time included Rev. Sunday Folayan President, Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA); Mr. Sunday Akin Dare, Executive Commissioner, Stakeholders Engagement, NCC & Chairman of the NIGF 2018 Youth Workshop, represented by Mr. Quasim Odunmbaku; Dr. Vincent Olatunji the Director, e-Governance, represented Dr. Isa Ali Ibrahim Pantami FBCS, the Director General of National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA); Mr. Dewole Ajao, President, Internet Society, Nigeria Chapter; Miss Hephzibah, a student from Government Science College, Abuja representing teenagers group; Mr. Biyi Oladipo, a business consultant and Board Member and Financial Secretary of NIRA; Mr. Bankole Oloruntoba a business incubation manager of Enspire Business Incubator; Dr Amina Sambo Magaji the National coordinator of the Office of Innovations and Entrepreneurship Under NITDA represented by Dr. Zareefa Mustapha, an Innovation Officer.

1.2 Welcome Address and Opening Remarks

The Chairperson, in her welcome address, recalled to the youths the numerous benefits of the Internet and challenged them on the need to participate, engage and take advantage of the opportunities created by the Internet.

Dr. Vincent Olatunji Director, e-Government, Development and Regulations at National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)), representing the Director General, Dr Isa Ali Ibrahim Pantami, reiterated the fact that young people were now the movers of the digital economy. He emphasized that Nigerian youths must see themselves as the change-agents and do so through the digital platform. Rev. Sunday Folayan, in his remarks, called for innovation among youths considering the rapidly changing nature of challenges and opportunities.

1.3 Goodwill Messages

Goodwill messages were delivered by Mr. Adebunmi Adeola Akinbo, PRO, Internet Society (ISOC) Nigeria Chapter and Mr. Sunday Akindare, Nigeria Communications Commission (Represented by Mr. Quasim Odunmbaku). Both speakers encouraged the participants to seek ways of adding value and many other positive contributions and take advantage of all that the Internet affords.

1.4 Presentations

Overview and Impact of the NIGF Youth Workshop

Mr. Segun Olugbile, the President of Global Network for Cybersolution made a presentation 'on the "Overview and Impact of the NIGF Youth Workshop". According to him, NIGF provides 'a marketplace of ideas for the youth.' In addition, it also provides a platform for:

- i. Multi-stakeholders dialogue for the Internet community in Nigeria.
- ii. Awareness on trendy and contentious Internet issues affecting stakeholders and community.
- iii. Building entrepreneurship capacity through workshops.
- iv. Understanding government policies, ideas, innovations, and interventions.
- v. Building consensus in addressing various dynamic Internet issues affecting various stakeholders.
- vi. Collaborations, partnerships, and networking among stakeholder groups.
- vii. Contribution to the national and global Internet governance policy process and issues.

He also highlighted the roles, as major stakeholder and key player, of youths in the realization of the National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan introduced by the government. He therefore emphasized the need for their interest to be addressed and called for their empowerment. In conclusion, he challenged the youths to continue to respond and engage in the opportunities offered by the NIGF, to gain needed information and empowerment and find their space on the Internet for value-driven benefits.

Digital Opportunities and Youth Empowerment

Mr. Sunday Akin Dare, Executive Commissioner, Stakeholders Engagement, NCC & Chairman of the NIGF 2018 Youth Workshop (Represented by Quasim Odunmbaku), made a presentation and observed that:

- i. The ongoing technology revolution is transforming established sectors from agriculture to health and creating new ones from micro work application development.
- ii. Digital and ICT solutions have an important role to play in national strategies to overcome youth unemployment, which includes ensuring that young people acquire the necessary digital literacy skills to qualify for the growing number of jobs that require ICT skills.
- iii. The internet has created vast opportunities for everyone, especially the new generation such that digital and business skills, problem solving, creativity,

communication and collaboration can help launch most young people into serial entrepreneurs.

He therefore challenged the youths to “utilize digital opportunities the Internet provides to enhance and increase their entrepreneurial skills.” This, however, according to him, “can be promoted by supporting innovation hubs, mobile app competitions, co-working spaces for digital entrepreneur, online monitoring networks and a host of other innovative ICT-enabled resources.” In conclusion, he affirmed NCC’s commitment “to ensure it provides the empowering environment to encourage advancement in the industry and SMEs, innovators (which include youths) to participate in technologies that will enable our nation’s economic growth. He also informed the youths of NCC’s support to SMEs, young innovators and start-ups and that NCC, as the Chair of the local organizing committee for ITU, program, sponsors selected individuals to participate at the annual ITU Telecoms events.”

Digital Youth Start-ups Demonstration

Mr. Bankole Oloruntoba, the CEO of Enspire Incubator and the President of Network of Incubators of Nigeria and Entrepreneurs (NINE) admonished developers to develop applications not just for the purpose of developing applications but to solve the issues of Nigeria, which cuts across health, agriculture, power, and transportation. He further admonished that the applications should also cut across market, as this would ensure continuous flow of businesses, a requirement for innovation to thrive.

He introduced four designated young SME Start-ups under the incubation program of Enspire Incubation to demonstrate their respective developed applications. The list included the following:

- i. Imoh Iyang: **WeVote**: An e-voting platform to increase democratic participation and ease the process of voting.
- ii. Precious Friday: **Smart Language Academy**, a platform that provides foreign language learning, interpretation and translation services.
- iii. Clinton: **Divria Events**, a platform to ease event planning by linking customers with verified venues and service providers.
- iv. **Edureck**, a Smart, efficient, and affordable school management software.

