African Union	**Policy and Regulation Initiative for Digital Africa** **(PRIDA)**	

PRIDA

Policy and Regulation Initiative for Digital Africa

PRIDA Internet Governance Implementation Strategy (2019 – 2021)

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Glossary of Terms

Internet Governance: is the development and application of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Internet Governance Space: is a neutral space where stakeholders concerned about the Internet and its future can share ideas about Internet policy and development issues. This is a way of saying “a group of people with different interests”.

Internet Stakeholders: include national governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society and the technical community.

Multistakeholderism: is a governance structure that seeks to bring stakeholders together to participate in the dialogue, decision making, and implementation of solutions to common problems or goals.

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ACRONYMS

AfSIG	African School of IG
AU	The African Union
AUCSEG	African Union Cyber Security Expert Group
CA-IGF	Central African IGF
CITMC-4	4th MEETING OF THE AU Specialized Technical Committee (STC) CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS IN CHARGE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES
ECOWAS	The Economic Community of West African States
EAIGF	East African IGF
ECCAS	The Economic Community of Central African States
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
IG	Internet Governance
IGF	Internet Governance Forum
ISG	Internet School of Governance
CCICT-2	The second Ordinary Session of the AU Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Communication and ICT
MAG	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group
NFP	National Focal Points
NIC	National IGF Conveners
NAIGF	North African IGF
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SAIGF	Southern Africa IGF
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
WAIGF	The West African IGF
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society

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To all of you, let us play our respective roles in implementing the strategy.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Internet space is managed and administered through a multistakeholder approach, from the national to the global arena with decisions made at the global and regional levels having an impact at the national level, and vice versa. This necessitate a need for a well coordinated approach on Internet Governance (IG) issues by all African Union (AU) member states. Africa has embraced the multistakeholderism model of IG which enables policymakers to draw from the expertise of the stakeholders to develop sustainable Internet public policy approaches that can meet the policy challenges of the digital age. There are Internet Governance Fora (IGF) at the National, Regional and Continental levels that constitute an essential part of Africa's IG ecosystem.

The African Union *Declaration of the Internet Governance and the Development of Africa's Digital Economy (2018)*[1] calls for AU member states to join other stakeholders to have a coordinated African roadmap for addressing public policy issues on IG. This Declaration follows two previous decisions. In particular,

1. The 4th ordinary session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Communication and Information Technologies (CITMC-4) held in Sudan in September 2012 requested member states "To support the establishment of national IGFs to create dialogue between all stakeholders on ICT for development issues and facilitate the countries' participation in the regional and African IGF processes as well as in the global IGF".
2. The 2nd ordinary session of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Communication and ICT (CICT-2) held in Addis Ababa in 2017, Ethiopia resolved to "SET UP and promote an African Union Academia on Internet Governance to build capacity in Internet Governance especially among youth"

These mandates are mainly implemented through the Policy and Regulation Initiative for Digital Africa (PRIDA) with two objectives namely:

a) To strengthen the IG structures and processes at the national, regional and continental levels, streamlining the policy development processes at all these levels and to coordinate African's participation in IG matters at the Global level,
b) To build capacity and offer coaching services to policy officers and diplomats of Member States, strengthening the ability of African stakeholders to actively participate in the global IG processes (policy and technical debates) and develop their negotiation skills before and during International meetings where decisions are taken.

PRIDA is a joint initiative of the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), that enables the African continent to reap the benefits of digitalization by addressing various dimensions of broadband demand and supply in Africa and building the capacities of AU Member States in the IG space.

[1] *(Assembly/AU/Decl.3(XXX))*

2.0 VISION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Vision:

Streamlined Internet public policy development processes at national, regional and continental levels culminating in Influential and Coordinated Participation of the African Continent in Global Internet Governance debates.

Strategic Goals:

1. National IG processes and structures established in AU Member States
2. African Internet Stakeholders' capacitated on IG matters in AU Member States
3. IG Training materials availed for online and face to face training courses

Strategic Objectives:

To achieve this vision, PRIDA shall streamline National, Regional and Continental IG processes for a common progressive African position - supported by Capacity Building and Coaching Services. The capacity development will be achieved through training courses (offline and online). Coaching will be administered through an online portal. The Digital Platform of PRIDA will host the Capacity Building and Coaching Services portals. The following are the strategic objectives:

1. To increase the number of countries having multi-stakeholder processes on IG through the establishment of national IG Fora
2. To streamline and coordinate IG processes at national, regional and continental levels and improve synergies and feedback mechanism between them
3. To capacitate various Internet stakeholders' groups from governments, civil society, private sector and the technical community on IG matters
4. To improve the quality of decisions made by policy makers and Diplomats on IG issues through coaching services before and during International meetings where decisions are taken.

To achieve the above Vision, Goals and Objectives, PRIDA will leave no one behind and shall ensure inclusivity and active participation of special interest groups such as persons with disability, and the youth from the National, Regional to the Continental levels.

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3.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Internet Governance Structures and Challenges to African Participation

The IG space involves many issues ranging from infrastructure (Connectivity, Access to Internet and affordability of Internet services, critical Internet resources ...), legal (crime, Intellectual property rights, jurisdiction), economic (regulation, ownership, customs, taxation), development (public policy, digital divide, universal access, education and capacity building), socio-cultural (privacy, freedom of expression, multilingualism) and technical issues like Internet names and addressing/numbers, standards and shared global services and operations (root servers, IXPs, ccTLDs, gTLDs, etc.) and Security. The multitude of issues is further exacerbated by multiple players including governments, the private sector, technical community, civil society, Internet Resources Organizations like Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Number (ICANN) and International organizations like the United Nations (UN) and the ITU that have different capabilities and interests. **See Annex 1** on the functional areas of IG, the tasks in each functional area and the primary institutional actors. Navigation within these issues demands capacity in terms of skills and knowledge; and continuous coordination.

With the advancement of digital technologies coupled with the complex systems and processes of IG, jurisdiction issues across borders, are becoming increasingly complex. With no clear jurisdiction in matters of IG, Africa as a continent is disadvantaged due to its low capacity at the technical and policy level in matters of IG. Information on best practices in digital space within the African context is not readily available. The global nature of services and applications also implies that efforts that pertain to the Internet infrastructure especially those involving critical internet resources such as numbers and domain names, as well as issues related to the safety and security of the internet (e.g. spam, network security, cybercrime) are important. In addition, intellectual property rights, trade, and capacity development have direct impact on the deployment and use of broadband networks. Therefore, the participation of African countries in evolving IG structures and processes is critical to stimulate access to broadband services.

Yet, Africa's participation in most of the global institutional structures in charge of ICT is limited. The technical contribution to the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF), the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the ICANN is uncoordinated and inconsistent. Participation in these international forums demands capability and an understanding of technical issues, such as protocols and the complex governance and interests of stakeholders, communities and players. There are policy discussions in this forums too where contribution from Africa is also low. Some of the challenges that limits participation by Africans in this fora include:

- Limited understanding of the complex IG issues and their linkages to the national and regional policies, legislation and legal frameworks,
- Lack of harmonisation and synergies between national, regional and continental IGFs,

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- Limited coordination at the regional levels and low-level interaction between national, regional and continental actors,
- Limited collaboration and linkages between the IG regional processes with the RECs,
- Limited participation in international forums due to resource constraints and lack of know-how, expertise, and capacity,
- Lack of political will and awareness on the part of African policy makers of the potential of the digital/Internet economy,
- Inadequate capacity of member states and their representatives to articulate IG related policy and technical issues.

