

ICANN

Moderator: Maryam Bakoshi
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1:00 pm CT

Coordinator: The recordings have started.

Maryam Bakoshi: Thank you very much Darren. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening. This is the NCUC Africa members call on the 2nd of October 2017. And on the call we have Adam Ahmat Doungous, Ayden Ferdeline, Benjamin Akinmoyeje, Boucetta Cherifa, Farrell Folly, Haziq Jeelani, Kris Seeburn, Onica Makwakwa, Remmy Nweke, Wisdom Donkor, Hanan Hatib

And from staff we have myself, Maryam Bakoshi. On the phone bridge we also have Bram Fudzulani, Akinremi Peter Taiwo and Arsene Tungali. Thank you very much and over to you Ines.

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you very much Maryam. So can you show us the agenda please? So for our agenda for today's Webinar we have first introduce NCUC, who we are, what we do, how to get involved.

Then we'll have African voices and the DNS and within ICANN with (Ashna Tengali). We'll have access and education with Wisdom Donkor. And Onica Makwakwa on top level analysis of Africa's affordable report. And I'll be

speaking about ICP implementation and education and SDGs. And the final part would be for Q&A and suggestions for a way forward.

Could you please Maryam show my presentation on NCUC? This is on education. The first presentation on NCUC. Maryam.

Maryam Bakoshi: Sorry Ines. Can you tell me what the title is?

Ines Hfaiedh: It's Introduction of NCUC. And I sent it...

Maryam Bakoshi: Okay. Thank you very much.

((Crosstalk))

Ines Hfaiedh: And I'll send it again right now.

Maryam Bakoshi: Thank you Ines.

Woman: Hi Housseem. Hi everyone.

Ines Hfaiedh: Hi Hanan and Housseem. Thank you for joining. Onica, thank you for joining (always). So the upload is in progress. Thank you for a great attendance. And we were just like at the beginning of the Webinar. Okay. Thank you very much Maryam.

So we'll be speaking about the membership. So let's move to the next slide please. So where is NCUC in the ICANN governance system? So first we are a constituency. So this seems obvious but most of the people they tend to confuse us sometimes with At Large because we are both focusing on civil society and non-commercial interests.

We are a stakeholder group, the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group in the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, NCSG. We contribute to ICANN policy through various ways mainly through policy statements through our PC, the Policy Committee Policymaking Group.

And we run for elections to become Councilors of the Generic Names Support Organization, GNSO. And you have been participating recently to the election of you GNSO Councilors. Next slide please.

So fine NCUC. Sorry. There should be a - next please. Okay. The African regional perspective. How can NCUC address the African non-commercial user's rights and domain name? Next slide.

So first I had to look at the African DNS market study and I've tried to (give) on the issues of this study. So first the first problem I have noticed and that I have raised up ICANN 59 in Johannesburg was the methodology.

Indeed there was a response rate of 22% on this DNS market study of a total of 308 questionnaires. So start by - completed by 209 targeted respondents. So basing a whole African DNS market study on just 22% of the responses was for me a very big issue in methodology.

Second, the African ecosystem. So we have access first and foremost and we were going to be speaking about that later on. We have Africa as a problem is lagging behind the regions in relation to Internet access with an average penetration of 28.7% compared to a world average of 50.1%.

So we have an obvious lack of infrastructure. We have the Internet and connection is - and is focused on big cities. And we have the problem of high

access cost or affordability that our colleague Onica will be speaking about later on.

And we have a very important lack of local consent that is in African languages especially those tribal languages - African languages that we don't really find on the Internet. And we have a very small number of ICANN accredited registrars. And this is the link of the African DNS market study. Next slide please.

How can NCUC help address those Africa DNS issues? First ICANN policies related to generic domain names by advancing these principles. Freedom of expression, access to knowledge, privacy and data protection, human rights and discussing Internet governance issues and development. So these you would ask how can I really get involved. Next slide please.

So for example, on access to freedom of expression, we have - we tried to solve this tension between freedom of expression and trademark rights. For example, when people want to register what somebody else considers their trademark in a domain name or the domain name might be used in ways that have nothing to do with the trademark yet the trademark owners want to protect their mark. So this is what we are working on. Next slide please.

