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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: So due to the political issues in [inaudible], it goes with international [inaudible] and an exams period. So we do actually is go in with [inaudible] and VPN and what else, doing some social media campaign against the government to reduce these kind of acts since we believe that international [down], it's not the solution for political issues. Yeah, so that's what we are doing actually. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Let me put the question like does this resolving any sort of youth consultation or anything, like does this happen?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Like among you guys, since you guys are leaders, you guys are there, so amongst you, if there has been any conferences or anything brought, talk to the table regarding what youth involvement should be when the Internet shut down, is there?

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UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Actually no physical meeting has been done about this topic, but I told you about the social media campaign and I think that the government is using this kind of weapon against youth to limit the freedom of expression and etc.

[SAM CONDOR]: Okay, I am [Sam Condor], Professor in Computer Science. Whatever you presented, the solution is a political solution, nothing to do with research.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay. Yeah, these are political issues but political issues can also be petition and in the legislature, so it's not so much of saying it's so much political because, for example, these social media attacks, you could petition it and you give results. You can give them a view such as, for example, you are the target of getting such an amount from this tax but look at how much you're gaining from it. Does it make any sense, some people not paying the tax because they know they're using VPN? Actually most of the youth use VPN. They don't pay their tax, so I'm very sure that the government is not reaching its target for the tax.

So meaning if I petition the parliament, that this tax is not actually working and [they will] think about it. I think it can

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work. The petition can work. So it can be petitioned. The Parliament is open. We can petition it. Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What I was thinking was that how will whatever research you do is going to solve this problem.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay. For now, we are looking at starting a youth IGF, Uganda Youth IGF. This Uganda Youth IGF, we started the idea during Youth Com. We had Youth Com during the Africa Internet Summit so we had a number of youth.

So the first stage was orienting them, first of all, during the Youth Com about Internet governance and the Internet ecosystem. They were able to gain all this knowledge during the Africa Internet Summit. So now we have youth who are really passionate that we can say that they are passionate about Internet governance, so that's a starting point for us.

When we get oriented and we start the youth IGF, we are able to look into some of these issues. We are able to see the different bodies or organizations we can go to for support, for example, or for advice on how we should carry on, how we should move it, and something like that. Yeah, thank you.

SOUAD ABIDI:

Good morning. I'm Souad Abidi from Morocco. I will talk about numbers, just basic numbers. You say the tax, the [OGG] tax, is paying you 200 Ugandian shillings per day by using 60 online platforms, social media like Facebook and Twitter, so it's converted to dollars, is $0.05 daily. So monthly is $1.50 per person. So don't you think that by $1 paid by someone or 60 million people paying $1.50 per month is basically $6 million. So don't you think that it's a good way to involve economy and build things with this easy money, as you can say?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Okay. My problem is not with the tax. My problem is with why the tax anyway. What is the impact that this tax possess? Like for example, now, look at this. You've imposed the tax and almost half the people of the country are not paying it, first of all. So one, you're not reaching the target of the tax. Then secondly, this tax was wrongly imposed. There are no consultations with the people, with the masses because if we're really all working for our economy, then when you're imposing such a tax, you need to come through the masses. It's a government of the people anyway. You should come to the masses and you'll be like, I think for our economy, for our own prosperity, I think we need this tax to help us achieve this, and this, and this.

Then, after some period of time, you come back and give us a review of how this tax is contributing towards our economy. But the government has not done that. People are not consulted, so the tax was just imposed and so I don't support it. Yeah. Maybe they should come and give the people analysis of how this tax has really contributed so far because it started in 2018. By now, we should be having results. Maybe they can defend themselves using the results and be like, this tax has contributed towards this and this. Yeah, thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. In the interest of time, we're going to now move on to the next presentation, which is Eileen Nay.

EILEEN NAY: Thank you. Good morning, everyone. I'm Eileen Nay from Kenya. I study at the Technical University of Kenya pursuing a Bachelor of Engineering, Civil and Construction Engineering. Today I am going to present to you on the topic "Engendering the Internet".