3.2 Internet Governance Structures in Africa

The IG space in Africa has been active since the World Summit on the Information Society **(**WSIS**)** process with regional meetings held from 2002 to 2005 in Bamako, Accra, Addis Ababa, Cairo, Johannesburg, Douala and Tunis. The WSIS process led to the establishment of the global IGF, where WSIS 2005 adopted a definition for IG and established the Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). Progress has been made in creating National, Regional and Continental IGFs in Africa. IGFs have been held from 2007, with Africa hosting IGF in Egypt (2009) and in Kenya (2011).

3.2.1 National IGFs

As at the end of September 2019, of the 55 African Countries, 29 had an established National IGFs with a functioning Multi-stakeholder process that coordinates the IGFs in the country.

Figure 1: Map of African Countries with National IGF (October 2019)

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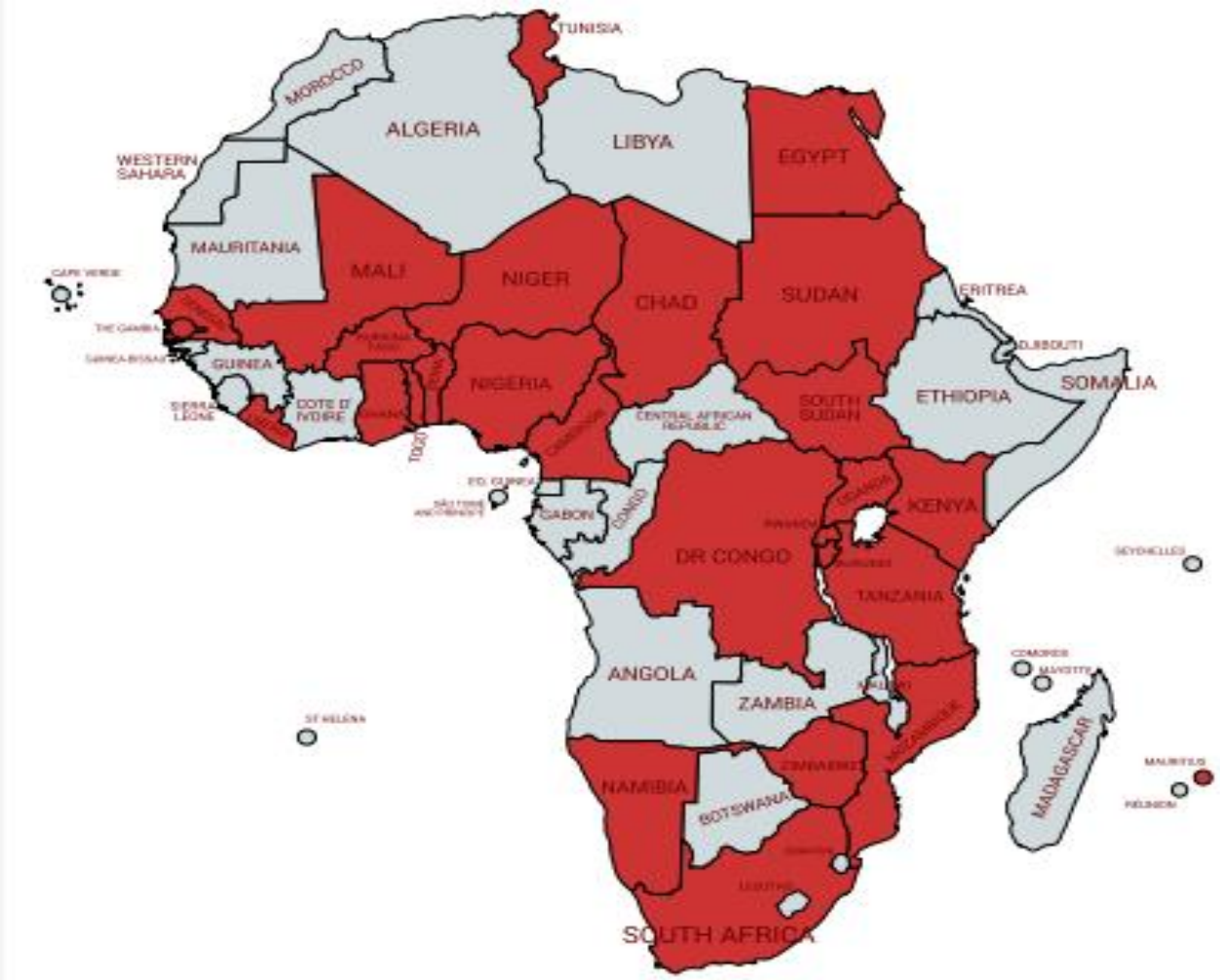

Source: PRIDA Technical Papers, 2019

However, 26 Countries did not have established structures for the National IGF and had therefore not held any meetings on IG (**See Annex 2).**

3.2.2 Regional IGFs

There are five regions in Africa,[2] each with a regional IGF as highlighted below.

The East African IGF (EAIGF): - Established in 2008 in Kenya. The EAIGF is made of 6 countries (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) out of the 14 countries in the East Africa region.[3] All the 6 countries have a national IGF. The Secretariat of EAIGF is hosted by a civil society however East African Community (EAC) is progressively taking over. From its inception, all members of EAIGF established national IGFs and an operational model was defined that included national online consultations followed by a face-to-face meeting ahead of the regional

[2] https://au.int/en/member_states/countryprofiles2

[3] Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

forum. EAIGF has successfully been held since 2008 expect for 2016 – 2018 with media coverage, creating awareness. The forum follows a bottom up multi-stakeholder approach which begins at the national level through mailing list discussions in all the East African countries, followed by national face to face IGFs, which continues the discussions and debate and goes further to validate the issues identified through mailing list discussions.

A SWOT analysis revealed the main strengths of the region to be: Wide community network and significant civil society experience with strong policy background; and a strong coordination among stakeholders. The weakness includes: Lack of commitment from public policy makers in many countries in the region with the IGF planned and conducted mostly by civil society; lack of sustainable funding opportunity; and lack of participation of the RECs. The opportunities to leverage on are: Harmonisation of ICT policies at regional level i.e one area network; integrated infrastructure deployment at regional level; political will at national and regional level; presence of multinational companies focused on the wide domain of ICT; dynamic internet ecosystem and growing ICT market enabled by the increasing internet penetration; internet innovation driven by Mobile Technology and digital entrepreneurship; ICT has been identified as a cross cutting pillar of the development plans of most countries; and there is growing interest of key actors including the government and the business community, there is a rise of projects related to security, privacy, child online protection and other ICT related social development issues. A threat in the region that requires attention is the lack of interest from the business community and academia to engage in Internet Governance matters; language barrier; stakeholder imbalance; and lack of proper sustainability structure.