Seeking a balance in domain name policy and dispute resolution. For example, domain name, registrants and region usually suffer from lack of having an effective dispute resolution mechanism in place and we're suffering from this especially in Africa.

Or for example, intellectual property lacks enough safeguards like enforced laws like some countries in Europe and also Latin America they do have a bill

of rights for those Internet rights and for intellectual property. Next slide please.

We have privacy ICANN and Whois and we have the professional on Whois who is with us. And he's - it's Ayden. So it would be nice if you would like to add something on Whois and how to encourage and see if some members to become more involved and engaged on that topic. Next slide please. I would like to make it as short as possible to allow to my colleague.

So we have Executive Committee and points of contact. So we have for of course our - the Chair is (Farsani) currently. For Africa you have me and (unintelligible). For Europe you have Tatiana Tropina. For North America you have Michael Karanicolas. And for Asia Pacific you have David Cake. So thank you very much. And I'll be ready to answer your questions later on. Thank you.

Now we can give the floor to Arsene if you are ready. Whenever you're ready Arsene. Maryam, can you confirm that Arsene is here and can participate?

Maryam Bakoshi: Yes. I'm working with...

((Crosstalk))

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you.

Maryam Bakoshi: ...line is open. Thank you.

Ines Hfaiedh: Arsene, we can't hear you. Can you please speak up? Thank you.

Maryam Bakoshi: Hi Ines. It's important that you...

Arsene Tungali: Hello.

Maryam Bakoshi: Oh, we can hear you now Arsene. Thank you.

Arsene Tungali: Can you hear me? Hi everyone.

Maryam Bakoshi: Yes we can.

Arsene Tungali: Can you hear me now?

Ines Hfaiedh: Yes. We can hear you loud and clear.

Arsene Tungali: Hi. So this is Arsene Tungali. Sorry for the connection issues. So thank you very much Ines for organizing this call. And thanks everyone for - everyone and all African members who were able to join us this evening for this (unintelligible) call.

Thank Ines again for the leadership presenting Africa the way (it should be). So I'll be brief. I'll try to be brief today because I guess I'll be touching a bit about African participation. And the purpose of this talk now is just to make sure we encourage ourselves because as I usually way, we have so many African voices participating in Internet governance overall and within ICANN as well at various levels.

And we should be proud of ourselves for that and for all the good voices that we have in our Internet governance and within ICANN as well. But of course there is the need - a good need for more participation in the DNS policy process as well because as we all know, NCUC is a part of ICANN and our

business is dealing with GNSO - all the policies that are governing or that are related to (unintelligible).

So I would like to start by thanking everyone for - everyone who is able to participate in the GNSO Council election last time. And thank everyone for voices - for raising their voices and for giving me a seat on the GNSO Council on behalf of the NCSG, which is (unintelligible) where the NCSG is represented. Thank you very much for that.

I would also like to welcome our new members who are with us from our - even the ICANN meetings (unintelligible) in Johannesburg. Thanks to everyone in this and the people who were involved in preparing and presenting and bringing so many other new folks - new Africans (unintelligible) NCUC who are now members of the NCUC.

So far we have so many people who are supporting this - so many areas our work within the NCUC. But the purpose of this short talk now is to encourage more African voices.

As you can see, we have so many people who are following and are - and a very small number who are participating (absolutely) in the work the NCUC is doing. And also the work we're doing is through - either through the mailing list. So we need to see more African (unintelligible) for commenting or sharing their input on the list (and elsewhere).

And there is another (good contingency), which is the - which is the - which is the - which are those public comments. Public comments where we actually - where we actually need so many other voices - so many other African voices. Thanks to (unintelligible) there is colleague Ferrell who helps draft some public comments to this basic study.

So this is like a good example of how African and also be part of setting policy that the NCUC (gets). So we also have another opportunity when we participate in (unintelligible).

So whenever there is an opportunity or whatever there is a chance to be part of a public meeting, I would like to encourage African voices to attend that and take microphone and make sure their voices are heard because if we don't tell that - if we don't speak for ourselves, no one else will be speaking on our behalf.

So this is our way to encourage all the African colleagues who are here to be (unintelligible) and be able to take the floor whenever there is an opportunity for speaking.

So lastly I would like to mention like very quickly the NCUC ombudsman program, which is a (good) opportunity that was put together like so many of our dear members within NCUC and which is agreed to.