Engendering the Internet basically means giving equal Internet access to both the genders. So to begin with, let's see on the statistics of this Internet. There are 5.11 billion smart phone users in the world today. That's showing an increase of 100 million in the past year. There are 4.39 billion Internet users in

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2019, also showing an increase of 3.366 million, as compared to generally 2018. Then we have 3.48 billion social media users in 2019 with a tremendous increase of 288 million. 3.26 billion persons are using social media on mobile devices in January 2019 with a growth of 297 million new users representing a year on year increase of more than 10%.

So with these statistics, where is this hidden gender gap coming from? Despite the advantages that the Internet is [inaudible] the world, there seems to be increasing disparities in the access and use of this platform, especially among girls and women.

As you can see, ITU estimates that, globally, women are 12% less likely than men to use this Internet, and in 2000 of the countries, there is a higher proportion of men using this Internet than women. And not only these women that use this Internet, they do not only use this Internet in a meaningful way, but in a less meaningful way thereby displaying, resulting into offline gender discrimination being manifested online.

We often know that this gender gap is normally wider in the least developed countries, like in Africa. We have the third world countries where women are 33% less likely to access this Internet than the men, and we find that only one out of the seven women connects to the Internet as compared to one out of five men that can access this Internet.

As we know, mobile is the main channel through to use the social media. And you find that only 26% of the women are less likely. We have 26% of women less likely to use the Internet as compared to the men. Wikimedia estimates that we have 70,000 active users. 14,000 come from the global side and only 1,000 from Africa. This clearly indicates that the conception of the Internet is limited to Africa, and as we narrow it down, it becomes less limited, more limited to the women as compared to the men.

We only have one out of ten Wikimedia authors who are women. So this clearly indicates that the women have less Internet access as compared to the men. So then why [inaudible] that next the voices of women so little heard only. We have the social/cultural boundary where, traditionally, in Africa, the patriarchy has been, is still being practiced, and women are always subdued to the men. Thereby, for them to get this access to the Internet, they have to require permission from their partner to use this Internet. So that is a limiting factor for the women to access the Internet.

We also have lack of the knowledge to use of the Internet where studies show that women are, marginalized women from the rural areas and the informal setups, they lack this knowledge and this case to use this Internet effectively, so thereby, it can

hinder them from using this Internet. We also have the cyber bully and trolling.

A 2017 study, which was done by the Association of Media Women in Kenya entitled "Online Security for Women" revealed that cyber bullying, sexual harassment, defamation, and revenge plans are the [imagined] key digital threats facing women in our country, Kenya.

And a good example is that of the former Miss Kenya 2006, Miss Roshanara Ebrahim, whose ex-boyfriend leaked her nudes to social media and this led to her being dethroned the crown. So you see it costed her because of such issues of the cyber bullying and trolling. Another example is the body shaming among the ladies that usually happen in the social media platforms, such as Instagram and the rest.

And then we have financial constraints as a factor also that affects the women from accessing this Internet. We know that the Internet cost is usually a stumbling block. For instance, one [GB] of prepared data in Kenya costs more than 6% average monthly income in our country. Ideally, this is unrealistic and it prevents women from getting online as they would rather channel this money that they have for their family's basic needs instead of the luxurious Internet.

Another reason that can prevent these women from accessing the Internet is that the decision is usually male-based and the women are not given a chance to make decisions concerning the Internet governance issues. Another reason that can lead to women lack the Internet access is the lack of local content and content relevant to them. Marginalized women and girls from the rural areas and the informal set-ups, we find that all of this language barrier that prevents them from using this Internet, and also, they lack the local content that they would [inaudible] to, that would give them a reason to access this Internet. So they find it difficult accessing the Internet because of the language barrier, and also, the content that is of relevance to them.