Q & A Session

The main questions were asked by Mr. Patrick, an Engineer and content creator and directed to Mr. Quasim Odunmbaku

Question: What is NCC’s plan for broadband in Nigeria?

Response: There are two aspects of access that need to be covered: international and internal. On international access, Nigeria has made significant progress. Currently we have MainOne, Glo, MTN sub-marine cables landing on our shores. The main issue, however, is achieving more internal penetration of fibre optics, which the Commission is striving to tackle. One of the agenda of the NCC, as part of an 8-key agenda, is the Broadband for all. The objective is to make broadband affordable and accessible for all. The Commission is liaising with state and local government authorities in this respect.

The country has a broadband penetration target of 30% by 2018. Currently, the level of penetration is about 23-24%. It is hoped the set target would be achieved by the end of the year. Infrastructure companies have been licensed to lay required infrastructure, including optic fibre cables. In respect of wireless connectivity, spectrum are being licensed.

Question: In what practical ways is NCC empowering the youths?

Response: The Commission has a number of platforms and initiatives that youth can take advantage of. This includes USPF. Other platforms have been created by sister government agencies, including hubs for mentoring and accelerating assistance.

Technical Session Presentations

Internet for Job Creation

Mr. Benjamin Adole presented available opportunities for young people in the area of equipment leasing and funding. He introduced a digital economy initiative already launched, which is a digital shared platform to drive employment growth in Nigeria. It has the following features:

- i. Provides opportunity for 500,000 youths.
- ii. Starting from October, each selected youth they will be able to access credit facility of ₦1,000,000.
- iii. Requirements: a viable business idea capable of employing a minimum of 3 people and business plan.

Wealth Creation through Digital Intellectual Property

Mr. Femi Daniel, Consultant, NITDA made presentation sharing the following insight.

- i. In 2008, only 3 out of the top 10 global brands were IT companies. By 2017, this had increased to 7.
- ii. The youths must avail themselves the advantage of intellectual property rights by way of trademark, patent copyright, industrial design and trade secrets in protecting their creation from illegal exploitation.

- iii. There are various careers in the digital world that youths can delve into. These include SEO consultancy, web analytics developer, social media manager, business system analyst, to mention but few.

Accessing Digital Opportunities for Youth Empowerment

Dr. Amina Sambo-Magaji, National Coordinator of the Office of ICT Innovation and Entrepreneurship (OIIE) (Represented Dr. Zarifa Mustapha) listed some categories of digital jobs, including ICT-enabled jobs across sectors, jobs created in the ICT industry and ICT-enabled services, those accessed and performed online, emerging based through/created via online platforms, and jobs that are created through digital entrepreneurs. She identified a number of programs/initiatives by the OIIE that youths can leverage. These include Startup Clinic, iWork, Startup Friday, Stakeholders Connect, FutureHack, Future Garage, Startup Nigeria, Past Hack, and Venture-in-a-Week.

Building Business: Funding

Mr. Biyi Oladipo, a Business Consultant, Board Member and Financial Secretary of NIRA stated that;

- i. It is not ideas that attract funding. There are many people with similar or even better ideas. There are many things that youths need to do to attract funding.
- ii. Ideas don't have a life in itself. Be sure to have answers to the following:
 - What is the idea about? Clear definition of the idea.
 - What problem is the idea going to solve? If the objective of an idea is merely for the sake of an idea, it will not attract money. A good idea addresses problem. Internet is a driver for finding, creating, and transmitting solutions to problem.
- iv. What can be done?
 - Identify a problem. Generate idea to solve the problem.
 - Develop a philosophy around the idea. This will help to drive the idea.
 - Learn to collaborate.
- v. Funding is available. But money will always chase something that has a semblance of success. It is important to build the idea to a point before seeking for funding.
- vi. Most people always want to do new things. However, it could be a shorter path to success to do something old in a new way.
- vii. For a startup, loan is not a good financing option. Private equities are also not advisable.
- viii. On the other hand, grant, if available, is a better option. Other good option includes venture capitalist.

Other Presentations

In other presentations, Mr. Dewole Ajao, President, Internet Society (ISOC), Nigeria Chapter, basically created awareness on the Society. Participants learned about how to be part of the Society.

A representative of the students, Miss Hephzibah, from Government Science Secondary School, Maitama, Abuja, highlighted the lessons she and the rest of the students from her school in attendance had gained so far in the workshop. According to her, the Internet was for everyone, and could be used for students' assignment. She cautioned it should not be abused, but rather, everyone must add value to it.

Certificates of attendance were presented to Miss Hephzibah and Mr. Eniola Olugbile representing teenager segment of the youth stakeholders while other participants were informed to collect the certificate of attendance after the program.

Discussion and Q&A

The session was moderated by the Chairman, Rev. Sunday Folayan.

1.5 Special Vote of Thanks & Closing Session

Mrs. Nkem Nweke (Executive Director, Digital SENSE Africa & NIGFMAG Member) gave the closing remarks.

For detailed video session on the youth workshop, please visit

Youth Workshop (Livestream from Zoom call):

<https://livestream.com/internetsociety2/nigf2018/videos/177156609>

CHAPTER TWO

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE NIGERIA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (NIGF) HELD AT THE SHEHU MUSA YAR'ADUA CENTRE ON JULY 3, 2018



2.1. Introduction

The Forum executive session started at about 9.45am with the national anthem and the introduction of the distinguished guests.