I don't know how many of our members - I don't know how many of our NCUC members from Africa who have registered for the ombudsman program.

I would like to say this is a good opportunity for many of us to understand and to learn how we can start submitting our journey within NCUC because the ombudsman program is a great opportunity we would be learning the business about ICANN but also the business about NCUC. It's a great opportunity I tell you to start engaging and be part of the policy (unintelligible) in ICANN (level).

Because I will stop right there and would be actually looking forward to (answer any) questions. Especially I am happy to talk about the GNSO Council. So I will only be (unintelligible) in the coming mission.

So if we get a chance to meet, then I hope that is (unintelligible) talk more about how we can. You can also be part of the GNSO process and we'll have to (unintelligible) there as well. So Ines, thank you very much for this opportunity. Thank you.

Ines Hfaiedh: You're welcome. And you hear me Arsene?

Arsene Tungali: Excuse me. Ines, can you hear me?

Ines Hfaiedh: Can you hear me Arsene?

Arsene Tungali: Ines. I believe I'm done. I don't...

((Crosstalk))

Ines Hfaiedh: Okay. Arsene, we have a question from Housseem who I was (adding). We have a question of access, which presents a giant obstacle to development in Africa. What can NCUC do in order to improve it?

Well, currently our - we have been elected for the (unintelligible) GNSO Councilor. What can a GNSO Councilor for example do to improve access in developing countries?

Arsene Tungali: Well, thank you very much Ines for such a great question. Actually I don't know whether there is any specific way or any specific - I don't know - I don't

know how to put this. But what I can say is ICANN is actually not directly working on issues of access.

Of course we are much focusing on the DNS policy and encouraging so many people to use domain names, so many people to start engaging in discussions. Of course somehow probably that can help ease the access (numerically) of people to the Internet.

But there's so many other organizations outside of ICANN who are working on access on the Internet. And so as a GNSO Councilor, I believe my responsibility towards access would be probably - because as a GNSO Councilor, we have worked on policies that has been developed by the community but different group than stakeholder groups.

And so whenever there is anything that's good towards supporting access to the Internet I'll be happy to be discussing and be part of supporting this type of initiatives.

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you Arsene. Awesome. Okay. Remmy is saying I also think that accessibility and affordability is largely outcome of economic power per capita. Yes. Very true Remmy. Thank you. Kris is saying I would say the government and (eyes) are the key to access and the (cop) as Ines suggested. Yes.

So my opinion is that for the African context as well we must find some mechanism - some modus operandi so that we have this multi stakeholder model that you are exercising and learning at ICANN level. We can kind of create something kind of similar as our African context. What do you think? Do you have an opinion on that?

Arsene Tungali: Ines, were you talking to me? I'm sorry I didn't get most of your remarks.

Ines Hfaiedh: I was asking if we can have some kind of multi stakeholder model like the one exercising at ICANN level and try to make one - some mechanisms and so put some mechanism in place so that we can have such a context in the - in our - in Africa where we can discuss things. So that's not - those are from the civil society are speaking by themselves and those technicians and engineers are speaking by themselves.

Arsene Tungali: Well yes, sure. Definitely. The multi stakeholder model is something - is actually a model, which is much spoken about at (unintelligible). But it's a process in which I personally believe because when discussing about Internet future or Internet issues, we don't need to have just some groups represented on the table. But we need all the voices to be represented.

So that's why, for instance, in Africa the government is changing, you know, to take the power - to take the power over. And those people substantially are making noise or pushing or pushing. But sometimes it looks like we are pushing a civil society. We are pushing against the government.

So though it shouldn't be still that way. The government it was affecting businesses, engineers who are part of the technical (unintelligible). The exact stakeholder is the (still level). But two or three (unintelligible) enough for the country is that the government is trying to (unintelligible) and not (convene), not (unintelligible) and forgetting the input from different others.

So believe is (unintelligible) or members, we should be threatened by whatever we see the government trying to take the lead. But every one of the stakeholder groups have a resource and believe it to be a responsibility to play in shifting the structure of the Internet.

Most of the time civil society groups involving in issues (unintelligible); for instance, in Africa the issue are (5%) a possibility where issues of security - online security and cybersecurity. And we should be - we should keep on pushing on those areas and speak the government to understand our concerns.