The West African IGF (WAIGF): - Established in 2008 in Ghana. The WAIGF is made of 15 countries (Ghana, Nigeria, Benin Republic, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal, Togo, Liberia, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Guinee, Guinea Bissau, Niger and Sierra Leone) out of the 15 countries in West Africa.[4] Eleven countries in the region have a national IGF. The secretariat of WAIGF is hosted by the ECOWAS Commission. Since 2008, national IGFs have been held in 10 of the 15 ECOWAS member states. In 2015, the ECOWAS commission joined the MAG in order to add the government voice.

A SWOT analysis revealed the main strengths of the region to be: The REC, ECOWAS, is hosting the secretariat with a strong engagement with member states; the IG ecosystem is made of dedicated and engaged volunteers; and the fact that since its inception, regional IGF meetings have been held each year. The weaknesses include: Lack of commitment by public policy makers at the national and regional level; weak ICT infrastructure; weak participation of private sector; and difficulties in securing funds coupled with uncertainty of continued funding. The opportunities to leverage on includes: More people are getting involved in the IG process in terms of training and capacity building; some governments through the RECs are getting involved in Internet related issues; a growing ICT market; a pool of qualified experts; and the close relationship between the RECs and member states. Some of the threats to be weary of includes: resistance of governments

[4] Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

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to multi-stakeholder model; limited involvement by the Internet community in the region, exacerbated by language barriers; and lack of financial commitment to the IG agenda.

The Southern Africa IGF (SAIGF): - Established in 2012 in South Africa. The SAIGF is made of 6 Countries (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa) out of the 10 countries in Southern African.[5] However, membership in the Southern Africa IGF extends to members of the REC, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which hosts the secretariat. The other members are Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritius and Tanzania. All the 8 countries have a national IGF. The SAIGF has a Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Team (MCT) chaired by SADC. Few countries in the Southern African region have stablished National IGF, however there is a need to encourage and sensitize other countries to establish national structures by supporting local IGF multi stakeholder forum.

A SWOT analysis revealed the main strengths of the region to be: The involvement of a REC, SADC since inception with a collaborative platform; skilled personnel and a strong private sector experience and linkage. The weaknesses include: inadequate coordination at secretariat level; lack of stakeholder inclusiveness and limited understanding of multi-stakeholderism; low representation and lack of facilitation to remote participation; difficulties in securing funds; no continuity after organizing events; limited understanding of issues; and inadequate participation of stakeholders. The opportunities to be leveraged on includes: The link and involvement of a REC in the IG process since inception; national ICT policy and development plans are in support of IG processes; the fourth industrial revolution initiatives in the region; and highly qualified experts. The threats to take into account includes: Lack of political will and awareness on multi-stakeholderism *(The multi-stakeholder model is yet to be embraced and understood by all participating members and sometimes is questioned by member countries on whether it is the right forum to deal with Internet Governance issues),* low prioritization of IG issues in SADC in relation to financing and sustainability structures.

***The Central African IGF (CA-IGF*)**: - Established in 2009 at the Republic of Congo. The CA-IGF is made of 11 countries (Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Tomé and Principe), out of all the countries in Central Africa[6], including Rwanda. All the 11 countries have a national IGF. ECCAS has been supportive in central African IG processes and hosts the secretariat.

A SWOT analysis revealed the main strengths of the region to be: The fact that the REC, ECCAS is in support of the IGF process; and there is a track record of strong support by dedicated and engaged volunteers (Cameroon and Congo Brazzaville). The weaknesses include: Absence of clear regional strategy; lack of participation of the businesses community; inadequate ICT infrastructure; lack of understanding of diplomacy and how government work; weak multi-stakeholder decision-making model and regional balance; weak presence in IGF process coupled with lack of clear focused outcomes from IGF meetings; ineffective outreach to African governments and the private sector in respect to their role in multi-stakeholder process; gaps in skills in addition to difficulties in securing sponsorships. The opportunities to leverage on includes: Some countries are open to multi-stakeholderism and are willing to organize the regional IGF; there

[5] Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe

[6] Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe

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is a growing interest of key actors in IG processes; there are highly qualified experts; and Internet ecosystem is seen as a potential growth arena for GDP and youth employment. The threats to be weary of are tendency of governments to have an oversight and control of Internet.

The North African IGF (NAIGF): - Established in 2012 in Tunisia. The NAIGF is made of 7 Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan) of the 6 countries in North Africa.[7] Sudan which is regarded as an East African country is also included. There is no secretariat for the NAIGF. There are individual initiatives in North Africa region but no real coordination. The North Africa IGF is organized through plenaries and committees that are tasked with the responsibilities of defining the content of the annual forum, its structure, format and activities. Of late Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) has begun to closely coordinate efforts with the National IGF Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) pertaining to the organization of the annual Forum and the Summer School on IG.

A SWOT analysis revealed the main strengths of the region to be: The wide experience in organizing ICT related events. As earlier noted, UMA has begun to closely coordinate efforts with the NAIGF MAG. In addition, the individual initiatives in North African region can be leveraged on. The weakness includes: Volatile political environment which impacts on IG issues; lack of awareness on IG issues; no continuity between events; lack of a well-documented toolkit for organizing a national IGF in the region; and lack of active participation of the RECs in the IG initiatives. The opportunities to leverage on includes: High qualified experts; and the region is well established in terms of ICT and telecommunication market. The threats to be weary of include: Heavy intent by governments to oversight and control Internet; unstable political environment; resistance of governments to multi-stakeholder model; ineffective participation and contribution of governments in IG processes; and lack of common understanding of multi-stakeholder model.

Table 1: Mapping of Regional African IGFs: 2011-2019

Region IGFs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
Central Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
East Africa	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X
Southern Africa	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
West Africa	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X

3.2.3 Continental IGFs

The Africa IGF was formally established in 2012 with its secretariat hosted by the AUC and supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Its first conference took place in 2012 in Cairo, followed by the Second Africa IGF in Nairobi in 2013. Subsequent meetings were held in Abuja (2014), Addis Ababa (2015), Durban (2016), Sharm El Shiekh (2017), Khartoum (2018); and N'Djamena (2019). While there are many opportunities from a continental

[7] Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sahrawi Republic and Tunisia

point of view, there are equally challenges to be weary of as described in the SWOT analysis hereafter Table 2.