And then you also have lack of connectivity since most women live in the rural areas. We all know that as in [inaudible], in my country, we are a third world country and we are still developing. When you go to the rural areas, you'll find that the Internet coverage is not that much. It's still limited and for you to access this Internet, it becomes a hurdle. That's why in most of the rural areas, you see that most of the cyber café, they still thrive because most of the people in the rural areas don't get access to this Internet, so they'd rather go look for this Internet in the cyber cafes because they don't have the smart phones to enable them use this Internet.

And then [you also have] about the family responsibility as a hindrance to women accessing this Internet. Traditionally, women are believed to be the housekeepers, and so, they have a lot of responsibilities to accomplish in the family household. You find that by the time they finish these house chores that they have, they become tired and so they don't see the need of getting online to use this Internet because they'd rather have some rest for them to at least recover for the day so that they can prepare for the next day.

So how can you make this Internet more female now that you know the reasons that limit these women and girls to access the Internet? First [on], we should connect the unconnected by increasing access of connectivity through community networks. For example, we have the [inaudible] Community Network in Tanzania, and also the [inaudible] Network in [inaudible], Kenya.

These initiatives are working hard to improve on the connectivity and access to these women, and also, after that, we can demand for equal opportunities of these women to access this Internet and also enact policies and pass cyber security bills that represent the rights of women online. And also, as you know, we are moving to the next billion of Internet users with a strong leap for us to increase the connectivity of these women. And also, let's support the women so that they can attend the

SDGs, the agendas of the global, sustainable [inaudible]. Thank you. Any questions?

IHITA GANGAVARAPU: Thank you, Eileen, for your presentation. I am Ihita, NextGen Ambassador.

You mentioned a very strong example when you were talking about cyber bullying and trolling, right? About your crown being overthrown. So since that was a very strong example, a very strong event that occurred in Kenya, so I just wanted to know what was the immediate government policy that came up and what were the organizations that have been working or were working or will be working on cyber bullying in your country?

EILEEN NAY: Thank you for that question. Miss Roshanara Ebrahim took the issue to court and it was dealt with, though she wasn't given back the crown. Right now, we are still working on policies on how, we are enacting policies on how we can increase the digital development [inaudible]. It's in the process. Okay.

JADE MAKORY: Thank you for your presentation. My name is Jade Makory. I'm a NextGen, also from Kenya. So I've loved your presentation, but

don't you think that this particular challenge is less about access and more about relevance and content, especially now with regard to women? Could you kindly comment on that? Because when we start talking about how relevant this content is, that ends up becoming something else that sort of underpins also some of the key principles that sort of make the Internet what it is. Like what about net neutrality? Should we start pushing content towards people because I personally have a big problem with that because I think that the Internet and the way it ought to work, if we are going to focus on accessibility, it's accessibility, not the content. So I don't know. Do you think this is an Internet problem or a societal problem?

EILEEN NAY: Thank you for posing the question. To me, I think it's an Internet problem, yes? And so we can deal with these issues one by one. First off, we can begin with the Internet access where we can create coverage to everyone even [inaudible] in the rural areas for those who are not connected, and then later, we can [create] this content to be of the language that they understand.

So then with that, we shall have accomplished what you want, accessing the Internet.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Eileen. In the interest of time, we're going to move on to the next presentation but if any of you have questions for the NextGen, feel free to stay after to direct them towards them. Valerie, you're next.

VALLARIE YIEGA: Hi, everyone. My name is Vallarie Yiega from the University of Nairobi School of Law. So my main focus when it came to this conference was the digital economy and how it can be used for public television and the grassroots. So like I said, I'm from Kenya, and grassroots for me meant that rural areas that we have in Kenya and just a bit to defer from my colleague, you'd find that even in our previous election, there was a high Internet penetration in terms of access, even in the rural areas. Apart from about four sub-counties, which are towards north of Kenya, so you find that Kenya has actually very good Internet penetration.