2.2 Plenary Session

Mrs. Mary Uduma, Chair, NIGF-MAG gave the welcome address and opening remark. Special remarks were delivered by Engr. Haru Hassan, on behalf of the Executive Vice Chairman, Nigerian Communication Commission (EVC). He revealed this year the Commission licensed two additional infrastructure company (Infracos) for the provision of broadband services.

Other guests who gave remarks were Gbenga Sesan, the Executive Director of Paradigm Initiative Nigeria (PIN); and Prof. Grace Penhap, representing the Vice Chancellor, Nasarawa State University, Keffi. She highlighted the fact that Internet has become a critical and an indispensable vehicle for the individual, business and the government. She predicted ICT would play significant roles in the upcoming 2019 elections in Nigeria.

Rev. Sunday Folayan the president of NIRA delivered a presentation on the impact of Internet governance process in Nigeria in the last six years. The components of the Internet ecosystem, including that of Nigeria were outlined. He further presented the functions and governance structure of NIRA, as an example of a successful and an effective Internet governance model in Nigeria. He concluded by listing various areas where progress in Internet governance have been made. This included awareness, capacity building, and cybersecurity, to mention but few.

Thereafter, a distinguished paper presentation was delivered Dr. (Mrs.) Oby Ezekwesili, a Senior Economic Advisor, Africa Economic Development Policy Initiative (AEDPI). Her presentation was titled, "Internet as an Enabler of Accountability and Transparency." She identified the features of good governance, including accountability, equality before the law, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, and participative. She affirmed citizens' right to demand the quality of governance they desire. This is because, according to her, they have a right to equality of power with the government. She challenged participants to leverage on the Internet to be kept abreast of developments around them and disrupt bad governance. This will empower them to demand transparency and accountability from the government.

Key point from her presentation include

- Knowledge is the basis of success of society.
- The world has experienced series of revolutions. These included Agricultural revolution, industrial revolution. The third was the ICT revolution.
- Africans participated in the consumption, but unfortunately, not in the production.
- We are currently at the 4th industrial revolution: the era of Internet and smart technologies: AI, robotics, blockchain technology, IoTs, etc.
- In stable climes, governments play major roles in providing necessary platforms to support equality of opportunity.
- Internet has played a major role in providing equality of opportunities. In addition, Internet is a leveler to access of knowledge. It provides mechanism that provides different levels of interactions.
- Nothing happens that is not made to happen. Development takes place in the internet space when the government promotes the right process. Hence, development cannot happen without good governance (good governance).
- Governance is the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are and are not implemented.
- Society have public problems. It is expected that there would be government agencies to tackle these problems.
- The way the processes are discharged determines if good governance is in place.
- Governance is like a market of any product. This means it has suppliers and those who demand it. Those who govern are the suppliers, while the citizens (those governed) are the ones who demand. A society that does not get a mastery of the democratic process means, among other factors, there is not proper transformation of the demand side. While the supply side grew, the demand side remained immature. Consequently, the supply side got too much power. The effect was that the supply side became a monopoly. Monopoly generally does not have incentives for quality, no

incentive for effectiveness, no incentive to be accountable and transparent to the supplied. Hence, they – the supplier – dominate.

- Luckily, the Internet has come to disrupt this lack of equilibrium. One of the ways is via destruction of barriers to information literacy, towards empowering the citizenry. This is capable of tilting to a point of equilibrium the unbalanced power structure between the government and citizens.

Features of Good Governance (GOOD GOVERNANCE)

- i. Good governance is accountable. Accountability is the bedrock of good governance. No good governance without accountability.
- ii. Another feature is transparency. With transparency, citizens see how and why decisions are made by those in charge. Transparency is the antidote to corrupt conduct. With transparency, citizens are able to have access to information.
- iii. Equality before the law. Good governance follows the rule of law. When some citizens are treated differently from other citizens, there is no good governance.
- iv. It is responsive.
- v. It is effective and efficient.
- vi. It is participatory. One of the best tools for participation nowadays is the Internet.

The core issues raised in the presentation.

- i. Equality of opportunity provided by the Internet is possible if there is equality of access to the Internet. Regrettably, equality of access is greatly hindered by poverty.
- ii. The world is shifting rapidly in the structure of production of values. Unfortunately, we are not keeping pace. Africa cannot afford to continue to be consumers.

Recommendations

- i. Citizens, in the exercise of their fundamental right, must demand the quality of governance they desire. They have a right to equality of power with the government.
- ii. Citizens should leverage on the Internet to be kept abreast of developments in the country. Knowledge is a key requirement in the exercise of right to demand good governance

2.3 The special keynote address on “Enabling Open Data Policy for Good Governance” was delivered by the Honorable Minister of Communications, Barr. Abdul-Raheem Adebayo Shittu. He emphasized current government’s conviction on the Internet as not only an enabler but more relevantly a catalyst of good governance, and plan to leveraging it to actualize the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan. He solicited the cooperation and active participation of all stakeholders towards actualizing the new National ICT plan. Some milestones in ICT development in the country was reported. According to him, government, among other pursuits, plans to lay 18,00km stretch of fiber optic cable, to enhance capacities in the different sectors of the economy, which is in line with the National Broadband Plan.

He formally declared open the Forum. (Please see the appendix section for the full speech of the Hon. Minister.)

Mr. Dewole Ajao, President of the Internet Society (ISOC) Nigeria Chapter, rounded off the session, and gave the vote of thanks. The session came to a close with the National Anthem at about 12.30pm.

The distinguished guest and invited speakers had a photo session.

2.3 Technical Sessions

The Forum broke into five track sessions: Access, Inclusiveness, and Diversity; Internet Economy; Cyber security and Trust; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and Critical Internet Resources.