Table 2: A SWOT Analysis of IG in Africa from a Continental View

Strength	**Weakness**
➢ Political will at the continental level to support IG Initiatives ➢ Highly qualified experts ➢ About 70% of the African Population is made of the youth who are willing and dedicated to engage on IG issues if given the platform. ➢ Momentum is gaining for a digital strategy for Africa. ➢ Most AU Member States are already holding IGF Forums ➢ Focal points for each country have already been identified ➢ Multi-stakeholder bottom up mechanism for engaging with the Internet community in decision making is gaining momentum in Africa	➢ Lack of a coordination framework among continental institutions working on the IG ecosystem ➢ Lack of synergies between the IG Structures and the RECs ➢ Low coordination and harmonization among regional and continental actors working on IG capacity building initiatives ➢ The lack of a coordinated and streamlined IGF structures ➢ Limited knowledge and skills' gaps in the wider population ➢ Lack of sustainable funding models ➢ Language barriers
Opportunities	**Threats**
➢ There is room to establish a continental coordination framework for IGF capacity building work ➢ Well established RECs that can be leveraged on ➢ Training and capacity building on Internet related domains is being emphasized in the digital transformation strategies in the continent. ➢ Young continent ➢ Strong will for digital transformation of the continent ➢ The Fourth Industrial Revolution (**4IR**)	➢ Limited infrastructure supporting digital services (Fiber connectivity and electricity) which affects penetration and Internet usage ➢ Business community not interested in engaging with government on IG issues ➢ While Multi-stakeholderism is taking root in Africa, it is a challenge to have all the stakeholders (Business, civil society, government, academia) actively engaged and collaborating. ➢ Cybersecurity threat and lack of trust in the cyberspace

3.3 Analysis of African Presence at the Internet Governance Space

Despite the IGF initiatives at the National, Regional and Continental level, African participation at the IG space has been limited. Ideally the National IGF should discuss issues at the national level and escalate to the regional level where regional cross cutting issues are discussed and subsequently escalated to the continental level at the African IGF where a common African position

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is developed. Unfortunately, this has not been the case to date. As a result, there is no common voice or position from the continent at the global IGF and Internet related discussions. Consequently, African participation has not been felt and the impact from agenda setting to the actual participation in the fora has not been effective. As noted earlier (section 3.1), and supported by the continental SWOT analysis the general challenges to active participation in IGF range from lack of coordination from the national, regional and continental level, limited knowledge and skills' gaps, lack of sustainable funding models, lack of adequate logistic information; and low Internet access among others. Further, synergies between national, regional and continental IGF are lacking. The African regional and continental bodies (AUC, UNECA, RECs…) need to get more involved in offering assistance to the national IG processes e.g. in terms of agenda setting and endorsing recommendations from these initiatives. This to some extent would address the concern of getting more support and participation/commitment from governments which is currently lacking in most countries.

Worth noting is that organizations working on IG issues in African from the national, regional and continental level lack the necessary skills and capacity to carry out important governance functions, such as providing valuable technical and policy information, training and capacity development; and evidence based research on Internet policy. There are various forums that discusses the different functional areas of IG with meetings held at least annually that could be a starting point for PRIDA to start the streamlining, coordination and coaching activities. **Table 3** shows the meetings that PRIDA could consider to ensure effective participation by Africans through consolidated and streamlined common positions.

Table 3: Relevant Internet Governance Meetings

	Mentioned in the PRIDA TOR	**Frequency**	**Location**	
1	Global IGF	Annual	Global	**Priority 1**
2	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	Quarterly	Global	**Priority 1**
3	Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	Quarterly	Global	**Priority 2**
4	The Internet Architecture Board (IAB)	Annual	Global	**Priority 2**
5	The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)		Global	**Priority 2**
6	The Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)			**Priority 2**
	Key Meetings in Africa			
7	African IGF and African School of IGF	Annual	Continental	**Priority 1**
8	Regional IGFs	Annual	Continental	**Priority 1**
9	African Internet Summit	Annual	Continental	**Priority 1**
10	AFRINIC	Bi-annual	Continental	**Priority 1**

3.4 Capacity Building and Coaching Services in Relation to IG in Africa.

There are various capacity building initiatives in Africa on IG issues. At continental level, the AUC in collaboration with Association of Progressive Communication (APC) organize the Annual African School of IG. Regional and National Schools of IG are also being organized. Diplo Foundation

through its capacity building initiatives have created Diplo fellows across Africa. Other organizations that have been carrying out training in Africa include – but not limited to - the Internet Society through local chapters, ITU, Commonwealth Telecommunication Organization (CTO) and UNECA. African Network Information Centre (AFRINIC) has been organizing regional workshops too focusing on the technical aspects of the Internet that includes Internet resource allocation, Internet Protocols and network security issues.

Despite these capacity building activities taking place in Africa, there is a lack of coordination between the national, regional and continental levels. Therefore, there is a need to streamline all the efforts by the various organizations and actors to complement them with PRIDA planned capacity building activities for more efficiency and effectiveness. In that context, policy makers are lacking the necessary capacity building to empower them to develop evidence-based ICT policies and strategies to navigate through the complex IG ecosystem.

In addition, there is lack of adequate preparation before International meetings are held even when resolutions are expected to be passed. Member states hardly go with a common position, a situation that is exacerbated by lack of awareness on the impact decisions made at the global level have at the national and regional level and vice versa.

4.0 FOUNDATION PILLARS

4.1 Strengthening and Streamlining the Internet Governance Structures

4.1.1 Defining the Problem

The IG structures at the national, regional and continental level are not harmonized and coordinated to create synergies that would facilitate a strong Africans' participation at the Global level. As a result, African's presence in the global IG process from the agenda setting to actual participation has been limited.

To respond to the challenges addressed at the analysis section PRIDA will:

1. Strengthen and harmonized the IG structures and processes from a national, regional and continental perspective;
2. Schedule IGFs logically with synergies that ensures a top down and bottom up feeding mechanism to streamline the structures;
3. From the national perspective, different activities and outcomes shall be expected between those countries that have already established IGF initiatives from those countries that have not yet established.

The implementation of this strategy will take a multi-stakeholder approach from the national, regional and continental level with the various stakeholders in the IG value chain taking responsibility of various activities and being accountable for the outcomes. Figure 2 shows the implementation structure.