So when you look at the Internet statistics, you'll find that we have about 482 million people in Africa using the Internet, and of that, Kenya is about at 83%. So the question then that came to my mind is do the 83% of the Internet users also involve the ones at the grassroots? And we find that, yes, they're actually involved in using the Internet because now things like smart phones have become things that are even in the grassroots.

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They use them for communication. You will find so many people who are in the rural areas now are on Facebook just using the Internet for leisure.

So then the question that I asked myself is Kenya still is part of the countries that have high poverty levels because, yes, the poverty level is reduced from about 43.6% to 35%, but it's still quite high when you look at the statistics given by World Bank. So the question is we are already in the Internet, so then how do we use this Internet to benefit ourselves as a country? Because I'm looking at this situation like the next generation meaning the future of the Internet.

So to define what digital economy is, it refers to an economy that is based on digital technology. So some of the components that are in the digital economy involve e-commerce, online payment services, applications, cloud computing, online advertisements, etc. So then you find that since we have all this competence of the digital economy, how then can we make it relevant to our grassroots situation? So some of the economic activities that you find in these rural areas include things like agriculture and fishing.

So when it comes to the digital economy, you look at the value chain of business. So for business, I looked at it in this way. First, you look at the market gap. What is it that we don't have in the

market? Then look at it in terms of financing. Then look at it in terms of the marketplace and then profit, the [inaudible] of profits and then wealth creation.

So then the question becomes is there a market gap? Of course. You find things like if you are selling things like fish and mostly in Kenya, we have dried fish so it's not perishable. So there is a market gap. There are products that are coming into the market. Can we finance it?

So then how does this marry with digital economy? First of all, for financing, we have mobile banking as well as mobile-based loans like Tala and Branch that have come into Kenya offering loans online to people who want to start this businesses, as long as you can show that you have a good and secure credit [inaudible] about $20, they can offer these loans.

Also in Kenya, there's a payment service called M-Pesa where the transactions can just happen online without people [inaudible] meeting. So that's how you can finance. Looking here at the pictures of some of the women you'd find in the grassroots and what products they sell. So the question is how then can this business be brought onto the online platform, and then they can also be self-sustained because, again, the problem with Kenya is service delivery. There is a lot of pushback in terms of what the government is providing and what it can provide,

and issues of contraption that have bewildered Kenya for a long time.

So then the question is how can we, as a country, sustain ourselves? That's the answer: digital economy.

Again, more examples of, for instance, that application. It's called [inaudible]. It's a mobile app where consumers and sellers go online and they just engage in the business and then they're able to exchange. They also have ornate things like agricultural produce where you can just speak directly to your customer and find them. Again, I've already explained how M-Pesa works.

So the question for me coming to this conference was, what is the role of ICANN? This is a place that is a bit gray to me, so it would need more explanations. But looking at the ICANN business constituency, this is a place where they have websites that give the forum for users to interact, [TL] promoting the awareness of how businesses can be done online, and also just looks at the interests of those businesses who want to register domain names and their customers online, and things like the domain name system will need to be reliable. What's the legality of it, and how to make the Internet a safer place also for business users. So basically, that's how my mind was running around ICANN.

So some of the challenges that you may face, obviously, is the digital awareness of how the Internet can be used for ecommerce and economy because you find in most of our grassroots, most of them are on Facebook. They have all these profiles, sending pictures, leisure, but then they do not know that they can also use such online platforms for business and tools to create [world]. Also the issue of regulation. Kenya is still a bit behind when it comes to Internet. You've just had the example of data protection. That is still in the way also. So looking at it in terms of statutes and policies, how then is my country, Kenya, regulating the issue of the Internet, and also creating that awareness that how can this Internet work? What is the legality of doing business online and whether there are measures to ensure that we don't have things like fraud happening on the online platforms as we try to put business up on the quality control.