CHAPTER THREE

OVERVIEW OF THE BREAKOUT SESSIONS

The NIGF 2018 participants examined the contexts of the various policy issues topics discussed which are divided into five (5) parallel breakout sessions covering: Access, Inclusiveness, and Diversity; Internet Economy; Cyber Security and Trust; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and Critical Internet Resources. The moderators from parallel breakout sessions presented the recommendations from their various stake-holders' interactions which lasted for 90minutes.

Track 1 Session: Enabling Citizen Inclusion in Good Governance

Dr Vincent Olatunji (Director eGov NITDA) moderated the session with Chidinma Ilechukwu of Open Governance Partnership Secretariat making lead presentation. Mrs. Adeola Fasubaa, Esq chief executive officer of OASIS Organisation U.K, Dr. Wale Adedokun from Ahamadu Bello University, Zaria provided panel discussions. Mrs Nkem Nweke Executive Director of DigitalSense provided supervision for the session

1.1 The key objectives and policy questions:

This involved delving deeper into how important access to information through the use of Internet, and how Internet could help harness the values of national diversity for good governance and development. Stakeholders would assess the roles of Internet and how it would transform access to information today in Nigeria. How is Internet technology changing access to information to impact good governance? Issues of the Internet remaining open at all times would engage participants in this session to discuss the unintended consequences of Internet shut down. Inclusivity, diversity and of the Internet would be examined critically participants in this session.

1.2 The key points from presentation:

- Government is doing its best through the passing of the transparency bill, to ensure general public have access to the proceedings of governance.
- Citizens should shun the act of propagating fake news and rumour as it could be damaging to governance.
- One of the reasons for information accessibility limitation is the fear to ask questions and make government accountable of their responsibilities.
- There is the need for equity in terms of opportunity for accessibility where citizen's right to information should not be trampled upon.

- Stakeholders need be closely engaged in security policy formulation.
- Government should be more transparent in governance to ensure they earn the trust of the citizens.
- Injustice encouraged criminal activities and need for the government to ensure criminals are apprehended and prosecuted.
- Education system is in urgent need for a reform to better prepare students to become innovators and entrepreneurs.
- Government should provide academia and researchers with up-to-date national statistical data required for them to thrive in their research works.
- Good governance hinges on transparency and accountability.
- Government must consider being inclusive in their system by giving equal right to both gender (Male and Female) and people with special needs.
- There are several solutions and portals provided by MDAs to the stakeholders but their existence are unknown. Agencies saddled with information dissemination should scale-up their efforts on awareness and citizens' orientation.

1.2 Key points from discussions

- The nation's educational system should be good enough to prepare students to be more self-reliant.
- Stakeholders should be more practical by implementing policies that would improve living standard of the citizens. (We should work the talk)
- At all levels of learning in Nigeria, students should be thought to value our national brands such as the ccTLD .ng and locally made goods
- People with special needs should be considered while designing any system or project.

1.3 Recommendations

- i. Government should extend voting right to Nigeria Citizens in diaspora.
- ii. Government should create portal for people's participations for good governance.
- iii. There should be review of academic curricula to pay more emphasis on entrepreneurship and vocational skills acquisition.
- iv. There should be continuous and sustained campaign awareness about government policies in different languages
- v. Implementation of all government policies should be inclusive of all gender and people with special needs
- vi. There should be promotion of ethical values through patriotism, review of governance institutions and national re-orientation.
- vii. There should be continuous and sustained provision of digital access to the served and underserved sections of the society.

As technology is disrupting our lives, citizens need to be more innovative and proactive towards government policy formulation.

viii.

- ix. Citizens should go to school with a mindset to graduate and create jobs and not to get job.
- x. There should national framework for coordinating Internet governance response to address access to information.

Track 2 Session: Using Internet to Fight Economic Corruption;

Chief Toyin Oloniteru, CEO, Splindlar Cyberlaw moderated the session and Dr. Mukhtar Bello, representing Mr. Ibrahim Magu, Chairman, Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) provided the lead presentation. Dr Uche Mbanaso, the Executive Director of Center for Cyberspace Studies, Mr. Goerge Tyendezwa Head, Cybecrime Prosecution Unit of the Federal Ministry of Justice served panelists, while Mr. Abbas Babagana of the Ministry of Communication served as the supervisor.

2.1 The key objectives and policy questions

To examine how Internet would be used effectively to help mitigate corruption, ensure public resources, programs and projects are tracked and monitored for public good, entrenching whistle-blower protection, institutional watchdogs and data forensic auditing in the activities of the executive arm of government, parliament and the Judiciary.

2.2 Key points from presentation:

- It is pertinent to embrace the Internet to promote good governance and citizens' participation in the country, while the Internet has been used to drive development, it has been abused by some criminal elements for corrupt practices.
- Corruption is one of the main causes of inequality in Nigeria.
- Public awareness of corruption and means used for commission must be improved and engaged. One of the ways government employ to achieve this is media campaigns.
- The government is collaborating with other nations towards tackling the menace of cybercrime syndicates.

2.3 Key points for discussions

The following issues and challenges were identified in the course of presentation and discussion:

- i. Technological advancements in ICT and the Internet are equally used by corrupt officials and criminals to sabotage national economy and siphon funds in a very sophisticated manner.
- ii. Government businesses are still mostly manually operated, giving room for economic corruption.

- iii. Many legacy laws are creating huge barriers to the use of the Internet in the fight against corruption. For instance, many of the existing laws do not include/recognize the use of digital means.
- iv. Tackling corruption is not only limited to investigation and prosecution. Other components include prevention, deterring, prohibition, and education.
- v. Low wages for public and civil servants. This makes them prone to corruption.