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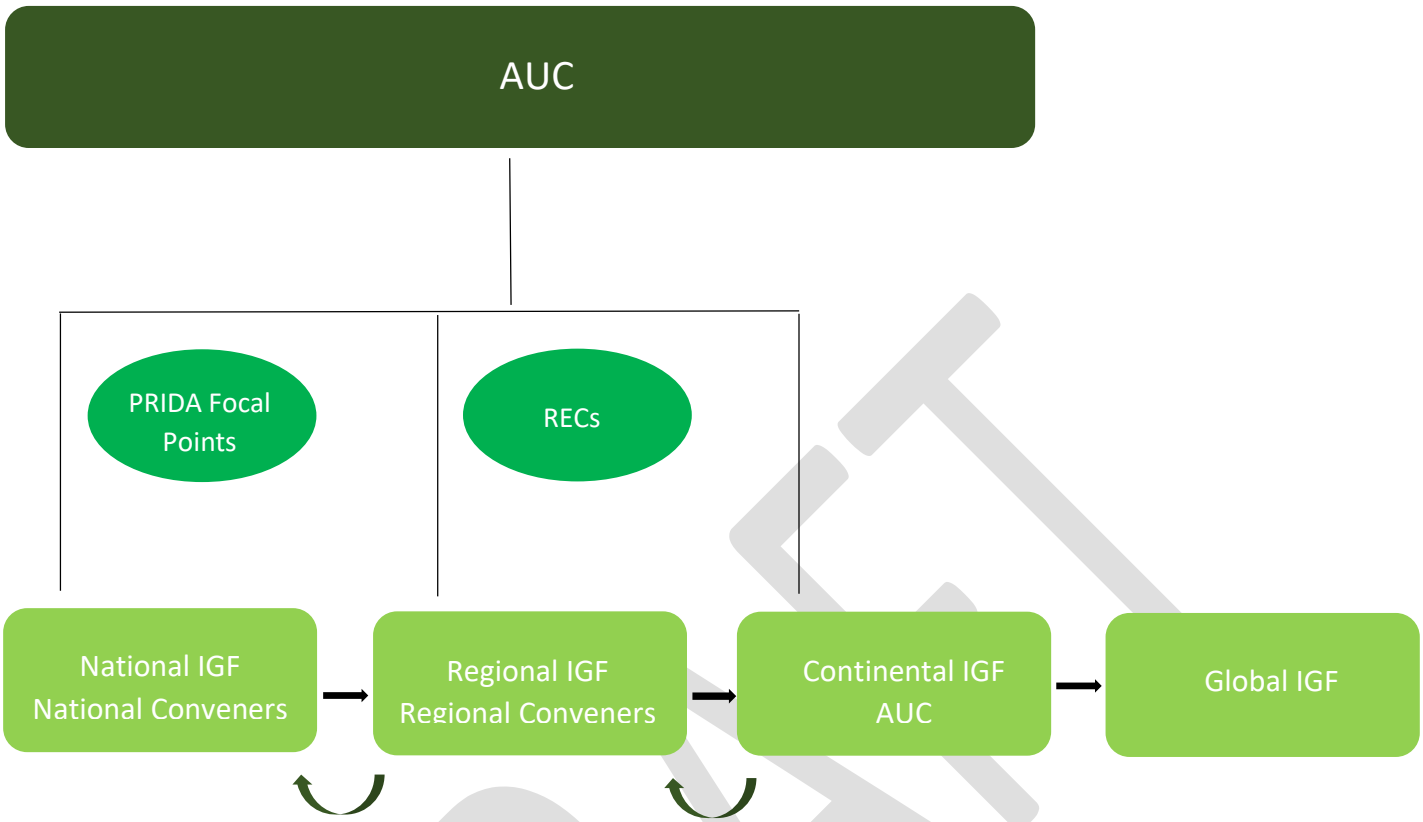
Figure 2: PRIDA IG Strategy Actors, Workflow and Implementation Structure



Source: Authors

There are five main steps to be followed in setting structures and processes of national, regional and continental IG fora: Figure 3 demonstrates the flow of the activities.

Figure 3: IGF Process Cycle

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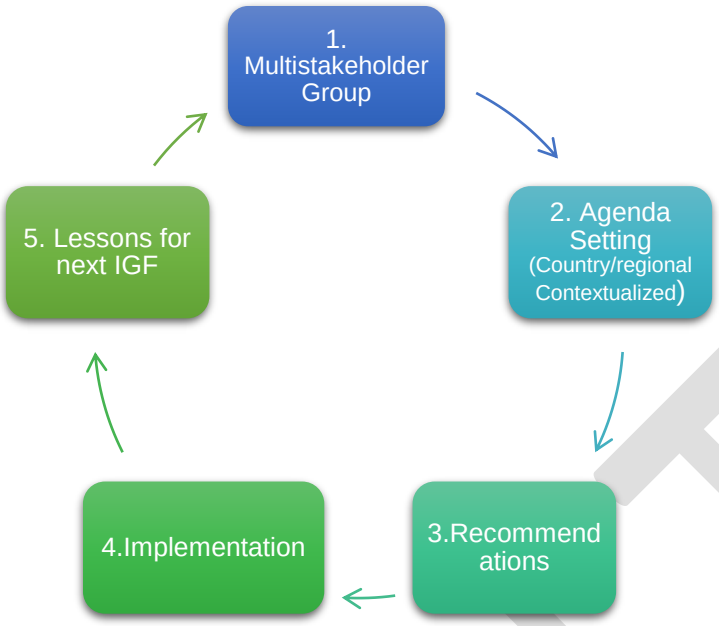

Source: Authors

4.1.2 Member States without National IGFs

In partnership with the member state and PRIDA Focal Points, PRIDA shall:

- Establish the multistakeholder discussion groups in these countries to discuss digital issues of concern;
- Sensitize the public on the importance of collaborative work and multistakeholderism in the IG space;
- The National IGFs shall be scheduled to take place between **January and June** to allow for sufficient time for the regional and continental IGFs to take place before the global IGF.

4.1.3 Member States with National IGFs

In partnership with the member state and PRIDA Focal Points, PRIDA shall:

- Ensure that the multistakeholder Groups/ MAG at the national level are diverse and inclusive;
- Sensitize the public on the importance of collaborative work and multistakeholderism in the IG space;
- The National IGFs shall be scheduled to take place between **January and June** to allow for sufficient time for the regional and continental IGFs to take place before the global IGF.

4.1.4 Strengthen Regional IGFs and Streamline Information Flow

Ideally, the regional IGFs should escalate cross cutting issues from the national to the regional level. This flow has not been streamlined yet due to challenges such as lack of a regional neutral hosted secretariat (virtual or physical) which would contribute to the identification of common themes and continuity from one Regional IGF to another over the years. Further, themes of the

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Regional IGFs are sometimes not aligned with the regional context and do not contribute to the continental common position. To overcome these limitations, PRIDA shall

- Ensure that the multistakeholder Groups/ MAG at the national level are diverse and inclusive;
- Work in close collaboration with the RECs and regional IGF conveners to establish/enforce sustainable regional IGF secretariat;
- Actively promote scheduling of the regional IGFs to take place ideally between **July and September** after all the National IGFs have taken place.
- Promote coordination between Regional IGFs through experts and trainers from one region attending other Regional IGFs for exchange of knowledge and best practices.

For the five regions, the required cross cutting interventions though PRIDA related to IGF are:

a) Establishment/strengthening of the secretariat with strong links with the associated RECs
b) Awareness creation and capacity building to the Internet community
c) Creation of synergy and coordination in scheduling Regional IGFs and associated National IGFs

This strategy will be adapted to the reality and the specific needs of the five regions, reflected in the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) discussed earlier. Specific and contextualized activities are envisioned for each region.

The East African IGF (EAIGF): - The analysis showed that the model adopted in East Africa is civil society driven with low participation from Member States, private sector and academia. Likewise, there is no secretariat supported by a REC to coordinate the activities and ensure continuity. However, The EAC has shown interested and hosted the EAIGF and the first EA School of IG in 2019. The other RECs in the region that could play a role includes COMESA and IGAD. As earlier noted, there are countries that are not within the umbrella of EAC but within the region as classified by the African Union. In this context, PRIDA shall:

- Explore a common direction on how to work with countries in the horn of Africa and those in the Indian Ocean region
- Establish/strengthen collaboration with other RECs in East and South African regions to support their members to join existing regional IGF or to host regional IGFs for the countries at the horn of Africa and Indian Ocean States.
- Create awareness and build capacity
- Sensitize and engage other stakeholder groups that includes; public policy makers (Government), the business community and academia
- Leverage on the virtual secretariat given by EAC to facilitate coordination of meetings and continuity over the years.