I mean when you are doing business online, there is always the fear of am I going to get the quality that I'm looking for? Things like maybe you sold something to someone when you come and you receive your good, it's not the quality that you were expecting. So goods that are high valued, you definitely want to get the quality that you are looking for. So then the issue of quality control.

Also the issue of capital support, like I said. There are still some online payment services that give you credits, but also require you to have a certain credit score. So then how are we bringing in the people in the grassroots who are clearly living below the poverty lines into that issue of capital support?

So then my recommendations would have been for the quality control, especially for the high-valued products, there need to be quality control inspectors on the ground where the business is occurring just to ensure that what you're buying is actually what you saw online.

Also, in that app called OLX, I've seen people also transact in terms of land. So then [inaudible] the land you are selling to me because there have been such cases where someone is sued for land and then that land does not belong to that particular person. So do you have things like a title deed for a car? Do you have a log book, etc.?

Regulation through statutes. Also here, the government needs to come in and also just sit down and look at how regulation can be done for the Internet. This point also comes in through what we learn in ICANN, the multi-stakeholder model. So we are having government coming in. We are having civil society. We are having the individuals themselves in the grassroots being able to be told how they're going to regulate the digital economy.

Finally, creating awareness in this community about digital and how it works and how it can help in terms of digital economy. Also, I forgot to mention that the last step of wealth creation, in this payment services, the online payment services, in Kenya, we have something called M-Shwari that helps people save money that they have gotten and can help them. So yes, for me, I was looking at it in that way. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We switch to French language please.

I had a look at your presentation yesterday and I wanted to add that I don't have a question. So I don't have a question. I just wanted to add a proposal. Is it not working? Can you hear? Is it okay now?

So I don't have a question. I just wanted to add a proposal to the solutions that you put forth. I am a member of a national organization that does financial markets that are accessible to develop financial education in morocco. So we have a lot of proposals for the youth, for different employment positions and so forth. We are working on the first public market offering here in Morocco. We are working on two things. First of all, we are negotiating a partnership with a financial association in London that delivers diplomas that are recognized in Europe, and so, a student might be able to follow a training, and our public

organization will acquire a European diploma. So it can be a student in the first level, at the first level that comes into the university as a new student.

We are also negotiating a partnership with an American fund, and this fund is for youth specialized on financial markets, financial stock exchange issues, and so they can take a test and get basically a fund that they manage between $30,000 to $150,000 with a profit of 95% for the trader and 20% for the fund. So it's an additional income for the student. That student is still at the university. It could be somebody who does not really have any employment and does just that. And so the idea is to create, basically, autonomy financially and also, it is a training opportunity.

And I just wanted to mention it. If you are interested, I can give a presentation on that as well or talk to you. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Is your project implemented in [Niger] here? Or are you entrusted in integrating this country elsewhere? We are working in Marrakech. This will be the first public market because there is also a private market here in Casablanca in [inaudible]. For Morocco, the prices are really good.

The first thing is to reduce the cost and also to propose financing for students. WE are, of course, interested in being supplement the cost in [Algeria]. If [Algeria] offers to us financing, that would be good too but I do not know yet.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: In the interest of time, we do have to move on to the next presentation. So please, if we have time for questions at the end, but we are running out of time. So in the interest of that, I present the next presenter, Souad.

SOUAD ABIDI: So hello, everyone. I'm from Algeria. I'm a student in the Higher School of Computer Science in the fourth year [junior] degree, as well as I'm an AFRINIC Fellow in 2018, AFRINIC 29 Meeting in Tunisia. So today, I'll be talking about the Internet ecosystem in Algeria.

So the plan of the presentation will be, first, talking about the current situation of Algeria and cybersecurity. Second, what did Algeria do to [phase] these kind of problems? And the cyber awareness profile of Algeria. And finally, a look at contribution in Algeria.