To finish, in my country for instance, I'm from the DRC. I'm a member of the civil society and one of the strong voices locally. What we found is that the governments whenever they're deciding on policies, they don't often disclose to other stakeholder groups - they (cannot) share their input.

So you see in the parliament most of the times they are just themselves speaking or deciding on themselves without taking input from civil society or from the technical community although those members of the parliament are not experts in quality domains or the areas.

So my points will be we need to strengthen civil society groups as well as the other stakeholder groups so that we all can take part in the discussions and the decisions and decision making. Thank you.

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you very much Arsene. That was very good from you. Very nice. Really you summed up everything. Thank you very much for your presentation. I know that we have taken some precious time from you. And thank you very much for joining us.

Arsene Tungali: My pleasure.

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you. So we have - Kris is saying the governments in Africa in general have no idea of multi stakeholder model or even understand bottom up processes. Absolutely Kris is right. So what we can suggest - my personal

opinion we could suggest on capacity building programs; for example, for government members.

This is just from the back of my mind, so from the top of my mind, sorry. Okay. Now let's move to the second part of our Webinar, which is on access and education. And third part, sorry, on access and education.

And would like to have - for Wisdom Donkor, he's from Ghana. And he is very humble person but he is an IGF MAG. So Maryam, if you could give the floor to Wisdom. Thank you.

Maryam Bakoshi: Hi Wisdom. Please go ahead and speak. Thank you.

Man: (Unintelligible).

Maryam Bakoshi: Hi Wisdom. We can't hear you. Can you please speak up? Thank you. May I please ask everyone who is not speaking at this moment to please mute your microphone. If you're on the audio bridge, you can mute your phones with star 6. Mute and un-mute yourself with star 6. And if you're in the Adobe Connect room, please use the mic icon and mute yourself. Thank you very much.

Ines Hfaiedh: Is everyone not on the mic? Not speaking right now? Please mute your microphone. And let's give the floor to Wisdom. Wisdom, are you ready?

Maryam Bakoshi: Hi Wisdom. Do you want us to dial out to you or do you want to dial into the meeting. If you do want that, please private message me your phone number and I can arrange for dial out. Thank you very much.

Ines Hfaiedh: Okay. So Maryam, I suggest that we call Onica until we figure out Wisdom's connection. Okay? Onica, are you ready?

Onica Makwakwa: Yes I am. Can you hear me?

Ines Hfaiedh: Yes. Perfect. Thank you. Can we have Onica's presentation?

Maryam Bakoshi: Yes Ines. We've got a couple of presentations here. If you let me know which one to upload, I'll be happy to do that.

Ines Hfaiedh: Onica's presentation is on affordability.

Maryam Bakoshi: Yes. That's coming up now. Thank you.

Ines Hfaiedh: You're welcome. Thank you.

Onica Makwakwa: Excellent. Great. Thanks everyone. So I'm just going to give you a top-level overview of the affordability (unintelligible) from 2017 and just do a zero in on the African regional part specifically. So an affordability report comes up once Ines. It's a global report that looks at 158 countries in the developed world. And...

((Crosstalk))

Onica Makwakwa: As some of you may be aware that the (unintelligible) has a guideline for Internet access in the affordable Internet...

((Crosstalk))

Onica Makwakwa: ...or half a gig of data. It's not more than (unintelligible). So we actually work with this intention and look at that data to see how far they are from the (estimated) goal. So okay. Next slide please.

So the alliance software for Internet is basically a multi stakeholder condition -- Slide Number 6 -- that we actually work through. We are basically the broadest technology sector at (unintelligible) that's working besides (unintelligible) by focusing on quantitative (unintelligible) to ensure affordability.

The affordability report itself for 2017 is part of - end up making it part of an (IRO) report that sets policy and regulations in terms of the kind of progress that it's making towards affordable access.

And it's really based on, you know, looking at 58 low and medium income countries. So no all the countries will be based - mostly the low and middle-income countries that we focus on about 58 of those. And, you know, we did this in order to look at what kind of confident relations are in place that can help ensure affordability.

In terms of the global picture, you saw some of the policies that you looked at - policy such as public access, infrastructure sharing, efficiency of use of (unintelligible), the (unintelligible) of (unintelligible) access funds and for those plans.