The West African IGF (WAIGF): - The analysis showed that the model adopted in West Africa is supported by the REC, ECOWAS. The Member States are strongly engaged. In this context, PRIDA shall:

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- Create awareness and build capacity
- Sensitize and engage other stakeholder groups that includes; the private sector, academia and civil society;
- Leverage on The Member States' commitment and strengthen collaboration with ECOWAS, the REC;
- Leverage on the virtual secretariat given by ECOWAS to facilitate coordination of meetings and continuity over the years.

The Southern Africa IGF (SAIGF): The analysis showed that the model adopted by Southern Africa is supported by, SADC. Member States outside of the Southern Africa region are members of the SAIGF too with strong engagement. In this context, PRIDA shall:

- Create awareness and build capacity
- Strengthen collaboration with SADC and establish collaboration with the other RECs in the region such as COMESA
- Leverage on the virtual secretariat given by SADC to facilitate coordination of meetings and continuity over the years.

***The Central African IGF (CA-IGF*)**: -** The analysis and a concept paper from the region showed that ECCAS is in support of the central African IGF process. However, there are challenges reaching member states for political buy in. The concept note suggests - A SWOT analysis for the countries to understand the status in relation to IG processes and supporting infrastructure. This will inform, country specific work plans harmonized at the regional level. In this context, PRIDA shall:

- Create awareness and build capacity
- Sensitize and engage other stakeholder groups that includes; the private sector, academia and civil society
- In collaboration with ECCAS, explore options for SWOT analysis at the member states level
- Leverage on the secretariat to be given by ECCAS to facilitate coordination of meetings and continuity over the years.

The North African IGF (NAIGF): - The analysis and a concept paper from the region showed that there is no involvement of the RECs in the North African IGF. However, UMA has begun coordinating initiatives which should be leveraged on. In this context, PRIDA shall:

- Create awareness and build capacity;
- Take stock of the IG activities linked to IGF in the region
- Establish and strength collaboration with UMA and other RECs in the North African Region.
- Work with the RECs for a regional North African IGF virtual secretariat to facilitate coordination of meetings and continuity over the years.

4.1.5 Strengthening Continental IGF and Streamlining Information Flow

Continental IGF is envisioned to be a forum for discussing issues and themes escalated from the regional level, but in line with the global IGF themes. In this context, PRIDA shall:

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- Build African common positions through the continental/African IGF;
- In collaboration with the RECs and regional IGF secretariats, strengthen the Continental/African IGF's secretariat to ensure continuity of issues discussed and sustainability of the IG process at the national, regional and continental level;
- Coordinate for the continental IGF to be scheduled to take place in **October**, after all the Regional IGFs have taken place and before the global IGF.

4.2. Capacity Building and Coaching Services

4.2.1 Defining The Problem

Currently there are no sustainable structures to support capacity building and coaching activities for the IG community, diplomats and policy makers at the National, Regional and Continental level in preparation for meetings, to ensure a common progressive continental position. At the same time, the complicated nature of the IG issues requires adequate preparation before International meetings. To address this challenge, PRIDA is working on:

- A well designed and delivered capacity building programme to create awareness and increase knowledge levels which will play a role in enabling a coordinated approach in the development of common positions needed to strengthen Africa's position in global dialogue. The training content shall be updated on a regular basis (annually) to keep knowledge up-to-date. Capacity building envisioned at the National, Regional and Continental level using online and offline models. The stakeholders shall also be trained on diplomacy to strengthen relationships.
- A digital platform that will host the capacity building content and provide space for online interaction and exchange of best practices. The digital platform will provide information to member states on policy, regulation and legislation including data and statistics to facilitate sharing of best practices.
- A study to develop an Action Plan for the sustainability of capacity building initiatives on IG on the continent, taking into account existing PRIDA training models while bearing in mind some of the challenges that various regions and countries in Africa are facing. The objective of the study is to determine the best option to sustain the capacity development at national, regional and continental levels. The study outcomes shall inform other strategies to be used.

PRIDA shall offer offline and online courses at the national, regional and continental level. This is in addition to coaching services to be offered.

4.2.2 Face to Face Capacity Building (Offline)

PRIDA shall use primarily the Schools of IG as the preference for face to face capacity building. The School is the most likely scenario to be followed as a vehicle through which capacity building for youth can be done through PRIDA trainers. PRIDA developed a train the trainer programme with the first training taking place in May 2019, and subsequent trainings planned for 2020 and 2021. The project anticipates creation of regional centers of excellence in the long run.

At the national level:

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- Capacity building will be done through the National Schools of IG.
- Ideally, the National Schools shall be organized back to back with the National IGFs.
- For sustainability and integration, efforts shall be made to collaborate with national training institutions
- Where there are no IGFs, sensitization and awareness creation shall be emphasized. To support this, PRIDA has developed a toolkit for setting up IGFs and the National School of IG.

At the regional level:

- Capacity building shall be done through the Regional Schools of IG.
- Ideally, the Regional Schools of IG shall be organized back to back with the Regional IGFs.
- PRIDA will offer experts upon request.
- For sustainability, there will be collaborations with tertiary and research institutions in the region for continuity and multiplier effects. The sustainability study will form a base through which the institutions will be identified.

At the Continental level:

- Capacity building shall be done through the African Schools of IG (AfSIG).
- The AfSIG shall be organized back to back with the Africa IGF.
- In addition, training will be conducted for policy officers and diplomats on diplomacy and negotiations skills.
- For sustainability, tertiary and research institutions in Africa shall play a strategic role in promoting the participation of Africans in technical meetings related to IG.

4.2.3 Online Capacity Building

The online capacity building segment will be based on the material developed by PRIDA key expert and will be incorporated in the digital platform currently been developed by AUC. The plan is to initially launch a general online Internet governance module covering the pillars of the field, meanwhile a detailed report is produced mapping and customising the content to the African context. A self-paced learning course on Internet governance will also be delivered to scale knowledge on the topic and to help identify participants in the full format course.

- All online courses will have certification (full format/self-paced). The courses will range between 2 weeks to 10 weeks.
- They will have a continental approach in tackling the issues at stake and will enable learning in a flexible environment.
- In combination with the certification process, the methodology of online capacity building will contribute to the emergence of a continental standardised certification and standardised skills between the regions.

4.2.4 Coaching Services and Digital Policy Clinic

Coaching services shall be provided to policy officers and diplomats from AU member states to facilitate negotiations before and during International meetings where decisions specific to Internet governance are being made. In addition to other avenues, PRIDA shall leverage on the expertise from the newly created African Union Cyber

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Security Expert Group (AUCSEG) whose mandate is to advise the AUC in matters related to Cyber security; Cyber-legislations and regulations; online privacy and data protection; and related digital policy issues.