So Algeria is a country situated in the Maghreb region of North Africa, and the three main languages spoken there are Arabic,

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Berber, and French. So French is for education, government and papers. We have 42 million people and it's the largest country in Africa and in the Arab world as well. Talking about the Internet, so Algeria has seen an incredible increase in terms of Internet user in the last 20 years, with a 45.2% of penetration in 2017.

So some facts about the Internet ecosystem. The Internet is more expensive in Algeria because of the scarcity of the International boundaries. And with a lower speed, Internet costing twice as much as in Tunisia and four times that in Morocco, and 20 times that in Canada. So the delay of Algeria ICT has still considered as a marginalized sector, and it represents only 4% of the GBT 21, far from the world average which is 7%. About the 3G++ that began only in the end of December 2013, which is very, very late compared with the others.

I'm going to show you a study done by [inaudible] Lab and ITU, taking a study of 60 countries around the world to see the cyber security [rank] in these countries. So where is Algeria in all this? So according to this map, you can see that Algeria is in red, which means it's the last country in cyber security based on seven criteria. So this study was based on seven criteria.

The first one is the present state of mobiles infected with malware and the computer infected with malware. The third one

is the number of financial malware attacks, the percentage of telnet attacks, and the best prepared countries for cyber attacks, the percentage of attacks by cryptominers, and finally, the countries with the most up-to-date legislation. So based on the seven criteria, Algeria has been ranked the last cyber secure country in the world, unfortunately.

So let's talk about cyber awareness profile of Algeria. So we are going to evaluate the cyber awareness based on three main groups. The first one is technical measures. CIRT stands for Cyber Incident Response Team. So Algeria doesn't have an officially recognized national CIRT currently.

The second one, standards. Algeria also doesn't have an officially recognized national standards certification, the same. We don't have an [officially] entity in Algeria while certified under recognition entities in the world. The second group is organization measures, so talking about policy. So Algeria doesn't have also an officially recognized entity about measurement. The capacity building, we don't have actually capacity building entities that work on promoting any kind of cyber security certificates.

So what did Algeria do to face these programs? The first one, in 2005, the Center of the Prevention and Fight Against Computer Crime and Cyber Crime was established by the Minister of

Justice. And the second one is in last October, Minister of Justice announced the finalization of the test on fight against cybercrime, highlighting the need to adapt an Algerian legislation to the development of the word.

So talking about my contribution, in last meeting of AFRINIC in 29 Tunisia, I said that why not? Why not Internet in Algeria? It will be an open space to have a discussion about different issues, so I decided to create the Chapter of Internet Society in Algeria and they have gathered [40 persons] round Algeria from different backgrounds interested to discuss Internet issues. So we have submitted the application of Internet Society and now we are waiting to be reviewed.

So about our chapter roadmap in 2019-2020, so we are going to establish one year of awareness campaign and we are going to do a school of internet governance, and finally, we are going to do an IGF 2019 remote HUB. I'm also an ambassador of Youth IGF Algeria, which is a movement present in 40 countries, including ten countries of Africa. So this movement works on making more people involved in Internet Governance and how to get a conversation with different stakeholders in the civil society from the cutting [inaudible] and from the government.

So the last event we have organized was the Safer Internet Day, which is a workshop I made with middle school students about

how to get secured on the Internet and what are the eventual problems on the Internet and how to get secured. Thank you. That was good.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hi, again. I want to say that Algeria had a lot of hackers, professional hackers. One of them is the famous one in the world, is Hamza Bendelladj. It's one of the ten wanted by FBI, didn't want Algeria to collaborate with these professional hackers to find solutions and yeah, because I think U.S.A. made like [inaudible] and I think Israel also.

SOUAD ABIDI: Yeah, actually it will be great if Algerian government will cooperate with this kind of talented people. But I think that the other countries have proposed, how to say, a better offer or him so maybe he joined them, and yeah. But I don't have real information or correct information about his path so far so I can look for it after and get you updated. Yeah, thank you.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Souad. The next and last, but not least, presentation is by Levy.