2.4 Recommendations

To effectively curtail corruption, the following are recommended:

- i. The adoption and use of ICT technologies and the Internet should be enforced to enable systematic auditing of the activities of the three tiers of government.
- ii. Creating and harnessing electronic platforms and initiatives to raise awareness amongst key stakeholders involved in mitigating the effects of economic corruption and enlightenment of citizens on ongoing efforts.
- iii. Government accounting and budgeting should be made transparent and open to citizens in line with open government partnership principle on transparency and accountability using Internet platforms.
- iv. Investigative processes involved in tackling economic corruption should be more scientific and intelligence-driven.
- v. Creating a framework for public-private partnership in the use of ICT and Internet to fight corruption.
- vi. Government should prioritize policy on economic empowerment and good governance mechanism that would reduce public appetite for corruption.

Track 3 Session: Cyber Security & Trust: Internet Digital Right and Privacy;

Mr Basil Udotai the CEO/Managing Partner, Technology Advisor moderated the session with the presentation delivered by Mr. Gbenga Sesan Executive Director of Paradigm Initiative. Ms. Adaora Okoli, Dr. YZ Yau Director CITAD, Ms Ajuwon Adenike, NUCU/AANoIP, Dr. Steve Bassey were members of the panel of discussant. Moses Fayan, Head of Operation of Global Network for Cybersolution supervised the Session.

3.1 The key objectives and policy questions

To examine the impact of the Digital Right Bills in relation to their digital freedom of expression and personal data protection and privacy, fake news, hate speech and regulations, cyber security threat and investment confidence, building the evidence base and a multi-stakeholder action base for personal data protection, Mitigating Route hijacking, Address spoofing and Traffic detouring (MARS) responsible Use of Social/New media Online/Cyberspace Security.

3.2 Key Points from Presentation & Discussion

In as much as it is the government duty to secure the general wellbeing of its citizens and the corporations also need our information for the purpose of figuring out our unique quirks. The government needs to draw a line between ensuring the protection of its citizens' privacy and the invasion of its citizen's privacy

3.3 Recommendations

1. Nigerian Citizens need to be more proactive by knowing what the government and corporate organisation are doing and have done with our personal identifiable information.
2. There should be more transparency and reporting of cyber attacks, breach of privacy and misuse of data cases to the general public.
3. We should always hold the government accountable towards the formulation and implementation of policies, laws and regulations.
4. More awareness and sensitization needs to be done towards citizen's fundamental digital rights.
5. As citizens we should all ensure we are abreast with the laws, and regulations surrounding our digital life and privacy.
6. Nigeria needs more robust and efficient laws and regulations on cybersecurity, data protection and privacy.

Track 4 Session: Fiscal Transparency for Sustainable Development

Mr. Tola Sogbesan and Mr. Folayan Michael O. moderated the session, while Dr Greg Ezeilo Technical Adviser, Public Accounts Committee, House of Representative, National Assembly provided the lead presentation

4.1 Key Objectives and Policy Questions

To identify some good governance best practices to inform policy makers on the ways in which Internet could serve as broader and more strategic developmental objectives relevant to our National Economic Recovery & Growth Plan and sustainable development.

4.2 Key Points from Presentation

- i. Routine budgets documents that need to be available to promote transparency: expenditure plan, pre-budget statement, execute budget proposal, budget as approved by the Legislature, budget execution reports, mid-year budgets review, year-end financial statements, public procurement reports, performance reports, and audit report.

- ii. Nigeria Ranking with the Open Budget Index 2017:
 - Transparency 17/100
 - Public participation 13/100
 - Budget Oversight 56/100

4.3 Key Point from Discussions

- i. Internet should be affordable, accessible, and developed for economic development.
- ii. Benefits of the fiscal Transparency include; opportunity to be better informed decisions within and outside government, better Access to capital markets, increased accountability of public officials, and easier to detect corruption
- iii. The following questions were asked in a bid to critically consider fiscal Transparency and localization
 - How do we ensure internet penetration?
 - How do we compel the government to publish information as they should?
 - Youth involvement: How do we engage the youth positively?
 - How will the citizens be motivated to question the government on what, where, how and why?
 - How do we vehemently attack the delay in budgets and approval?
 - What other vehicle can be used as complimentary to support the internet?

4..3 Recommendations

- i. The Federal Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Budget and National Planning should float an interactive portal that gives the CSO and other organizations a platform to express their ideas and criticism.
- ii. Fiscal Transparency education should be established such that the Internet is employed in the dissemination, with the cooperation of NITDA and Ministry of Communications.
- iii. The participants were encouraged to develop simple technology applications that can be pushed out at low cost which can automate transparency processes (in the government and public sector)
- iv. The National Assembly should ensure a quick passage of bills which should be made available to the public thus helping in the economic recovery.
- v. There should be a revisit to the NEED II document.
- vi. There should be a movement away from SDG projects to more of SDG Education.

Track 5 Session: Internet Broadband for Open Governance

Engr. Chidi Diugwu from Nigeria Communications Commission moderated the session and Mr. Hakeem Ajijola (Consultant Support Services) represented by Mr. Dewole Ajao, President ISOC Nigeria delivered the presentation. Ifelolu Alakija of MainOne, Chidi from Galaxy, Orjinta Emeka Deputy General Manager of Nigcomsat and Onice Makwakwa Coordinator of A4AI were members of the panel of discussion.