The methodology of work will be based on a flexible approach that ensures producing customized trainings on negotiations which fits the context and needs of AU member states. PRIDA shall:

- Provide active support before, during and after the meetings with the aim to apply the acquired skills in future meetings.
- The content of these coaching services will be applicable to the regional and continental levels and can also adapt to country needs.
- PRIDA shall contribute towards awareness raising to AU member states about key international policy processes.
- Digital policy clinic shall be established with an on demand support to respond to urgent policy related questions or to provide customized advice on specific issues.

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5.0 Roadmap for PRIDA IG Strategy Implementation

Objective: 1	Establish National Internet IGF for Member States who do not have national IGFs		
Priority Actions	**Output**	**Responsibility**	**Start Quarter**
Development of an IGF toolkit	IGF toolkit in English and French	AUC	2019 Q3-Done
Training on the application of IGF toolkit	Member states trained on the application	AUC	2019 Q3-on going
Support establishment of National IGFs and Schools – **Training materials**	Established National Schools of IG in all the member states	NFPs and NIGF Conveners	2019 Q4-on going
Establishment of multi-stakeholders' processes	Functional and inclusive Multi-stakeholder processes at the national level	NFPs and NIGF Conveners	2020 Q1
Facilitate access to fellowship by regional experts to train at the Schools of IG	A pool of national experts	NFPs and NIGF & RIGF Conveners & RECs	2020 Q1

Support identification of annual themes	Annual localized themes at the national level	NFPs and NIGF Conveners	2020 Q1 & Q2
Establish KPIs per country (process)	KPI per country to be shared	NFPs and NIGF Conveners	2020 Q2
Schedule and hold National IGFs **by June** each year	Held National IGFs by June of 2020 & 2021	NFPs, NIGF, RIGF Conveners & RECs	2020 Q1 & Q2
Objective: 2	**Strengthen existing National IGF for Member States with existing IGFs**		
Priority Actions	**Output**	**Responsibility**	**Start Quarter**
Development of an IGF toolkit	IGF toolkit in English and French	AUC	2019 Q3-Done
Training on the application of IGF toolkit	Member states trained on the application	AUC	2019 Q3-on going
Support Organization of National IGF & National School of IG- **IGF toolkit availed**	National IGFs and Schools of IGFs held	NFPs & IGF Conveners	2019 Q3-ongoing
Encourage and support diversity in multi-stakeholders' processes	Functional and inclusive Multi-stakeholder processes at the national level	NFPs and NIGF Conveners	2019 Q3 –on going

Facilitate access to fellowship by regional experts to train at the Schools of IG	Support extended to the regions	NFPs and NIGF & RIGF Conveners	2020 Q1
Support identification of annual themes	Annual localized themes at the country level	NFPs and NIGF Conveners	2020 Q1
Establish KPIs per country	KPI per country to be shared	NFPs and NIGFs Convener	2020 Q1
Schedule and hold Country IGFs **by June** each year	55 National IGFs by June each year	NFPs and NIGF & RIGF Conveners	2020 Q1 & Q2
Objective: 3	**Strengthen Regional IGFs (*SAIGF, CA-IGF, EAIGF, WAIGF and NAIGF*)**		
Priority Actions	**Output**	**Responsibility**	**Start Quarter**
Development of an IGF toolkit	IGF toolkit in English and French	AUC	2019 Q3-Done
Training on the application of IGF toolkit	Member states and RECs trained on the application	AUC	2019 Q3-on going
Supported regional IGF/Schools	Done in ECOWAS & EAC	AUC	2019 Q3 & Q4

Exchange of Regional expertise to train - ECOWAS	People from different regions attending meetings	AUC/PRIDA Experts	2019 Q4
Inclusive Steering Committee	RECS and Regional conveners are members of oversight committee of PRIDA	AUC	2018 Q4
Support the organization of regional IGFs after all the national IGFs in the region have been held	Streamlined flow of thematic issues from the National IGFs	Regional IGF conveners/RECS	2020 Q2 & Q3
Promote progression of cross cutting themes escalated from the National IGFs to the regional IGFs	Regional common position on selected themes escalated from National IGF	Regional IGF conveners/RECS	2020 Q2 & Q3
Encourage diversity in representation in fora at the regional and continental level –youth, gender etc	Functional & diverse Multistakeholder processes in all the regions	Regional IGF convener/RECS	2019 Q4
Establish regional IG working groups that comprise of key experts in the region	Established regional IG working groups comprised of key experts in the region.	R. IGF conveners /RECS /AUC	2019 Q3-ongoing
Strengthen the link between Regional IGF with RECs and other relevant active regional	Sustainable collaboration with RECs and other actors	Regional IGF conveners/RECS /AUC	2019 Q1

bodies eg ECOWAS, EAC, ECCAS, SADC, UMA			
In each of the five regions a solid collaboration and partnership with a tertiary/research institution.	Established regional centers of excellence on IG	Regional IGF convener/RECS /AUC	2020 Q2
Establish KPIs per region	5 regions having established KPIs	Regional IGF conveners/RECS /AUC	2021 Q2 & Q3
Schedule and hold Regional IGFs by July -September each year	5 Regional IGFs and Schools of IGF between July-Sept	Regional IGF conveners/RECS /AUC	2020 Q2 & Q3
Objective: 4	**Strengthen Continental IGF - Africa IGF**		
Priority Actions	**Output**	**Responsibility**	**Start Quarter**
African IGF charter	African IGF charter adopted in 2017 in Egypt	AUC, Temp MAG	Q1 2017
African IGF MAG	AfIGF MAG established in 2018 in Sudan	AUC, IGF Sec	2018 Q3

African Youth IGF	First Youth IGF held in Ndjamena, Chad as a pre-event to the African IGF 2019.	Africa IGF Sec, MAG, AUC	2019 Q3
Continental School of IGF and IGF	Held in N'djamena Chad	Africa IGF Sec, MAG, AUC, APC	2019 Q3
Encourage diversity in representation in fora at the regional and continental level –youth, gender etc	Functional & diverse Multi-stakeholder processes at the continent level	Africa IGF Sec, AUC	2018 Q4 on going
Conduct Train of Trainer workshops	Continental pool of experts	Regional IGF conveners, RECs, AUC	2019 Q2
Strengthen Continental IGF and School of IG with active support of RECs	Collaboration with RECs	Regional IGF conveners, African IGF Sec, AUC,RECs, APC	2019 Q4 –ongoing
Develop modalities for African Common Position for the IG informed by input from National and Regional IGFs	Continental harmonization of common positions on Internet Governance	MSs, NFP/National & Regional Conveners/AUC/MAG	2018 Q4- ongoing
Platform to host debates and emerging issues in IG	PRIDA Digital platform	AUC	2019 Q4