And what we found in the (unintelligible) study is that only - about 41% of the countries that we reviewed have outdated plans. And this is really critical and in terms of just where all of us come in because both them plans are really where a country sets the (timing) and the strategy and, you know, (unintelligible) of how much penetration they want to choose.

They're not supposed to (unintelligible) as much as economy and government; about people asking (unintelligible). You know, high quality (end up) with a goal after the Internet.

So while this may not necessarily be an issue that ICANN specifically focuses on, it's really an issue that's very critical to that overall Internet ecosystem in terms of participation especially in the regions.

Public access is also one that we find that countries that score well can - and have set accessibility can have opportunity for public access as well. And (unintelligible) what this also is new opportunity, not just heading, you know, not to come up with, you know, that most of the time we have (unintelligible) who will say that they can't go (unintelligible) if they'd only (keep out them people) and it's their fault, not commercially viable for them to set it up, put up a tower in there.

So having (unintelligible) quality relations actually helps the government come in and partner with the private sector companies in order to actually sometimes force them to change structure.

And now we are seeing that (unintelligible) beyond just the telco sector. If you look for example - if you are building a new neighborhood and we are (unintelligible) in order to lay down pipes for water to also lay down fiber at the same time.

So you see it's what (unintelligible) infrastructure change that reduces the cost because about - more than 80% of cost (unintelligible) is actually (unintelligible). If we could eliminate some of the - reduce some of it significantly.

So in terms of the affordability target, we learned a new (unintelligible) last year called the one for two affordability kind of...

((Crosstalk))

Coordinator: You have just one minute remaining.

Onica Makwakwa: ...to take legal action. That would be helpful. So the one for two (unintelligible) basically we look at affordability from the (corner) of (Europe) being in a country like with (unintelligible) poor and low income people. That 5% (yield) is not going to get us into the (unintelligible) by 2020, not even by 2030 or 2040.

But rather a one for two (unintelligible) begins to get us a meaningful experience of utility of Internet by focusing on 2% of which (unintelligible) for one gig of data average for person.

The other challenge I have seen that continues to (cement and grow steadily) is the agenda (unintelligible) divide that's taking place in the sector. So both in terms of affordability, woman will say that (unintelligible)...

Coordinator: You have no call credits in your (MTN) account. Please recharge.

Onica Makwakwa: ...that also talks about how women, you know, up (unintelligible) and other issues. So as we come in here, you know, working within ICANN, there is an opportunity to continuously advocate for mainstream agenda in (ICT) policy including in the DNS and government.

And there is a group known as (unintelligible), you know, do that quite well. I'm going to skip over to the Africa specifically the Africa Internet in Africa. Twenty-five percent of (unintelligible) based on IT use basically from 2016.

And 60% of that broadband penetration is via mobile. And 26% (gender gap) exists. What I'm going to leave you with is that if we're talking about 25% of our population (doing lines), we are talking about a super minority in our region and therefore we cannot ignore issues of access and affordability in this region.

I don't (unintelligible), you know, whether we are talking about ICANN, GNSO, whatever; we just need to be talking about the, you know, reach in our continent quite honestly.

So it's really critical that as we working the different areas that we work in we continue to find an opportunity to ask (really) some questions and on affordability so we keep going along and we can truly be a win-win community for all of the stakeholders that are engaged both government as well as private sector and civil society most importantly.

So I will leave it there only to share the means to all reports if you'd like to take a little bit more time to look at that. There's also data - raw data from each of the countries that we'd studied that you're welcome to also download from our site and play round with it and compare how each country compares to another.

So just in conclusion, you know, we are still quite (unintelligible) in terms of having access to affordable Internet. And this is really a great opportunity we are missing to help people transform their lives.

And I will just leave you with a story update. Young boy from a township in South Africa who uses public Wi-Fi in order to access (unintelligible) all hours, late hours, whatever. And he was asked why it's important for him to be online. His response was that when he is online he no longer lives in a shack.

So we have an opportunity here to really help people like that young boy to transform their lives. That young boy's response from understanding, you know, some of the policy work they are doing with ICANN that's (a part) hopefully by giving us at a young age and giving him opportunity to participate in the digital economy. Eventually he may be the future of ICANN.

Thank you very much and, you know, the last slide has my email as well as (unintelligible). So if you'd like for me to send you a few more operative points that we've worked on around affordability, (unintelligible) online, I'd be happy to get those. Thank you.