5.1 Key Objective and Policy Question

To examine the current reality and how governments could use interconnected Internet exchange points for open data to help reform their public-private sector services delivery. Issues that will enhance availability of critical resource and their implementation would also be discussed in this session e.g. IXPN Domain Names Hosting, IPv6 adoption, Local Content, content generation and creation, adjacent technologies (NERC, Power Economy and Providers) contribution to the provisioning of the critical Internet infrastructure/Resources. Review of NIRA's effectiveness 10 years after signing MoU with NITDA for the implantation of the ccTLD, the .ng

5.2 Key Point from Presentation

- The Internet is an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world, while Broadband is a high-speed communications network and especially one in which a frequency range is divided into multiple independent channels for simultaneous transmission of signals (such as voice, data, or video).
- Governance includes the establishment of policies, and continuous monitoring of their proper implementation, by the members of the governing body of an organization. It includes the mechanisms required to balance the powers of the members (with the associated accountability), and their primary duty of enhancing the prosperity and viability of the organization.
- Open Government is a doctrine that gives citizens the right to access and scrutinize documents and proceedings of government to allow for effective public
- The key principles of Open Government are transparency, participation, and collaboration.
- Clarifications on "Governance OF the Internet" with "Governance ON the Internet." "Governance OF the Internet" comprises of laws and regulations of the organisations that provide Internet Services; while "Governance ON the Internet" relates to the control of human behaviour on the Internet and this requires greater nuance and subtlety.

5.3 Key Point from Discussions

- Stakeholders run the risk of demanding, in some cases, forcing, by default, the private sector, especially Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and platform providers to control the behavior of users.
- Society, and especially our lawmakers must separate the notion of regulating business activities from that of regulating speech.
- Accountability of the ruling elite, business, society and the individual can best take place when citizens have timely access, to the right information and are empowered with the capacity to make reasonable assessments of that information to arrive at knowledge-based decisions. This boils down to education in the broad sense and ensuring that we have a fair rules-based environment.

- Need to re-examine Nigeria 2015, attempt at passing a Social Media Bill, Ugandan 2018, efforts to impose a Social Media Tax¹ and Malaysia's draconian Anti-Fake News Act 2018.
- Shutdowns of the Internet are increasing in frequency and duration, across India, Syria, Ethiopia, Gabon, and Cameroon. According to accessnow.org Internet shutdowns pose a threat to human rights around the world.
- Need for stakeholders including government to reflect on non-interference with public core of the Internet, protection of electoral and broadband infrastructure Norms and determine how best stakeholders can internalise and domesticate them in Nigeria from the context of open government principles on transparency, participation, and collaboration.

5.4 Recommendations

- i. Increase the education of both government and the governed to use broadband resources responsibly and for the benefit of the citizens.
- ii. Stakeholders should help define the extent to which broadband is said to have penetrated a location or a community
- iii. Enforce our rights to access timely open governance process by leveraging available internet broadband
- iv. Educate the public on the significance of all communications and interconnection infrastructure as Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) for open and good governance.
- v. There is a need to push for localization of the country's data to keep our data in line with our territorial boundaries and sovereignty
- vi. Local infrastructure and service providers should be encouraged by patronizing their services and holding them to high standards
- vii. Government agencies need to be pushed to use their websites and electronic services to make life easier for citizens. They should also be helped to see the value of Internet services to help transparency and accountability.
- viii. That the President should use the powers conferred on him by the Cybercrimes Prohibition Act 2015 to declare all communication and interconnection infrastructure as critical national infrastructure while we await the passage of the critical national infrastructure bill.
- ix. We should consider changes to the models for reaching the unconnected so that more people can be brought online.

¹ <https://www.google.co.ug/amp/s/chimpreports.com/inside-story-ugandas-social-media-tax-threatens-musevenis-presidency/amp/>

CHAPTER FOUR

General Session (Track 6): Emerging Issues

General Session

The session on emerging issues was moderated by Mrs. Moni Udo, a Director of ICT at the Ministry of Communication). There were three presentations/demonstrations:

Demonstration of Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO)

First, a representative of Mr. Mamman Ahmadu, the Director General of Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP), represented by Mr. Adesina Mokuolu introduced and demonstrated the Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO), an online portal for open government contract process. Please visit www.nocopo.bpp.gov.ng for details.

Impact of EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on National Data Protection

Thereafter, Dr. Steve Bassey, Chair, Subcommittee on Data Protection, Senate Expert Working Group, made a presentation on the topic: “Impact of EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on National Data Protection.” He provided a description of the EU GDPR. Furthermore, he identified the potential impacts of the Regulation on Africa. Recommendations on how the country could address the data protection and privacy issues. For more details please go to www.nigf.org.ng

Internet Safeguard for Electoral Process

Mr. Chuks Onuha, CEO, Central Design Technology discussed some technical issues bordering on Internet safeguards for electoral processes. Amongst other recommendations, he advised the voting software be reviewed and meet necessary international security standards. Please visit www.nocopo.bpp.gov.ng for details.

General Session Track 7 | Way Forward

The Imperative of a National Internet Governance Strategy through Multi-stakeholders Participation.

The last session consisted of presentation on “The Imperative of a National Internet Governance Strategy through Multi-Stakeholders Participation” by Barrister Emmanuel Edet, Head of Legal Unit, NITDA. Good Governance suggestions were made on measures to improve relevant stakeholder engagement, capacity building of stakeholder groups, and funding. The details of the papers presented are available for download on the www.nigf.org.ng.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.1 Stock Taking: Reports of deliberations and recommendations from the different tracks session were presented.