Streamline reporting and feedback mechanism between national, regional and continental IGFs as well as between the African and global IGFs	Streamlined synergies between national, regional, continental & global IGFs	National & Regional IG convener/ RECs & AUC	2019 Q3
Establish Continental KPI	Continental KPIs established	Regional IG conveners, RECs, AUC	2020 Q3
Schedule and hold Continental IGFs by October each year before the global IGF	Continental IGF by October 2020	Regional IG conveners, IGF Sec, AUC	2019 Q3
Objective 5:	**Capacity Building – Offline/Online**		
Priority Actions	**Output**	**Responsibility**	**Start Quarter**
Training Modules	Developed training modules on IG for the African Internet Community.	AUC	2019 Q2
Conducted Train of Trainer (ToT) workshops for national	ToT workshops held -70 people trained from all regions	AUC	2019 Q2

and regional conveners in May 2019			
Leverage on PRIDA IG trainers to train at the Schools of IG at the national, regional and continental level	A pool of trained IG experts	PRIDA Trainers, National & Regional Conveners, & AUC	2019 Q4 – ongoing
Customise and Develop a user friendly and fully integrated training course on IG for African Internet stakeholder groups building on the IG training modules developed by PRIDA training experts	Online & offline customized content for the Internet Community (French & English)	AUC	2019 Q4-on going
Customise training content for use offline and online by African diplomats and high-level policy makers, to be available in English and French	offline and online Training material for Diplomats (French & English)	AUC	2019 Q4 on going

Conduct a study on the sustainability of the IGF schools at the national, regional and continental level.	A study report	AUC	2019 Q4- ongoing
In country training in partnership with a local tertiary/research institutions for sustainability	Shared curriculum and content across the continent	NFPs, NIGF Conveners, RECs and AUC	2020 Q2
Explore collaborative mechanisms with training institutions at the national, regional and continental level with a view of establishing regional centers of excellence on IG	Collaborations with training institutions at the national, regional and continental level	NFPs, NIGF and RIGF Conveners African IGF Sec & AUC	2020 Q2
Objective: 6	**Coaching Services and Digital Policy Clinic**		
Priority Actions	**Output**	**Responsibility**	**Start Quarter**
Develop a framework for digital policy clinic for on demand assistance	On demand coaching services through digital clinics	AUC/PRIDA Experts	2020 Q1
Establish a Digital Policy Clinic	Established digital policy clinic	AUC/PRIDA Experts	2020 Q3

Coaching Services to Policy Officers and Diplomats	Enhanced capacity of member states in negotiating regional and international IG related policy, technical and legal issues	AUC/PRIDA Experts/ AUCSEG	2020 Q3
Foster Communities of Practice around IG, composed of researchers, practitioners, technical experts, AUCSEG and policy makers	Established CoP around issues of IG, composed of researchers, practitioners, technical experts, AUCSEG and policy makers	AUC/RECs/PRIDA experts/ AUCSEG NFPs, National and Regional Conveners	2020 Q4

6.0 ANNEXES

Annex 1

Table 4: Disaggregated Internet Governance Taxonomy

Functional Area	Tasks	Primary Institutional Actor
Control of "Critical Internet Resources	Central Oversight of Names and Numbers	ICANN, IANA, US DoC
	Technical Design of IP Addresses	IETF
	New Top-Level Domain Approval	ICANN
	Domain Name Assignment	Internet Registrars
	Oversight of Root Zone File	US DoC/NTIA
	IP Address Distribution (allocation/assignment)	IANA, RIRs, LIRs, NIRs, ISPs
	Management of Root Zone File	IANA
	Autonomous System Number Distribution	IANA,
	Regional Internet Registries Operating Internet Root Servers	VeriSign, Cogent,
	others Resolving DNS Queries (Billions per Day)	Registry Operators (VeriSign, others)
Setting Internet Standards	Protocol Number Assignment	IANA
	Designing Core Internet Standards	IETF
	Designing Core Web Standards	W3C

	Establishing Other Communication Standards	ITU, IEEE, MPEG, JPEG, ISO, others
Access and Interconnection Coordination	Facilitating Multilateral Network Interconnection	Internet Exchange Point Operators
	Peering and Transit Agreements to Interconnect	Private Network Operators, Content Networks, CDNs
	Setting Standards for Interconnection (e.g. BGP)	IETF
	Network Management (Quality of Service)	Private Network Operators
	Setting End User Access and Usage Policies	Private Network Operators
	Regulating Access (e.g. Net Neutrality)	National Governments/Agencies
IV. Cybersecurity Governance	Securing Network Infrastructure	ISPs, Network Operators, Private End User Networks
	Designing Encryption Standards	Standards-Setting Organizations
	Cybersecurity Regulation/Enforcement	National Statutes/Multilateral Agreements
	Correcting Software Security Vulnerabilities	Software Companies
	Software Patch Management	Private End Users
	Securing Routing, Addressing, DNS	Network Operators, IETF, Registries
	Responding to Security Problems	CERTs/CSIRTs Trust Intermediaries
	Authenticating Web Sites	Certificate Authorities (CAs)
V. Information Intermediation	Commercial Transaction Facilitation	E-Commerce Sites, Financial Intermediaries
	Mediating Government Content Removal Requests (Discretionary Censorship)	Search Engines, Social Media Companies
	Establishing Privacy Policies (via End User Agreements and Contracts)	Social Media, Advertising Intermediaries, Email Providers, Network Operators
	App Mediation (Guidelines, Enforcement)	Smartphone Providers (e.g. Apple)
	Responding to Cyberbullying and Defamation	Content Intermediaries
	Regulating Privacy, Reputation,	Speech Statutory and Constitutional Law
	Mediating Govt. Requests for Personal Data	Content Intermediaries, Network Operators
VI. Architecture-Based Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement	Domain Name Trademark Dispute Resolution	ICANN UDRP, Registrars, Accredited Dispute Resolution Providers
	Removal of Copyright Infringing Content	Content Intermediaries
	Algorithmic Enforcement (e.g. Search Rankings)	Search Engine Companies
	Blocking Access to Infringing Users	Network Operators/ISPs
	Domain Name System IPR Enforcement	Registries/Registrars
	Regulating Online IPR Enforcement	National Statutes, International Treaties
	Standards-Based Patent Policies	Standards-Setting Organizations
	Enacting Trade Secrecy in Content Intermediation	Search Engines, Reputation Engines

Source: DeNardis and Raymond, (2013)

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Table 5: National Internet Governance Forums in Africa

	COUNTRY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Nigeria	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Benin Republic	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Burkina Faso	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
5	Ghana	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X
6	Senegal	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Togo	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
8	Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Gambia	x	X	-	-	-	-	x	x	X
10	Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Sierra Leone	x	X	x	-	-	-	x	X	-
12	Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	COUNTRY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
14	Niger	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
15	Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Benin Republic	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	Chad					X	X	X	X	
17	Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18	DR Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
19	Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		
20	South Africa	X	X	x	X	X	X	X	X	X
21	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-
22	Burundi	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Sudan								X	
24	Cameroon			X	X	X	X	X	X	
25	Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
26	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tanzania	X	x	x	x	X	x	-	X	X
29	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
31	Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
32	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
33	Rwanda	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
34	Angola	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
35	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
37	Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Mozambique	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
39	Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Gabon	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
42	Malawi	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X
43	Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
46	Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Eswatini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	COUNTRY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
51	Sao Tome& Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
55										

Key: X = held

- = Not held

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