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you very much Onica. It was really interesting. And I was really looking forward to this presentation on affordability because we can talk about access and infrastructure and implementation of access and education but if people cannot afford to get online, it's useless.

And really it's kind of shocking for me to see those numbers. So thank you really. Thank you very much for those very informative numbers and this report. If there are no questions right now, can we call Wisdom?

Wisdom Donkor: Yes. Wisdom is here. Yes.

Ines Hfaiedh: Yes. We hear you Wisdom. Welcome. Thank you.

Wisdom Donkor: So (unintelligible). Okay. Thank you very much and my name is Wisdom Donkor and I live in Ghana. And thank you Onica for a brief and present report. And I'm going to add onto what Onica...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...I'm going to talk in the place of Ghana and try to bring us all the issues (unintelligible) Ghana, all the issues that Ghana is and (unintelligible). And Ghana have (unintelligible) and...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...kind of a (IT sector) (unintelligible) authority (unintelligible) that telecom sector. Then we have the (unintelligible) committee that (unintelligible) that kind of for at least the ICT sector. But more or less so to speak to Internet issues and all that. And...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...where Ghana is from and where we are to be and in our thoughts and little bit about the mobile (unintelligible) in Ghana. And then how (unintelligible) and PCs, how we treat them in Ghana. And then...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...hopeful that in (2008) one we start with (unintelligible), continue to (unintelligible) and one from making our policy from. One indeed was to look at two things, which is government network (unintelligible) down to the kind of we have to look at who is (constructed) and how to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: We look at the application (after all this). So the infrastructure part what (in) government; kind of it was to put in place the infrastructure. And the government kind of...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...throughout the whole country trying to connect all government (unintelligible) all to one plug from which it's national (big) agenda. And then this has been done. And then what we are planning to do moving forward.

We try to connect three countries of (30) countries, which is (unintelligible) and then (unintelligible). So I think these plans and...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So one we...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...and was to just permit that enabling (empowerment) for...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...engage the work that government does. So apart from that, everything...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...was to look at the key application (unintelligible).

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...to be able to do the (mainstream) government (unintelligible) all that. So (big government) is what we are doing now. Within the application, (not) on the infrastructure that the government has provided. The government is just looking at how to (improve) the private sector and to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...on the platform. And that this (while we are there) has opened up to - opened up the telecom sector...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...the telecom (unintelligible). Who do you want to be...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...are beginning to extend...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...to cause government once we move to a leader - find out who...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...is leverage on that infrastructure.

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: That looks like we are all ignoring because we can't talk about accessibility.
We don't talk about...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...so what government was to try to extend the (unintelligible) at every pass of
the country. And I think about - almost about 90% (unintelligible). There are
many...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...still working on to try to connect every part of the country to electricity.
Now we'll also have the extension of all this and getting answers that we are
talking about. And the last part of this is to the clean energy. (Unintelligible)
start of our clean energy. And as soon as we (state them all) as the issue and
help in this regard.

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...we talk about the ITT (shakedown) creating a living environment. Now let
me come to the mobile...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...which will be (unintelligible) by the telecom industry. So we're looking at
(unintelligible) few days from...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: I hope (unintelligible) 2017 and then we'll see the new trends and how the government performs or the telecom (unintelligible) also (unintelligible)...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So the mobile (company) officially reached as such 3003 use up to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...trying to move on especially (aside from the) agenda.

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...increase is far above (unintelligible) in (2022) by telecom, telecom (unintelligible)...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So the mobile community is around...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So 2018. But according to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...that kind so that we can (unintelligible) and to the National (Communication) Authority. The mobile...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...about (2050) to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...two thousand, three and fifty-four presenting a mobile voice...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...mobile voice and...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...authority, mobile voice and mobile...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: The number of mobile becomes (unintelligible) from about...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So a constant (streak) of...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...seventy-four percent. So the main...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...this number (of the four assets) to move on first and carrying this...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: After you get - there is (unintelligible)...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...and all that. And all this would...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...because of...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: Now let's look at the 2017...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So I don't believe...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...one hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred.

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...one point ninety-four percent from June 2017. So...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...six thousand two hundred and eighty...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...four hundred and 80 thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven.