The moderators of the track sessions presented their respective preliminary draft resolutions to the participants. The participants expressed their satisfactions with the breakout sessions preliminary resolutions, and the strides taken by the NIGF stakeholders to ensure young people harnessed the various opportunities available to them and informed themselves of the various prospects in the ICT sector.

5.2 Way forward: Mrs. Mary Uduma, Chair of the NIGF. She congratulated the participants and charged them to become active promoters of the recommendations to help address many policy challenges identified in the forum.. She called on the relevant authorities to act promptly on the communiqué developed to ensure that such laudable initiatives as put forth by the participants are positively considered and integrated into various policy frameworks for national development.

5.3 Closing Session

Closing remarks and vote of thanks were given by Mrs. Mary Uduma. The Forum came to a close at about 5.05pm with the recitation of the second stanza of the National Anthem.

Please note: All the papers and speeches delivered by the dignitaries and various speakers are available for download. Please visit www.nigf.org.ng for further information.

Main event video is through this link below.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7qVc_YOj9M&list=PLSJhw4_8DkxQwCCypB71HQ0AhAsVIOVd4

CHAPTER SIX

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF THE NIGERIA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (NIGF 2018) HELD AT THE SHEHU MUSA YAR'ADUA CENTRE, ABUJA ON JULY 3, 2018



The logo for the Nigeria Internet Governance Forum 2018 is a green outline of Nigeria. Inside the outline, there are icons representing people, a shield, a scale of justice, and a network tower. The text "NIGERIA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM 2018" is written in bold, black, sans-serif font across the center of the map.

THEME:
INTERNET: AN ENABLER FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

Special Guest: The Honourable Minister of Communications

PRE-EVENT Youth Workshop: July 2nd 2018
INTERNET for OPPORTUNITIES, VALUE CREATION & EMPOWERMENT

V e n u e : Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Centre, Central Business District, Abuja

D a t e : July 3rd, 2018 **Register @** www.nigf.org.ng **T i m e :** 8:00am

Logos:

- Left side:** FEDERAL MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, CTDI, NCC, GNC, Internet Society Nigeria Chapter, NIRA.
- Right side:** Technology Times, PARADIGM INITIATIVE NIGERIA, intel, IGPSA, MTN, Galaxy.

A. Introduction:

To facilitate stakeholders' intervention on the use of Internet for the enthronement of good governance for national economic recovery; stimulate the Internet community open participation in a regional and global Internet policy dialogue on emerging Internet issues; and engage stakeholders toward effective monitoring of the implementation of National Economic & Growth Plan and Sustainable Development Goals through the use of the Internet as an enabler, the Nigeria Internet Governance Forum (NIGF) 2018 was held at the Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Centre, Abuja, on July 3, 2018. Aptly, the theme was: **"Internet as enabler for good governance."**

As part of the objectives, a pre-NIGF Youth Workshop was organized on July 2, 2018 to empower the youth for greater Internet productivity and innovations. In addition to presentations and discussions focused on digital opportunities and means of accessing them, and wealth creation through digital intellectual property, there were demonstration of digital products by some youth start-ups.

The plenary session of the main NIGF was declared open by the Honorable Minister of Communications, Barr. Abdul-Raheem Adebayo Shittu, who equally delivered a special keynote address. Rev. Sunday Folayan, President of Nigeria Internet Registration Association

(NIRA) in a presentation, outlined the impact of Internet governance process in Nigeria in the last six years. Distinguished paper was presented by Dr. (Mrs.) Oby Ezekwesili, Senior Economic Advisor, Africa Economic Development Policy Initiative (AEDPI) on “Internet as an Enabler of Accountability and Transparency.”

To critically address the theme of the Forum, five sub-themes, which formed the focus of the track sessions presentations and panel discussions, were considered, with topics on *Enabling Citizen Inclusion in Good Governance, Using Internet to Fight Economic Corruption, Internet Digital Rights And Privacy, Fiscal Transparency For Sustainable Development, And Internet Broadband For Good Governance*. Furthermore, Dr. Steve Bassey delivered a paper on impact of EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on national data protection, Mr. Chuks Onuoha on *Internet Safeguard For Electoral Process*, Mr. Emmanuel Edet from National Information Technology Development Agency delivered a presentation on *Enhancing Multi-stakeholder Cooperation and Citizens Engagement in Policy Making & Implementation* and Mr. Mamman Ahmadu on Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO).

Over 400 stakeholders attended the forum including participants from public institutions, private sector groups, civil societies, professional bodies, academic community, technical community students and youths, military and para-military organizations, media, security and law enforcement agencies, ICT industry, internet users, and the public. Also in attendance were scholars, research scientists and representative from the National Assembly, States and local governments.

B. Observations

The Forum observed that:

- i. To realize the national economic development vision, articulated through the National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan by the government, the youths must be seen as major stakeholder and key player.
- ii. However, regrettably, almost half of employable Nigerians, most of who are youths, are unemployed or under-employed. This is compounded by the fact that the curriculum in many institutions in Nigeria have little or no significant economic value. Consequently, many college graduates are not employable.
- iii. Equality of opportunity provided by the Internet is possible if there is equality of access to the Internet. However, equality of access is greatly hindered by poverty.
- iv. Technological advancements in ICT and the Internet are equally used by corrupt officials and criminals to sabotage national economy and siphon funds in a very sophisticated manner.

- v. Government businesses are still mostly manually operated, giving room for economic corruption.
- vi. Many legacy laws are creating huge barriers to the use of the Internet in the fight against corruption.
- vii. The world is shifting rapidly in the structure of production of values. Unfortunately, we are not keeping pace. Africa cannot afford to continue to be consumers.