LEVY SYANSEKE: Hi, everyone. My name is Levy Syanseke. I am from Zambia, specifically from the University of Zambia. I'm a [tutor] of an associate professor.

So my presentation is mainly on Internet for education. That's my main area of interest apart from cyber security, but for this presentation, my focus is on Internet for education. So that's a brief outline of the presentation. I'll give a brief introduction on Internet access and connectivity in Zambia, then move to opportunities, challenges, and how Internet for education in Zambia can be implemented.

So just a bit of statistics. Zambia is a country with a population of over 17.4 million and with that statistics, you have about 58% of the population accessing Internet using mobile phones, but then for fixed Internet, for devices like computers, you have 0.16% having access. That includes both urban and rural areas. And then with that kind of Internet access by the majority of the population, you realize that in the next slide, you have a good number of people accessing the Internet.

But then out of the top ten reasons for Internet access, four of them are education related. For instance, you have research, studying, then learning as the top three, which make roughly about over 40% of Internet usage, which brings in an aspect of good Internet for education need for investment.

But then moving on, when we talk about how the education system is set up, you have an aspect of [inaudible] public schools have computers. Some of them do have some [inaudible], but a majority of those schools that have computers given, they have an aspect of having a lack of consistent Internet connectivity. So you realize that inasmuch as they have these PCs or computers for usage in accessing Internet, most of them, because of the lack of consistency in accessing Internet, they kind of have challenges.

So moving on to my next slide, like earlier said, we have a population of over 17.4 million so there is a lack of Internet connectivity in most public schools. That comes back to fixed Internet where inasmuch as they have PCs in some schools, but most of the PCs are not used for Internet connectivity. They are used for lessons, for example, on how to go about Microsoft Office, Word, Excel and PowerPoint. The other Microsoft packages are not usually used because there are few who quite understand or find need for them to be used.

Then the second opportunity which regarding lack of Internet. So you can have ISPs come on board to obviously provide a service just made deliberate for Internet for education services where schools can actually access the Internet for just that particular purpose. Then the next opportunity I have is a platform where you can set up Internet for education hubs, for

instance, where students can use such hubs for just research purposes and maybe can be used for a business purpose or whatever, but at most, create a hub where students and other people who are interested in learning using the Internet platform can access them.

Then thirdly, you have developers. That comes back to people who are able to design websites, subversely, create websites that are friendly for such opportunities because a bit of research on Internet for education in Zambia. If you go online looking for materials on the education curriculum for the locals, you barely have access to any of the materials starting from some of the books used in public schools, you are highly unlikely to find them online, which makes it challenging.

And then lastly, it's producing content. So for example, you have YouTube tutorials that are used by many students to learn different things. But if you are going to do a search, you are highly unlikely going to find YouTube tutorials relating to the local curriculum which students access. So if we are going to talk about these opportunities of Internet for education where you have increased access to Internet where ISPs can collaborate with schools to provide a service specifically for schools, for Internet for education, for instance, then that means you need to have an aspect where you understand the different dynamics of the population.

So with this vast opportunity to invest in the Internet for education space in Zambia, there are mainly four challenges. The first one is that Zambia has seven official languages, which are used for communication purposes. Of course, English is the main language where almost all the communication happens from government officials and in their office space. But then for the locals, literacy levels are around the main seven local languages, which apparently becomes a challenge because most of the content online is in English. So you have majority literacy levels, more on the seven local languages but then the Internet space is mostly in English, which becomes a bit challenging for them.

Then secondly, rural areas have low access to ICT. So from the Internet survey that was done in 2018, more than 40% of the urban area have access to Internet, but 26% of the entire population is from the rural area of which most of them still access the Internet using phones. So that becomes a bit challenging.

Then the second challenge is there is a bit of a low level awareness on digital literacy, so that means there has to be increased awareness on what digital literacy is all about to help facilitate for the whole Internet for education to be a success.