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...for the month and then you...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...one hundred and fifty...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So let's look at...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...which more or less like (new for the incoming) and all that. The mobile

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...for July 2017 or the end of July 2017. So the two kinds of switching of mobile...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...country wants...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...one hundred and three thousand four hundred and sixteen. So we can reduce rates of about 77.52%. So consider...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...and then also kind of...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...within the (ICP) sector and (they're healthy) and all that. So move on to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...again (unintelligible) and lifeline for the...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...Ghana on the...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...and breaking the new (technology) for (unintelligible) and...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...that even with this, our grandmothers and grandfathers are
(unintelligible)...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...the mobile (means) that we all talking about and know the (unintelligible).

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: So they're going to (unintelligible) try to create again...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: ...high cost. No one...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: And now we move to...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: But the ability from the support of what...

((Crosstalk))

Wisdom Donkor: And then they lose (unintelligible) and then we have - we do the country. So
looking up a bit.

((Crosstalk))

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you very much. Wisdom, can you hear me?

Wisdom Donkor: Yes. I can hear you. I've got one other...

((Crosstalk))

Ines Hfaiedh: Wisdom, thank you very much. We are running out of time. It's almost done. So thank you very much. So we can retain that building partnerships with the private sector, focusing on infrastructure, building and also the mobile - business on the mobile devices and mobile network. Thank you very much Wisdom.

So we will move - if possible Maryam, can we move to the next presentation. Access, implementation and education. And then we will go back to questions. Thank you. Thank you very much again Wisdom.

Wisdom Donkor: Welcome.

Ines Hfaiedh: Okay. So everyone, since our chart - the third and last part was about access and education. Wisdom who talked about access and infrastructure and mobile and building partnerships with the private sector. And we had Onica talking about affordability. So now I'll be...

Coordinator: Just one minute remaining.

Ines Hfaiedh: ...talking about the best ways to achieving SDGs through education. So I will move to the next slide rapidly. So first I would say creating a learning generation. This is the first step you should go through in our African (context). Because education for the new group of reality, the report says that by 2050 half of today's jobs will be replaced by technology.

New jobs will demand different and higher level skills. And the population of Africa will double to two billion. Half of them will be young people. So unless education systems can develop and respond, we will have a major shortage of skilled workers.

We have to a quarter of the population could still live in extreme poverty. And we will have income inequality. It will increase. So those with high skills, capacity to adapt to change and ability to accept technology are the ones that we will expect from them an even greater share of earnings.

So the second phase we should go through in Africa I am suggesting we should have a transformation in education to achieve those SDGs, the sustainable development goals because as technologies or (ICTs) restore to (OCT) to education. I am a teacher myself. So I have been implementing technologies in education for years and I have been training teachers to use them.

So technologies they bring sound and movement to static textbook lessons. They have become physical and geographical (readers). And plus (unintelligible) communication. They eliminate artificial boundaries between schools and the outside world. And they promote an environment of global (unintelligible).

So that our chair they fill as if they were students of the world, not only chairs of Tunisia or Ghana or South Africa, et cetera. On SDGs we have education lifts people out of poverty. It increases equality and social cohesion and improves health because we had some reports even that education cut by half the mortality rate among women in Africa.

Education empowers women by facilitating access to information about (price) and services. It increases confidence. It enables participation and decision-making and accountability. And better education increases deeper awareness and commitment to conservation of - and climate change.

So my recommendation is first raise public awareness. So because implementing (ICTs) (unintelligible) without having this public aware of their importance is absolutely useless and a waste of time. We should involve the use through use organization and local organizations.

And lastly the stakeholder discussion in local, regional and international ideas. We must lay the policy foundation. We must engage African young people and African activists to write down policy reports, policy comments and public comments, et cetera, to propose drafts to the parliament of the countries and to invest in education as a valued (chain).

You learn the same use, yes. Absolutely. So I am suggesting for access to implementation, education. I tried to make it as short as possible. So now we can have - can still have five minutes for your questions because we started a bit later. And we are - the floor is yours.

So if you would like to speak to ask a question, to add a comment, a suggestion, anything, just raise your hand and the floor is yours. Thank you very much for standing. I'm very proud of this nice number of people attending at this quite late hour for some people. And thank you very much again. Feel free to ask your questions and write down your suggestions. Thank you.