C. Recommendations:

The following recommendations were proffered and adopted by participants:

1. The youths must be empowered and activated in order to play major and active roles in the actualization of the National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan. One way is reviewing of academic curricula to pay more emphasis on entrepreneurship and vocational skills acquisition.
2. The adoption and use of ICT technologies and the Internet should be enforced to enable systematic auditing of the activities of the three tiers of government.
3. Creating and harnessing electronic platforms and initiatives to raise awareness amongst key stakeholders involved in mitigating the effects of economic corruption and enlightenment of citizens on ongoing efforts.
4. Government accounting and budgeting should be made transparent and open to citizens through Internet platforms, such as being done by stakeholders. E.g BudgIT and other key actors.
5. Investigative processes involved in tackling economic corruption should be more scientific- and intelligence-driven.
6. Citizens, in the exercise of their fundamental right, must demand the quality of governance they desire. They have a right to equality of power with the government. To encourage this, government should create portal to serve as a platform for participations towards good governance.
7. Fiscal Transparency education should be established such that the Internet is employed in the dissemination, with the cooperation of NITDA and Ministry of Communications.
8. Citizens should leverage on the Internet to be kept abreast of developments in the country. Knowledge is a key requirement in the exercise of right to demand good governance.
9. Citizens should shun the act of propagating fake news and rumour as it could be damaging to governance.
10. The government, in its mandate of ensuring the protection, must avoid the invasion of its citizens' privacy.

11. There should be an inclusion of intellectual property rights. As the evolution of the internet and its governance is fundamentally influenced most of the time by Innovation, it is important to find a way of equally protecting innovation. We are currently faced with a lot of challenges as a country and it is our hope that there will be a lot of changes championed by the internet.

Enabling Citizen Inclusion in Good Governance;

12. Government should extend voting right to Nigeria Citizens in diaspora.
13. Government should create portal for people's participations for good governance.
14. There should be review of academic curricula to pay more emphasis on entrepreneurship and vocational skills acquisition.
15. There should be continuous and sustained campaign awareness about government policies in different languages
16. Implementation of all government policies should be inclusive of all gender and people with special needs
17. There should be promotion of ethical values through patriotism, review of governance institutions and national re-orientation.
18. There should be continuous and sustained provision of digital access to the served and underserved sections of the society.
19. As technology is disrupting our lives, citizens need to be more innovative and proactive towards government policy formulation.
20. Citizens should go to school with a mindset to graduate and create jobs and not to get job.

On Using Internet to Fight Economic Corruption;

To effectively curtail corruption, the following are recommended:

21. The adoption and use of ICT technologies and the Internet should be enforced to enable systematic auditing of the activities of the three tiers of government.
22. Creating and harnessing electronic platforms and initiatives to raise awareness amongst key stakeholders involved in mitigating the effects of economic corruption and enlightenment of citizens on ongoing efforts.
23. Government accounting and budgeting should be made transparent and open to citizens through Internet platforms, such as BudgIT, etc.
24. Investigative processes involved in tackling economic corruption should be more scientific and intelligence-driven.
25. Creating a framework for public-private partnership in the use of ICT and Internet to fight corruption.

26. There should be prioritize policy on economic empowerment and implementation that would reduce public appetite for corruption.

Cyber Security & Trust: Internet Digital Right and Privacy;

27. Nigerian Citizens need to be more proactive by knowing what the government and corporate organisation are doing and have done with our personal identifiable information.
28. There should be more transparency and reporting of cyber attacks, breach of privacy and misuse of data cases to the general public.
29. We should always hold the government accountable towards the formulation and implementation of policies, laws and regulations.
30. More awareness and sensitization needs to be done towards citizen's fundamental digital rights.
31. As citizens we should all ensure we are abreast with the laws, and regulations surrounding our digital life and privacy.
32. Nigeria needs more robust and efficient laws and regulations on cybersecurity, data protection and privacy.

On Fiscal Transparency for Sustainable Development;

33. The Federal Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Budget and National Planning should float an interactive portal that gives the CSO and other organizations a platform to express their ideas and criticism.
34. Fiscal Transparency education should be established such that the Internet is employed in the dissemination, with the cooperation of NITDA and Ministry of Communications.
35. The participants were encouraged to develop simple technology applications that can be pushed out at low cost which can automate transparency processes (in the government and public sector)
36. The National Assembly should ensure a quick passage of bills which should be made available to the public thus helping in the economic recovery.
37. There should be a revisit to the NEED II document.
38. There should be a movement away from SDG projects to more of SDG Education.

On Internet Broadband for Open Governance

39. Increase the education of both government and the governed to use broadband resources responsibly and for the benefit of the citizens.

40. Stakeholders should help define the extent to which broadband is said to have penetrated a location or a community
41. Enforce our rights to access timely and open governance process by leveraging on available internet broadband
42. Educate the public on the significance of all communications and interconnection infrastructure as Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) for open and good governance.
43. There is a need to push for localization of the country's data to keep our data in line with our territorial boundaries and sovereignty
44. Local infrastructure and service providers should be encouraged by patronizing their services and holding them to high standards
45. Government agencies need to be pushed to use their websites and electronic services to make life easier for citizens. They should also be helped to see the value of Internet services to help transparency and accountability.
46. We should consider changes to the models for reaching the unconnected so that more people can be brought online.

SIGNED

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mary Uduma', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mrs. Mary Uduma,
Chairperson, NIGF-MAG, NIGF2018