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And then the last challenge is, of course, connectivity again. So a majority of the Zambian population lies in the rural areas, of which there is low connectivity Internet wise. Recently, there has been an improvement to rule out towers to increase access to mobile phone usage, as well as Internet. But still, the Internet penetration in rural areas is still low.

So how it can be done. In an event, we are to maximize Internet for education in a country like Zambia. One of the starting places is, of course, create a hub where many people can have access to fixed Internet. Recently, when the first presenter was talking about Internet tax, earlier last year, the government announced that they are going to put tax on every voice [alls] that are [majors] in the Internet. For example, every Whatsapp text, every Whatsapp call voice call, has a tax attached to it because from governments and telecoms, we are losing money through such cause because we are not benefiting directly. So you have such issues hindering access to Internet. But then if you create hubs where people can access Internet for education services, you're actually increasing Internet access in the first place as well as facilitating Internet for education.

Then the second way it could be done, an alternative, is produce content that is meant for the locals. So you have an education curriculum which you barely find online but creating content

that is in line with the local curriculum where we [inaudible] did for a platform for education accessed by many.

Then thirdly, work with developers to consider [translation] of certain websites so that you have increased access by the locals. You realize most locals are not so familiar with the English language, but of course, they would like to access the Internet. So a bit of research, again, shows that Google has about four languages which are local in the Zambian space but then there is an issue of accuracy in terms of translation. The translation read is not that accurate compared to the actual languages being spoken.

Then lastly, it's [time] that ISPs engage with schools to provide a service that's custom made for Internet for education services. With that said, if we are to maximize Internet for education services in a country like Zambia, then there is high need to localize the content. That is, in the first place, looking at the language as well as the local content that can relate or resonate with the locals. And lastly, engaging ISPs to provide content or a service that's oriented to Internet for education. With that said, thank you for listening.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Levy. Are there any questions?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you, Levy, for your presentation. It was very overwhelming. Compared to Tunisia, the Internet access problem is very important because after the Tunisian revolution, we don't have this kind of problem. It's mainly about the rate of, the speed of Internet in Tunisia.

My question is very general to all of you. I listened to all of your local problems. I want to know what do you think about the dark web. Do you think this is a place you can use to fight for your rights or not? Thank you.

LEVY SYANSEKE: Okay, so I think it's a yes and a no answer. In the first place, you can use it to obviously foster campaigns and mobilization, maybe sometimes mobilize people for a protest against Internet shutdowns and so on. But then in a case where you have restricted access and a majority of the population don't really understand how to go about the [doc web] and all the risks associated with it, it becomes a bit challenging to use it to create that diverse awareness around Internet related issues. I think that's my take.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: From my opinion is not going to support or oppose this kind of solution, the dark web. But I would like to say that we need to work with the community. So the dark web is not really accessible for the community. For us, what we want to promote the community. We want to make more Internet access in the community, so we need to work with the community and dark web is like so far from the community. So I don't think from my side it's a solution, but still saying. Yeah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you. We only have time for one more question, so we'll turn to that and then we'll wrap up.

[TOT BELLO]:   Thank you. My name is [Tot Bello] from Botswana. Mine is a comment on everything, on the presentation that has been done.

In Botswana, we have a universal access fund whereby we connect the rural areas with the Internet. We engage the ISPs that are being paid by the fund to connect the primary schools. The Internet is taken to the primary schools. We are taking it from the grassroots so that we learn from the early age so that we can, as women can learn from as early age as possible. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Okay, to talk about the dark web, so I don't support the dark web because, I mean, some of these campaigns, I think it's better to do them openly. Yeah. it's better to do them openly and involve everyone other than using the [doc web] where people go and find challenges using it at the end of the day. Yeah.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you very much to all the comments and questions from the audience and to our five presenters today, so let's give them a big round of applause. Tomorrow the last few NextGen will be presenting from 9:30 to 11:45 in the same room, so we encourage everyone to come along again and continue watching. Thank you all.

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