There is (Adam Ahmed) who is asking for a dial out and he sent me his number. So I'll give it to Maryam. There is a question for Wisdom from...

Wisdom Donkor: (Okay).

Ines Hfaiedh: ...asking with all the issues of access, there are still issues that need urgent attention. One, content; two, gender; three, education; and capacity building. What do you think?

Wisdom Donkor: Yes. So I yes will (unintelligible) question. I said it's because with the issues of access, gender, content and all that, we are still lagging behind. When you take content for example, we are getting all the infrastructure in place forgetting that we need content to actually drive the whole access process.

For example, when you take education for example, you provide additional sector with all the infrastructure, they need to (unintelligible). But then they do have the resources. They do have the content. That's today's and all they can use.

Another one was the gender inequality. There are still issues in our rural communities where if you take (unintelligible) as example. Our community of parents (unintelligible) and girls (aren't) treating good in school. Thinking that when the girl grows up, maybe someone or a man will just come and marry the girl and take the girl away and all that.

These are all some of the issues. That is true trending in rural communities, even our (unintelligible) communities that we still need to address. When it comes to education, I think we are not doing enough to take the whole Internet governance issues to education.

We need to start talking to policy, make us to start because simply Internet governance as part of our - as part of our curriculum so that this

(unintelligible) come out from school that is (unintelligible) referring to the various sectors and then these are the people that will also drive for the issues of what Internet governance and then also try to solve some of these problems.

And we also need to build capacity. Capacity of let's say education, our teachers and all that, (clean air) and all that. We need to consider that this is all and then when we begin to do this, I think we'll begin towards and eliminate the issues of all the access, community, education and all that.

So and another aspect is that there's a lack of data. There's not enough data to do accurate reporting of what is greener. So we also should begin to start looking into the issues of what open data to start making our government open up data for us to use to critique what they are doing and also help government in (out) policy and implementation and all that.

So this is what I think on top of my mind that we should also try to look into that and start addressing.

Ines Hfaiedh: Thank you very much Wisdom. And indeed, we do have a problem of data in Africa. We're always complaining about that that we don't have the right members in order to assess the right solutions to our situation indeed.

I will quickly read Onica's comment. She says (unintelligible) those indeed are the demands side issues. And with regards to content, in the context of Africa, this has to be relevant content including local language. Absolutely. We have to tackle these simultaneously because they are interdependent. Thank you Onica.

Houssein is saying maybe we should add the conversion of the role of teachers (unintelligible). Absolutely. I agree with you. I'm a teacher and I

think that the teacher should not be like the fountain of all knowledge. He says more than in structure and endorse the world of civil society to make lobbying in order to put pressure on government to make investment in education.

Absolutely Houssein. The civil society can make a lot of difference in countries where the climate is rather democratic but unfortunately, you know that the context in Africa not all countries have this democracy and this respect of civil society.

(Yolanda). She said I missed the session on access but I hope it was emphasized that connecting the next billion presents challenges beyond just education and mere access. The unconnected are beset by poverty and real social economic issues.

Access to the Internet and ITT should be a benefit because what is Internet access to someone who is living below the poverty line. Absolutely (Yolanda). So maybe also in some countries in Africa some - this is also what we are trying - what we are fighting for also in our countries in Africa.

Sometimes we're talking about Internet governance issues and we have deeper (unintelligible) that would tell us what are you talking about. We have really a problem of poverty here. Maybe Internet is not that important in some countries and Internet governance issues. Yes. Thank you so much.

So thank you very much everyone for your feedback. If there are any other questions, anything before we close the call? If so, raise your hand or raise a comment.

If not, I would like to thank you all, those who attended today - tonight with us. This call it was a great opportunity for us to talk about NCUC, introducing NCUC, how to get enrolled to talk about the African (unintelligible) in ICANN.

And to talk about access and education and also to talk about affordability and (IT) implementation and education and SDGs. So thank you very much everyone. I would like to thank Maryam who did a great job with us tonight after a trip back from Washington, D.C. So thank you very much and let's adjourn this call. Thank you. Good night everyone.

Maryam Bakoshi: Thank you so much everyone...

Man: Good night.

Maryam Bakoshi: ...for attending the call. Good night everybody. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening wherever you may be. Darren too, you may disconnect all lines and stop the recording. Thank you very much for your time today. Goodbye.

END